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In 2015 we provided support to volunteers and organisations offering material, psychosocial, and legal assistance to refugees on the Balkan Route. Photo: Tomáš Vlach, Idomeni, Greece.
Dear Friends,

Thank you for giving us some of your time. This Annual Report you are about to read provides information about the scope of our work over the past year. We continued our long-term activities to support the development of people, communities, and regions in a number of countries in Asia, Eastern Europe, and Africa. In addition, there was a huge increase in the aid we provided in dangerous and very needy areas in Eastern Ukraine and northern Syria, where the situations are complex.

Given the rising trend in many authoritarian countries to suppress basic human rights and to limit freedom, we helped our colleagues in many countries — active citizens who do not ignore minority rights, those who consider their country’s decision makers to be important and who value the ability to publicly express their opinions and to have unensored access to information.

In the Czech Republic, we continued in our efforts to improve the situation of people suffering from social exclusion, the majority of whom are Roma, mainly through investing in children and youth in order to give them a chance to have a better life than their parents. We deepened our cooperation with local self-government and national administration authorities as regards ethnic minorities and people with special needs with the aim of strengthening openness and increasing inclusion in education.

We addressed thousands of teachers, tens of thousands of children, and hundreds of thousands of young people with our information programmes aimed at global education, societal relationships, important findings from the recent past, or climate change issues and migration. The One World Film Festival also plays an important role towards the general public.

The year 2015 continued to be plagued by conflicts in a number of countries and the world’s regions. In addition, the year saw the highest number of refugees since the Second World War, people who were forced to leave their homes. The general chaos and the uncertainty in the democratic world regarding the future, combined with many other factors, introduced a level of tension within our society as well as increased pragmatism, almost bordering on cynicism. I am convinced that, particularly at a time like this, the right thing to do is to continue in our work and to not make any compromises in our visions and objectives, or in the values on which our work is based.

My thanks to all who support and assist us in our mission.

Yours faithfully,

Simon Pánek
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Over two hundred of our employees are providing aid to more than a million of the most vulnerable people on both sides of the conflict in Ukraine. Photo: Iva Zímová
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Priorities of the Relief and Development Department

Last year, just as in the year prior to that, the Relief and Development Department more than doubled its budget. With an annual turnover of close to fifty million euros, we became a medium-sized organisation, which is respected mainly for its ability to act flexibly and effectively to achieve tangible results. Unfortunately, what would be an unambiguous indicator of success in the commercial sector is, in our case, a sign that suffering in the world is not on the decline. Quite to the contrary, military conflicts have started to have even more of an impact on our region.

People in Need became one of the main organisations providing aid to the victims of war in Syria and Ukraine, continued our work in Iraq, and supported volunteers and non-profit organisations providing aid to refugees in the Balkans. In addition, last year we managed to do even more and helped a greater number of people in countries and regions afflicted by long-term problems. Overall, sixteen of our nineteen foreign missions grew financially, reflecting the growing reputation of the work we carry out abroad.

Thanks not only to our teams, but also because of the system and processes we use, our organisation successfully handled this growth and we have maintained transparent and effective management and control at the financial, administrative, and project levels. We consider the continuously increasing confidence of our largest donors not only to be positive feedback, but also as a challenge to use this growth for further investments in quality, in order to ensure that our work has a greater effect and so that we can better measure its results and share our know-how with other stakeholders.

Another of our priorities is to exert a greater effort and to systematically invest more in our staff, strengthening their capabilities, and creating an environment that allows people to develop, learn, and take on more responsibilities. Over the past three years the number of our employees has doubled. The Relief and Development Department’s 1,200 staff members require us to make a targeted investment in people, not only so that we can hire people, but also to allow us to guarantee that all of our employees receive adequate support, feedback, the conditions for personal growth, and, no less importantly, that their safety is ensured to the maximum degree possible. For this reason, human resource management was one of our main priorities in 2015 and will continue to be the central theme of our new strategy for the next five years.

Jan Mrkvička
Director, Relief and Development Department

Alliance 2015
In addition to People in Need, the Alliance 2015 strategic partnership includes the following organisations: the German Welthungerhilfe, the Irish Concern Worldwide, the Swiss HELVETAS, the Dutch Hivos, the French ACTED, and the Italian Cesvi. The members of Alliance 2015 work together in eighty-nine countries and their annual combined budget is approximately one billion euros.
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HUMANITARIAN AID AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
OUR EMPLOYEES

Sara Worku

was born in the capital of Addis Ababa. She started working for People in Need more than six years ago on a project aimed at preventing and eliminating the trafficking of children. Today, Sara is Acting Director for PIN’s Ethiopia mission. ‘I am truly proud that our Ethiopian projects have such a positive impact in so many areas affecting the most vulnerable communities in Ethiopia. We have a strong team which performs excellent work. In addition, I am personally grateful that I have this opportunity to participate in the fight against poverty and malnutrition in my country.’

Denisa Bultasová

is PIN’s Desk Officer for Nepal and Philippines. When the Philippines were hit by Typhoon Haiyan, she was in charge of managing the aid provided to families who had lost their means of subsistence. After the earthquake in Nepal, Denisa was a part of the team who set out for the location during the first days after the catastrophe. ‘It is very diverse work, which continuously evolves and fills me with humility. I enjoy performing work that, for the most part, leads to positive changes in the lives of people who have limited possibilities for improving their situation without assistance. I also enjoy the rush of adrenaline as well as dealing with situations that one cannot entirely influence and to which one must submit.’

Mohammed Chaar

is originally from Aleppo, Syria, from which he fled because of the war. In October 2013, he decided to leave his home because of the worsening security situation and the arrival of armed units. He currently works as Finance Assistant for PIN’s Syrian mission. From here, he also participates in the provision of humanitarian aid in northern Syria, including in his hometown of Aleppo. ‘The Syrian conflict is very complex. It is influenced by a number of local and foreign parties, all of whom serve to only worsen the situation. Until they cease supporting murderers, the war will not end. A part of my family still remains in Syria, but most of my friends have fled either to neighbouring countries or to Europe. I would like to return once everything is over in order to help rebuild our country. Currently I work for PIN and my job is fulfilling. I am able to help those who are suffering at home in our country.’

