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The frontline ran through the Ukrainian town of Nikishyne for months. Valerie was hiding from bombs in her basement all the time. People In Need provided the first humanitarian aid to the area in six months. Photo: Tomáš Vlach
NEW CHALLENGES IN A NEW WORLD

Dear Friends, you have in your hands the report covering our work in 2014. It was a very demanding year for us. Please give us fifteen minutes of your time.

Our world is rapidly changing – force fields, power interests, and imperial ambitions are shifting the balances on the entire planet. The times we live in are demanding and full of risk. The indisputable dominance of the alliance formed by Western Europe and the United States is weakening. There is the responsibility for uncourtably errors and faults that may be laid on the doorstep of these allies. In addition to other things, our responsibility towards developing countries and regions has significantly increased, including support for universal human rights, contributions towards the expansion of personal freedom and civil society, and progress in the relationship between citizen and state. This new multi-polar world that is emerging will be more complex in many respects; it will most likely be less stable, but in some things more equal. We may only hope that consensus multilateralism and the search for common good will prevail over expansionism, and national and personal ambition. It is, however, by no means certain. Within the changing world, Europe, even more weakened by the recent economic crisis and the question marks that still remain with regard to resolving debts, seems to be finding its way somewhat blindly, with concerns about the future. Anxiety leads to uncertainty, which threatens our ability to maintain solidarity with the regions, countries, and people who need us. Doubts arise about the values that cannot be measured by GDP growth, playing into the hands of those who criticise openness, those who support a firm hand, and those who have always been battered by civil society, its diversity and its freedom. Should we, therefore, review the principles on which the open European society is built? No. The real challenges that we face cannot be resolved by shutting our doors, by looking for excuses and thinking only of ourselves. To the contrary, we must lean on those particular values on which a united Europe is built. Thank you for standing by us in this battle.

The People in Need organisation continued its work over the last year. Within our long-term development programmes, we strive to go as deep as possible, to bring well-thought out, more relevant and sustainable progress. There is a growing number of proposals for system changes, which aspire to implement changes in public rules and policies. Our mission in northern Syria, a region where several million people remain trapped in a pocket formed by the government’s army on one side and the Islamic State on the other, continued to provide a massive volume of basic humanitarian aid. During the second half of the year, we launched a humanitarian operation in Eastern Ukraine, where we are providing aid to exceptionally needy groups of people, without regard to the front lines and the overall military and political situation. In those countries where there is no freedom and those in power think they can decide about people’s lives, our support and help has been aimed at dissidents, political prisoners and their families, activists, students, and bloggers. Our efforts are focused on all of these individuals who refuse to come to terms with oppression and who risk their own freedom, health, and, quite often, their very lives.

At home, our social integration programmes continued to provide services to thousands of clients. Particularly worth mentioning is the expanding support for children from socially disadvantaged environments, starting at the preschool age, to give them a chance to succeed in education and in life. As far as indebtedness and property seizures are concerned, our efforts have resulted in what we see as far for only small steps forward, but which have nevertheless brought the problematic area of an enormous volume of debt collection orders for trivial debts closer to the standards that exist in more advanced countries. The One World Festival presented over a hundred films to a record number of almost 120,000 viewers. The One World in Schools programme, which uses films and interactive lessons to provide a way of presenting complicated topics to children and students, has further expanded the educational aid it offers and is now used by thousands of teachers in almost 2,000 schools. Our activities within the framework of the Varianta and Rozvojovka educational and awareness-raising programmes were focused on the topic of global development education and awareness-raising, migration, inclusive education, and tolerance.

On behalf of People in Need, I would like to thank everyone who supported us in 2014 – all individuals, companies, institutions, and members of our Club of Friends. Thank you: Your support and help is of key importance to us, as is the knowledge that you have confidence in us, which makes us stronger in our work.

In closing, I would like to pay tribute to our four local colleagues who lost their lives in Syria last year and to the nine others who were murdered whilst carrying out their work in northern Afghanistan. May we honour their memory.

Yours respectfully,
Simon Pánek
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In South Sudan’s Northern Bahr el Ghazal province, we fight against malnutrition and improve food self-sufficiency and nutrition of six thousand endangered families. Photo: Jan Novák
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FROM HELPING WAR VICTIMS TO FINDING LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS

When war broke out in Ukraine in the middle of last year, we immediately started looking for ways in which we could provide its victims with the most effective aid as quickly as possible. Thanks to our knowledge of the region and the courage of our colleagues to work even behind the front lines, People in Need soon became one of the most important organisations providing assistance in Ukraine. In addition to carrying out our own tasks, we helped other organisations set up in Ukraine, much in the same way we did several years ago in Syria, where we delivered aid totalling EUR 13 million just in 2014. Our work in the Philippines proceeded much more optimistically, as the aid we provided after the super typhoon Yolanda/Haiyan helped people through the worst of the situation.

Our Development Priorities

In our effort to ensure long-term sustainable development aid, we have been concentrating on expanding our internal capacity, in order to make our work as effective as possible and bring about actual change. In several countries we have focused on malnutrition, which puts children at a disadvantage even before they are born. One of our other main priorities has been to strengthen human resilience in order to improve the ability of the local populations to deal with environmental issues, disease, the effects of armed conflict, and the consequences of natural disasters. For many years we have also been devoting our time to the increasingly burning issue of urban poverty. Population shifts from rural to urban areas may be seen particularly in Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and Cambodia.

As the public resources we have at our disposal are not enough by far to resolve the often intensifying issues associated with poverty, urbanisation, the environment, and population growth, we try to uncover existing synergies between the private and the public sectors. Therefore, we strive to ensure that the poor also benefit from private investments, whether it is a Georgian apple farmer, a Mongolian shepherd, or a Cambodian farmer. As far as the public sector is concerned, firstly, we have worked to improve how it functions; secondly, we have provided support for ensuring a civil society that can better communicate and defend its rights through its representatives.

We have also continued our work in Angola, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan to support basic and vocational education, as investments made in people provide benefits throughout their lifetimes and are even reflected in the next generation.

Thanks to the support and confidence of our partners and contributors from both the public as well as the private sectors, we have once again been able to increase the number of people we have helped this year. The volume of international aid that we have helped to organise almost doubled as compared to the previous year. We worked in cooperation with 133 partner organisations and institutions and the number of our employees abroad grew to over 700. As a result, we were able to implement 150 projects in more than 20 countries.
Ukraine: War and Life Underground

The first thing that hits you when you walk into the shelter beneath the City Hall in Debaltseve is the smell of decay.

Children, adults, and senior citizens sit on the beds that line the walls of the small room hidden behind heavy metal doors. They escaped to here eight months ago after the first bombing. Since then, they have experienced many more such attacks and now they remain here. Their homes have been destroyed and they have no place to which they can return.

Eighty-five year old Ala is only one of the people who lives in the room. For months she has been sleeping on three chairs pushed together and covered with a blanket. She shares a five-metre square space with her daughter. “When the bombing started, everything shook. My daughter came to me and dragged me here to this shelter.” Ala reminisces. Over the past two months, she has left the shelter only twice. Her daughter brings their food.

She cannot return to her studio apartment. The blast waves broke all of the windows; all of the furniture and the bathroom have been destroyed. There is no running water, electricity, or heat. Both of the neighbouring flats are burnt out. “My pension is only 1,200 hryvnia (approximately CZK 1,200) and I’ve not even received that the past two months. I do not know where I will get the money for all the repairs,” says Ala. “All I want now is for the war to end and for there to be peace,” she adds.

We Work on Both Sides of the Front

The conflict in Eastern Ukraine broke out in May 2014 and has led to a severe humanitarian crisis. The war has affected 5 million people, of whom 3.2 million live close to the front lines or in the areas occupied by the separatists. It has thus led to a large wave of migration; currently there are more than a million internally displaced persons in the Ukraine and over 600,000 individuals have fled to Russia. The entire region faces an uncertain future and a major economic crisis. Hundreds of thousands of people have lost their jobs. The people who are suffering the most are the internally displaced persons and those living in the villages and towns close to the front line, where tens of thousands of people spent the winter without water, electricity, and gas. Many have been living in appalling conditions in cellars and shelters since the summer.

Various humanitarian organisations and the UN agencies are providing urgent humanitarian assistance to the more than one million displaced persons and the people living on both sides of the front line. The majority of the aid consists of the provision of foodstuffs, through the distribution of food packages and vouchers for purchasing food. We also distribute financial contributions to help secure housing for the internally displaced persons, support refugee centres, repair damaged homes, and help the sick purchase medicine. After the street violence in Kiev’s Maidan (Independence Square) we treated and subsequently rehabilitated hundreds of wounded.

A key part of our activities consists of providing eyewitness testimony regarding the extent of the crisis and the needs of the suffering civilian population. We actively participate in the coordination of humanitarian activities in Kiev, at the local level. The work of our teams would not be possible without the self-sacrificing participation of local volunteers, non-profit and religious organisations, and the local authorities.

Our priority remains to provide support to the most vulnerable members of the population, particularly internally displaced persons and the people living on both sides of the front line. The majority of the aid consists of the provision of foodstuffs, through the distribution of food packages and vouchers for purchasing food. We also distribute financial contributions to help secure housing for the internally displaced persons, support refugee centres, repair damaged homes, and help the sick purchase medicine. After the street violence in Kiev’s Maidan (Independence Square) we treated and subsequently rehabilitated hundreds of wounded.

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**Humanitarian Aid**

**Syria**

Number of beneficiaries of food aid by quarter from 2012-2015

- **Q1 2012**: 519,421 people received a monthly food package
- **Q1 2013**: 497,386 people received bread for a period of one month
- **Q1 2014**: 70,329 people received food vouchers for one month
- **Q1 2015**: 1,139,136 people in total received food aid

**Ukraine**

Number of beneficiaries of food aid by quarter from 2014-2015

- **Q1 2014**: 31,558 people received a monthly food package
- **Q2 2014**: 61,558 people in total received food aid

**Distribution of Food Vouchers**

1. In Syria, People in Need reimburses merchants for the vouchers
2. People in Need selects the aid beneficiaries and distributes the food vouchers to them
3. People exchange the vouchers for food in dozens of stores

**Drinking Water and Communal Waste Collection**

- **Syria**: 470,350 people for whom we ensured access to drinking water in 32 towns and villages
- **Ukraine**: 523,000 people for whom we ensured the collection of communal waste in 13 towns and villages

**Preparations for Winter**

- **Syria**: 1,785 people (595 homes)
- **Ukraine**: 1,479 people (20 centres)

Financial grants to secure housing:

- **Syria**: 13,710 people (4,570 grants)

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The war in Syria has resulted in the most severe refugee and humanitarian crisis of modern times and the end is not yet in sight. In 2014 PIN’s teams delivered direct aid, primarily in the form of food, to 1.3 million Syrians living in the northern part of the country. In the areas where there are no markets and for the families fleeing from new pockets of conflict, we distribute packages containing a one-month supply of basic foodstuffs for one family. There is a flour shortage in the country and therefore we distribute bread on a daily basis in the province of Aleppo and Idlib. In the more stable areas, people receive food vouchers, which they can use to purchase the food of their choice in dozens of local stores. In this way we help to stimulate the local market, production, and employment, thus strengthening the ability of the inhabitants to deal with the consequences of the crisis. During the past year we provided material assistance of this sort to almost 100,000 internally displaced persons. In addition, we secured better access to drinking water and ensured better waste collection for almost a million others. We provided temporary education facilities for children from sixty schools and trained and supported thirty-three local civilian authorities. We actively participate in coordination activities with other non-profit organisations and the UN agencies and chart out the humanitarian needs. Through sharing the stories of the Syrian people we present eyewitness accounts of the ongoing humanitarian disaster. We have also joined in several worldwide campaigns, through which we lobby for respecting humanitarian law, increasing the volume of humanitarian aid, and accepting refugees into the Czech Republic and the rest of Europe. It would not be possible to provide assistance to the vulnerable civilians without the personal efforts and courage of our local staff. Tragically, four of them died last year, and many others were illegally detained for a number of weeks.
In November 2013 the Philippines were struck by the most powerful typhoon on record to make landfall. It destroyed 1.2 million homes, leaving four million people without a roof over their heads and affecting the lives of 15 million inhabitants. The People in Need team started helping affected communities in the Philippines seven days after the disaster struck, with most of the aid concentrated in the most heavily damaged Eastern Samar province.

The initial distribution of food and hygiene supplies was quickly replaced by a “cash for work” programme, in which People in Need involved over 6,800 people. In return for a small wage, they helped clear fallen trees and debris from public spaces and roads. The majority of them used their earnings to purchase food and building material to repair their homes.

One of the main priorities was to restart education. In Eastern Samar alone 168 classrooms were destroyed. People in Need rebuilt 125 classrooms in thirty schools, thus creating suitable teaching conditions for 4,800 children and teachers. “I like our new classroom. It’s airy and there’s a lot of room,” says Reila Shane, a second grader from Alingarog.

The typhoon also destroyed the subsistence sources of over six million Filipinos. People in Need helped 445 most vulnerable households (2,225 people) rebuild their livelihoods. Among them is 72-year-old Agripina Olorvida, a widow who has a tailor’s workshop. “What little savings I had, I spent on basic items and subsis- tence. I didn’t have anything left to restart my business,” she says. Agripina prepared a simple business plan to open her workshop. On the basis of this plan, People in Need gave her a contribution she used to buy a new sewing machine and materials. In 2014, People in Need helped 43,000 people in the area, and continues to be active in the region.

Almost two-thirds of the world’s relocated individ- uals consist of internally displaced persons. In South Sudan, a country troubled by civil war, People in Need provided humanitarian aid and protection to more than 14,000 people in refugee camps in the capital Juba. In addition to coordinating humanitarian aid in the Mahad and Logolo camps, the programme focused on ensuring the delivery of drinking water, building latrines, providing hygiene education, and implementing preventive measures against cholera.

In Dakuk province in Iraqi Kurdistan, People in Need focused on families escaping the terror of the Islamic State. Over two million internally displaced persons are scattered across Iraq, and families staying outside official camps live in disastrous conditions. Prior to the winter, People in Need provided kits with material to secure temporary shelter: carpets, mattresses, and blankets. The most vulnerable families received a one-off financial gift.

PHILIPPINES: THE TYPHOO N THAT WRECKED HOMES AND LIVELIHOODS

In May, Serbia and Bosnia & Herzegovina were struck by massive floods, which affected more than three million people in both countries. In the Serbian Obrenovac district and in the Bosnian towns of Maglaj and Doboj People in Need worked in close cooperation with local town halls to deploy cleaning teams and distribute basic hygiene and sanitary items to thousands of families. Over ten thousand affected families received the handbook “Dealing with the Aftermath of Flooding”, which summarises the Czech Republic’s experience with flood programmes during the 1997–2013 period.

In addition, torrential rainstorms struck five provinces in northern Afghanistan at approximately the same time. Flash floods and the subsequent landslides killed hundreds of people and thousands of homes were destroyed. We provided support for more than 2,000 families in the Jawzjan, Balkh, Baghlan, and Faryab provinces through educating them about disaster prevention and distributing material and financial aid, including building 357 houses.
HUMANITARIAN AID

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<td>Typhoon Yolanda/Haiyan</td>
<td>15 million affected individuals</td>
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<td><strong>AFGHANISTAN</strong></td>
<td>Floods</td>
<td>125,000 affected people in 27 regions and 123 districts</td>
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<td><strong>SERBIA AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</strong></td>
<td>Floods</td>
<td>2.5 million affected individuals in 70 municipalities</td>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>AID Beneficiaries</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IRAQ</strong></td>
<td>Support for IDPs outside of the official camps</td>
<td>over 2.4 million internally displaced persons, of whom 1 million are in Iraqi Kurdistan</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTH SUDAN</strong></td>
<td>Support for IDPs in camps</td>
<td>over 1.5 million internally displaced persons more than 500,000 refugees in the neighbouring countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERIAL ASSISTANCE**

- Houses built for and material assistance distributed to 1,069 families
- Repair of 69 latrines in schools and hospitals (3,000 people)
- Distribution of hygiene kits and clearing out of flooded spaces for 2,500 households
- Rehabilitation of a school in Seravali (200 pupils)
- 125 classrooms rebuilt (4,800 students and teachers)
- 6,827 people employed through the “Cash for Work” programme, and thus able to support their families (33,000 people)
- 2,225 people received assistance to rebuild their livelihoods
- 27% of the refugees are living in entirely unsuitable conditions outside the official camps
- 4.1 million people who need aid
- 2.5 million facing hunger

**MATERIAL ASSISTANCE**

- 43,000 aid beneficiaries
- 13,600 aid beneficiaries
- 7,700 aid beneficiaries
- 850 aid beneficiaries
- 14,400 aid beneficiaries

**SLOVAKIA**

- People in Need Slovakia

**SPECIAL PROJECTS**

- Helping refugees and IDPs
- Assistance to refugees and IDPs
- Assistance to refugees and IDPs
- Assistance to refugees and IDPs
- Assistance to refugees and IDPs

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- Sustainable Consumption & Production
- Education & Civic Engagement
- Help for the Persecuted
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- International Support & Advocacy

**SPECIAL PROJECTS**

- Helping refugees and IDPs
- Assistance to refugees and IDPs
- Assistance to refugees and IDPs
- Assistance to refugees and IDPs
- Assistance to refugees and IDPs

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“It all started with diarrhoea. My little boy suffered with it for several days. He lost weight, was apathetic, and wouldn’t eat. I didn’t know what was wrong with him, so I took him to the health centre, where they diagnosed severe malnutrition,” says twenty-three year old Colette Mukandama from the Congolese village of Lutikatika, in South Kivu.

The doctors started treating the thirteen-month-old, who did not even weigh five kilos, with Plumpy’Nut, a high-energy therapeutic paste which, in addition to peanuts, contains dried milk, sugar, oil, and many vitamins and minerals. The healthcare centre receives this therapeutic food from People in Need whose work is supported by the humanitarian Pooled Fund.

“The results of the treatment could soon be seen. My little boy gained weight, the apathy disappeared, and he drinks my breastmilk again,” says Mukandama, who, thanks to the health education provided by People in Need, now knows what to feed her baby in order to prevent the diarrhoea from recurring.

“During the first six months, a baby shouldn’t get anything other than mother’s milk, as this is the most important for proper development and immunity. Later, I can start feeding my child a porridge made with rice, bananas, eggs, and peanuts,” adds the young mother.

Investment in Prevention is the Key

However, People in Need does not only treat malnutrition but also does its best to prevent it. “Prevention and battling the sources of malnutrition are probably more important to us than its treatment. Only in this way can we contribute towards the long-term and sustainable improved health of the local population,” says Marcela Janáčková, the coordinator for this project. “Poor hygiene practices together with limited access to clean water and latrines are among the main reasons why so many children get ill, lose vital nutrients and become severely malnourished,” explains Janáčková.

Diversifying families’ diets and preventing diarrheal diseases is crucial for addressing malnutrition.

As a part of this project, People in Need helped 57,588 people. 2,007 children suffering from severe malnutrition received required treatment; 35,306 people learned about good nutrition practices, and 15,602 people had the opportunity to improve their hygiene practices. PIN follows a similar multi-sectoral approach to reducing malnutrition also in South Sudan, Angola, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan.
MALNUTRITION DURING THE FIRST 1,000 DAYS – FROM CONCEPTION TO THE AGE OF TWO

Malnutrition is often viewed as a healthcare topic and a problem associated with a lack of food. However, available research and practical experience clearly show that it is caused by several different, comparably important, factors. Rather than being the result of an insufficient quantity of food, malnutrition is often caused by food’s low nutritional value and illnesses, such as diarrhoea, which weakens the body and robs it of essential nutrients.