James Mathiang

lives with his family in a brick house in the village of Nyamell in northern South Sudan, the world’s youngest and poorest country. When he was fourteen, James was conscripted into the army and sent to fight in Ethiopia, 700 kilometres away from his home. He could barely carry his weapon, but was nevertheless forced to fight in a civil war side by side with his peers, aged seven to sixteen. ‘When I left home, I was very small and it was difficult for me to bear. However, it was the only way to survive the war. We walked for three months. We were exhausted, undernourished and sick.’ He spent five years in Ethiopia, then moved to a refugee camp in Kakuma, Kenya. He did not return home until twenty long years later. ‘When I was in Kakuma, I often dreamt that one day I would work for the new South Sudanese government and help my people. They were truly suffering at the time. Now James works as a Project Officer for PIN in South Sudan and really is helping these people.’
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UKRAINE

3 13 102 4

MOLDOVA

4 2 7

GEORGIA

3 13 7

ROMANIA

1

KOSOVO

1 3

SERBIA

2 1 2

ARMENIA

3 1

EUROPE AND CAUCASUS

31 projects

AFRICA

43 projects

ANGOLA

7 30 7 9

ETHIOPIA

2 34 77 11

AFGHANISTAN

5 25 215

SOUTH SUDAN

2 2 13 1

AFGHANISTAN

1 6 1

UKRAINE

8 : 100

For every 8 of our expatriates, there are 100 local employees.

1159 employees in total.

HUMANITARIAN AID

27 projects

Syria/Turkey

4 7 20 13 4

MACEDONIA

3 2

IRAQ

2 1 5 1

ASIA

67 projects

PHILIPPINES

12 16 12

AFRICA

20

CAMBODIA

4 3 18 21

AFGHANISTAN

14

MONGOLIA

1 7 15

AFGHANISTAN

14

MYANMAR

4 9 7 6

AFGHANISTAN

6

NEPAL

3 5 14 18 5

AFGHANISTAN

1

AFGHANISTAN

1

SRI LANKA

1 1

OVERSEAS AID PROGRAMMES

expatriates

local employees

countries

partner organisations and institutions

for every 8 of our expatriates, there are 100 local employees.
UKRAINE: AID ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CONFLICT

People in Eastern Ukraine faced a second year of war in 2015, as well as another very harsh winter. The battles along the entire front line led to the loss of even more civilian lives and the infrastructure was heavily damaged. Mainly during the first half of the year a blockade in these areas led to a dramatic increase in the need for humanitarian aid.

Currently, about 3.1 million people are in need of aid, particularly in the separatist-occupied areas of Eastern Ukraine, where the basic mechanisms of social protection have completely ceased functioning. In February, the Second Minsk Peace Agreement entered into force, and although the intensity of the battles did decrease to a certain degree, it did not bring the long-expected truce. The fighting has not stopped and the truce continues to be breached to this day.

Many remain entirely dependent on humanitarian aid

Thanks to our active involvement in providing aid during the first phase of the war, we are one of the very few organisations that have successfully established programmes on both sides of the front. In summer 2015, the separatists forced foreign humanitarian organisations to halt their activities in Eastern Ukraine. After registrations were renewed in October 2015, People in Need and the International Committee of the Red Cross are the only two organisations allowed to carry out their activities in the separatist-controlled areas.

We have permanent offices in Sloviansk, Donetsk, and Stakhanov, and over two hundred of our employees deliver assistance to more than a million of the most vulnerable people on both sides of the conflict. In 2015, we primarily focused on distributing food aid, providing household furnishings, helping to repair homes, supporting refugee collective centres, ensuring deliveries of drinking water, and providing psychosocial assistance.

Life on the front line

The small town of Avdiivka is considered to be one of the most dangerous locations. The sound of machine gun fire is unceasing and mines continue to explode at an uncomfortably close distance. The people have, however, become accustomed to the sounds of war. I would like to believe that things will go back to normal. But the situation continues to worsen. I cannot stop thinking that maybe we should not remain here, that it would be better to pack up and escape as quickly as possible," says Irina, one of the local residents who receives food vouchers from People in Need.

Between January and August, Irina lived in the chemical plant where she worked. Then she went on maternity leave and had to move in with her mother. However, the situation is very bad and both women have problems supporting themselves. While I was still working at the plant, I kept on telling my mother not to ask for any humanitarian aid, as there were people who needed it more than us. But now we have no other choice," she adds. Irina does not want her future daughter Sophia, who will be born in three months, to experience this current situation. If the situation on the front line close to Avdiivka deteriorates even more, Irina is prepared to flee.
SYRIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

The conflict in the Middle East, which has already forced more than fourteen million people to flee from their homes, has resulted in the largest humanitarian disaster of the present day. The war in Syria is in its fifth year. It has claimed more than 470,000 lives, caused 4.8 million refugees to leave the country, and resulted in 6.6 million internally displaced persons. A peaceful solution does not seem to be anywhere in sight. The situation is similar in Iraq, where the conflict has driven 3.4 million people from their homes. At this time, 23.5 million people require humanitarian aid in both countries. The long-running conflicts and economic crisis have destabilised the entire Middle East and a direct consequence of this is the wave of migration to Europe.

Over the course of the year, the dynamics of the war in Syria changed dramatically after Russia entered the conflict on the side of the pro-government forces. There was an escalation in both air attacks as well as ground battles, leading to new hardship and a further loss of civilian lives. The systematic violation of human rights and international humanitarian law is a daily occurrence throughout the entire region.

Food aid and cooperation with local self-government

In 2015, we continued to provide humanitarian aid in northern Syria, particularly in Aleppo and Idlib, which are the two provinces with the highest number of internally displaced persons. In addition to distributing food and food vouchers, we try to provide more long-term forms of assistance, such as support for local markets, farmers, and agricultural production. We engage the local residents through cash for work projects and cooperate with the local governance bodies to ensure access to drinking water and basic public services. We also support the operations of twenty schools, where we pay the running costs, the teachers’ salaries, and the cost of required reconstruction. We provide the teachers with psychosocial training, so that they are adequately prepared to work with children in a wartime context.

In Iraq, we provided aid to internally displaced persons mainly in the form of distributing material and financial assistance. We also continue to support the return of children to schools.

In 2015, we extended our assistance to include Turkey, where there are now officially more than 2.5 million refugees. In cooperation with our partners from Alliance 2015, we have prepared a programme for supporting the integration of Syrian refugees, which will be implemented over the coming years. We place special focus on the education of Syrian children.

Helping people on the run

At the start of 2015, a large number of refugees began travelling through the Western Balkans. Working together with Czech volunteers, we provided aid to refugees in Serbia, mainly at the Berkasovo/Bapska border crossing. We have temporarily taken on the task of coordinating the work of all the humanitarian aid providers in the town of Šid. With our support, volunteers distributed food, tea, and warm clothing, helped build and organise transit camps, and provided assistance during medical examinations. Since September, we have also been active in the transit centre located in the Macedonian town of Gevgelija. Working together with the local La Strada OpenGate organisation, we provided aid mainly to families with children, mothers, and other vulnerable groups.
NEPAL: WE HELP PROTECT THE MOST VULNERABLE

When the earthquake hit, my younger sister and I were at home alone. We spent the first three days with others in a temporary shelter. We were terribly afraid. We didn’t know what had happened to the rest of our family,” relates Sima Gurung from Kerauja. She lives not far from the epicentre of April 2015’s earthquake in one of the more than twenty camps for internally displaced people in which we are active.

Here, part of our Nepali team focuses on protecting women and children from domestic violence, human trafficking, and child marriages. Many of these problems existed in Nepal prior to the earthquake, but were made worse when families lost their houses and livelihoods. While living in temporary shelters, women are more vulnerable to sexual violence and lack basic privacy.

‘In the camp, we showered in a communal washroom. People in Need built new showers so that women can have privacy, and installed lights in the toilets where we were afraid to go in the dark,’ praises twenty-six-year-old Sharmila Ghale. Thanks to small cash contributions, women’s groups can also identify and implement their own practical solutions to address the challenges they face after the earthquake. We also trained women and men in how they should intervene if vulnerable members of the community are under threat.

Women have also received support and training on small business activities: ‘I learned how to knit clothes for my family. In the future, I would like to open a shop with knitted goods,’ says a smiling Sima. She also participated in a ‘cash for work’ programme where villagers are employed to repair community infrastructure, earning money in the process to begin reconstructing their homes and lives. Because the earthquake caused damage to roads and many landslide emergency aid to those affected high mountain areas was often only possible through the use of helicopters.

Nepal suffered its most destructive earthquake of the past eighty years in April 2015. The tremors reached a magnitude of 7.8, claiming 9,000 lives, injuring 22,000, and leaving over 300,000 families homeless. Thanks to the support of donors and through cooperation with our Alliance 2015 partners, our team was able to deliver emergency supplies to the most affected areas and help coordinate the humanitarian response within the first weeks following the quake. Many of the households People in Need supported were among the most remote and lived in high altitude mountainous areas where weather conditions are harsh. For this reason, most of the emergency aid consisted of shelter materials, tools, and winter items, such as mattresses and blankets.

WHAT DO NEPALESE WOMEN AND GIRLS NEED TO BE PROTECTED AGAINST?

- Domestic and Sexual Violence
- Human Trafficking
- Child Marriages
- Loss of their Family
- Feelings of Inferiority
- Inability to make decisions about her own life
- Inadequate Intimate Hygiene
- Malnutrition
- Dropping out of School
- Inadequate Education
HUMANITARIAN AID

UKRAINE
armed conflict and IDPs

- food aid (packages and vouchers) for an average of 21,000 people per month
- 3,040 monthly food rations for social institutions
- shelter ensured for a total of 39,500 people
- water mains repaired for 2.3 million and consumers water deliveries for 30,000 people
- hygiene kits distributed to 37,245 people
- psychosocial assistance for 7,871 people
- small community projects for 28,000 people
- direct financial assistance for 9,661 families for their housing needs in the average amount of USD 300

SYRIA
armed conflict and IDPs

- food aid (packages and vouchers) for an average of 187,620 people per month
- nutritional paste for 22,500 children
- 6,283 tons of flour distributed to bakeries for bread baking
- drinking water deliveries and waste removal for 81,050 families (486,000 people)
- support for 20 schools (8,094 students) – repairs, fittings and equipment, teacher training and salaries
- direct financial assistance for 6,000 individuals in the average amount of USD 90 paid public works for 3,380 individuals for 3 months

NEPAL
earthquake and IDPs

- materials provided for provisional repairs to the homes of 18,320 families (71,600 people)
- non-food items for 18,030 families (90,150 people)
- 9,191 individuals in villages and IDP camps, mainly women and children, are better protected against violence and abuse
- books and school supplies for final exams provided to 1,648 secondary school students
- small cash grants for covering the basic needs of 5,490 families in the amount of USD 75
distribution of 54 large-capacity tents for schools, health posts, and administration centres

AFGHANISTAN
flooding, earthquake, armed conflict, and IDPs

- 70 houses built (for 445 people), material and hygiene kits for 542 families (4,447 people)
- direct financial assistance for 1,426 families in the average amount of USD 200

IRAQ
armed conflict and IDPs

- material assistance during the winter for 310 families (1,860 people)
- 2,078 children attend 10 schools supported by PIN (the Back to School Campaign, distribution of textbooks and teaching aids – school in a box, therapeutic kit, supplementary teaching materials, benches, soap, and psychological assistance / school supplies for 3,351 students / 60 teachers supported (increasing their teaching capabilities, the concept of child-friendly schools, and basic psychological assistance)

SERBIA AND MACEDONIA
refugees

- clean up around the Gevgelije Transit Centre (Macedonia) – 10 people for 4 months
- support for Czech volunteers in the Berkasovo Transit Centre (Serbia) – coordination, distribution of clothing and hygiene products, and information services / direct assistance for 300 vulnerable individuals

FOOD AID AND VOUCHERS

- 2.5 million monthly food rations
SYRIA, UKRAINE, AND NEPAL

REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTION
OF
26,500
HOUSES AND FLATS
UKRAINE, NEPAL, AND AFGHANISTAN

DRINKING WATER AND WASTE REMOVAL FOR
2.8 million
PEOPLE
UKRAINE AND SYRIA

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT AND PROTECTION FOR
16,850
PEOPLE
NEPAL, UKRAINE, AND SERBIA

DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR
26,050
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STRENGTHENING PEOPLE’S RESILIENCE IN DROUGHT-AFFECTED AREAS IN SOUTH ETHIOPIA

The world is facing the most dramatic global climate change in modern history. In Ethiopia it is reflected in repeated long periods of drought, as a result of which rivers and lakes are drying up. In a country where the vast majority of the population makes a living through farming, a lack of water has devastating effects. People lose their means of subsistence and cannot provide food for themselves and for their families. Neither local communities nor local institutions are able to help them. Strengthening their resilience and supporting their ability to face similar situations is therefore critical not only for the country’s future development, but also to protect people’s lives.

Improving the resilience of the population in developing countries requires a comprehensive approach involving a wide range of activities. Local people, communities, but also local officials and governments must all be actively involved in the process. Functional social protection mechanisms should be established to protect the most vulnerable groups. On a wider scale, local conditions must be considered a major factor affecting resilience, and efforts should be made to develop alternative means of subsistence to ensure that families are able to earn a basic income and access sufficient food. Also fundamental in the resilience building effort is developing quality healthcare with a stress on better informing local populations on safe hygiene. All of these points must also take into account the developing climate changes. When we cannot prevent a crisis, we should at least support the local population and help them become more resilient to its consequences - this is what we are trying to accomplish in these countries.

Aster, a mother of seven, lives with her husband in a traditional house in southern Ethiopia. She earns her living growing local crops, such as teff, which is used to make injera, a local traditional flatbread. The success of the harvest is entirely dependent on the rainfall. When the rains come too late or not at all, people go hungry.