People in Need is aware that agricultural or healthcare interventions on their own cannot effectively address the multi-sectoral causes of malnutrition. This is why our organization uses a multi-sectoral approach to tackle the key root causes at the same time. For example, our agricultural interventions do not focus only on increasing but also diversifying production while helping families to enrich their traditional menus and decrease the risk of diarrheal diseases.

Primarily, our work involves providing systematic support to local communities, healthcare personnel, agricultural consultants, small tradesmen, and governmental institutions. Our key focus is on enhancing the capacity of those who have the greatest potential to make long-term contributions towards reducing the malnutrition of small children and pregnant women. For more information about our multi-sectoral approach for addressing malnutrition, please see www.clovekvtisni.cz/ipincz.

Our nutrition work focuses also on the Czech Republic – we break down the most damaging myths about malnutrition, point out the real causes, and explain to the public why finding a solution to malnutrition is an effective investment rather than a burden on strained budgets. See for yourself on the interactive page for our latest campaign at www.5factorsdecide.org.

MALNUTRITION IS NOT JUST ABOUT FOOD

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MORE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE WILL AID THE INHABITANTS OF SOUTH SUDAN

South Sudan is one of the world’s poorest countries. In addition, since 2013 it has been challenged by a conflict that has affected the lives of more than four million people. Particularly rural inhabitants are at risk due to their poverty, insufficient infrastructure, and unfavourable climate. Sixteen percent of the children under five suffer from malnutrition. The situation becomes even worse when crops fail, as food supplies are exhausted and families must wait for the next harvest. Agricultural production is often affected by such things as drought, animal diseases, and flooding.

Since 2014, People in Need has been working together with CESVI to improve the resilience of the inhabitants in the state of Northern Barh el Ghazal. One of our objectives is to make it possible for families to grow and consume a broader range of food items. The soil is often damaged by floods, which leads to crop failure. With the help of local labourers we are building flood walls to mitigate the consequences of flooding. In addition, in 2014 we provided training to 1,000 families in 25 agricultural and 15 pastoral schools. Cattle owners were taught to recognise animal diseases and to implement simple preventative measures. Farmers were taught to grow a variety of crops. We helped to create community gardens where the women grow vegetables, such as tomatoes and spinach. These gardens are not only a source of dietary diversification, but they also increase family income by about 200 dollars for three months! We also support farmers so that they can use animal power to work the fields. With the use of a pair of oxen, ploughing time is reduced to a single day. At this point, 72 farmers are using a pair of oxen. We also need to ensure that the achieved success is not negatively affected by diarrhoeal and other diseases, particularly in children and pregnant women.

The resilience of 6,000 families will be strengthened thanks to food production, dietary diversification, and better hygiene practices.

We also strive to improve access to veterinary and agricultural care. Animal diseases pose a major problem, as they cause families to lose income and food. We trained forty veterinary surgeons, who have already vaccinated over 50,000 cows and goats. There are thirty trained consultants who provide advice to farmers. Local shop owners have started to sell seeds, tools, and other necessary farming aids. All of these activities will improve food production and consumption in the long-term.

Natural disasters and long drawn-out conflicts are affecting an increasingly larger number of people. In addition, global trends (population growth and climate change) will continue to drive the trend of increasing needs and will be an obstacle to efforts to reduce poverty. For this reason we are focusing more attention on the ability to prepare for disasters, to handle them more effectively, and to recover from them. In addition to South Sudan, People in Need is also implementing projects aimed at resilience in Cambodia, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and Angola.
You manage a programme aimed at strengthening resilience in the state of Northern Bahr el Ghazal. How will this project change the lives of families?

For example, families have the opportunity to earn a living through activities such as growing vegetables. Families can afford to send their children to school so that they do not have to work in the fields. The project also makes dietary diversification possible. The people generally eat less than four types of food, primarily roots and grains. For this reason, we are promoting the production and consumption of more nutritious foods, such as vegetables and meat. We also protect the soil against flooding and protect people’s property by vaccinating farm animals against the most common diseases, such as gangrene. People acquire greater knowledge and skills, therefore becoming more resilient and less dependent on aid.

What will happen after the project in South Sudan ends?

The project will end in November 2016, but activities are designed so that our beneficiaries can continue on their own. For example, the small flood walls are inexpensive and people can maintain and rebuild them on their own. The childcare procedures we support are based on cooperation with the local population. Right now we are looking for respected members of the community who already apply these practices, as they may motivate other members of the community to follow them too. All of our activities stem from the society itself.

How have you benefited from the two years on this project?

I value everything that I have at home. A free, democratic state, where I can move about as I wish, where I have friends and family on whom I can rely, and where I am free to make decisions about my future. I am calmer inside, and more patient. And finally, I also had the opportunity to work with the fantastic South Sudanese people.
Abdul Khaliq is one of the 97 apprentices who have completed a vocational course, organised by People in Need with support from the European Union in the city of Mazar-e-Sharif in northern Afghanistan. His family lives in the impoverished Wali Asr quarter, to which they moved thirteen years ago from Charkint, a distant and dangerous district located south of the city.

Until recently, Khaliq’s father was the sole provider for the 8-member family. “As a day labourer, he works long shifts and earns approximately 3,250 afghans (USD 54 / EUR 48.5) per month, but this income is very uncertain,” says Khaliq, who was very interested in learning a new trade. He thus signed up for an electrician’s course, which is a trade in high demand according to People in Need’s data. He receives a small daily stipend of 100 afghanis (USD 1.6 / EUR 1.5), which is meant to ensure that his studies do not place an additional burden on his family’s already stressed financial situation.

“Before I was accepted for this course, I did not have money to attend private lessons in English and mathematics. Thanks to this stipend, I can afford the fees.”

After successfully completing the six-month course, Khaliq now has a three-month apprenticeship in an electronics company. “I am able to carry out some small repairs at home and in the neighbourhood, and so can earn some money that way. If I find a job in the field, I may be able to earn as much as 10,000 afghans (USD 167 / EUR 149) per month,” predicts the future electrician.

Home Garden Helps Feed Seven-Member Family

Thirty-one year old Latifa lives with her husband and five children in the suburbs of the Afghani city of Mazar-e-Sharif. Her husband is a day labourer and his earnings are not enough to support the family. Therefore Latifa decided to learn how to garden. “In April, I participated in a three-day urban farming course, where I learned how to establish a small home garden,” says Latifa. She received a package of seeds, some plants, and basic gardening tools that enabled her to start.

The People in Need staff visited her on a regular basis and advised her about how to take care of her garden. She was also taught how to collect rainwater, water her garden, harvest, and store vegetables. “At the beginning of July, I harvested my first tomatoes, spinach, okra, courgettes, and cilantro,” says Latifa.

This was however the end of the support Latifa received. Urban poverty is often linked with malnutrition, which, based on People in Need’s experience, is not due only to a shortage of food, but also due to a monotonous diet, poor hygiene, insufficient medical care, and limited access to education.

Therefore, Latifa also received training regarding proper hygiene habits and dietary practices. “We played games with the children, during which they learned about how bacteria are transferred. We learned how diarrhoeal diseases are spread and how they can be avoided by washing your hands,” describes Latifa. The family also received a food storage container, a cutting board, a water jug, a hand washing bowl, and other items that would allow them to store drinking water and fresh foodstuffs.

At the cooking course she took later, Latifa learned how to prepare new nutritious meals and how to store vegetables for the winter months. She will receive more seeds next year and then she will have a garden where she can grow vegetables for her entire family.
### TOPICS IN 2014

#### INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2014

**HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT AID**

- Introduction
- Emergency Response & Recovery
- Resilience & Nutrition Security
- Social Protection & Inclusion
- Sustainable Consumption & Production
- Education & Civic Engagement

**HUMAN RIGHTS**

- Introduction
- Help for the Persecuted
- Civil Society Capacity Building
- International Support & Advocacy

**SLOVAKIA**

- People in Need Slovakia

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**EDUCATION AND AWARENESS**

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Since May 2010, approximately thirty impoverished urban communities have received notification of their planned eviction. The final plans for the changes will be submitted to the local authorities for approval in the coming year. They will then be included in the future territorial investment and development plans and subsequently presented to the inhabitants in the target areas.

In the Chrang Chamres area, we renovated 50% of the community’s infrastructure (e.g. by erecting concrete power poles, building hygiene facilities, modernising house walls and roofs, etc.) and thus improved the living conditions of 784 households.

We also evaluated the legal position of 1,228 families and found 40% of them to be at risk of forced eviction. In 2014, in cooperation with the community and the local administration, we developed an alternative spatial plan for the Chrang Chamres neighbourhood on the outskirts of the capital city, where 1,295 households are facing the threat of eviction. The plans submitted for changes will be included in the future territorial investment and development plans and subsequently presented to the inhabitants in the target areas.

Since 2003, more than 200,000 people have become involved in land disputes. More than 2.2 million hectares of land (a size equal to more than one-quarter of the Czech Republic’s total area) has been taken away from small farmers and given to private companies and 150,000 Phnom Penh dwellers have been forcibly evicted over the past twenty years.

The government claims that these people are illegally staying on state property. It is, however, very difficult to verify this claim, as the land owned by the state has never been officially delineated and mapped.

In 2014, about thirty poor urban communities have received notification of their planned eviction and the households in twelve communities have already been removed. It is highly likely that this trend will continue as urbanisation continues to expand. At the moment, thousands of poor inhabitants in the capital city of Phnom Penh face the threat of eviction. These people do not often know their rights and, as a result, are not able to effectively protect themselves against the forced displacement.

The approach employed by the Cambodian government covers eviction of inhabitants, while paying unjust and inadequate financial compensations or offering alternative land, which is often located far away from the cities, and thus only deepening the poverty and it does not in any way promote sustainable urban development. The activities of the developers to whom the land is given are not regulated in any way by specific urban development plans. Our aim is to contribute towards strengthening the state of law and enforcing human rights and basic freedoms as they relate to land ownership and the housing situation of the most vulnerable inhabitants in the capital city of Phnom Penh. We are involving both local communities as well as civil society and local government representatives in the problem resolution.

By 2050, approximately 32% of the world’s population will live in slums. The approach employed by the Cambodian government covers eviction of inhabitants, while paying unjust and inadequate financial compensations or offering alternative land, which is often located far away from the cities, and thus only deepening the poverty and it does not in any way promote sustainable urban development. The activities of the developers to whom the land is given are not regulated in any way by specific urban development plans. Our aim is to contribute towards strengthening the state of law and enforcing human rights and basic freedoms as they relate to land ownership and the housing situation of the most vulnerable inhabitants in the capital city of Phnom Penh.
PRIVATE VETS HELP THOUSANDS OF POOR FAMILIES

The poorest households in Cambodia only have access to very little land. As a result, they often cannot produce enough food and income through the traditional livelihood activities of growing rice and other crops. One of the most common sources of income and nutrition is thus animal husbandry, particularly poultry farming, as it is the most financially accessible. However, the majority of farmers face one common problem: the high mortality rate of animals, which leads to large economic losses both for individual families as well as the economy overall.

Mrs. Nhean, a single mother of three children, describes a situation that is typical for hundreds of thousands of Cambodian families. “I kept hens, but very often they got sick and died. I earned very little money for a lot of work I was disappointed and wanted to give it up.” The main causes of the high poultry mortality rate include poor access to the required animal husbandry know-how and the low use of necessary vaccinations. People often falsely believe that vaccination is ineffective, expensive, and inaccessible, and thus they are not very motivated to invest in it.

Traditional approaches to addressing this problem involved the free provision of vaccinations and other agricultural extension services, supported by NGOs and government programs. These approaches did not provide long-term assistance to more people. People in Need, working in dependency of the local communities on external support. For this reason, People in Need, working in the traditional livelihood activities of growing rice and other crops. One of the most common sources of income and nutrition is thus animal husbandry, particularly poultry farming, as it is the most financially accessible.

The project provided the vets with better technical skills, but it was just as important to strengthen their ability to motivate farmers to use and pay for their services. Through large-scale collective chicken vaccinations, it was possible to significantly cut the cost of vaccination delivery and, for only a small fee, the farmers could participate in training that provided them with improved animal husbandry skills. The approach was based on a simple premise: through building the technical and promotion skills of the vets, they were able to better provide much-needed veterinary services to farmers and, at the same time, earn a reasonable income.

The results of this cooperation are clear. “After I started vaccinating and following the local vet’s recommendations, the income from my poultry increased fivefold,” says Mrs. Nhean enthusiastically. However, People in Need cannot judge the success of the entire project on the basis of only individual experiences. For this reason, it will commission an extensive study in 2016 to measure the changes in the mortality rate in animals and in the livelihoods of the supported families. If the reported results are positive, PIN will try to obtain financing for expanding the projects approach to other regions to improve the long-term livelihood opportunities of thousands of other families.

Providing support to small entrepreneurs and service providers is not limited only to animal husbandry but also to Cambodia alone. In Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Angola we provide support for improving market access to agricultural materials, processing services, and other needs of local families. To reduce dependency on external aid and build sustainable long-term solutions. In the coming years, we plan to expand our cooperation with the local market stakeholders, and will thus be able to provide long-term assistance to more people.
MARKET SOLUTIONS FOR FIGHTING POVERTY

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In 2014, almost 2.5 million school-aged children in Syria did not attend school. Such a statistic stems primarily from the collapse of a centrally financed education system, in addition to other factors such as the displacement of persons fleeing the ongoing conflict (7.6 million persons are internally displaced), a lack of schools (25% of all Syrian schools have been destroyed), the affordability of education, the ongoing threat of attacks on schools, and the danger associated with travelling to school.

PIN considers education key to the present and future of Syria’s children. Attending school allows children to return to relative normalcy and will allow boys and girls to have brighter future prospects. Currently, education allows children’s lives to return to normal, for at least a few hours each day, it allows children to escape the stress of survival, and provides space for learning, playing, and communicating with peers.

PIN’s Syrian education programme is made up of three key components. Firstly, to ensure access to education through repairing schools, providing teaching aids and materials, paying school staff, providing children with snacks, and providing latrines. Secondly, to improve the quality of education; particularly through teacher training focused on the principles of educating children affected by conflict. Thirdly, protecting children in terms of safety – the preparation of school evaluation plans, first aid training, and the distribution of school first aid kits – and in terms of improving children’s psycho-social well-being – regular and structured leisure time activities.

In 2014, PIN in cooperation with its partner organisation Balkan Sunflowers Kosovo, supported learning centres for children from the Romani, Ashkali, and Egyptian ethnic minority groups in Kosovo. Pupils use the centres after school hours to practise reading, counting, and other subjects covered during the day. In Kosovo, only 75% of Romani, Ashkali, and Egyptian children attend primary school, and only 65% of the adults from these minority groups are literate. Thanks to the regular support provided by the learning centres and by mediation services, which facilitate communication between the schools and families, the primary school attendance of the children from the minority groups raised to 95%. In addition, 99% of children who attended the pre-school programme at the Fushe Kosovo centre, registered in the first grade.

“All agricultural high schools should introduce internships in companies, as without hands-on practice our education is not complete and we cannot find work,” says Fatima, one of the students who completed the internship programme. In 2015 we are trying to expand the programme to additional schools, and to convince the Ministry of Education that internships should gradually become a standard part of the curricula in agricultural high schools.
Every Saturday, the Angolan provincial Radio Bié broadcasts the one-hour Pedagogical Ambulance programme. The programme, created by PIN, has been designed for everyone – teachers, parents, and children – and consists of thematic interviews with experts as well as with teachers and students in schools. What benefits does the programme bring to its listeners? The programme creators and moderators answer.

Feustino (23): The programme enhances teachers’ awareness, and we answer our listeners’ questions. For example, we may cover the topic of lesson planning, and then we receive feedback that the teachers have understood how important it is to thoroughly prepare for each lesson and what a proper lesson plan looks like. Other issues include student motivation, secondary school selection, parents’ role in their child’s education, school supervision, and many others.

Ageu (23): You rarely meet anyone who is not familiar with the Pedagogical Ambulance programme. Even the local government is interested in continuing the programme. It took it over from People in Need in 2015, and we, as the moderators, have become its employees.
SOCIAL PROTECTION NETWORK AID VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In Angola, a country still recovering from thirty years of civil war, we are helping to build a civil society, which will be able to provide assistance and services to women and children who are disadvantaged due to domestic violence. With the help of training and microgrants, we are teaching small civic associations in the Bié province to design, draft, and implement a project for increasing the information available about domestic violence and improving the economic status of women. Domestic violence was selected as the mainstay topic of the project financed by the European Union and the Czech Development Agency because this form of violence is very common in Angola and very often people are not even aware that it is a punishable offense.

In addition to our work with civil society, we also focus on increasing the responsibility and functionality of the state administrative authorities so that they will be able to effectively help victims of domestic violence. Through the platform provided by the Social Protection Network, which we helped to establish, we have successfully connected two separate spheres – state administration on one side and the civil sector on the other – and united them in the aid provided to victims.

Every month, twenty-nine year old Euclides, who works for the non-governmental organisation ADAC, attends the monthly platform meetings at which the representatives of the responsible authorities, non-profit organisations, hospitals, the police, and the prosecutor’s office meet and exchange information about specific cases. In 2014, the organisation recorded 657 cases of domestic violence.

“Unfortunately, the majority of victims continue to be afraid to report the violence. In addition, a large majority of the perpetrators are members of the military.” Nevertheless, he is certain that the work he does has a purpose and brings tangible results. “Recently, we handled the case of an eight-year-old girl who was sexually abused and spent many weeks in the care of doctors. Her mother did not want to report the case to the police out of fear, but our network convinced her to do so. As a result, the culprit is behind bars.”

Another case currently being resolved involves a twenty-nine year old woman who was beaten so badly by her husband that she has partially lost her sight. Thanks to the co-operation between the individual network members the aggressor was captured and is currently awaiting trial.

The intense work carried out with small civic associations has already begun to bear fruit. Thanks to the training and experience they received through our small grants, three organisations prepared projects for an external donor, and thus far one has been successful. Thanks to the mutual co-operation and involvement in the social protection network, they are also gaining experience that will help them to obtain financing for their publicly beneficial activities. This is good news not only for victims of domestic violence, but for the entire country of Angola.
DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

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NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS, CIVIC INITIATIVES

Target group

YOUTH

Georgia
1,035 young people

Moldova
3,400 students

Mongolia
5,000 students from 18 schools

Myanmar
46 non-governmental organisations and civic initiatives

Angola
35 local community groups and non-governmental organisations, eleven of which have obtained microgrants for implementing their activities

Georgia
50 non-governmental organisations and civic initiatives

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Creation of sector-based expertise

Myanmar: Through training and small grants we support the active involvement of local non-governmental organisations and civic groups in public life and in the transformation of a country that, until recently, was ruled by a strict military regime.

Angola: We organise training and support civic groups in the battle against domestic violence. With our support, various civic groups have joined together with the local governments and non-governmental organisations to establish a platform for the sharing of information about domestic violence cases, and together they are searching for a solution to systematically and effectively put a stop to this violence.

Georgia: Through training and grants we support local non-governmental organisations in their cooperative effort with municipalities to create general community plans and to implement them.