‘When the drought was very bad, I had to send my children to fetch water from the river, which is a day’s journey away. They had to stop going to school, but we had no other choice at the time,’ recalls Aster.

In Ethiopia our activities aim at improving the lives of the local population, strengthening their resilience and their ability to care for themselves and their families. In the south of the country, in the community where Aster lives, we work in cooperation with other organisations to improve access to drinking water, teach safe hygiene practices, and mitigate the risk of illnesses and epidemics. We introduce new, more effective farming methods and provide support for animal husbandry, so that people can adopt new livelihoods and do not have to rely on external assistance. ‘People in Need has built a new well, so now we have drinking water located only twenty minutes away from our house. We also learned how to follow proper hygiene practices, which we were not used to before. Our life has completely changed; our children are not sick so often, they do not suffer from diarrhoea and are stronger,’ says a smiling Aster.
HUMAN RESILIENCE AND NUTRITION

ETHIOPIA
In drought-threatened areas, we ensured a water supply for more than 78,000 local inhabitants, built 12 blocks of dry latrines for schools and healthcare centres, and rainwater reservoirs with a total capacity of 300,000 litres of water. We trained the local population so that they can repair these facilities themselves.

SOUTH SUDAN
We helped 1,600 South Sudanese families grow more food, increase the food diversity in their diets, improve their hygiene practices, and improve childcare – the main pillars of nutrition and resilience.

DR CONGO
In hard-to-access areas, we train professional healthcare workers, and deliver the necessary medical supplies and drugs. We have thus helped 6,240 severely undernourished children.

By building 8 wells and capturing drinking water at 28 springs, ensuring proper hygiene and sanitation conditions in 19 healthcare centres and 13 schools, and providing a thorough education to the local inhabitants regarding nutrition and hygiene, we helped 105,895 people avoid and resist infectious diseases.

AFGHANISTAN
We helped 1,100 farmers and 67 individuals in 55 communities to better use soil and water resources, thus reducing their vulnerability to natural disasters.

CAMBODIA
Our messages sent via mobile phones helped 9,460 women learn about a healthy diet and childcare.

Since 2013, we have trained over 1,600 residents and officials in more than 150 villages threatened by flooding, drought, and cyclones to recognise risks and warn the community. As a result, we have successfully improved the protection against disasters for more than 120,000 people.

THE STORIES OF SOME OF THE PEOPLE WE HAVE HELPED:

Thanks to People in Need I am able to feed my family and protect my house against flooding. I learned how to build terraces to limit erosion on my land, which, because it is located on a hill, posed a flood threat every year. During the rainy season I capture water that I can then use during the summer to water crops such as sesame, onions, and soybeans. I earn enough money to support my family and do not have to look for other work. And my neighbours have started to be interested in this technique as well,

says Ajab Khan from the village of Shorqul in Afghanistan’s Samangan Province.

I learned a lot from People in Need’s employees about how to prepare healthier meals for my children. I also make sure that my cooking space is clean and always wash my hands with soap.

says Mary Alual Kuol (36), a mother of five, from South Sudan.
FINALLY FREE AFTER YEARS IN AN INSTITUTION: TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN SERBIA

“Was I good? I think so. I listened to everyone.”

This is one of the most common sentences you will hear in institutions for the intellectually disabled throughout Serbia. People live here for decades, completely cut off from society. They get up, they wash themselves, they drink coffee, they watch television, and they go to bed. Everything according to a precisely defined schedule; day after day, without the opportunity to make any choices. The majority of the clients were deprived of legal capacity once they were admitted to the institution, which, in practice, means that they cannot make decisions about anything and they cannot leave the institution. There are very few personnel and they do not have professional training; and an individualised approach is impossible. For this reason, we started to provide support to the institution in Veliki Popovac, which had decided to change current practices and show other institutions that the gradual closing down of these facilities and their transformation into social services in the community is possible. Thanks to the cooperation with our experts, the Serbian personnel learned how to work with such practical techniques as supporting their clients, developing their abilities, and respecting their wishes. Twenty clients have already moved away from the institution and live in sheltered housing, where after many years they are learning to live a normal life. They take care of their households, go shopping, go to work, meet with their neighbours, visit their families, and make plans for the future. They are aided by trained assistants – but only to the extent that each individual client actually needs. We plan on continuing to support the transformation of institutions and focus on enforcing the human rights of people with intellectual disabilities, starting with reinstating their legal competence.

Nebojša was completely dependent on institutional care. Thanks to our support, he has retained partial legal capacity and works in a restaurant. Photo: PIN archives

He spent twenty-one years in an institution without any rights. Finally he can start working and living his life.

A person who has been deprived of their legal capacity has no say in their own life. They cannot decide where and with whom they will live, they cannot work, they cannot manage their own money, they cannot select a doctor, and they cannot raise children unless it is with the approval of their guardian. Nebojša was facing the threat of being declared legally incompetent. ‘I thought that if I was living in an institution I had no rights. I didn’t even know what legal capacity means,’ says Nebojša. Nebojša was completely dependent on institutional care. Thanks to our support, he has retained partial legal capacity. He was able to register with the local employment office and now works in a restaurant.

He spent twenty-one years in an institution without any rights. Finally he can start working and living his life.

Illiterate her entire life, she started to learn how to read and write at the age of forty-six.

She knew only the letters in her name. However, a year ago forty-six-year-old Andja moved from the institution to sheltered housing and everything changed. ‘At the institution, I didn’t have to know how to read; there were workers who did it for me. But now I live in my own household, so I have to learn how to do everything myself – and I like it much more this way!’ says Andja, who can now write a short sentence on her own and wants to improve to the point where she can write a letter to her children.
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Advantages of Sheltered Housing

Institution
- separated from society
- high number of resident clients
- needless protection of clients and responsibility on the part of employees - the ‘golden cage’ phenomenon
- individualised approach complicated by the institutional structure
- high number of ‘relationships for pay’ - the clients do not have any friends or other interpersonal relationships outside of the institution
- monotony, lack of privacy, impossibility of making independent choices

Sheltered Housing
- standard housing, in the city centre, normal-looking building
- the disadvantaged person is responsible for their own life
- individualised support and assistance according to the client’s own needs and wishes
- workers come to the client’s home and respect their privacy
- the client’s life is comparable to that of his peers

Our Projects for Social Protection and Inclusion

Kosovo – Employment of People with Disabilities
In cooperation with the Handikos organisation, we established the Supported Employment Agency, which helps people with disabilities find employment in the open labour market.

Armenia – Migration
We helped to establish counselling centres for Armenian migrants. Currently, they are independently operated by the state. They provide migrants with information about their rights abroad and provide grants and training opportunities to migrants who would like to return to Armenia.