Coaching and ongoing support

Provision of small grants

Networking

Participatory community planning

Georgia: We help municipalities use participatory decision-making when developing their general community plans. In this way we support broader civic engagement, i.e. the cooperative participation of the municipality’s inhabitants in solving community issues. The citizens thus have the opportunity to be involved in making decisions about public matters, subsequently receive feedback, and share in the control of the representatives they have elected.

Shared organisation of community development plans

Monitoring of plan fulfilment

Participation of the active young population in resolving internal community issues

Representation of the people’s interest in local government

Ensuring the population’s basic needs

Protection of human rights

Active public is involved in the decision-making process and local administration is more open

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Georgia

Tkibuli
320 participants

Terjola
396 participants

Samtredia
313 participants

Myanmar

Afghanistan
four.osf/six.osf non-governmental organisations and civic initiatives

Moldova

/three.osf/one.osf/zero.osf/students

Mongolia

/five.osf/zero.osf/zero.osf/students

Georgia

/five.osf/zero.osf non-governmental organisations and civic initiatives

Angola

/three.osf/one.osf local community groups and non-governmental organisations, eleven of which have obtained microgrants for implementing their activities

Tkibuli

/three.osf/two.osf/zero.osf/participants

Terjola

/three.osf/nine.osf/six.osf/participants

Samtredia

/three.osf/one.osf/two.osf/participants

Georgia

/six.osf meetings for preparing action plans within each municipality
The beginning of the year 2014 saw citizen protests at Maidan (Independence Square) in Kiev, Ukraine. Photo: Ivo Dukoupek.
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Last year marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day we regained freedom and the associated basic human rights. The borders were opened; public space and free enterprise were restored; and we, with the naive belief that it would only take us a few years to put our country in order, set out on the path to transform society. Even now we still by no means have come to terms with the heritage left to us by communism – or with the burdens from the period immediately following, when a pragmatic approach, focused on the economy and material aspects, took over. Lies were a standard form of communication under communism. In reality, everything was different from what was said officially, and stealing from the state, when everything belonged to everyone, but in fact no one owned anything, was considered to be the norm. Nevertheless, we successfully returned to the ranks of the world’s democracies. A number of countries, however, did not succeed. They have become stuck midway, are moving backwards, or are caught in a spiral and cannot break out of the long-term and deeply rooted period when the state, human society, interpersonal relationships, and moral principles did not function in a normal way. We had good conditions to start with and were also lucky, and so today we live in freedom. However, at the same time, we are still learning how difficult it is to maintain a democracy. We must not overlook the importance of the support, interest, and concern we received from abroad, which helped a brave few to oppose the communist regime, or the massive volume of aid we received during the subsequent challenging transformation.

It was the people’s authentic desire for freedom, dignity, basic human rights, and better opportunities that brought about the end of the communist regimes. They started to collapse like dominoes, a desire in many ways similar to the wishes of those who met for months at Maidan (Independence Square) in Ukraine. This same desire may be found in people in every place where they are treated like property, where those in power believe that their citizens are nothing more than the fuel that drives the government machinery. The greater the repression, the longer it takes for a revolutionary change to come about. However, sooner or later, the people will rise and, at the risk of losing their lives, will topple the regime. At the same time, the longer the period of time during which neither civil rights nor democratic principles are functioning, for example, at least in the form of free elections that allow people to replace those in power, the harder the conditions for transformation.
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AZERBAIJANI GOVERNMENT RIDS ITSELF OF CRITICS

From the perspective of human rights, 2014 was the worst year in Azerbaijan’s modern history. Many human rights defenders, journalists, and opposition activists found themselves behind bars over the course of the year. There were almost one hundred political prisoners at the end of the year, which is twice the number in Russia and Belarus combined.

They included Intigam Aliyev, a prominent Azerbaijani lawyer, who received the People in Need Homo Homini Award in 2012 for his exceptional contribution towards promoting human rights. Aliyev is the president of the independent Legal Education Society, an organisation founded in 1998 with the aim of increasing the level of legal literacy in Azerbaijani society. The organisation is involved in the protection of human rights, the preparation of strategic court proceedings, the education of lawyers, and legal education. Over the course of his more than twenty year career, Intigam Aliyev has submitted more than 200 applications to the European Court of Human Rights and has won almost 40 of them. He has been particularly successful with the cases involving the right to vote, freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and the right to a fair trial. In addition, he always provided legal assistance to political prisoners in spite of the fact that he ran the risk of joining their ranks. For many of his friends, Aliyev is a symbol of human dignity. He is also the author of several books on legal topics and, quite paradoxically, some of them may be found in prison libraries.

His friends abroad have often advised him to emigrate from Azerbaijan. However, he has always steadfastly refused, saying that he feels duty bound to continue his work there. Intigam Aliyev was arrested and taken into custody on the basis of entirely trumped-up charges.

There were almost one hundred political prisoners in Azerbaijan at the end of the year, which is twice the number in Russia and Belarus combined.

People in Need tries to support people like Intigam Aliyev both through organising international events for their release as well as by providing direct aid to them and their families. Prisons in Azerbaijan are frequently located in hard to access areas and visits are often very time consuming and expensive. In addition, the country’s prisons do not meet even the most basic conditions and, as a rule, prisoners must rely on their families to provide them with food, medicine, and hygiene products on a regular basis. As many of these families have lost their main – or possibly even only – source of income as a result of arrest or persecution, People in Need also helps the prisoners’ family members.

In 2014, People in Need also provided support to politically persecuted individuals in Cuba, Russia, Ukraine, Transnistria, Belarus, and Libya.
**LIBYA: UNDER THREAT BUT NOT GIVING UP**

During the armed uprising against Gaddafi’s regime in 2011, they organised humanitarian aid; after the regime’s demise, they helped make formerly marginalised voices of women and youth be heard by new decision makers; they documented and reported on what was happening in the country. A few years on, the lives of activists and journalists in Libya are in danger. Some of them had to flee their country following violent attacks and threats. Since June 2014, the People in Need Club of Friends has helped four journalists and activists reach safety and provided them with temporary subsistence support.

One of them is Samira who knows this is only the beginning: “The fact that I had to leave Libya is the best proof that we need to continue working, and working much harder,” she says.

Dozens of people who represented the best hopes for Libya’s future lost their lives to assassins. They include the young blogger and activist Tawfiq Bensaud, lawyer and activist Salwa Bugaighis or journalist Muftah Bu Zeid. According to reports of Amnesty International and Reporters Without Borders some 15 journalists were killed, another 127 physically attacked, and at least 37 activists and journalists were abducted only during the year 2014 and the beginning of 2015. At least 40 journalists are now living in exile.

Their attackers were never identified or convicted for these crimes. Burdened by four decades of dictatorship, widespread control of the country by militias and the presence of weapons in society, Libyan state institutions such as the police and justice system are severely weakened with little capacity to act.

Although the security situation in Libya remains difficult, it is our objective to continue supporting the work of civil society within or outside of the country.

**DIRECT AID TO POLITICALLY PERSECUTED**

**IN TOTAL, WE HELPED 651 INDIVIDUALS**

[lawyers, critical journalists, bloggers, students, and activists, who all care about the fate of their countries and believe in basic human values]

- **POLITICAL PRISONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES**
  - 70 in Cuba
  - 69 in Serbia
- **HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS**
  - 46 in Ukraine
  - 33 in Cuba
- **POLITICALLY PERSECUTED**
  - 535 in Libya
  - 1 in Moldova
  - 1 in Ukraine
  - 10 in Russia
  - 7 in Cuba

**WE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ASSISTANCE**

**LEGAL AID**

We ensure that people who are persecuted or arrested in their country due to political reasons receive highly competent legal assistance.

**CRITICAL MEDICAL TREATMENT**

Political prisoners are often denied medical care and access to medicine. We therefore provide them with any necessary drugs and, once they are released, ensure they receive a thorough medical examination. We provide comparable help to people who are injured during, for example, an interrogation or a demonstration.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELLING**

Human rights defenders are under constant psychological pressure exerted by authoritarian institutions. Professional support makes it easier for them to deal with the stress.

**MATERIAL AID**

Human rights defenders and their families often lose their jobs as a result of their civil engagement. We provide material assistance to those who find themselves in a difficult financial situation.

**Note:** We also worked with persecuted individuals in Azerbaijan. However, we are not specifying numbers in order not to endanger their safety and our work.

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- Modern Czechoslovak History
- Audiovisual Educational Portal jns.cz
- Active Citizenship
- One World Festival

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[lawyers, critical journalists, bloggers, students, and activists, who all care about the fate of their countries and believe in basic human values]
In May 2014, when the Ukrainian journalist Vyacheslav Bondarenko was setting out on an assignment to one of the separatist republics in Eastern Ukraine, he had no inkling about the mental and physical damage he would suffer during the next few days. He was arrested on the basis of trumped up charges of espionage and theft and spent two and a half days in prison in Luhansk; after he was released, he was hospitalised for three weeks. He does not, however, intend to give up journalism. At the moment he is in Kiev, working for an independent news portal that publishes information about the dramatic events in the eastern part of the country.

The Informator.lg.ua portal is one of the independent media projects supported by People in Need. This form of media is on the rise in response to the fact that there is very little access to credible information. The media are often owned by oligarchs, who use them to promote their own interests and are not interested in balanced and high-quality reporting, or are linked to official Russian sources. Although journalists and human rights activists face the danger of persecution, kidnapping and torture in Eastern Ukraine, and threats in other parts of Ukraine as well, they are not going to cease their activities. They often consider their decision to work under the uncertain conditions of the new editorial news desks as a mission to benefit the rapidly expanding civil society.

People in Need provided financial support to six independent media projects in Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhia, Kramatorsk, and Mariupol. We were the first to help finance the independent television channel Hromadske TV Donechchyna, the creation of which was inspired by the success of the Hromadske TV (Public TV) project in Kiev. In addition to financial support, People in Need organised two study visits to the Czech Republic for journalists from Eastern Ukraine. These visits were focused both on practical skills, such as working with video and investigative methods, as well as on the new media that are playing an increasingly important role in Ukrainian media space as an instrument of civic reporting. Videos and photos made by amateur journalists help to complete the image of events, particularly in the locations controlled by the pro-Russian separatists where professional journalists cannot go.

We also support independent media projects and journalists to allow them to carry out their professional activities.

Corruption continues to be one of the main problems in Ukraine. Ukrainian journalists are aware that once the military conflict in the eastern part of the country ends, their voices will also be useful on that front. For this reason, People in Need provided several grants to prepare investigative news reports that uncover the corrupt practices of the authorities at the local level.

People in Need also continued to support the network of legal clinics in Crimea. Nearly all the members of the network were forced to leave Crimea due to security risks and are continuing their work from other locations, such as Kiev and Lviv. They primarily focus on providing legal assistance to internally displaced persons in Ukraine and on preparing and commenting on new legislation associated with the issue of internally resettled persons.
In 2014, acting in cooperation with our local partner, Movimiento Puente, and the European Union delega-
tion, People in Need provided microgrants to support
the first screening of human rights documentary films in
Nicaragua within the framework of the EU film festival.

There was great interest in the films and in the
discussions that followed. even though some univer-
sities did not allow the showing of the Czech Film
Svoboda pro Smetana (Freedom for Smetana), about
the much-publicised cause célèbre concerning the bus-
driver Roman Smetana, who was sentenced to uncondi-
tional punishment for drawing antennae on an election
poster. According to the university representative, it
is not possible to compare the freedom of speech in
Nicaragua with the situation in the Czech Republic.

In awarding the microgrant, we wanted to stimulate
the debate on the most current topics and enable
like-minded people to meet in the same way it happens
during the One World Festival in the Czech Republic.

People in Need has been supporting human rights
activists in Nicaragua since 2014. There are several rea-
sons why we chose to start up activities in this country.
The president has almost unlimited power, the oppo-
sition is highly fragmented. and civil society receives
minimal support from abroad. The political situation
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is becoming polarised. During the past few years, the
development aid provided by amongst others, a num-
ber of northern countries has been stopped because
the undemocratic government ceased being a credible
partner. In Nicaragua, People in Need tries to provide
aid to civil society through supporting projects aimed at
developing critical thinking within society.

SUPPORT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

WE WORKED IN COOPERATION WITH 674
REPRESENTATIVES OF CIVIL SOCIETY

ACTIVISTS / NGOs

223

in Ukraine, 14 in Russia,
27 in Belarus, 14 in Moldova,
(Transnistria), 14 in Cuba,
2 in Venezuela, 2 in Nicaragua,
35 in Egypt, 4 in Libya,
57 in other MENA countries

JOURNALISTS

271

40 in Ukraine, 230 in Cuba, 3 in Libya

LAWSY / HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

180

15 in Ukraine, 124 in Russia,
9 in Cuba, 32 in Egypt

WE ARE PREPARING THE FOLLOWING FOR OUR PARTNERS

STUDY VISITS AND INTERNSHIPS

52 participants

SEMINARS AND TRAINING

446 participants

MICROGRANTS

we distributed 102 microgrants to

11 journalists

8 lawyers / human rights defenders

33 activists

117 lawyers / human rights defenders

97 journalists

17 lawyers / human rights defenders

26 journalists

59 activists and non-profit organisations

17 lawyers / human rights defenders

Notes: We also worked with persecuted individuals in Azerbaijan. However, we are not specifying numbers in order not to endanger their safety and our work.

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There was great interest in the films and in the discussions that followed. Even though some universities did not allow the showing of the Czech film Svoboda pro Smetana (Freedom for Smetana), about the much-publicised cause célèbre concerning the bus driver Roman Smetana, who was sentenced to unconditional punishment for drawing antennae on an election poster. According to the university representative, it is not possible to compare the freedom of speech in Nicaragua with the situation in the Czech Republic.

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People in Need has been supporting human rights activists in Nicaragua since 2014. There are several reasons why we chose to start up activities in this country. The president has almost unlimited power, the opposition is highly fragmented, and civil society receives minimal support from abroad. The political situation has been deteriorating over the long term and society is becoming polarised. During the past few years, the development aid provided by amongst others, a number of northern countries has been stopped because the undemocratic government ceased being a credible partner. In Nicaragua, People in Need tries to provide aid to civil society through supporting projects aimed at developing critical thinking within society.
When, in the spring of 2014, we were crossing the Charles Bridge during the annual Day for Cuba event carrying signs reading “Freedom for Sonia Garro” we had no idea that one year later this former political prisoner would be walking across the same bridge with us advocating for the release of other Cuban political prisoners.

Every so often, our work is more reminiscent of battling windmills than anything else, particularly in the case of advocacy activities. Our finances come nowhere close to the level used by undemocratic governments to tar their opponents. We write various declarations and petitions over the course of the year and meet with important personalities in the Czech Republic and Europe, trying to persuade them to show some interest in the fate of political prisoners and dissidents. From our own recent history, we know how important a letter voicing support from abroad can be to imprisoned dissidents. If nothing else, it gives them some additional necessary energy to survive and the feeling that their suffering is not for naught.

In March 2014, Sonia Garro had been behind bars for two years, and the support of the few dozen people carrying a banner bearing her name through the centre of Prague meant a lot to her.

The support of the few dozen people carrying a banner bearing her name meant a lot to her.

In March 2012, a group of heavily armed men burst into her apartment and dragged Sonia and her husband to prison. It was said that they would be charged with attempted murder, but the court hearing was repeatedly postponed and Sonia was never charged with anything. Nevertheless, she spent almost three years in prison.

In December 2014, Sonia was released into house arrest and, a few weeks later, the government informed her that her imprisonment had actually only been a “misunderstanding”. When she applied for a passport, she was told that she could not leave the country as her name was still on the list of people against whom criminal proceedings were underway. That also proved to be another “mistake.” In the end, Sonia Garro was able to travel to Prague in March. She and her daughter enjoyed a month-long well-deserved rest and Sonia underwent a number of medical examinations.

Due to poor conditions in the prison, her health deteriorated and she will have problems for the rest of her life. This, however, did not in any way prevent her from leaving the Czech Republic after one month and returning to her island home, where she intends to continue fighting for the freedom of all Cubans.

People in Need did not only publicise the case of Sonia Garro in 2014. It was a critical year for our colleagues in Azerbaijan, where the majority found themselves in prison, including Intigam Aliyev, one of the recipients of the Homo Homini Award. The number of political prisoners also rapidly increased in Venezuela, where, in addition to the opposition politician Leopoldo López, over sixty opponents of the regime are behind bars.

Recently released dissident Sonia Garro advocated for the release of other Cuban political prisoners in Prague this year. Photo: PIN archives, Prague 2015.

SONIA GARRO - BEHIND BARS LAST YEAR, RESTING IN PRAGUE THIS YEAR.
ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES, INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

We carry out various activities with the aim of drawing attention to human rights violations around the world and obtaining broader public and political support for protecting these rights.

In 2014, they included the following:

1. Hidden Sports
   This is an information campaign about the state of human rights in Russia just prior to the Olympic Games in Sochi. The campaign includes the website www.hiddensports.com, which presents specific cases of violations. Attacks on civil freedoms in Russia were also the theme of the video spot for the campaign.

2. Day for Cuba
   The event included a march and conference to support the Ladies in White movement in Cuba which advocates for the release of political prisoners. The Ladies in White, such as Sonia Garro, face persecution themselves.

3. Stories Without Endings
   This exhibition about unpunished violence in the North Caucasus uses a comic strip format to present the stories of twelve people who became victims of arbitrary law in the region. The exhibition is accessible online at www.bezkonce.com/en/.

4. Azerbaijani Cell
   This event served as a reminder of the increasing political repression in Azerbaijan, where there are almost 90 political prisoners. The symbolic prison cell was built in October on Prague’s Náměstí míru.

5. We Don’t Want Karimov in Prague
   This open letter, prepared and signed by 30 organisations, including People in Need, was addressed to President Zeman requesting him to cancel the planned Prague visit of Uzbek President Islam Karimov. Uzbekistan is considered to be one of the most hardcore dictatorships in the world.

6. For Your Freedom and Ours
   Key human rights defenders from many countries, such as Cuba, Russia, China, Bahrain, Myanmar, and Belarus, spoke out at this conference in Prague. All of the participants agreed that it is important to support dissidents in their fight for freedom.

7. One World Festival in Brussels
   This Czech documentary film festival is also presented in the EU centre every year. In 2014, fourteen films were screened, followed by discussions with guests – human rights activists, filmmakers, Brussels officials, and politicians.

(Photo: Association for Human Rights in Central Asia)

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In Slovakia, People in Need focuses on integration of the socially excluded, employment promotion, education, housing and social services. Photo: Nina Mikušková
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People in Need has been actively providing social and educational services in Roškovce (Doľany) in eastern Slovakia for the past eight years. Unfortunately, at the start of 2013, the organisation had to leave the original community centre premises due to the hazardous state of the building in which it provided services to children and their socially weaker families. The best solution was to erect a completely new building. Thanks to the cooperation of a broad range of partners, a new community centre arose in Roškovce and was officially opened on 9 December 2014.

Based on previous successful cooperative efforts, it was possible to obtain support from the Enel Cuore Foundation, which also works with the international non-profit organisation Architecture for Humanity. Other partners included the Spišský Hrhov Primary School, which offered a building site next to the existing school.

“It is thus far the most comprehensive cooperative effort that People in Need has initiated. And I even dare to say that the result is the most beautiful community centre in Central Europe. We feel greatly obligated to partners for their support, and we will return it to them in the form of the high-quality services the centre provides. Those are the most important,” says Michal Sládek, the architect and project manager of People in Need Slovakia.