Angola – Combating Domestic Violence
11 community groups received financial support that enabled them to implement awareness raising activities on domestic violence. At the same time, we supported income generation activities and thus the economic independence of female victims of domestic violence.

Myanmar – Child Protection
Mapping of community resources and awareness activities was conducted, leading to the set-up of community-based and school-based child protection mechanisms in 10 communities and monastic schools in Central Myanmar. This mechanism will enable communities and schools to identify and report child abuse cases.

Afghanistan – Urban Poverty
In 2015 we facilitated literacy courses and vocational training for 7,000 families living in poor urban areas, and access to small loans through support of saving groups. Using this approach we help to mitigate the consequences of poverty in three of Afghanistan’s five largest cities.

Cambodia – Protection Against Displacement
In Phnom Penh we organised multi-hazard mapping and participatory preparation of re-development plans for site upgrading of urban poor communities under threat of eviction.

INSTITUTION
- separated from society
- high number of resident clients
- needless protection of clients and responsibility on the part of employees - the ‘golden cage’ phenomenon
- individualised approach complicated by the institutional structure
- high number of ‘relationships for pay’ - the clients do not have any friends or other interpersonal relationships outside of the institution
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SHELTERED HOUSING
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AFTER FLEEING FOR MONTHS, IRAQI CHILDREN FINALLY RETURN TO SCHOOL

The long-term instability in Iraq has led to the displacement of millions. A large part of the country has been occupied by the so-called Islamic State (ISIS) since the start of 2014. In a very few areas the situation has improved, such as the Zummar sub-district in the Nineveh Governorate in the north of the country. Armed groups have been pushed to the south and local families have been able to return to their homes after months of displacement. The situation in Zummar is now relatively safe, although there are still remnants of the war, such as unexploded ordnance, which has already injured several people, including some children.

“We lived a normal, quiet life here. Until the arrival of the ISIS units, who chased us all the way to Dohuk,” recalls Amer Talmus, a teacher in the village of Tal Mus in Zummar sub-district. “Three of my cousins were killed and their houses were blown up. There were things that happened that I will never forget. It was truly a difficult year,” adds Amer, who has been able to return home after a long time away.

We have been helping the people returning to the Nineveh Governorate since the start of 2015. Our main focus is on rebuilding the education system and providing support to both students and teachers, enabling them to return to school. The local children have missed a substantial amount of schooling. In addition, they must overcome a wide range of traumatic experiences, as they were heavily affected by the violence, displacement, the loss of family members, and the ever-present chaos.

We have helped to reopen ten schools in the Zummar sub-district. We explain to the parents how beneficial the school attendance is for their children. Over 3,300 children have so far received the school supplies we distribute. During the holidays, we organise all sorts of leisure-time activities. These are meant not only to facilitate children’s return to school, but also their participation in games, creative activities, and sports in the company of their peers makes it easier for them to handle their complicated life situation.

Additionally, over a period of several months we trained sixty teachers in methods of psychosocial assistance for traumatised children, psychological first aid, and conflict resolution. The teachers are able to better communicate with the children during school hours and also organise extracurricular activities for them. The aim is to strengthen the children’s ability to get over trauma, and to promote values such as tolerance towards other groups and non-violent problem resolution.

Although the situation has changed and nothing is like it was before, we are trying to maintain continuity with our previous lives. All of Iraq is experiencing a great crisis. Even though it is now safe in Tal Mus, I can see how deeply the conflict has affected the lives and opinions of my students. Training teachers in psychosocial support methods is critical for us right now, in order to allow us to better understand our students and help them overcome problems. Everyone – teachers and students alike – must start living normally again,” explains Amer Talmus, one of the participants in our training courses for teachers. The majority of the teachers have become fully immersed in their work, even though they often have to work under very difficult conditions, with inadequate material, and with minimal, or even no pay. Good teachers are essential for ensuring a functioning educational system and a better future for the local children.
In the lowest and middle income countries, our aim is make it easier for young people to find a job in the labour market or succeed in business. We achieve this through increasing the knowledge and technical, business and soft skills of young people. Just as important a part of the programme consists of creating an environment where youth are supported.

The key to long-term success is support and development of the existing education system and all its stakeholders. For this reason, we do not focus on providing direct support to individuals or to individual schools. One example of this comprehensive support is the programme for Ethiopia’s leather industry (see the infographic).

Educational institutions and the local authorities are the two most logical partners as well as the main pillars of the system. Other stakeholders include entrepreneurs, chambers of commerce, professional associations, micro-financial institutions, and universities. We help the stakeholders connect with each other and create an environment that facilitates the structured sharing of information and plans, problem solving as well as defining quality standards. Our added value consists mainly in the information and experience we bring from the field. Another important role we play is that of 'watchdog', as we monitor the extent to which the authorities and the institutions fulfill their obligations towards their clients, students, and the public. No less important is the attention we pay to developing the capacities of local institutions – technical, managerial, and, if needed, material resources.
**SUPPORTING NEW FARMER LIVELIHOODS IN THE PHILIPPINES**

Even today, two years after the destruction caused by Typhoon Haiyan, which affected the lives of 15 million inhabitants, the people in the Eastern Samar Province in the Philippines are still dealing with the consequences of the disaster. The majority of families earn a significant part of their income from selling their coconut harvest. However, Typhoon Haiyan destroyed an estimated 42 million coconut palms and it will take five to eight years until the newly planted trees will start to produce fruits. For this reason, we focus mainly on helping small farmers through supporting alternative farming production.

The typhoon literally swept our entire home away. It killed all of our animals and devastated all of our vegetables and coconut palms. Only ruins remained on the site where our house stood,” recalls Teresita L. Cabaguing, a mother of five, who lived with her family in a house with a small farm and shop in the village of Mayana in Eastern Samar. “I was in shock. I was even more horrified when I saw what the entire surrounding area looked like,” she adds.

During the first phase, we helped farmers and the most affected families secure their basic needs. Over the following seasons, our team focused on the longer-term development of farming communities through expanding and improving their options for ongoing subsistence. By ensuring new and more diverse sources of income, the impact of any similar disasters on the local inhabitants should be mitigated in the future.

Cooperation with farmers and businesses

In addition to technical agricultural training, we also supported the establishment of functioning links between poor communities and both local and more distant markets. We focused on cooperation with merchants, financial institutions, companies, relevant authorities, and other organisations.

Capable men and women were selected from among farmers and local merchants, who will coordinate the services and material delivery to other farmers in the longer term horizon, pass on their experience, and establish cooperation with consumers, suppliers, and the local authorities.

One such example is Teresita, who, together with a group of other beneficiaries, joined our programme. She underwent intensive training in agribusiness, financial literacy, education, and organisational skills. In addition to training farmers, we establish model fields, and demonstrate the differences between traditional and modern farming methods to the local inhabitants, such as the use of fertilisers, the effective selection of crops, and how to manage the sales.

Sustainability of the livelihoods and environment

In order to ensure sustainable development, whether in an urban or a rural environment, it is necessary to look at both sides of the coin. The first is economic development, which provides people with employment and ensures they have a sufficient income. The second is a stable and healthy environment. This is possible only when we carefully use our natural resources, whether this means soil, water, forests, or original crops and animals.
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NATURAL AND MARKET CONDITIONS VARY FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY

Preventing undernutrition in children
BIE AND HUAMBO PROVINCES
ANGOLA

Establishing a link between farming and proper nutrition
1,500 households from 45 villages participated in a project that links improved farming practices with awareness about good nutrition and preventing undernutrition.

Supporting Access to the Market
IMERETI AND RACHA REGIONS
GEORGIA

Improving the sales of agricultural co-ops
The PIN team focuses mainly on establishing and supporting agricultural cooperatives, which, at the end of 2015, included more than 400 local farming families. The main aim of the cooperatives is to improve production quality and to help farmers prepare good business plans that will ensure sales on the accessible markets.

Supporting Access to the Market
SAMANGAN PROVINCE
AFGHANISTAN

Efficient Farming
PROTECTION IN THE FIELDS
Over 600 households from 15 communities in the Samangan Province participated in the agricultural training. Working with PIN, the farmers are introducing practices that protect and retain soil and water in dry mountainous areas. They are establishing tree nurseries, orchards, and forests as well as learning the principles of conservation farming. Forty-four poultry farms, vegetable growers, and beekeepers started doing business and during the last season earned over USD 3,400 through their own efforts.

Avoiding Famine
NORTHERN BAHIR EL GHAZAL REGION
SOUTH SUDAN

SUPPORT FOR POOR FARMERS
Over the past two seasons the RAIN (Resilient Agriculture for Improved Nutrition) project has used direct training to help support over 1,000 poor households, which were given the opportunity to raise new types of vegetables and field crops. The project also looked at how these products can be converted into money and the options for connecting the participants with other services, such as seed suppliers and veterinarians. During the first year, the successful farmers earned over USD 13,600 from just selling vegetables.

Data source: World Bank

* According to Sudanese government data.
HELPING TO FORM BETTER LOCAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

In many countries we function as a bridge between people and national administrative authorities. So that we do not have to be involved in problem resolution in the future, we try to support the local administrative authorities in a way that enables them to better understand people’s needs, and we teach the people how to better communicate their interests and needs to the authorities. We specifically focus on countries that are undergoing a transformation and those that have been affected by war.

Supporting good governance in stable countries

In countries undergoing a political and social transformation, such as Myanmar, we pay attention to strengthening responsible, transparent, and effective governance at both the local as well as the national level. Civic organisations in these countries are pressuring for system reforms and, at the same time, are raising awareness about human rights and democratic processes amongst the general public. The state administrative organs have yet to learn how to listen to the public as, in many countries, they have not done so for decades.

Democratic elections in Myanmar and fulfilled expectations

Last year, critical parliamentary elections were held in Myanmar, which were positively affected by an active and engaged civil society. People started to arrive while it was still dark, long before the polling stations were opened. They sat down and waited. No one wanted to miss this opportunity,’ says PIN’s Theingi Khine. In connection with these elections, we focused primarily on developing civic journalism and civic education for the representatives of local groups. This resulted in 106 trained representatives and 41 involved civic organisations. Intensive cooperation also initiated long-term relationships with the media, and a number of civic journalists decided to start their careers as independent news writers.

Involvement of young people and non-profits in Georgia

We have been focusing on youth initiative groups and fledgling non-profit organisations in Georgia over the long term. The aim is to increase the participation of citizens in the decision-making processes at the local level. Selected representatives of local self-government, from the civil sector as well as from the communities, form advisory committees that resolve local development issues. In 2015, more than 3,000 people were involved in making local policy decisions within the context of nine new action plans. ‘Even though these advisory committees are something new for us, we can already see how beneficial mutual cooperation can be,’ says Koba Dzidziguri, a member of the local government. Particularly the presence of young people is considered to be of great value. ‘Thanks to this project, our state representatives have re-evaluated the role young people and non-profit organisations play in decisions about local planning. It helps us to cooperate better and to obtain valuable feedback, which we can subsequently present to our government,’ explains Zaza Gochelashvili of the Tkibuli District Development Fund.
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GOOD GOVERNANCE IN OUR PROJECTS

Developing Countries
- Strengthening the role of citizens and non-profits in transparent governance

UNSTABLE COUNTRIES
- Supporting civic activities in the resolution of system and community problems

Unstable countries are those where the government does not have the needed authority or does not have control over a part of its country. This leads to humanitarian crises and the violation of human rights. In places such as Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Syria, we strive to reach a point where local government serves the people and not vice versa.

Community development in Afghanistan
- In the hands of citizens

Within the framework of the National Solidarity Programme in Afghanistan, we help communities establish Local Development Councils, which work with the village elders to decide on community priorities. I am proud that my village elected me as a member of the Local Development Council. We determined our greatest need to be the construction of a healthcare centre,’ says Abdul Rahim, an inhabitant in one of the villages.

DR Congo and justice within reach
- Political instability and poor security have a negative impact on the country’s development. People must deal with corruption and have poor access to the courts due to high fees. According to our research in 2015, only 3.6% of the local population are aware of their rights and court procedures. We have therefore focused on increasing awareness about human rights and the functioning of the courts amongst fifty thousand people in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
The wave of repression against civil society in Azerbaijan continued in 2015. Photo: Aziz Karimov, Azerbaijan.
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Last year continued to be marked by turbulent events. The long-standing unresolved conflict in Syria and the associated refugee crisis awakened Europe, which had thus far shut its eyes to the problem. The world of a comfortable and safe Europe was suddenly brought closer to the world of war and a lack of freedom, leading to many emotionally charged and passionate debates in the European region about how to resolve the situation.

Within this atmosphere, the topic of supporting human rights and democracy has taken on more importance, in regards to countries with repressive regimes, as well as in countries with functioning democracies. In some of the Central European countries, nationalist voices have started to gain strength, and populists are taking advantage of the refugee crisis, and the related concerns of their citizens, for their own political purposes. The opinions promoted by these politicians are often moving beyond the boundaries of democratic principles. Even in the Czech Republic, we see an alarming trend of veering away from support for human rights and democracy in the world. The country’s political representatives either do not express any interest in the topic, or openly reject it and on the contrary place their support with the country’s business interests – which incidentally is built upon a mistaken premise. As a result, the Czech Republic’s reputation as a long-term and active supporter of pro-democratic dissent in authoritarian countries has been slowly fading.