The building project provided job opportunities and improved relations in the community. The preparatory stage took two years, but the construction itself went very fast. The entire building process was completed in only six months and the Hrhov Public Services Company employed local people to work on the project.

“The involvement of a local company in the construction not only had a positive impact on the community by offering new jobs, but it also helped the local residents to establish a link to the new building,” explains Michal Sládek.

The last step prior to opening the centre was to fit out the interior. Even this task was carried out in a spirit of participation. The architects – volunteers from the Architects in Settlement initiative and Boris Hochel, the chief architect for the entire project – worked together with volunteers from amongst the local youth to design and create the interior of the centre during one weekend with financial assistance from the PwC Endowment Fund.

“We consider the community centre to be an example of how things can improve when people with a good idea work together. We hope that the opening of the centre will promote even more mutual cooperation between the people in the community,” adds Petra Sláviková, the Roškovce Community Centre Coordinator.

People in Need plans to implement similar building projects in the future. The project opened new opportunities for participative cooperation and, most importantly, it confirmed that good community work needs a good infrastructure.

“Everyone contributed their fair share to the project and we are happy that we can open the centre together. I hope that our cooperative efforts are just as successful in the future in the other locations where we are active,” adds Tímea Stránská, the Director of People in Need Slovakia.
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**SOCIAL WORK**

- **CAREER COUNSELLING** is offered at our community centres in Sveržov, Petrovany, Prešov, Roškovce, Spišská Podhradie, and Plavecký Štvrtok. We provide this service using the Career Counselling Methodology, which includes the following:
  - individual counselling
  - group activities: PROFI programme in primary schools; activities aimed at selecting a future education path; special activities (excursions and discussions)
  - scholarship programme

In 2014 we provided this service to 246 clients through 1,569 personal meetings.

- **LOW-THRESHOLD DAY CENTRES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES** are provided in the Prešov Region at our community centres in Sveržov, Petrovany, Roškovce, Spišská Podhradie, Prešov, and Kajňany.

In 2014 we provided this service to 580 clients through 10,668 personal contacts. Overall, it was open for 940 days and, on average, our visit rate was 11 clients per day.

- **EMPLOYMENT COUNSELLING** is offered at our community centres in Sveržov, Petrovany, Roškovce, and Spišská Podhradie.

In 2014 we provided this service to 300 clients through 968 personal meetings.

- **PRESCHOOL CLUB** at our community centre on the primary school premises in Plavecký Štvrtok. The Grundlagen Teaching Methodology is used for the most part.

First provided in October 2014, by year-end this service was used by 273 clients through 78 personal contacts. The service was open 40 days in total, and our average visit rate was 6 clients per day.

**SUPPORT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

- **EDUCATION**
  - 8 methodological documents created for human rights education in schools as a part of the project My World - My Rights in cooperation with Amnesty International Slovakia.
  - 4 weekend events aimed at supporting the civic activism of young people as a part of the project Youth for a Democratic Society. During the training sessions, the young participants prepared an implementation plan for community changes and advocated for its acceptance. For example, they successfully launched a voluntary tutoring programme at the local school, promoted the installation of pedestrian crossings in the municipality, and established a youth club.
  - 22 articles and 3 newsletters published by young people from socially disadvantaged environments. Between August and December 2014, in cooperation with MECEM Roma media centre, we implemented the project Hey World, Here We Are! in which we strived to support the journalistic skills of young people involved in youth group activities. They had the opportunity to participate in a training session during which they learned more about writing journalistic texts and creating news videos. During the project we successfully created 22 articles that are accessible on the blog http://blog.hojevsvet.sk. We also published our texts in three newsletters that were printed and distributed. You may view them at http://issuu.com/clovekvtisislovensko

- **HUMAN TRAFFICKING**
  - 3 international research reports on the topic of migration and human trafficking
  - 6 preventative meetings with field social workers and the police addressing human trafficking issues
  - 3 public meetings focused on human trafficking issues

- **ADVOCACY – STATE ADMINISTRATION**

We regularly participate in the expert groups of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic that deal with human trafficking, at the meetings of the international EU civil society platform on human trafficking, and in various working groups addressing the topics of extremism, racism, and social inclusion.

**PEOPLE IN NEED SLOVAKIA**

- **11 YEARS OF ACTIVITIES IN SLOVAKIA**
- **6 COMMUNITY CENTRES THAT WE OPERATE**
- **42 PEOPLE WORKED WITH US IN OUR SLOVAK BRANCH**
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Number of schools registered on the jsns.cz portal:

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Every child deserves a quality education. Photo: Iva Zímová
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Lenka and her sister Bárá started attending the preschool club in Ústí nad Labem in September. At the time, Lenka was not able to name a single colour or count to three; she held her crayon in a cramped manner with the wrong finger positioning. In addition, she had problems expressing herself verbally and hardly anyone understood her. On the other hand, she was very independent in taking care of herself and was used to helping her younger sister as well.

In our one-on-one work with her, we mainly focused on the requirements for registering for primary school, practising colours, counting, improving her grapho-motor skills, and proper enunciation. She receives worksheets and exercises to do at home so that her parents can be involved. A great improvement can be seen after only the first six months. Lenka is gradually starting to remember the names of the primary colours, she can count to ten, and she is starting to understand basic shapes. She now has a more relaxed grip on her crayon; although she still sometimes has the wrong finger position, she only needs a small reminder to fix it. She likes to colour and does so carefully, how- ever, her drawing skills are still behind. Lenka has also started talking more, and uses speech more actively during spontaneous games and group activities. She is able to recite short poems, but her enunciation is still poor and requires the professional help of a speech therapist. Nevertheless, she will most likely get a deferral for primary school attendance and a recommenda- tion to attend a preparatory year.

We Participate in Changing the System

We supplement our direct work with children, parents, and teachers by striving to implement system changes aimed at promoting joint education for children. For two years we have been working with the Palacký University Department of Education and other partners to develop methodological materials directly associated with the amendment to the Education Act, which, starting on 1 September 2016, will introduce new provisions for special needs education. The right to receive specific assistance, including financial aid, at some levels, will now also be granted to children whose needs for additional support are not based on health issues. This means children like Lenka, who live in socially excluded communities, children who do not know the teaching language sufficiently, and children whose families cannot provide them with an adequate ly supportive environment. Schools should help the children in these categories by, for example, adapting teaching methods or the contents of the teaching materials, providing aids, performing evaluations, or working with the class group. Dozens of measures that teachers may combine in order to meet the individual needs of a particular pupil are listed in the Catalogue of Supporting Measures, which we helped to create with in the framework of the aforementioned cooperation.

An important source of assistance for pupils may be found in the teaching assistant, a position that is currently very ambiguously defined. This causes uncertainty on the part of the assistants themselves and on the part of school principals when maintaining this position at a school, and also leads to a non-uniform job description. For this reason, we have created a set of materials that offers methodological guidelines for the daily activities of assistants as well as proposed standards for these activities, their financing, and their methodological management. Our effort is also aimed at teachers as the key promoters of change. We continu- ing their education through dozens of events and also create new courses based on requirements de- fined in the field, which we regularly monitor and evaluate. When developing new products, we work with dozens of external colleagues and test the results in schools throughout the Czech Republic. We believe that this will ensure their daily use by education workers, thus giving children additional options for developing their potential. That is what is of key impor-tance for us.
INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Parents' opinions are an important source of information for our analyses.

We believe that every child deserves a quality education that fully develops their talents and abilities.

Parents see parents as partners who play an important role in our educational programmes.

We mediate contact between home and school.

We support teachers in meeting the individual needs of each child.

We promote the principles of equal opportunity and intercultural education in Czech schools.

— We work with parents within the context of our preschool clubs, and we request their participation during tutoring and other activities.
— We support them in taking an active approach to the education of their children.
— In 2014 we organised four educational events and discussions on the topic of communication between parents and schools.

CHILD

— We see parents as partners who play an important role in our educational programmes.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS

— We created 23 new courses for teachers and 1 course for teaching assistants.
— In cooperation with Palacký University and other partners, we prepared a separate section for the Catalogue of Supporting Measures that is aimed at students who require educational support due to being socially disadvantaged.
— We also participated in the preparation of the Work Standards and a series of methodologies for teaching assistants.
— We organised a four-day course on the Norwegian Grundlaget Teaching Methodology.
— We trained 13 teachers about the work methodology using the Persona Dolls teaching method.

— We created 36 preschool clubs we operate throughout the Czech Republic.
— 130 educational courses and seminars we have organised.
— 2,200 education workers have completed our courses.
— 10 published expert publications on education.
— 330 volunteer tutors who help children.

250 children attended our preschool clubs
350 children used our tutoring services
100 children received our support through retroactive scholarships
130 children participated in our career counselling
2,000 children attended our workshops

3,000 children used our educational services in 2014

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The media keep the public informed about events in developing countries, about development cooperation, and about global issues. However, news desks often do not have enough finances and lack on-location facilities, and as a result, journalists have only limited opportunities to visit the countries of the Global South. We want the media to address development issues more and far better. For this reason, last year we provided support allowing journalists to travel to Ethiopia, Angola, and Afghanistan.

For example, Afghanistan is one of the priority countries for Czech International Development Cooperation, but it is also a country plagued by conflict, natural disasters, and a high level of poverty. However, it has long been overlooked by the media. Thanks to one of the reporters from idnes.cz, readers could find out more about this country – how People in Need is educating future farmers and helping to plant pistachios, how child labour still stands in the way of at least a basic education, and how our colleagues live during their mission.

“Working with journalists makes it possible to provide authentic on-location reporting, thus helping to overcome the stereotypical perception of developing countries that we still find in society today,” says Kateřina Gabrielová, head of the Rozvojovka Department.

In the same way that journalists convey information to the general public, teachers provide it to their pupils. We try to ensure that teachers include global topics in their lesson plans without reinforcing stereotypes. During the history lessons she teaches, Jana Jiránková from the Vejprty Nursery and Primary School worked with her pupils to find out how they perceive certain countries, how they imagine them to be, and what they think of the life of the local people. To do this, she chose one of the activities from the methodology entitled “Quality, or Quantity?”, in which pupils are given a set of photos and have to guess whether the picture was taken in China or in Great Britain. Then they have to justify their opinion. According to their teacher, this activity falls within the context of history teaching materials and facilitates discussion.

“In the same way that journalists convey information to the general public, teachers provide it to their pupils. We try to ensure that teachers include global topics in their lesson plans without reinforcing stereotypes,” says Jana Jiřínková.

School worked with her pupils to find out how they perceive certain countries, how they imagine them to be, and what they think of the life of the local people. To do this, she chose one of the activities from the methodology entitled “Quality, or Quantity?” in which pupils are given a set of photos and have to guess whether the picture was taken in China or in Great Britain. Then they have to justify their opinion. According to their teacher, this activity falls within the context of history teaching materials and facilitates discussion. “Photos are a strong stimulus for thinking; they can tell us a lot, but, at the same time, they may be misleading,” says Jana Jiřínková.

The class had a lively debate about whether football is played only in Europe and if the Chinese eat anything other than rice. The subsequent lessons were aimed at teaching the students the reality about both countries and also addressed the globalization process, which is blurring many of the typical characteristics of individual countries. A church may be found anywhere in the world, and the same applies to a Chinese restaurant. After that, it was no longer easy for the students to say which photo goes with which country. It is always a pleasant surprise for me to hear how they support their arguments and defend their opinions, the degree to which they are interested in the world around them. I am happy to see them re-evaluate their position when they learn something new, something they did not know before. And they are willing to act according to this.”
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

TEACHERS AND FUTURE TEACHERS
We educate teachers to know how to work with current global topics, and in order to include them in lesson plans using interactive methods.

259 participants in seminars presenting global topics and interactive methods
57 participants in blended learning courses about how to incorporate global topics in lessons
5 new university courses about global development education
15 schools received the Global School Certificate for incorporating global topics in their lessons and in school life
312 students from education faculties participated in the seminar entitled How to Use Audiovisual Materials in Teaching
7 audiovisual lectures on the jsns.cz portal

JOURNALISTS
We work with journalists to ensure that they pass on information about development cooperation that is balanced and presented in the right context.

3 journalists published on-site reports directly from developing countries thanks to our support (the magazine Respekt from Ethiopia, iDnes.cz from Afghanistan, and Czech Television from Angola)
7 media sources wrote about the visit of Josephine Tome, thealaria lawyer from Tanzania, allowing tens of thousands of people to read his story
70 news reports and other media outputs were broadcast by Czech Television, TV Prima, and Czech Radio or published in the magazines People and the World, and Radio (and thanks to our support)
16 journalists received training

STUDENTS
We contribute towards educating young people who can find their way around in the modern world, view it in context, and actively participate in public affairs.

622 competitors in the One World for Children art competition for children 13 and under
42 student film clubs within the One World in Schools programme
149 participants in the comics competition: Help us and Date Change the World. Don’t be an Eraser. Get Involved! Tool on the topic of food safety

PUBLIC
We inform the Czech public about developing countries and development cooperation within the context of how it relates to our lives.

3 nationwide newspaper inserts (in MF DNES, V Rádiu, and in Pohoda) with a readership of almost 150,000
3 photography exhibitions at 16 different locations in the Czech Republic; thanks to a journey to Uganda, they include the rare “Faces of Africa” (in the Biely of Africa)
15 events for the public (summer festivals, lectures, and discussions) with an attendance rate exceeding 70,000

GOVERNMENT REPS
We raise the awareness of government representatives about projects financed through Czech international development cooperation in order to increase the number of projects and improve their quality and effectiveness.

2 MPs were shown Czech international development cooperation projects in Ethiopia
4 issues of the Rozvojovka magazine, printed in editions of 3,600 copies, were distributed to Czech embassies, the various ministries, the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, and other official institutions
6 journalists wrote about the visit of Josephat Kinyanjui, the editor-in-chief of the magazine People and the World, and (and thanks to our support)

MIGRANTS
We work with migrants in an effort to improve their communication and media skills.

8 journalistic writing course participants
9 Summer Film School participants
6 documentary films were made

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HOW TO WRITE ABOUT MIGRATION?

Writing and providing high-quality information about migration is no easy task for journalists, whether because of insufficient time or a lack of contacts amongst migrants. We therefore focused on journalism students, who are either already working in the Czech media or will be one day, and offered them a course entitled International Migration. Journalists and migration experts introduced them to migration theory and journalism practices. They were also provided with the brochure entitled How to Write About Migration, which was designed specifically for the course students, but is also aimed at other novice journalists.

The key to presenting a realistic portrait of migrants in the media is, however, their own presence in them. For this reason, we organised several media training events for foreigners over the course of the year, during which they learned more skills and increased their self-confidence in expressing themselves. They also had the opportunity to perfect their news writing, reporting, and photography skills. The Summer Film School ran for several days during the summer. Both migrants as well as journalism students participated in workshops which they completed by creating news reports, photos, and documentary films. Events organised for the public also contributed towards breaking down stereotypes about migrants.

During these events, people saw films, or participated in excursions, such as a guided tour of the SAPA Vietnamese shopping and cultural centre. In addition, together with journalists and migration experts, we participated in public debates exploring the issue of how migrants are depicted in the media and how this affects their lives. As a member of the Consortium of Non-Governmental Organisations Assisting Migrants in the Czech Republic, we participated in a campaign promoting health insurance for migrants.

CZECH REPUBLIC | EDUCATION AND AWARENESS | GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

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"When my mother, my sister, and I learned that my father had received a life sentence, we hugged each other and cried with joy that he was alive," reminisces the actor Jan Přeučil regarding the judgment he and his family heard over the radio in 1950. His father, František, was one of the people tried in the same proceedings as Milada Horáková.

"Unfortunately, the repercussions for my family were unbelievable. Neither I nor my sister were allowed to attend school. I was labelled as the son of a national traitor and had to atone for my father's guilt," adds the actor.

On 27 June, the Day of Remembrance for the Victims of the Communist Regime, which marked the sixty-fourth anniversary of the execution of Milada Horáková, we organised the fourth annual nationwide Fighting Memory Loss Campaign, this time with the subtitle Communism Still Hurts. The objective was to draw attention to the increasing tendency of Czech society to view their own past in a more conciliatory manner and also to the fact that many of today's problems are rooted in the period of "building a socialist society."

In addition to the public, businesses, the media, and many celebrities, many schools were also involved in the campaign. In Prague, Jan Mudra’s film The Case of Dr. Horáková was screened at the National Theatre, specifically aimed at secondary school students. This was followed by a remembrance march and an event held at the Memorial to the Victims of Communism in Újezd Street. We also organised a public debate on the topic of "What does the "Kundera Affair" say about our society?" There were many outdoor installations and the official opening of the poster exhibit entitled Promises Versus Reality, which presented the colourful socialist posters promising a better future set against black-and-white photos from well-known Czech photographers presenting the world as it actually was.

We should like to thank all those who contributed to the fact that today we live in a free democratic society.

"The time for which we have been fighting has arrived. Now starts a time of release and freedom, a period of discussion, travelling and oppositionary arguments, or, simply stated, of everything that democracy stands for."

We also published the book In Spite of Communism, which presents stories about the resistance against the totalitarian regime between 1948 and 1989.

We also wanted to use the campaign on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Velvet Revolution to thank all the individuals who helped us gain our freedom, whether it be an anonymous hero, Milada Horáková, or František Přeučil, who lived to see the events of 1989. He was euphoric as he said, "The time for which we have been fighting has arrived. Now starts a time of release and freedom, a period of discussion, travelling and oppositionary arguments, or, simply stated, of everything that democracy stands for."

A group of young people, together with Prague Mayor Tomáš Hudeček, honour the memory of the victims of Communism. Photo: Lucia Eggenhofer
EVERY CZECH TEACHER CAN USE DOCUMENTARY FILMS IN THE CLASSROOM

Ilona Horáčková, a teacher of introductory social sciences and Czech at the Secondary School of Communication Engineering in Prague, who is also a screenwriter, has been using documentary films in her teaching since 2011, when we started offering them to schools. Initially, we delivered the films on VHS tapes, later on DVD. Today, every teacher can screen films for their students online thanks to the jsns.cz educational portal. “Documentary films are very difficult to obtain. If you do not see them during their premiere or at a festival, it is hard to see them later on. This is why I greatly value the range that is offered on the portal. In addition, with the portal it does not matter how far the teacher is from the source. My friends who teach in rural and border areas have the same opportunity to use them as I do teaching in Prague,” says Ilona Horáčková.

We use the portal to bring the best of Czech and international documentary film production into Czech classrooms. This consists of films that, thanks to their length and topic, are suitable to use in teaching. In addition, teachers may also use the study materials that are prepared for each film and are also available on the website during their lessons. The secondary school students who lead our film clubs also use the documentaries and, in their free time, screen them for their classmates.

Based on a representative research study we conducted amongst secondary school students in 2014, it appears that schools are unable to respond to current affairs in society. Students find out about political and social topics primarily from television programmes and on-line news servers. Out of nine possible sources, school ranked second to last. Our study materials familiarise young people with current events in our country and in the world, and with important and controversial topics that are often overlooked.

Our main objective is to use documentary film in teaching as a means of contributing towards the education of educated young people, who can find their way in today’s world, who are able to openly and critically approach information, and who are not indifferent and want to influence the events around them. For this reason, our primary focus is placed on films associated with human rights, development topics, civic engagement, social issues, media education, the environment, and contemporary Czechoslovak history. “Thanks to these films, we find out about problems in the world that we might not ever become interested in otherwise. They provide us with new topics for consideration,” says Eliška Krátká, who leads the film Club at the Lovosice Grammar School.

We launched the portal on the basis of modern technological trends focused on providing content in the internet environment. This has allowed us to introduce a unique innovation to Czech schools and the field of education. The portal makes the teacher’s job easier and its format makes it appealing to the young teenage generation. Our portal was placed third in the Public Award category in the Eduína 2014 competition for innovation in education.

The portal is a unique innovation, which responds to modern technological trends.

Ilona Horáčková, a teacher of introductory social sciences and Czech at the Secondary School of Communication Engineering in Prague, who is also a screenwriter, has been using documentary films in her teaching since 2011, when we started offering them to schools. Initially, we delivered the films on VHS tapes, later on DVD. Today, every teacher can screen films for their students online thanks to the jsns.cz educational portal. “Documentary films are very difficult to obtain. If you do not see them during their premiere or at a festival, it is hard to see them later on. This is why I greatly value the range that is offered on the portal. In addition, with the portal it does not matter how far the teacher is from the source. My friends who teach in rural and border areas have the same opportunity to use them as I do teaching in Prague,” says Ilona Horáčková.

We use the portal to bring the best of Czech and international documentary film production into Czech classrooms. This consists of films that, thanks to their length and topic, are suitable to use in teaching. In addition, teachers may also use the study materials that are prepared for each film and are also available on the website during their lessons. The secondary school students who lead our film clubs also use the documentaries and, in their free time, screen them for their classmates.

Based on a representative research study we conducted amongst secondary school students in 2014, it appears that schools are unable to respond to current affairs in society. Students find out about political and social topics primarily from television programmes and on-line news servers. Out of nine possible sources, school ranked second to last. Our study materials familiarise young people with current events in our country and in the world, and with important and controversial topics that are often overlooked.

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WHO IS AN ACTIVE CITIZEN?

You can meet them in twenty-five Czech towns and municipalities. The majority of them are under eighteen. Nevertheless, they have a significant influence on events in their communities. In addition to their secondary school or grammar school studies, they look for solutions to issues and problems that are a thorn in not only their sides. In 2012, young people implemented twenty-nine successful local projects within the framework of the Active Citizens programme. Would you like to know how?

Green Light for Greenery!

Towards the end of 2013 a team of students from the Mnichovo Hradiště Grammar School set out into the streets. Equipped with a map of their town and a short questionnaire, they asked the local inhabitants what they valued most about Mnichovo Hradiště and what they would like to see changed. They gradually filled in the map with different colours indicating spots which people like and where they choose to spend their time, as well as those where they do not feel safe or which they consider to be unsightly. This laid the foundations for budding ideas. The number one topic for the inhabitants of Mnichovo Hradiště and for the students proved to be the state of the greenery in the town.

The path the students would take in the new year was clearly marked. They decided that not only would they return the town’s greenery back to its original colour, but that they would also promote the issue to the general public.

Now I am not afraid to say something in public. I think discussions helped us to gain much more confidence.

Eliška Plíhalová, one of the project team leaders, presents the conclusions from the mapping of Mnichovo Hradiště.
ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP – TOPICS ADDRESSED BY YOUNG PEOPLE

TRANSIT
- safe street crossings
- bike paths

PUBLIC SPACES AND THE ENVIRONMENT
- cleaning of cities
- debates with politicians
- community planning

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
- regularly scheduled leisure activities and courses
- beneficial events

HUMAN RIGHTS
Introduction
Help for the Persecuted
Civil Society Capacity Building
International Support & Advocacy

SLOVAKIA
People in Need Slovakia

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2014
HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT AID
Introduction
Emergency Response & Recovery
Resilience & Nutrition Security
Social Protection & Inclusion
Sustainable Consumption & Production
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EDUCATION AND AWARENESS
Inclusive Education
Global Development Education and Awareness
Modern Czechoslovak History
Audiovisual Educational Portal jpsn.cz
Active Citizenship
One World Festival

SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING
Cooperation with Public Administration
Counselling for Adults
Counselling for Children and Youth

OUR DONORS
Fundraising

MANAGEMENT
WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2014
FINANCIAL REPORT

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ONE WORLD FOCUSES ON THE UPS AND DOWNS OF WORK AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The Sixteenth Annual One World International Human Rights Documentary Film Festival drew attention to the fact that, following the several-year long economic crisis, employment has become a daily concern. Work unites us, as it affects us all – those who are seeking employment, those who are afraid of losing their jobs, and those who have lost their private lives because of work. The main thematic category of Work Makes Us Who We Are... offered fourteen documentary films addressing the subjects of unemployment, migration, worker exploitation, and child labour, as well as such phenomena as overworking and burnout. Work-related topics were also reflected in a number of other documentaries outside of the main category. The hit of the year was the opening film Miners Shot Down, by the director Rehad Desai about the violent suppression of the miners’ strike in South Africa. The film’s topic really captured the audience’s attention. People used Facebook applications to create their own festival posters presenting their attitudes towards work. In January 2014, the Marketing & Media weekly declared the One World Festival to be the campaign of the month.

High-Quality Documentaries About Current Issues

Although the preparation of a high-quality documentary requires time, the festival’s programme was very timely in responding to current world events. The public had the opportunity to see films covering topics that covered headline issues at the time. For example, the documentary about the controversial preparations for the Sochi Olympics (Putin’s Games); about the division of Sudan (The Longest Kiss), where civil war is breaking out once again; about Eritrean refugees in Israel (Sound of Torture), where protests were just underway against the immigration policy of the Jewish state; and the aforementioned documentary about the strike in the South African mine which remains a burning issue to this day.

Attendance Increases Yet Again

In 2014, the One World Festival welcomed a total of 117,633 viewers. A total of 38,028 people attended the afternoon and evening screenings in Prague, and 13,903 children and teachers attended the school screenings. One World in Schools recorded a 75% increase in the attendance rate as compared to the previous year. The One World Festival travelled to another thirty-three towns in the Czech Republic, where it attracted audiences totalling 64,179 participants. There was also increased public interest in Brussels, where 2,151 people attended the eighth year of the festival there (an increase of 20%).

The festival started with the presentation of the Homo Homini Award, which was given to the South African lawyer Sapiyat Magomedova. She received the award for her enormous personal courage and the tenacity with which she confronts the violence, personal threats, and danger she faces due to her work.
TOPICS IN 2014

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2014

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FINANCIAL REPORT
In 2014, we supported approximately 7,000 people through the Social Integration Programmes. Photo: Iva Zímová
TOPICS IN 2014

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2014

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5 SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING
In Addition to Our Hands-On Work, We Help to Create Local Policies

People in Need has been addressing the issues of poverty and social exclusion in the Czech Republic for over fifteen years. In 1999, a team was put together to provide professional social services in areas that are today designated as “socially excluded”. Seven years later we added social counselling and various educational services with a specific focus on children and youth.

Over time, however, we found that, although we were able to find a solution to specific problems, a definitive remedy was not possible without necessary system changes implemented at local and national policy levels. For this reason, we try to actively cooperate with public administration. As counsellors in the social sphere, we participate in such activities as creating zoning plans and the battle against gambling. We try to involve the people with whom we work in the decision-making processes that affect the environment they live in. In addition, our staff members try to actively influence school founders. Our aim is to create a preschool and primary school system which will not allow children from poor families to fall through the cracks.

Battling Child Indebtedness

In 2014 we continued our long-term effort to implement changes in the debt collection system. One example of our work in this area can be seen in the initiative that we, together with our partners, developed when we were attempting to promote an amendment to the legislation on local fees, which would prevent children living in children’s homes and other institutional facilities from falling into the debt trap. In the past, these children could acquire debts if their parents did not pay certain fees, such as the waste collection fee. The children found out about their debt only when they reached adulthood and then it was from a debt collector. As a result, they started life with debts that they did not cause. Incidentally, according to qualified estimates, there may be as many as 150,000 child debtors in the Czech Republic.

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In just about every larger town in the Czech Republic there is at least one area that maybe considered a socially excluded location. Illustrative photo: Iva Zímová
WE OFFER A HELPING HAND TO PRIMARY SCHOOL FOUNDERS

One example of our effort to influence local decision makers may be seen in the publication entitled Passivity: A Burden or a Challenge? The Role of Primary School Founders in Ensuring Equal Access to Education, which we published in 2014. The main aim of the work is to create a set of measures aimed at primary school founders with maximum emphasis placed on practical applicability and minimum costs, with regard to both financial and social aspects.

Overall, the Czech educational system produces people who do not have a chance in the labour market.

We believe that children should have a chance in the labour market. This means not only the opportunity to obtain knowledge and skills, but also the ability to make use of them. This can be achieved through effective cooperation between schools and the local community.

WHERE CAN YOU FIND US?

9 regional branches we operate in the Czech Republic

60 Czech towns and municipalities where we offer our services

7 of the Czech Republic’s regions in which we are active, specifically the Central Bohemian, Liberec, Ústí nad Labem, Olomouc, Plzeň and Karlovy Vary regions, and the Capital City of Prague.

WHO DO WE WORK WITH?

7,000 people with whom we worked in 2014

43% children

57% adults

We provide similar assistance during the planning of local educational policies for nursery schools. In 2014, as a part of the project Let’s Go to Nursery School we worked together with eight other non-profit organisations in sixteen towns to prepare local catalogues of recommendations for nursery school education. These have the objective – comparable to the case of the previous publication – to identify and implement effective tools that will enable the nursery school founders to create a system that will be able to catch those children who currently fall through the cracks.

At the same time it applies that these are the children who need preschool preparation the most. Without it, they enter primary school unprepared and their chances of completing school successfully are significantly reduced. Often this leads to the children being transferred to special education schools, which are not able to cope with the handicaps children have due to growing up in a non-stimulating environment. In the end, this produces people who do not have a chance in the labour market. There is a total of five measures, with the first being the foundation stone without which it is not possible to implement the rest of the measures. That is to say, without which it is not possible to effectively manage the entire local educational system. All of the proposals are based on establishing a meeting platform that brings together the founder of the schools with all of the relevant primary schools. Although it may sound trivial, there are only a very few municipalities in which all of the proposals are implemented. The current situation is such that in many municipalities the educational capacity is set based on the high birth years of the 1970s and 1980s, at which time almost twice the number of children were born as compared to the situation today. Because the closing of a specific school nearly always leads to negative reactions on the part of parents and teachers, this type of political decision is usually postponed. In many cases, this results in a system of half-empty schools, which are that much more threatened by various segregational aspects.

Preschool Education Should Be Accessible to All

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MRS. KRÁLOVÁ’S STORY: WHEN THE LAW CONTRADICTS ITSELF

Some time ago, Mrs. Králová got into some serious debt problems, which led all the way to court-ordered collection. This situation was not the result of her irresponsible behaviour, but because she was the victim of fraud. However, her story perfectly illustrates how difficult and complicated it is to rectify the situation. The field social workers from People in Need’s Bílina office – one of the organisation’s nine branches that operate Social Integration Programmes – helped her with her problem. Debt counselling, together with unemployment and inadequate housing issues, are the top three problems that our field workers deal with.

But back to Mrs. Králová. Several years ago, she found herself in a very complicated position. Through an acquaintance, who she actually still considered to be a friend at the time, she applied for a loan. It just so happened that this acquaintance was the executive officer of a company providing credit services. The application was denied and it seemed as if that were the end of the entire matter. Unfortunately, the opposite was true.

This so-called friend used Mrs. Králová’s personal information to borrow quite a large sum of money from several companies in her name and ultimately Mrs. Králová found herself in a debt trap. ‘Fraud, you say? Yes, you are right,’ and this was even confirmed by the police who issued the relevant decision. It clearly states that the matter involves fraud and that the debt is not Mrs. Králová’s. However, at that time the debt was already being collected on the basis of a court order and civil law has very clearly defined rules about how a collection order that is already being executed can be halted. As you have probably guessed by now, Mrs. Králová missed all of the deadlines for lodging possible appeals. That she missed them is entirely logical and definitely not her fault – a fraud investigation takes some time. This means that the heroine of our story has gotten into a situation where, simply stated, civil law has confirmed and more or less ‘blessed’ the criminal fraud that was committed against her. In her case, criminal law does not quite march in step with its civil law counterpart.

Two and a Half Years Waiting for Justice

“At that particular point in time Mrs. Králová came to us asking for help. In spite of all her efforts, she was not able to stop the collection order and had to pay the entire amount herself.” This came to about CZK 37,000, which was paid through deductions from her pension. “I found out all the required information and explained the situation to her. After making payments for 2.5 years, we prepared a plan together, which will make it possible to claim back the money from the actual culprit,” says Petr Matí, from People in Need’s Bílina office, as he explains how the story ends.

We explained Mrs. Králová’s situation to her and prepared a plan together, which will make it possible to claim back the money from the actual culprit.

‘At that particular point in time Mrs. Králová came to us asking for help. In spite of all her efforts, she was not able to stop the collection order and had to pay the entire amount herself.’ This came to about CZK 37,000, which was paid through deductions from her pension. ‘I found out all the required information and explained the situation to her. After making payments for 2.5 years, we prepared a plan together, which will make it possible to claim back the money from the actual culprit,’ says Petr Matí, from People in Need’s Bílina office, as he explains how the story ends.

Mrs. Králová’s story inspired the preventative film Mrs. Králová’s Story, which was produced in the name of People in Need, acting in cooperation with the University of West Bohemia in Plzeň, within the framework of the international project entitled Mine Yours: Ours. Town.
HELPING PEOPLE SUCCESSFULLY RESTART THEIR LIVES

Our field social workers help individuals and entire families handle difficult life situations. Most often, these are associated with low-quality housing, over-indebtedness, poverty, and low employability. These problems have a negative impact on the functioning of the entire family, including all the children. For this reason, we offer our services not only to individuals, but primarily direct our support at the family as a whole. We often cooperate with other organisations and institutions, such as social and legal child protection services, the employment office, psychological and educational counselling centres, schools, the police, and other non-profit organisations. The main objective of this cooperation is to prevent family breakdown that leads to the removal of children from the home, and to establish a gradual stabilisation of the family environment.

Housing
The majority of our clients live in rented flats or lodging houses, the quality of which does not correspond to the amount of rent that is paid. Large families are crowded into small rooms, often with no heating or hot water. It is not uncommon for these “residential” dwellings to be located in buildings that are not approved for housing purposes. For this reason our field social workers work with the families and try to find a solution that will improve the quality of their housing situation.

Unemployment
It is very difficult for people from impoverished areas to find a job. The main reason is because they have a poor quality education and a limited range of skills, most often only at a primary level and acquired at special education practical schools (originally special schools). When seeking employment, they repeatedly encounter rejection, which leads to a gradual loss of motivation and ultimately resignation. Our field social workers thus consistently try to motivate their clients and work with them to find a solution. In cases where the labour market does not offer them any options, we look for alternatives in the form of part-time jobs or public works.

Debt
Another major problem faced by people in impoverished communities is the one described in Mrs. Králová’s story – over-indebtedness. Debt counsellors help people contact their creditors, address the execution of court-ordered collections, prepare insolvency applications, negotiate repayment schedules, and try to find other solutions that will help families gradually find their way out of the debt trap. Debt is one of most common factors preventing a successful restart in life.

Our main concern when dealing with people is that the support we provide to families and individuals should not lead to passivity, but to the acquisition of new skills. We strive to make sure that the people we work with gain confidence in their own abilities and are able to independently resolve their problems in the future. Our counselling is therefore based on an individual approach to our clients. Their active participation in finding solutions to life’s problems is a prerequisite for mutual cooperation.

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Seventeen Years in Matiční Street: An Imaginary Letter for Patrik

In one of his films, Brad Pitt spent seven years in Tibet during his search to find himself, to identify his hopes, to define his life. Initially Patrik and Ála had to find the path to each other at People in Need’s New World low threshold club in Ústí nad Labem, and, at the same time, the path to others, to the vast common world that surrounds us. Brad is an actor. Patrik is one of the almost six hundred children that have passed through the New World club during its existence. Those seven years, which Ála, one of the staff members of the local low threshold club, writes about in the following letter, represent one half of Patrik’s life.

Patrik

We said goodbye this past summer, and although I know you will never read this letter, I owe it to you. And to myself. Do you know why? Because we came to the club at the same time – I to work, and you had just started preschool. We were both wide-eyed, uncertain, and full of expectations.

Year One

You won’t talk to us at all. You are shy and stubbornly avoid looking us in the eye. You are a very unconfident and inconspicuous little boy. The ice slowly thaws. You smile every so often. You’ve completed everything you need to register for and start primary school. You’ve become braver and you are at the club every day with your siblings. You do your homework; you play. And slowly you’re coming out of your shell.

Year Two

You’re doing well at school. We’ve found out that you’re a talented and enthusiastic athlete. Once you get close to a ball, nothing will hold you back. You also sing beautifully, but we all have to pretend that we’re not listening and more or less that we aren’t even aware of you. Whenever there is a “threat” that you may become the centre of attention (not to mention that someone might want to praise you in public), you withdraw into yourself. Oh, and I mustn’t forget one important thing – you and your best friend have discovered the charm of drums, and that really is something else.

Year Three

Things are not good at home. Your oldest brothers are on drugs and your mother is very sick. Your father had to leave his job and things are just too much for him. I stop by your place every Friday whilst you are at school. I have a cup of coffee with your parents and try to give your mum support before she goes to the hospital. The results of the tests are horrible, but your mum refuses the operation; she is afraid. I teach your fifteen-year-old sister to use the washing machine, to cook simple meals, to take care of the household. Unfortunately, we adults already know what you three boys and your little sister don’t. You spend your free time at the club, where things are fine.

Year Four

The worst year. Your father asked me to, and as hard as it is for me, I hold you and your brother by the hand next to your mother’s grave. Your entire family’s life has been turned upside down. Things will never be the same. The only thing I can do for you is to be there when you want me to be, to respect your grief, to offer you a place and some things to do, which will help you relax, get your mind off things.

Year Five and Six

Your father cannot bear to stay in a flat full of memories. You are moving away. You can only come to the club once in a while. You’re a big boy by now – and a bit wilder. You spend most of your free time on the street, a street that is heartless and cruel. You fight more. Your school marks have got worse. You miss your regular activities and everything you enjoyed so much. You don’t talk to anyone about what is bothering you. You talk about your fears, about the things you don’t understand. When you are here, you’ll get that great boy back, but...you had to change in order to survive the rules of the street. I understand.

Year Seven

In April you move back and you’re back at the club every day. Unfortunately only for a while. Your father is escaping from his demons; he burns his bridges behind him and in August you move to Moravia in the hope that things will be better there. There are cheap flats available, there’s work. I try to talk to your father more time to explain to him that things are not that easy, but unfortunately, your sorrow of parting is slightly offset only by those positive and beautiful things that are a part of childhood – camp, field trips, football matches, shared adventures – all of that links you to the club, to us all. You will never lose those experiences and memories; they are yours forever. Hopefully, you’ll be able to recall them in the future. Maybe they will help during your times of need.

All the hopes and expectations were not fulfilled – your father is living somewhere in a lodging house and you and your three siblings are all in foster care. You’re fine there – you have enough food, warmth, toys, and everything else that you need. However, there is a “but” – you aren’t one family living together. Instead of a father, you have aunties. You miss your friends, your family, the club, your freedom. It may seem to you that this letter serves no purpose. Believe me, it does. It’s a good thing to sometimes pause and realise how many years we spent together, everything that happened during that time, and how we and everything around us have changed. And that those years were important in our lives.