In spite of this situation – or maybe even because of it – last year we started placing a more intensive focus on increasing awareness of human rights and democracy and supporting these principles in the Czech environment. We supported a dialogue that took place in the Chamber of Deputies about the importance of human rights and democratic values in regard to Czech foreign policy. We have continued to organise meetings between human rights defenders from various countries and Czech politicians and journalists, and also held various events for the public.

In the Czech Republic we are monitoring the disturbing trend of moving away from supporting human rights and democracy in the world. Democratic values with regard to Czech foreign policy. We have continued to organise meetings between human rights defenders from various countries and Czech politicians and journalists, and also held various events for the public.

In 2015 we witnessed the continuation of a trend in the post-Soviet states that restricts human rights and freedoms, and systematically spays on and persecutes independent non-governmental organisations and individual activists, including targeted propaganda that defames their activities and the values of democracy, freedom, and human rights. As in the past, these methods were used against citizens by the governments in Russia, Azerbaijan, the Central Asian countries, and even in the South Caucasus country of Armenia. In these and other countries in Eastern Europe. People in Need has been supporting the development of a civil society and activities aimed at complying with human rights and democratic principles for a long time.

We present the Homo Homini Award to individuals who stand up for human rights. In 2015, the award was aimed at Cuba. Photo: Michaela Čejková, Prague, 2016.
We present the Homo Homini Award to individuals who stand up for human rights. In 2015, the award was aimed at Cuba. Photo: Michaela Čejková, Prague, 2016

In addition to continuing our direct assistance to human rights defenders, organising workshops and seminars about various topics, and providing small grants to non-governmental organisations, last year we worked in cooperation with partners from Poland and Norway to establish the Prague Civil Society Centre, which has the objective of providing long-term support for civil society in the post-Soviet countries.

Within the immensely complex context of Egypt, where activists are tortured in prison and the government applies restrictive laws criminalising the activities of non-profit organisations, we have supported legal groups that provide pro bono services to activists (often students and journalists), who are being persecuted for their criticism of President Sisi. Cuba reached a great milestone in 2015 in the form of warmer relations with the United States. In reality, life for the island’s ordinary citizens has not changed much, as the Cuban government wants to retain its power whilst at the same time enjoying the economic benefits from opening up the island’s borders. In regards to this aspect, it will be important for strong governments to exert pressure for the democratisation of the country.

People in Need is continuing in its effort to strengthen the capacities of activists and civil society, not only in Cuba, but also in Nicaragua and Venezuela. For next year, we are planning to open an office in Central America – a regional hub that will facilitate the better and more flexible implementation of projects that support democracy and human rights in the target countries in this region.

Homo Homini 2015

Every year People in Need presents the Homo Homini Award for personal courage and making an important contribution towards spreading democracy, defending human rights, attempting to resolve conflicts peacefully, and standing up for justice and human dignity.

In 2015, the award was given to eleven Cuban dissidents and former political prisoners for their perseverance, fearlessness, and moral consistency in promoting human rights in Cuba. In spite of the pressure exerted on them by the government to force them to emigrate, they remain on the island and have continued in their non-violent struggle for freedom. It was clear to me that I must remain in Cuba and continue the struggle for democracy. I knew that it would not be simple and that there was no way back, but I have never regretted my decision nor will I regret it in the future,’ says Jorge Olivera, a writer and journalist, and one of the dissidents receiving the award. This award represents a great obligation and is a new, strong motivation to continue our work to instil democracy in Cuba,’ Olivera adds.

The final decision about who will receive the award is made by the Executive Board of People in Need. This year marked the twentieth time the award has been presented.

The eleven recipients are:

- Óscar Elvis Bissot González
- Eduardo Díaz Fleitas
- José Daniel Ferrer García
- Félix Navarro Rodríguez García
- Héctor Maseda Gutiérrez
- Ángel Juan García
- Librado Ricardo Linares Moya Acosta
- Jorge Olivera Castillo
- Armando Ramos Lazcurique
- Félix Navarro Rodríguez
- Martha Beatriz Roque Cabello

PRAGUE CIVIL SOCIETY CENTRE

Working in cooperation with its partners - the Norwegian organisation Human Rights House Foundation and the Polish think tank the Institute of Public Affairs - in 2015 People in Need established the Prague Civil Society Centre endowment fund. The new organisation focuses on supporting civil society in the member countries of the Eastern Partnership (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine), Russia, and the countries of Central Asia. The Centre supports not only traditional non-profit organisations, but also informal civic initiatives and projects (including internet projects) as well as creative individuals, including bloggers, filmmakers, artists, and independent researchers. For these particular groups the Centre has gradually started to organise seminars and workshops, offer internships and study trips, and to develop grant programmes.

In addition to the representatives of the three founding organisations (Simon Panek, Maria Dahle, and Jakub Kucharczyk), the Centre’s seven-member Executive Board includes the acclaimed historian Timothy Snyder, the Programme Director of the Moscow office of the Human Rights Watch organisation Tanya Lokshina, the Chairman of the European Stability Initiative think tank Gerald Knaus, and the co-founder and Director of Innovation of the non-profit Sourcefabric organisation Douglas Arellanes.

Two private organisations (the C. S. Mott Foundation and the Oak Foundation) as well as the governments of the Czech Republic, USA, and Sweden provided the finances for launching the Centre’s operations.
No other region of Russia has as high a recorded number of cases of human rights violations and restricted human freedoms as does the North Caucasus. If there were a title for ranking the use of repressive methods in national governance, it would undoubtedly go to Chechnya under the regime of Ramzan Kadyrov. Human rights defenders, independent journalists, and any citizens who dare to criticise the country’s president face threats and persecution by the Chechen security authorities. The public punishment of the regime’s critics has become standard practice, and they are shamed in front of their fellow citizens in public spaces and in the media, such as on the local state television station. However, kidnappings, torture, and even murder are not unheard of. In 2015, there was also a physical attack against the employees of one of the local human rights organisations and their office was destroyed.

Grozny Blues
The documentary film Grozny Blues, which was screened at the One World Film Festival, presents the activities of Chechen activists and human rights defenders who are trying to help Chechen families find their missing family members, who have been kidnapped, imprisoned, or possibly even murdered. Immediately after a short excerpt from the film was published on the internet, its main protagonists were detained and physically punished by the oppressive local repressive state agencies. However, due to their fear of exposing their families to danger, they refused to inform the media of this or even to file a complaint against the police actions.

Not a single one of the cases mentioned above is being investigated, and not even one has resulted in public criticism from the federal Russian government. In many cases, journalists who write about similar cases and people who provide information to independent media are forced to flee the country because of serious threats.

International organisations are often the last hope for those who do not want to accept the current situation in their country. However, cooperating with international organisations is very dangerous nowadays in Chechnya as it is in all of Russia.