I send you many greetings, Patrik. Keep strong and let me know how you’re doing sometime.

Ála
As has already been mentioned a few times in the previous chapters, working with children is an important part of our activities. Children in socially excluded communities in particular suffer the most. Our primary emphasis is placed on supporting their education, which may be considered as a “life preserver” that may help them lead a better quality life in the future as compared to what they are experiencing today. However, education is not everything, and we do not ignore the periods of time when children are not in schools. We operate six low-threshold facilities in the Czech Republic where children and young people between the ages of six and twenty-six will find meaningful activities to fill their free time. You can find our low-threshold clubs in Kladno, Liberec, two in Bílina, and two in Ústí nad Labem. They were used by approximately 500 children in 2014.

Through various activities we help children, teens, and young adults acquire the skills and knowledge that they will need in life. In the case of the children aged 6 to 12, we address issues such as truancy, the passive use of free time, and even more critical topics such as the risks of drug addiction and playing slot machines. As far as the older club visitors are concerned, we discuss what they want to do in the future. We try to prevent them from becoming resigned to not getting a higher level of education. Drugs and gambling are also popular topics.

During our one-on-one work, the children can confide their troubles and worries and the club’s staff either help them to resolve these problems or tell them where to find appropriate help. We do not ignore the importance of studying and learning. An important part of the club’s activities consists of preparing for school. In addition to improving their marks, we work with the children to try and avoid potential problems that may arise at school.

During the summer, we offer multi-day camps, which are considered to be a reward for their activity during the rest of the year.

During our one-on-one work, the children can confide their troubles and worries and the club’s staff either help them to resolve these problems or tell them where to find appropriate help. We do not ignore the importance of studying and learning. An important part of the club’s activities consists of preparing for school. In addition to improving their marks, we work with the children to try and avoid potential problems that may arise at school.

During the summer, we offer multi-day camps, which are considered to be a reward for their activity during the rest of the year.

The clubs’ programmes include various training, educational, and skills acquisition activities. From time to time, the children attend theatre performances and sports events. We organise get-togethers with interesting guests and take them on a wide variety of field trips and excursions. During the summer, we offer multi-day camps, which are considered to be a reward for their activity during the rest of the year.

From Předlice All the Way to Norway

Recently, working with cameras has become a very popular pastime. In Ústí nad Labem, the children from the local low-threshold club established TV Předlice, which they use to inform others about what is happening in the area and additional topics of interest. In 2014, their news report about “invisible” benches and road crossings received the Gratias Tibi Award, which supports and recognises active young people. Thanks to this prize, the authors of the news report had the opportunity to participate in a multi-day workshop in Norway. In Bílina, the local children from the group ‘We’re Not in Distress produced Mrs. Králová’s Story, a short film presenting a true story describing how easy it is for someone to fall into the debt trap (see the previous chapter).
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Thanks to the Real Gift Project we can support 25 beginning beekeepers in Samangan province in northern Afghanistan. Photo: Sudip Joshi
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We feel connection with Czech donors more than ever before. We are happy that the number of people who support us on a regular basis continues to grow. More than 17,700 of our supporters send regular contributions to the People in Need Club of Friends and the Real Aid appeal. A further more than 7,700 people gave their loved ones a Real Gift through our charitable website. 22,134 gift certificates were purchased in total. As in the past, animal gifts were the most popular. However, in addition to goats and chickens, a number of other useful items were also donated – ranging from Jerry cans to lanterns, from notebooks to school blackboards.

Czechs also do not ignore emergencies and disasters. This can plainly be seen in the solidarity that arose to support each of our SOS appeals (last year, SOS Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, and SOS Ukraine).

Our joint effort has results. Thanks to the Club of Friends and the SOS appeal, we were able to launch an extensive humanitarian operation in Eastern Ukraine. We are now helping thousands of families in the region, and we are distributing food and medicine on both sides of the front line. During the floods in the Balkans, we sent our coordinators to be onsite and they helped 2,500 of the families that suffered the most damage.

Over 17,700 donors support us on a regular basis. 7,700 people gave someone a Real Gift.

Tens of thousands of people. That is the number of people living in the hard-to-reach jungle in the eastern part of DR Congo. Using the donations of Real Gifts, we were able to provide support to the local health care workers in the region. Women could safely give birth and the sick received the necessary drugs in dozens of healthcare centres.

We are happy when we see the help we provide brings people together. Charitable Run for Africa events were organised last year at twenty-two primary and secondary schools throughout the entire Czech Republic. The enthusiasm of local students and their teachers made it possible to collect enough money to complete new school building in southern Ethiopia. Czech students thus helped the children in the village of Sorge and the surrounding area, many of whom could not go to school before because of the overcrowded classrooms.

As far as education is concerned, sometimes help is needed closer to home than we might think. People in Need has been implementing educational projects in the Czech Republic for a number of years through, for example, providing tutoring for children from underprivileged families, and supporting teachers and students in more than half of all Czech schools. So far, we have been providing this less publicised assistance at least partially thanks to funding from the European Union and the Czech government. However, the volume of funds received from these institutions is decreasing significantly and the projects are at risk. For this reason, last year we launched the Better School for All appeal and asked our donors for help. The CZK 4.5 million that we successfully raised in less than two months exceeded our expectations. This is proof that Czechs are truly interested in helping everywhere that it is needed.

In addition to individuals, our work is also supported by certain Czech and foreign companies. We would specifically like to thank the AVAST Foundation, which has long been supporting our projects in Ethiopia, the One World Festival, and, most recently, the Better School for All public appeal.
People in Need provided aid in the remote areas of the South Kivu province in Congo. Some of the villages can be accessed only on foot. Photo: Archive of Petr Schmied

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REAL AID

Aid in 17 countries
More information is available at www.clovekovic.cz/klub/nemocu2014

Aid in 10 countries
More information is available at www.clovekovic.cz

REAL GIFT

22,134 gift certificates purchased in 2014
Charitable e-shop: 100% of the price of gift certificates goes to the Real Aid appeal

Aid in 10 countries
More information is available at www.skutecnypomoc.cz

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BETTER SCHOOLS FOR ALL:
The CZK 4.5 million received from Czech donors during the Better School for All campaign will be used for local educational programmes.

SOS UKRAINE:
CZK 9.5 million was raised to help the victims of violence during the Kiev protests and for humanitarian aid to war victims.

SOS BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, AND SERBIA:
More than CZK 2 million was raised to help the people affected by the floods.

SOS SYRIA:
Over CZK 2.5 million was contributed by Czech donors to provide aid to war-devastated Syria.

LET’S BUILD A SCHOOL IN AFRICA:
A school was built in the small Ethiopian village of Sorge. 2,833 students from Czech schools participated in the Run for Africa.

CLUB OF FRIENDS /
SOS UKRAINE

Humanitarian aid during the war:
refugees received assistance, food, and medicine; homes were repaired.

CLUB OF FRIENDS /
SOS PHILIPPINES

Support for rehabilitation after the typhoon Haiyan: ruins were cleared, schools repaired, and families received direct assistance.

CLUB OF FRIENDS /
SOS AFGHANISTAN

Gifts included: 100 goats, 140 sheep, 25 hives for novice beekeepers, and material gifts for 7 agricultural schools.

CLUB OF FRIENDS / SOS CUBA

Support for civil society and independent journalists.

CLUB OF FRIENDS / SOS DR CONGO

Medicines delivered to 20 healthcare centres and 2 hospitals. 15 schools and 37 healthcare centres equipped with textbooks, 6 water points built.

CLUB OF FRIENDS / SOS ETHIOPIA

5 orphanage: ruins were cleared, schools repaired, and families received direct assistance.

CLUB OF FRIENDS / SOS ANGOLA

Gifts included: 300 goats, 140 sheep, 25 hives for novice beekeepers, and material gifts for 7 agricultural schools.

REAL GIFT

AFGHANISTAN
Gifts included 300 goats, 140 sheep, 25 hives for novice beekeepers, and material gifts for 7 agricultural schools.

REAL AID

Ethiopia
50 orphans and sem-orphans received annual support for their studies at the Secondary Boarding School in Awassa.

REAL AID

Angola
Aid provided to more than 700 extremely impoverished farming families to improve their production. Angolan teachers also received support.

REAL GIFT

Afghanistan
Gifts included: 300 goats, 140 sheep, 25 hives for novice beekeepers, and material gifts for 7 agricultural schools.

REAL GIFT

Philippines
Gifts included: 300 goats, 140 sheep, 25 hives for novice beekeepers, and material gifts for 7 agricultural schools.

REAL GIFT

Ethiopia
Gifts included: 300 goats, 140 sheep, 25 hives for novice beekeepers, and material gifts for 7 agricultural schools.

Other countries receiving aid thanks to our donors: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Kosovo, Libya, Moldova, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, North Caucasus, Serbia, South Sudan, Syria, Venezuela.
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A BIG THANK YOU TO THE ENTIRE PEOPLE IN NEED TEAM, ALL OF OUR VOLUNTEERS, OUR PARTNERS, OUR DONORS, AND EVERYONE ELSE WHO SUPPORTED US IN 2014!

SPECIAL THANKS:
Josef Ježek, tax advisor
Kvetoslava Vyšetřalová, auditor
Pavel Uhl, attorney
Alčo Rychlá, attorney
David Valouch, attorney
Petra Lomozová, attorney
Alena Tulachová, attorney
Petra Masopust Šachová, attorney
Kristýna Kabelová, attorney
Libuše Škopková & Obchodní kancelář – ekonomika, s.r.o.
Aleš Neumann & Nebrat, s. r. o., computers, networks
AutoCont CZ a. s., supplier of the Microsoft Dynamics NAV economic system
ELO Digital Office CR s.r.o., support of the ELOenterprise DMS system
MT Legal s.r.o., law firm
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TOTAL REVENUES

THOUSANDS OF EUR

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

THOUSANDS OF EUR

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TOTAL 38,606

FOREIGN STATE FUNDS
10,849
REGIONAL AND LOCAL BUDGETS
186
FOUNDATIONS AND NGOs
1,403
OWN ACTIVITIES AND OTHER INCOME
1,534
UN AGENCIES
2,395
PRIVATE AND CORPORATE DONATIONS
3,090
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES
3,151
STATE BUDGET
5,333
EU revenue – European Commission and EU Delegation
10,675

TOTAL 38,417

EMERGENCY RESPONSE & RECOVERY
12,889
OTHER
2,955
SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING
2,333
EDUCATION & AWARENESS
2,922
PEOPLE IN NEED SLOVAKIA
395
HUMAN RIGHTS
1,939
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
14,984
REVENUES

This table shows company revenues for 2014. 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 revoiced 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 2014 (CZK 27.725 per euro). Statements from the Balance Sheet are presented in Czech crowns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>thousands of EUR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign state funds</td>
<td>10,849</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
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<tr>
<td>via National Biodigester Programme</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Czech-German Fund for the F164Future</td>
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<td>GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</td>
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<tr>
<td>via Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V.</td>
<td>2,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via Save the Children International</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>via other partners</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>489</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign state funds</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via Open Society Fund in Slovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td>via Children of Slovakia Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>via Save the Children International</td>
<td>420</td>
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<tr>
<td>via other partners</td>
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<td>Slovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>via DIOPOLIS Foundation</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via other partners</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>745</td>
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<tr>
<td>via International Development Association</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via MRBD Afganistan</td>
<td>721</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>366</td>
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<tr>
<td>via Rescate</td>
<td>366</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>902</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swiss Federal Departement of Foreign Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1,706</td>
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<tr>
<td>NED – National Endowment for Democracy</td>
<td>313</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other US funding</td>
<td>601</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>772</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID via IOM</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA Embassies</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

United Kingdom | 3,797 |
via Department for International Development | 3,797 |
Netherlands | 79 |
Centre for Development Innovation | 75 |
Netherlands Embassy in the Czech Republic | 4 |
Other revenue from abroad | 5 |

EU revenue - European Commission and EU delegation | 10,675 |
DG DEVCO (DCI) | 2,685 |
direct grants | 2,574 |
via World Education Berkshire LBG | 31 |
via CESV | 64 |
via Concern Worldwide | 5 |
via HIVOS | 11 |
DG DEVCO (EIDHR) | 380 |
DG DEVCO (EINPI) | 637 |
direct grants | 555 |
via ACTED | 82 |
DG Education and Culture | 110 |
direct grants | 90 |
via C.I.O.F.S. FORMAZIONE PROFESSIONALE | 9 |
via ILVENTA - the Slovak Youth Institute | 9 |
via other partners | 2 |
DG ECHO | 6,647 |
direct grants | 2,945 |
via ACTED | 12 |
via ActionAid | 64 |
via Concern Worldwide | 148 |
via DanChurchAid | 210 |
via Danish Refugee Council | 423 |
via Deutsche WELTHUNGERHILFE e.V. | 2,727 |
via partner of Concern Worldwide | 16 |
via SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL | 93 |
via World Vision | 9 |
DG Enlargement (PA) | 37 |
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We thank everyone for their support in 2014

Financial Report
In 2014 the company People in Need mediated further help in the amount of EUR 3,066,914. These funds do not represent expenses or revenues for the company and therefore they are not included in financial statements.

Food and material assistance, in the total amount of EUR 1,936,429, were provided by donors. During the provision of help, the company People in Need has participated in the role of a distributor to final beneficiaries. Values of distributed aid for each country and for each donor are figured out in the following table.

Furthermore, funds, in the amount of EUR 1,127,485, were provided by the World Bank to Afghan rural development councils via the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development Afghanistan. During the provision of help, the company People in Need participated in the role of a facilitator and project technical advisor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>country / donor</th>
<th>thousands of EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan / MRRD</td>
<td>1,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines / Health Cluster Philippines</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan / Population Services International</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan / UNCEF</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan / FAO</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria / WFP</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria / Auswärtiges Amt</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine / UNDP</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine / UNCEF</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine / UNHCR</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine / WFP</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL 3,064
TOTAL EXPENDITURES

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Thousands of EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT AID</td>
<td>27,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Response &amp; Recovery</td>
<td>12,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilience and Nutrition Security</td>
<td>7,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection and Inclusion</td>
<td>1,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Consumption and Production</td>
<td>2,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Civic Engagement</td>
<td>2,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory Local Development</td>
<td>1,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUMAN RIGHTS</td>
<td>1,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help for the Persecuted</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Society Capacity Building</td>
<td>1,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Activities and Support</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEOPLE IN NEED in Slovakia</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION AND AWARENESS</td>
<td>2,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive Education</td>
<td>1,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Development Education and Awareness</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Czechoslovak History</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Citizenship</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One World Festival</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING</td>
<td>2,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation with Public Administration</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling for Adults</td>
<td>1,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling for Children and Youth</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising and Donor Care</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Supporting, Central Administration and Real Estate Management</td>
<td>2,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets Depreciation Purchased From Grants and Donations</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 2015 Presidency</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>38,417</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner organisation</th>
<th>Funds provided to partners in 2014 (EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ryazan Human Rights Memorial Society</td>
<td>170,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instytut Globalnej Odpowiedzialnosci</td>
<td>47,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.O.S. Racemo Gospodarstvo</td>
<td>21,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World University Service – Austrian Committee (WUS Austria)</td>
<td>9,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inicijativa za prava osoba sa mentalnom invalidnostom MDR-6</td>
<td>7,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMERO-Union of Association for Assisting People With Intellectual Disability of Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>5,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool World Centre</td>
<td>4,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECKA – Centrum celoživotního vzdělávání Karlovy Vary, o.p.s.</td>
<td>3,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo Mental Disability Rights Initiative</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATRIR-Peace Action, Training and Research Institute of Romania</td>
<td>-158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>271,793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
### 2014 PEOPLE IN NEED ANNUAL REPORT

**TOPICS IN 2014**

**INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2014**

**HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT AID**

Introduction
- Emergency Response & Recovery
- Resilience & Nutrition Security
- Social Protection & Inclusion
- Sustainable Consumption & Production
- Education & Civic Engagement

**HUMAN RIGHTS**

Introduction
- Help for the Persecuted
- Civil Society Capacity Building
- International Support & Advocacy

**SLOVAKIA**

People in Need Slovakia

**ACTIVITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2014**

**EDUCATION AND AWARENESS**

Inclusive Education
- Global Development Education and Awareness
- Modern Czechoslovak History
- Audiovisual Educational Portal jns.cz
- Active Citizenship
- One World Festival

**SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING**

Cooperation with Public Administration
- Counselling for Adults
- Counselling for Children and Youth

**OUR DONORS**

Fundraising

**MANAGEMENT**

WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2014

---

**FINANCIAL REPORT**

**FINANCIAL BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014**

(Thousands of CZK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Line No.</th>
<th>As of 1/1/2014</th>
<th>As of 31/12/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>line 02 + 10 + 21 - 29</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. I.</td>
<td>Intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>subtotal line 03 through 09</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Research and development</td>
<td>(012)</td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Software</td>
<td>(013)</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>11,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Royalties</td>
<td>(014)</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Small intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(018)</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(019)</td>
<td>07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Acquisition of intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(041)</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Advance payments for intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(051)</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. II.</td>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>subtotal line 11 through 20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Land</td>
<td>(031)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fine art &amp; collections</td>
<td>(032)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Buildings, halls and structures</td>
<td>(021)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(022)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>38,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cultivated area</td>
<td>(025)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Livestock</td>
<td>(026)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Small tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(028)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Other tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(029)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Acquisition of tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(042)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Advance payments for tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(052)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. III.</td>
<td>Long-term investments</td>
<td>subtotal line 22 through 28</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Investments in group undertakings</td>
<td>(061)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Investments in associated companies</td>
<td>(062)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other long-term securities and ownership interests</td>
<td>(063)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3,724</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>as of 1/1/2014</th>
<th>as of 31/12/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. IV.</td>
<td>Adjustments to fixed assets</td>
<td>subtotal line 30 through 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Adjustments to research and development</td>
<td>(072)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Adjustments to software</td>
<td>(073)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Adjustments to royalties</td>
<td>(074)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Adjustments to small intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(078)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Adjustments to other intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(079)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Adjustments to buildings, halls and structures</td>
<td>(081)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Adjustments to property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(082)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Adjustments to cultivated area</td>
<td>(085)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Adjustments to livestock</td>
<td>(086)</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Adjustments to small tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(088)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Adjustments to other tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(089)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.</th>
<th>Current assets</th>
<th>line 42 + 52 + 72 + 81</th>
<th>41</th>
<th>351,306</th>
<th>416,246</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. I.</td>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>subtotal line 43 through 51</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>26,393</td>
<td>18,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Inventories</td>
<td>(112)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>17,924</td>
<td>16,058</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Inventory in transit</td>
<td>(119)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Work in progress</td>
<td>(121)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Semi-finished own production</td>
<td>(122)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Finished goods</td>
<td>(123)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TOPICS IN 2014

**INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2014**

**HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT AID**

- Introduction
- Emergency Response & Recovery
- Resilience & Nutrition Security
- Social Protection & Inclusion
- Sustainable Consumption & Production
- Education & Civic Engagement

**HUMAN RIGHTS**

- Introduction
- Help for the Persecuted
- Civil Society Capacity Building
- International Support & Advocacy

**SLOVAKIA**

- People in Need Slovakia

**ACTIVITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2014**

**EDUCATION AND AWARENESS**

- Inclusive Education
- Global Development Education and Awareness
- Modern Czechoslovak History
- Audiovisual Educational Portal jsns.cz
- Active Citizenship
- One World Festival

**SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING**

- Cooperation with Public Administration
- Counselling for Adults
- Counselling for Children and Youth

**OUR DONORS**

- Fundraising

**MANAGEMENT**

- WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2014

---

### FINANCIAL REPORT

#### Table of Financial Statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1/1/2014</th>
<th>31/12/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>(124)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Merchandise in stock</td>
<td>(132)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Merchandise in transit</td>
<td>(139)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Advance payments for inventory</td>
<td>(314)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.I. Receivables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>As of 1/1/2014</th>
<th>As of 31/12/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>(311)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Receivables from bills of exchange</td>
<td>(312)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Receivables from discount securities</td>
<td>(313)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Advance payments for operational expenditures</td>
<td>(314)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>(315)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Receivables from employees</td>
<td>(335)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Receivables from social security</td>
<td>(336)</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Income tax</td>
<td>(341)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Other direct taxes</td>
<td>(342)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>VAT</td>
<td>(343)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Other taxes &amp; fees</td>
<td>(345)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>State subsidies &amp; other budgetary contributions</td>
<td>(346)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Local administration budgetary contributions</td>
<td>(348)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Intercompany accounts</td>
<td>(358)</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Purchased options</td>
<td>(373)</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bonds issued</td>
<td>(375)</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Other different receivables</td>
<td>(378)</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Estimated receivables</td>
<td>(388)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Adjustment to receivables</td>
<td>(391)</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.II. Financial assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>As of 1/1/2014</th>
<th>As of 31/12/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>(211)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Valuables</td>
<td>(213)</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bank accounts</td>
<td>(221)</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Equity shares</td>
<td>(251)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bonds &amp; Debentures</td>
<td>(253)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td>(256)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Acquisition of financial assets</td>
<td>(259)</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cash in transit</td>
<td>(261)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.III. Other assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>As of 1/1/2014</th>
<th>As of 31/12/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>(381)</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Accrued revenue</td>
<td>(385)</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unrealised exchange rate losses</td>
<td>(386)</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL ASSETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>As of 1/1/2014</th>
<th>As of 31/12/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>460,144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPICS IN 2014

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2014

HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Introduction
Emergency Response & Recovery
Resilience & Nutrition Security
Social Protection & Inclusion
Sustainable Consumption & Production
Education & Civic Engagement

HUMAN RIGHTS

Introduction
Help for the Persecuted
Civil Society Capacity Building
International Support & Advocacy

SLOVAKIA

People in Need Slovakia

ACTIVITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2014

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Inclusive Education
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Audiovisual Educational Portal jsns.cz
Active Citizenship
One World Festival

SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING

Cooperation with Public Administration
Counselling for Adults
Counselling for Children and Youth

OUR DONORS

Fundraising

MANAGEMENT

WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2014

FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014

(Thousands of CZK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</th>
<th>Line No.</th>
<th>As of 1/1/2014</th>
<th>As of 31/12/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Equity and Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Equity</td>
<td>(901)</td>
<td>41,022</td>
<td>38,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Funds</td>
<td>(911)</td>
<td>278,996</td>
<td>316,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gains and losses from the revaluation of assets</td>
<td>(921)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.I. Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Equity and Funds</td>
<td>(91)</td>
<td>320,121</td>
<td>354,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Funds</td>
<td>(92)</td>
<td>1,381</td>
<td>5,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gains and losses from the revaluation of assets</td>
<td>(93)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.II. Operating results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Profit &amp; loss for account year</td>
<td>(+/- 92)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>1,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Profit/loss under approval</td>
<td>(+/- 93)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Retained earnings/losses from previous years</td>
<td>(+/- 94)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Tax deductible provisions</td>
<td>(941)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.I. Provisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Long-term liabilities</td>
<td>(99)</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bonds issued</td>
<td>(95)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Leasing payables</td>
<td>(954)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Long-term advances received</td>
<td>(955)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Long-term bills of exchange payable</td>
<td>(958)</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Estimated payables</td>
<td>(389)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other long-term liabilities</td>
<td>(959)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.II. Short-term liabilities</td>
<td>(107)</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>61,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Trade payables</td>
<td>(121)</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>13,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Payables of exchange</td>
<td>(322)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line 86 + 91</td>
<td></td>
<td>354,845</td>
<td>416,122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MANAGEMENT

WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2014

FINANCIAL REPORT
**Profit & Loss Account as of 31 December 2014**

(Thousands of CZK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>A. Costs</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Main</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Suppl</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>68,677</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>69,237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Material consumption</td>
<td>(501)</td>
<td>62,788</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>62,879</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Energy consumption</td>
<td>(502)</td>
<td>4,758</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>4,810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumption of other net-for-stock materials</td>
<td>(503)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Costs of goods sold</td>
<td>(504)</td>
<td>1,131</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>1,548</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>297,692</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>298,882</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repair &amp; maintenance</td>
<td>(511)</td>
<td>3,134</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>3,221</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Travel expenses</td>
<td>(512)</td>
<td>33,092</td>
<td>33,092</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entertainment expenses</td>
<td>(513)</td>
<td>2,216</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>(518)</td>
<td>1,259,250</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>2,360,347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.I.</td>
<td>Personnel expenses</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>234,666</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>235,754</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wages &amp; salaries</td>
<td>(521)</td>
<td>192,148</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>193,007</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mandatory social security expenses</td>
<td>(524)</td>
<td>42,184</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>42,414</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other social security expenses</td>
<td>(525)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mandatory social expenses</td>
<td>(527)</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other social expenses</td>
<td>(528)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.II.</td>
<td>Taxes &amp; fees</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2,386</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,392</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Road tax</td>
<td>(531)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Real estate tax</td>
<td>(532)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other fees and taxes</td>
<td>(538)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2,349</td>
<td>2,349</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.IV.</td>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>446,381</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>446,463</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contractual penalties &amp; late interest</td>
<td>(541)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other fines &amp; penalties</td>
<td>(542)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Write off bad receivables (tax deductible)</td>
<td>(543)</td>
<td>1,528</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1,580</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>(544)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Currency exchange loss</td>
<td>(546)</td>
<td>9,543</td>
<td>9,543</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gifts</td>
<td>(546)</td>
<td>340,094</td>
<td>340,094</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deficits &amp; damages</td>
<td>(548)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>(549)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>95,055</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>95,085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes and Footnotes**

A.VI. Depreciation, assets sold, additions to provisions & adjustments line 32 through 37

A.VII. Contributions subtotal line 39 through 40

A.VIII. Income tax line 42

TOTAL COSTS line 02 + 07 + 12 + 18 + 22 + 31 + 38 + 41

**B. Revenues**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>B. Revenues from production and goods sold</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Main</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Suppl</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>61,913</td>
<td>3,320</td>
<td>65,233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Sale of own products</td>
<td>(601)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Sale of own services</td>
<td>(602)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>64,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Sales of goods purchased for resale</td>
<td>(604)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>1,202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes and Footnotes**

B.I. Change in inventory subtotal line 50 through 53

B.II. Capitalization subtotal line 55 through 58
### Topics in 2014

**Introduction**

**Humanitarian and Development Aid**
- Emergency Response & Recovery
- Resilience & Nutrition Security
- Social Protection & Inclusion
- Sustainable Consumption & Production
- Education & Civic Engagement

**Human Rights**
- Introduction
- Help for the Persecuted
- Civil Society Capacity Building
- International Support & Advocacy

**Slovakia**
- People in Need Slovakia

**Activities in the Czech Republic in 2014**
- Active Citizenship
- Inclusive Education
- Global Development Education and Awareness
- Modern Czechoslovak History
- Audiovisual Educational Portal jsns.cz
- Active Citizenship
- One World Festival

**Social Work and Counselling**
- Cooperation with Public Administration
- Counselling for Adults
- Counselling for Children and Youth

**Our Donors**
- Fundraising

**Management**
- We Thank Everyone for Their Support in 2014

---

#### 2014 People in Need Annual Report

### Financial Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Main</th>
<th>Activity Suppliers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Capitalization of intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(623)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Capitalization of tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(624)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.IV.</td>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>999,527</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Contractual penalties &amp; late interest</td>
<td>(641)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Other fees &amp; penalties</td>
<td>(642)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Payments for written-off receivables</td>
<td>(643)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Interest</td>
<td>(644)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Exchange rate gains</td>
<td>(645)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>22,261</td>
<td>22,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Accounting for funds</td>
<td>(648)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>897,616</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Other revenues</td>
<td>(649)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>79,522</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.V.</td>
<td>Revenues from assets sold, accounting for provisions &amp; adjustments</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1,855</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Sale of intang. &amp; tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(652)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Revenues from securities sold</td>
<td>(653)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Revenues from material sold</td>
<td>(654)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Revenues from short-term financial assets</td>
<td>(655)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Accounting for mandatory provisions</td>
<td>(656)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Revenues from long-term financial assets</td>
<td>(657)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Accounting for mandatory adjustments</td>
<td>(659)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.VI.</td>
<td>Contributions received</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3,713</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Intercompany contributions received</td>
<td>(681)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Contributions received (gifts)</td>
<td>(682)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>3,713</td>
<td>3,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Membership contributions received</td>
<td>(684)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.VII.</td>
<td>Operating subsidy</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Operating subsidy</td>
<td>(691)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL REVENUES**
- line 46 + 49 + 54 + 67 + 75 + 79

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Main</th>
<th>Activity Suppliers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. Profit/loss before tax</td>
<td>line 81 minus 43</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>5,906</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax</td>
<td>(591)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Profit/loss after tax</td>
<td>line 82 minus 83</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>4,904</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Signature of statutory representative: Prepared by:

Date of creation — 25th June 2015
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. GENERAL DATA

1.1 Company headquarters – Czech Republic

Accounting entity: Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. (PEOPLE IN NEED)
Registered office: Šafáříkova 635/24, 120 00 Prague 2
ID Number: 25755277
Tax ID Number: CZ25755277
Legal status: Public Benefit Organization
Date of the foundation of the Benevolent Society: 16 April 1999
Registration: The Organization has been entered in the Register of Public Benefit Organizations kept at the Municipal Court in Prague, Section O., insert 179
Statutory bodies of the Organisation as of 31 December 2014 are:
Executive Board: Kristína Taberyová – Chairwoman, Jan Pergler, Petr Jančárek
Supervisory Board: Věra Staňková – Chairwoman, Věra Mázánek, Jan Urban
Director of the Benevolent Society: Šimon Pánek
Founders: Česká televize, Ing. Jaromír Štastný, Šimon Pánek

Benevolent services as of 31 December 2014:
- Organizing humanitarian and development aid both abroad and in the Czech Republic
- Providing assistance and 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, worldview, handicap, age or sexual orientation
- Operations in the field of protection of rights and justified interests of consumers
- Operation of a multicultural centre
- Research activities.

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 Organizational 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: 353562617
Tax ID Number: 2019920923
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 31/12/2014

Number of employees, Personnel costs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Average number of employees*</th>
<th>Gross wages, total in CZK</th>
<th>Average monthly gross wages in CZK</th>
<th>Social, health and other funds contributions, in CZK</th>
<th>Personnel costs, total in CZK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>246.25</td>
<td>27,938,257.15</td>
<td>94,545.67</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>27,938,257.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>44.25</td>
<td>6,131,144.93</td>
<td>16,442.41</td>
<td>432,550.69</td>
<td>6,563,695.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>6.58</td>
<td>1,631,384.53</td>
<td>20,660.90</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1,631,384.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo **</td>
<td>99.83</td>
<td>7,990,501.45</td>
<td>66,709.09</td>
<td>379,875.13</td>
<td>8,370,376.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>89.50</td>
<td>7,622,517.23</td>
<td>84,792.14</td>
<td>627,367.54</td>
<td>8,249,884.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines – since 1/8/2014</td>
<td>30.60</td>
<td>1,287,516.53</td>
<td>41,514.14</td>
<td>110,996.54</td>
<td>1,397,512.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>17.58</td>
<td>3,831,641.96</td>
<td>18,162.88</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3,831,641.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>11.92</td>
<td>2,330,229.72</td>
<td>16,290.76</td>
<td>396,139.27</td>
<td>2,726,368.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>4,050,541.91</td>
<td>161,021.56</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4,050,541.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>780,770.61</td>
<td>26,025.67</td>
<td>39,038.73</td>
<td>819,809.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>707,064.20</td>
<td>14,141.28</td>
<td>190,907.30</td>
<td>897,971.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>9.83</td>
<td>1,463,070.41</td>
<td>152,552.16</td>
<td>160,535.43</td>
<td>1,623,650.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>30.67</td>
<td>4,781,504.49</td>
<td>157,980.34</td>
<td>1,882,182.99</td>
<td>6,662,687.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia – since 1/1/2014</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>54,198.55</td>
<td>36,125.90</td>
<td>66,965.54</td>
<td>131,124.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka – since 1/2/2014</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>446,436.84</td>
<td>223,218.42</td>
<td>313,423.08</td>
<td>513,423.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine – since 1/9/2014</td>
<td>36.75</td>
<td>1,354,268.64</td>
<td>37,507.43</td>
<td>468,529.00</td>
<td>1,822,787.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missions total</td>
<td>660.26</td>
<td>72,400,038.95</td>
<td>111,583.21</td>
<td>4,763,888.61</td>
<td>77,163,927.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Czech Republic: employments</td>
<td>357.91</td>
<td>112,114,005.00</td>
<td>313,803.69</td>
<td>37,983,009.00</td>
<td>150,097,014.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of this executive</td>
<td>10.80</td>
<td>5,546,492.00</td>
<td>42,796.93</td>
<td>1,885,832.00</td>
<td>7,432,314.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Czech Republic: - Contracts of Services 2,259</td>
<td>8,493,423.00</td>
<td>8,493,423.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel costs, total in CZK</td>
<td>3,754,364.56</td>
<td>8,493,423.00</td>
<td>8,493,423.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For missions where labour relations were concluded or terminated during 2014, we adjusted the average per month of labour relations

** For mission DR Congo the short-term contractual relationships are included in the average number of employees

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 (hereafter 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 usable life exceeding one year and starting from the following valuation limit:

- Tangible fixed assets
- Intangible fixed assets
- Technical tangible fixed asset improvement
- Technical intangible fixed asset improvement
- Appreciable rights
- Livestock and draught animals

Buildings are considered as tangible fixed assets regardless of purchase price and usable 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of assets</th>
<th>Period of depreciation (months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Software without time limitation</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible assets with time limitation</td>
<td>According to the validity of the license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers and other computer technology</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile phones and other telecommunications technology</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other tangible assets</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger cars and other motorized vehicles</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger cars Angola, Congo, South Sudan</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger cars Ethiopia</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor bikes Angola, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Congo</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appreciable rights</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock and draught animals</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Buildings

- Buildings individually (current 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 paying into use
- Technical improvements of assets put into operation that have not been depreciated (*)
- Technical improvements of assets put into operation that have been already depreciated

* in individual cases, the organization may decide that after the technical improvement the depreciation period is extended to the maximum amount which is valid for the purchase of a 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 organization 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 organization uses the actual number of days from the day of purchase to 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 ČNB as the exchange rates of other currencies except the following examples, when the actual exchange rate is as follows:

a/ Exchange rate of the Cuban Convertible Peso (CUC) is the calculated average of exchange rates AFN to EUR declared by the European Commission (InfoEuro) for the month and converted to CZK.

b/ Exchange rate of South Sudanese Pound (SSP) to USD, converted to CZK, as follows:

a/ Exchange rate of the Cuban Convertible Peso (CUC), which is determined by the rate of exchange to EUR declared by the European Commission (InfoEuro) for the month and converted to CZK.

b/ 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.

The value of financial means, payables and receivables reported as of 31 December 2014 and recorded in foreign currency declared by ČNB is converted by the ČNB exchange rate valid as of 31 December 2014 if the foreign currency is not declared by ČNB daily, the exchange rate declared by ČNB as of 31 December 2014 is the exchange rate of other currencies with the exception of the below-mentioned examples, the exchange rate as of 31 December 2014 is used:

a/ The rate of exchange of the Cuban Convertible Peso (CUC) calculated for a given accounting period as of 31 December 2014.

b/ The rate of exchange of the Transnistrian Ruble (PDR) calculated for a given accounting period as of 31 December 2014.
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 into 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 as of 31 December 2014 is recorded. In account 916 part of the resources of funds allocated for the coverage of purchased animals and animals in transit as of 31 December 2014 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 2014 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 20 September 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.
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Resilience & Nutrition Security
Social Protection & Inclusion
Sustainable Consumption & Production
Education & Civic Engagement

HUMAN RIGHTS

Help for the Persecuted
Civil Society Capacity Building
International Support & Advocacy

SLOVAKIA

People in Need Slovakia

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Active Citizenship

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Inclusive Education
Global Development Education and Awareness
Modern Czechoslovak History
Audiovisual Educational Portal jsns.cz
Active Citizenship
One World Festival

SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING

Cooperation with Public Administration
Counselling for Adults
Counselling for Children and Youth

OUR DONORS

Fundraising

MANAGEMENT

WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2014

FINANCIAL REPORT

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO SELECTED DATA FROM THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

4. FIXED ASSETS (thousands of 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Status as of 31 December 2013</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Liquidation</th>
<th>Sale</th>
<th>Donations</th>
<th>Deficits/damages</th>
<th>Status as of 31 December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>13,531</td>
<td>2,320</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,494</td>
<td>14,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>11,914</td>
<td>334</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,258</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalties</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>679</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,533</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor intangible assets</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>752</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>993</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided advances for fixed intangible assets</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>575</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>501</td>
<td>675</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>64,219</td>
<td>21,281</td>
<td>1,731</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>2,233</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>70,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grounds</td>
<td>2,647</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,647</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>18,474</td>
<td>7,834</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26,308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cars and motorcycles</td>
<td>27,196</td>
<td>1,741</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>2,146</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>26,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>11,414</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>10,914</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>3,471</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,471</td>
<td>3,407</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of tangible fixed assets (non-attached property)</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>10,512</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,326</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided advances for fixed tangible assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>442</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>442</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term investments</td>
<td>3,724</td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,437</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities **</td>
<td>3,724</td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>1,437</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>4,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>81,474</td>
<td>25,249</td>
<td>1,731</td>
<td>1,622</td>
<td>2,233</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>89,633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Status as of 31 December 2013</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Liquidation</th>
<th>Sale</th>
<th>Donations</th>
<th>Deficits/damages</th>
<th>Status as of 31 December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>9,339</td>
<td>2,181</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>8,698</td>
<td>1,915</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,613</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalties</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>266</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>680</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor intangible assets</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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5. CURRENT ASSETS

5.1 Inventory (thousands of CZK) – assets B. I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory</th>
<th>As of 31 December 2013</th>
<th>As of 31 December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>17,924</td>
<td>16,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories in transit</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished goods</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchandise in stock</td>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance payments for inventory</td>
<td>6,361</td>
<td>2,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchandise in transit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26,393</td>
<td>18,641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Material in stock consist mainly of:

- Unsent supplies of humanitarian and development aid which will be donated in the next period
- Unsent supplies of human rights projects which will be donated in the next period
- Educational DVDs and VHS tapes of One World in Schools, the publication “Normalizace”
- Finished goods are stocks of the book “(Ne)bolí (Does (not) hurt)”
- Merchandise in stock are goods in Langhans cafe

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matters in italics relate to the year 2014</th>
<th>Status as of 31 December 2013</th>
<th>Status as of 31 December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables total</td>
<td>42,932</td>
<td>45,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables from customers</td>
<td>16,087</td>
<td>6,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables overdue more than 365 days</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables overdue 181 up to 365 days</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables overdue 91 up to 180 days</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables overdue 0 up to 90 days</td>
<td>12,080</td>
<td>2,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables prior to maturity</td>
<td>3,508</td>
<td>2,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The amount of outstanding receivables as</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the date of drawing up of the financial statement:</td>
<td>213</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance payments for operational</td>
<td>26,131</td>
<td>38,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expenditures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The most important amounts are the advances to suppliers who implement part of the project mostly in Cambodia, Armenia, Georgia, Congo, Sri Lanka, Angola and Czech Republic. Another part consists of advance payments for services (electricity, gas, rent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The most significant part are receivables from suppliers of services, for credited performance, unpaid refunds from accounted prepayments and overpayments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables from employees</td>
<td>2,439</td>
<td>2,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance payments for unfinished long-term business journeys: prepayments to employees charged in 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables from the state budget</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other different receivables</td>
<td>16,405</td>
<td>18,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The most significant part are receivables from unadvanced 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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Sustainable Consumption & Production
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Help for the Persecuted
Civil Society Capacity Building
International Support & Advocacy

SLOVAKIA
People in Need Slovakia

ACTIVITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2014

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS
Inclusive Education
Global Development Education and Awareness
Modern Czechoslovak History
Audiovisual Educational Portal jsns.cz
Active Citizenship
One World Festival

SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING
Cooperation with Public Administration
Counselling for Adults
Counselling for Children and Youth

OUR DONORS
Fundraising

MANAGEMENT
WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2014

7.3 Short-term financial assets (thousands of CZK) – assets B. III.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As of 31 December 2013</th>
<th>As of 31 December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>9,370</td>
<td>11,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuables</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank accounts</td>
<td>196,840</td>
<td>221,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td>5,724</td>
<td>6,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in transit</td>
<td>2,437</td>
<td>5,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>214,424</td>
<td>245,007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Realizable securities (allotment certificates of investment funds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of securities as of 31 December 2013</th>
<th>Value as of 31 December 2013 (in thousands of CZK)</th>
<th>Number of securities as of 31 December 2014</th>
<th>Value as of 31 December 2014 (in thousands of CZK)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>689,893.38</td>
<td>5,724</td>
<td>26,015</td>
<td>6,376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4 Other assets (thousands of CZK) – assets B. IV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Status as of 31 December 2013</th>
<th>Status as of 31 December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>3,254</td>
<td>4,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued revenues</td>
<td>19,906</td>
<td>39,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealised exchange rate losses</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>2,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other assets</td>
<td>24,589</td>
<td>46,310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. EQUITY

6.1 Equity (CZK) – liabilities and equity A. I. 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equity from previous years</th>
<th>Assets from grants for own production</th>
<th>Material gifts</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status as of 1 January 2014</td>
<td>6,176,418.90</td>
<td>32,845,768.68</td>
<td>1,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase – acquisition of fixed assets and material gifts accepted</td>
<td>6,063,298.46</td>
<td>891,099.13</td>
<td>6,954,397.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease – disposal of fixed assets, depreciation, material gifts to other parties</td>
<td>4,805,667.77</td>
<td>-891,099.13</td>
<td>3,914,730.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status as of 31 December 2014</td>
<td>8,176,418.90</td>
<td>30,403,399.37</td>
<td>2,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major additions include technical improvement of building (CZK 3,488 thousand) which was purchased in 2012 and purchase of cars and motorcycles (CZK 1,039 thousand).

Major decreases include: depreciation of assets from grants for own activities (CZK 8,506 thousand).

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds total</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial status as of 1 January 2014</td>
<td>278,995,945.98</td>
<td>945,834,956.67</td>
<td>904,152,251.82</td>
<td>4,538,940.56</td>
<td>316,121,710.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change – donations accepted, gifts</td>
<td>945,834,956.67</td>
<td>904,152,251.82</td>
<td>4,538,940.56</td>
<td>316,121,710.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease – utilization, provision of gifts</td>
<td>2,152,819.57</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance for utilization in 2015</td>
<td>4,538,940.56</td>
<td>316,121,710.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of which:

6.2.1 Funds – bound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds total</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease – utilization, provision of gifts</td>
<td>2,152,819.57</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4,538,940.56</td>
<td>316,121,710.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Collections (number / name)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collections (number / name)</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-MHMP/5/780334/2013 Support for education in Africa</td>
<td>1,762,298.11</td>
<td>3,284,300.46</td>
<td>1,725,436.84</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3,321,161.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-MHMP/52272/2013 Banat (Romania)</td>
<td>41,034.57</td>
<td>49,136.50</td>
<td>78,413.33</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>11,757.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-VS-CV93-2014/24231 SOS Ukraine</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2,207.10</td>
<td>1,219.67</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>987.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-MHMP/334787/2012 SOS Syria</td>
<td>1,859,286.40</td>
<td>2,613,153.62</td>
<td>347,749.73</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4,124,690.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total collections</td>
<td>3,662,619.08</td>
<td>5,948,797.68</td>
<td>2,152,819.57</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>7,458,597.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State and local administration budgetary contributions, budgetary contributions from EU and subsidies from other foreign governments

| State budget subsidies | 4,845,195.38 | 156,231,886.02 | 146,649,708.44 | 1,597,725.50 | 12,829,447.46 |
| Local administration subsidies | 160,347.53 | 516,431.88 | 5,082,415.68 | 4,400.00 | 228,644.33 |
| EU funds subsidies | 93,432,575.81 | 329,634,272.96 | 323,171,046.22 | 2,922,668.80 | 97,473,332.86 |
2014
PEOPLE IN NEED
ANNUAL REPORT

TOPICS IN 2014

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2014

HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT AID

INTRODUCTION

Emergency Response & Recovery
Resilience & Nutrition Security
Social Protection & Inclusion
Sustainable Consumption & Production
Education & Civic Engagement

HUMAN RIGHTS

Slovakia

ACTIVITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2014

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MANAGEMENT

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FINANCIAL REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsidies from funds of other foreign governments</th>
<th>Increase - donations accepted, gifts</th>
<th>Decrease - utilization, provision of gifts</th>
<th>Decrease - refunds of unused resources</th>
<th>Balance for utilization in 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26,099,361.51</td>
<td>253,580,331.52</td>
<td>259,820,884.16</td>
<td>592,007.98</td>
<td>19,266,800.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies from UN Agencies</td>
<td>6,061,106.91</td>
<td>60,811,511.12</td>
<td>65,186.87</td>
<td>3,472,432.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total subsidies</td>
<td>128,226,207.68</td>
<td>805,061,828.39</td>
<td>795,536,569.01</td>
<td>4,481,789.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total subsidies</strong></td>
<td><strong>128,226,207.68</strong></td>
<td><strong>805,061,828.39</strong></td>
<td><strong>795,536,569.01</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,481,789.15</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2.2 Funds – free

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collections (number / name)</th>
<th>Increase - donations accepted, gifts</th>
<th>Decrease - utilization, provision of gifts</th>
<th>Decrease - refunds of unused resources</th>
<th>Balance for utilization in 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-MHPF/204638/2011</td>
<td>28,541,412.19</td>
<td>31,463,659.74</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>41,687,740.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVS-CVVS/2012/027368</td>
<td>1,386,031.25</td>
<td>1,386,031.25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>9,259,433.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVS-CVVS/2013/030866</td>
<td>24,560.96</td>
<td>23,923.92</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>14,965.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total collections</strong></td>
<td><strong>65,878,199.92</strong></td>
<td><strong>54,525,166.94</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>58,718,536.45</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other funds</td>
<td>4,040,438.12</td>
<td>58,470.87</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3,981,967.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total collections</strong></td>
<td><strong>69,918,638.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,005,637.81</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>62,700,403.85</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsidies from funds of other foreign governments</th>
<th>Increase - donations accepted, gifts</th>
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<th>Decrease - refunds of unused resources</th>
<th>Balance for utilization in 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>262,692,500.70</td>
<td>207,152.00</td>
<td>3,444,769.22</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>5,239,948.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine - typhoon Haiyan</td>
<td>2,699,144.32</td>
<td>12,590,058.22</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2,628,021.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Povodně&quot; (Flood) in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia</td>
<td>2,239,403.49</td>
<td>58,956.76</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>58,956.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total collections</strong></td>
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<td><strong>0.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>58,956.76</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S-MHPF/1551858/2014</strong></td>
<td>4,040,438.12</td>
<td>58,470.87</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3,981,967.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>69,918,638.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,005,637.81</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>62,700,403.85</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total funds (grants)</strong></td>
<td><strong>981,620,955.91</strong></td>
<td><strong>829,266,894.88</strong></td>
<td><strong>45,384,940.56</strong></td>
<td><strong>180,908,196.94</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsidies from funds of other foreign governments</th>
<th>Increase - donations accepted, gifts</th>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<td><strong>2,628,021.86</strong></td>
<td><strong>58,956.76</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.00</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4,040,438.12</td>
<td>58,470.87</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<td><strong>0.00</strong></td>
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<td><strong>829,266,894.88</strong></td>
<td><strong>45,384,940.56</strong></td>
<td><strong>180,908,196.94</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initial status as of 1 January 2014

Increase – donations accepted, gifts

Decrease – utilization, provision of gifts

Decrease – refunds of unused resources

Balance for utilization in 2015

Subsidies from funds of other foreign governments

Slovenia

Fund created from resources of: Charles Stewart

Club of Friends

Reserve fund (created from profit from previous periods)

Total other funds

Fund from the sale of non-monetary gifts

Total free funds

Subsidies from UN Agencies

Total free funds

Reserve fund

Total free funds
The economic result for 2014 is accounting profit in the amount of CZK 5,235 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 2014 taxation period relating to corporate income tax is CZK 1,069 thousand. The Company has used the option of exemption pursuant to § 20, par. 7 of Income Tax Act no. 586/1992 Coll.

### Tax calculation

- Revenues total: 1,070,355,652.10
- Costs total (except 591): 1,064,051,655.73
- Taxable income: 6,303,996.37
- Adjustment of the tax base: 823,807.28
- Total tax base: 7,127,803.65
- Deduction of the tax base under § 20 of the Income Tax Act: 1,000,000.00
- Adjusted tax base: 6,127,803.65
- Tax base after rounding: 6,127,000.00
- 19% tax: 1,164,130.00
- Tax discount: 95,580.00
- 19% tax after discount: 1,068,550.00

In 2013, the deduction under § 20 within the income tax of corporate bodies in the amount of CZK 516,017.38 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 2014.

### 7.2 Approval of the financial statements for 2013

The Executive Board at its meeting in June 2014 approved the financial statements of the Organization for the 2013 accounting period, showing a profit in the amount of CZK 1,381,011.71 after tax that was in compliance with the decision of the Executive Board accounted on 23 June 2014 as an increase in the company general reserve.
### TOPICS IN 2014

**HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT AID**
- Introduction
- Emergency Response & Recovery
- Resilience & Nutrition Security
- Social Protection & Inclusion
- Sustainable Consumption & Production
- Education & Civic Engagement

**HUMAN RIGHTS**
- Introduction
- Help for the Persecuted
- Civil Society Capacity Building
- International Support & Advocacy

**SLOVAKIA**
- People in Need Slovakia

**ACTIVITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2014**
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**OUR DONORS**
- Fundraising

**MANAGEMENT**
- WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2014

### FINANCIAL REPORT

#### 8. LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matters in italics relate to the year 2014</th>
<th>Status as of 31 December 2013</th>
<th>Status as of 31 December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities (trade payables, prepayments received, other payables) - total</td>
<td>15,486</td>
<td>39,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables total</td>
<td>13,486</td>
<td>36,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables overdue more than 365 days</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables overdue 181 to 365 days</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>17,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables overdue 91 to 180 days</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>4,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables overdue 0 to 90 days</td>
<td>6,867</td>
<td>4,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables prior to maturity</td>
<td>5,070</td>
<td>10,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of unpaid payables as of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements: 309</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments received</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>2,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The most significant part are prepayments related to implementation of project in Cambodia from company National Biodigester Programme Cambodia. Furthermore, the prepayments received from company Food and Agriculture Organization for distribution of seeds in war-affected areas in Syria.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td>1,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is essentially a restraint on purchase of construction works in Ethiopia and Cambodia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>392</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>754</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables to employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of unpaid payables as of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements: 667</td>
<td>10,118</td>
<td>13,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables to social security institutions (Czech Republic)</td>
<td>2,505</td>
<td>3,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements, none of these liabilities was overdue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables to health insurance institutions (Czech Republic)</td>
<td>1,077</td>
<td>1,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements, none of these liabilities was overdue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of unpaid payables as of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements: 2</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia, Philippines, DR Congo, Kosovo, Mongolia, Slovakia, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of unpaid payables as of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements: 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State budget payables (Czech Republic)</td>
<td>3,001</td>
<td>3,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These are refunds of unutilized parts of subsidies from the state budget. Employee tax for employees and income tax of corporate bodies 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of unpaid payables as of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements: 914</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State budget payables</td>
<td>1,256</td>
<td>3,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan, Armenia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Philippines, Georgia, South Sudan, Cambodia, Kosovo, Mongolia, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is essentially a tax on employment and other taxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of unpaid payables as of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements: 242</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>14,930</td>
<td>19,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 project by means of advance payments. After approval of the final financial report by the European Commission, advance 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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated payables (electricity, gas, sewage charges)</td>
<td>13,121</td>
<td>2,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These are costs of the accounting period that have not been invoiced to the company yet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>61,738</td>
<td>86,743</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.2 Other liabilities (thousands of CZK) – liabilities and equity B. IV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status as of 31 December 2013</th>
<th>Status as of 31 December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>4,149</td>
<td>10,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenues</td>
<td>3,789</td>
<td>728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealised exchange rate gains</td>
<td>2,203</td>
<td>2,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,141</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,321</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Through this account, the company accounts for expenses which are related to the current accounting period but payments were made in the following period. These are mainly project costs of partners and travel expenses of employees.

Deferred revenues are mainly resources received for performing social works in locality Ústí, while the performance will be made in 2015.

Unrealised 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.

9. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT – COSTS

Item A.II.8 “Other services” has a value of CZK 260,347 thousand, and includes the costs of other purchased services, which consist primarily of costs of partners in the implementation of a joint project through an “implementation agreement”, the cost of renting and operating offices and the purchase of services in the provision of social services in the Czech Republic and 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 340,094 thousand, and mainly includes financial donations and inventories provided in the context of humanitarian and development aid mainly in Syria, Ukraine and Afghanistan. Financial donations and inventories were used for securing accommodation, food and wintering for refugees in Syria and Ukraine, for people affected by floods and for support of agricultural production in Afghanistan.

Item A.V.24 “Other expenses” has a value of CZK 95,085 thousand, and mainly includes costs of partners in the implementation of joint projects through a “partnership agreement”.

10. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT – REVENUES

Item B.I.2. “Sale of own services” has a value of CZK 64,030 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 897,616 thousand, and includes revenues associated with the use of the funds reported under liabilities and equity.

Item B.IV.18 “Other revenues” has a value of CZK 79,552 thousand and relates to the main business of the company. It mainly includes revenue estimates for grants still outstanding when in 2014 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 2014.

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. Between the balance sheet date and the date of drawing up the financial statement, 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 2014.

In Prague, 25 June 2015

Prepared by: Šimon Pánek
Anna Spružinová
Director
Accountant
Člověk v tísni, o.p.s.
# CASH FLOW STATEMENT

as of 31 December 2014

(Thousands of CZK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>current period</th>
<th>prior period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>P. Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year</strong></td>
<td>214,424</td>
<td>165,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net operating cash flow</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z. accounting profit (loss) before taxation</td>
<td>6,304</td>
<td>1,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.1. Non-cash transactions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1.1 Depreciation of fixed assets</td>
<td>9,620</td>
<td>9,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1.2 Change in provisions and other adjustments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1.3 Profit (+) Loss(−) on sale of fixed assets</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1.4 Expense and revenue interests accounted for</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1.5 Other non-cash transactions</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>3,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1.6 Gifts (buildings)</td>
<td>1,069</td>
<td>1,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong> Net operating cash flow before taxation, changes in working capital and extraordinary items</td>
<td>17,837</td>
<td>15,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.2. Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2.1 Change in receivables and other temporary assets</td>
<td>-35,689</td>
<td>-22,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2.2 Change in short-term liabilities and other temporary liabilities</td>
<td>-26,999</td>
<td>1,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2.3 Change in inventory</td>
<td>7,752</td>
<td>-15,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2.4 Change in short-term financial assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong> Net operating cash flow before financial balances, taxation and extraordinary items</td>
<td>8,899</td>
<td>-19,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.3 Interest paid excluding amounts capitalised</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.4 Interest received</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.5 Income tax paid on ordinary income and income tax relating to prior periods</td>
<td>-155</td>
<td>-365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong> Net operating cash flow</td>
<td>8,846</td>
<td>-19,680</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Investment activity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>current period</th>
<th>prior period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>B.1. Acquisition of fixed assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.1.1 Acquisition of tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>-10,954</td>
<td>-7,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.1.2 Acquisition of intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>-825</td>
<td>-2,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.1.3 Acquisition of long-term investments</td>
<td>-1,437</td>
<td>-1,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B.2.1. Proceeds from sales of fixed assets</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B.2.2 Proceeds from sales of long-term investments</strong></td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>2,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B.</strong> Net cash flow from investment activity</td>
<td>-11,566</td>
<td>-8,791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Financial activity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>current period</th>
<th>prior period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C.1. Change in long-term liabilities and bank loans</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.1.1 Increase and decrease in long-term loans</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.1.2 Increase and decrease in other long-term payables</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C.2. Increase and decrease in equity</strong></td>
<td>33,303</td>
<td>77,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.1 Change in own equity</td>
<td>-3,823</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.2.2 Change in funds</td>
<td>37,126</td>
<td>76,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C.</strong> Net cash flow from financial activity</td>
<td>33,303</td>
<td>77,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F. Net increase or decrease in cash balance</strong></td>
<td>30,583</td>
<td>48,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R. Cash and cash equivalents, end of period</strong></td>
<td>245,007</td>
<td>214,424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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FINANCIAL REPORT

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 28 June 2015, 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 2014, the profit and loss account from the 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014 and cash flow statement for the year then ended as of 31 December 2014, 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. These 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 2014, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended as of 31 December 2014 in accordance with Czech accounting regulations.

Audited Financial Statements of the Company of the year 2014 (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 2014. 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 2014 is consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements referred to above.

In Prague on 29 June 2015

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

Auditor: Kabella Vařelková
Licence of the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic no. 256
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SPECIAL THANKS

DVOŘÁKOVÁ
HANA

SPECIAL THANKS

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

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

GIFT OF CZK 1,000,000 AND MORE

Special thanks for their long-term support go to
ANNA, JANA and ANTONÍN ŠVEHLA.

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We hereby give thanks to the thousands of small donors who cannot be listed here. Their gifts are crucial for our work, irrespective of whether they made a single donation or are our regular donors through the People in Need Club of Friends or through the public collection Real Help.

We would also like to thank all of our private and corporate donors for their non-financial support in the form of services and supplies provided to us as a gift or at a significant discount. Their support is essential in many cases and significantly facilitates the fulfillment of our work.
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