Anyone who does so faces the risk of persecution. Nevertheless, there are still enough people who have no intention of giving up and are willing to take these risks.

People in Need has been supporting human rights defenders, activists, and independent journalists in the North Caucasus for a long time. In 2015, we offered our partners opportunities for temporary relocation, psychological rehabilitation, and medical treatment. We organised several workshops about physical and IT security, as well as seminars for lawyers, and also assisted small local projects. In addition, human rights organisations were provided with technical equipment to help them ensure the safety of their employees and offices. People in Need provides similar forms of assistance as needed in other countries and regions with oppressive and authoritarian regimes.
DIRECT AID TO THE PERSECUTED

WE PROVIDED AID TO A TOTAL OF 968 INDIVIDUALS

Lawyers, independent critical journalists, bloggers, students, and activists who care about the fate of their country, who believe in basic human values, and who, as a result, are persecuted in their country, as well as standard citizens whose rights are violated due to the lack of a functioning legal state or the despotism of the local authorities.

WE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF SUPPORT:

- **Political prisoners and their families**: 10 in Azerbaijan, 3 in Belarus, 2 in Egypt, 30 in Cuba, 3 in Russia, 3 in Ukraine
- **Politically persecuted**: 29 in Azerbaijan, 1 in Egypt, 400 in Cuba, 5 in Libya, 50 in Russia
- **Other - Victims of rights violations**: 60 in Azerbaijan, 180 in Cuba, 33 in Moldova/Transnistria, 181 in Russia

**Legal Aid**

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

**Critical Medical Treatment**

Political prisoners are often denied medical care and access to medicine. We therefore send them medicines and, once they are released, ensure that they receive a thorough medical examination. We provide comparable help to people who have been injured during an interrogation or a demonstration.

**Psychological Counselling**

Human rights defenders are under constant psychological pressure being 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 civic engagement. We provide material assistance to those who find themselves in a difficult financial situation.

**EYE on Cuba: We monitor human rights in Cuba**

Through the EYE on Cuba network, we systematically monitor human rights violations in Cuba and help their victims. Politically motivated persecution, arbitrary detention, and bullying are experienced by our local colleagues and members of networks that provide affected individuals with legal, psychological, and material assistance. The EYE on Cuba network has been active since 2012.

Since that time, it has recorded 3,652 cases of rights violations on the island. For example: 2,143 arbitrary detentions, 1,040 violations of mobility rights, and 964 restrictions of the freedom of assembly. In 2015 we helped 430 politically persecuted individuals in Cuba.

www.eyeoncuba.org
MICROGRANTS TO SUPPORT CIVIL SOCIETY AND CRITICAL THINKING

When Hugo Chávez came to power in 1999, he started to influence the daily operations of the Venezuelan media quite significantly. The government made it difficult for independent newspapers to obtain paper, did not extend the licences of some radio and television stations, and a number of media outlets changed owners. Today, the vast majority of the media serve as part of the government’s propaganda apparatus.

Critical reading in Venezuela

Sixteen-year-old Julia lives with her parents in San Agustín, one of the poor neighbourhoods in Caracas, where she also attends a state secondary school. On the advice of a friend, she joined a critical reading group. Participating in discussions about newspaper articles and thinking about whether the contents are true or if they are misleading is an entirely new experience for her. She meets with others several times a week to analyse articles about similar topics from various magazines and newspapers and verify the information being given against other sources. She personally compares the news directly associated with her community with reality. Within the context of workshop activities, she visits individual newsrooms and meets some of the journalists in person.

Our partner organisation, which we support through microgrants, runs a project that initiates many similar groups in a number of poor neighbourhoods in Venezuelan cities where the inhabitants are most easily subjected to manipulation. The course is led by sociologists from the Central University of Venezuela and provides young people with information that supports critical thinking and independent thought.

Women’s theatre in Nicaragua

Gender inequality and machismo are a very deeply ingrained major problem in Nicaragua. In 2015 alone, fifty-three women were killed by their partners. For this reason, we decided to support local organisations that systematically focus on strengthening women’s rights. One of our microgrants helped to support a project in the Nicaraguan city of Matagalpa, which uses theatre to draw attention to the problem. More than eighty women dared to speak out about the violence they have suffered, and they staged theatrical scenes based on their actual experiences. Thanks to seeing such performances, over 800 other women became aware of the critical nature of this problem, and the need to talk about it and find a solution.

Every year, we use microgrants to support several dozen civic organisations in Venezuela, Nicaragua, Transnistria (Moldova), Russia, Belarus, Cuba, Ukraine, and Azerbaijan. The reason for this support is to strengthen the very limited civil society, which can barely obtain funding for its activities, and whose members are often the target of oppression by the local governments. We help mainly those civic organisations that focus on increasing civic engagement and supporting critical thinking. Other projects that we supported in 2015 included independent libraries, IT training and leisure time youth clubs in Cuba, documentary film screenings and legal counselling centres in Venezuela, a film festival in Nicaragua, and many other activities in the countries where we are active.
We use microgrants to support our partners’ activities. This helped young people to learn how to critically evaluate information. Photo: PIN, Venezuela, 2015.

**Increasing Capacity and Supporting the Activities of Civil Society**

**We worked together with representatives of civil society**

- **JOURNALISTS**
  - 13 in Azerbaijan
  - 70 in Cuba
  - 4 in Libya
  - 1 in Nicaragua
  - 13 in Russia
  - 36 in Ukraine
  - 1 in Venezuela
  - Total: 136

- **LAWYERS / HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS**
  - 10 in Azerbaijan
  - 6 in Egypt
  - 45 in Cuba
  - 4 in Libya
  - 1 in Nicaragua
  - 32 in Russia
  - 3 in Ukraine
  - 5 in Venezuela
  - Total: 141

- **INDEPENDENT ACTIVISTS**
  - 15 in Azerbaijan
  - 3 in Belarus
  - 3 in Egypt
  - 13 in Cuba
  - 32 in Libya
  - 19 in Ukraine
  - Total: 76

- **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS**
  - 3 in Azerbaijan
  - 53 in Belarus
  - 6 in Egypt
  - 31 in Cuba
  - 32 in Moldova/Transnistria
  - 39 in Nicaragua
  - 31 in Ukraine
  - 3.5 in Venezuela
  - Total: 148

**We are preparing the following for our partners**

- **STUDY VISITS AND INTERNSHIPS**
  - 53 participants
  - 7 journalists
  - 39 activists
  - 7 lawyers / human rights defenders

- **SEMINARS AND TRAINING**
  - 318 participants
  - 69 journalists
  - 162 activists
  - 87 lawyers / human rights defenders

- **MICRO-GRANTS**
  - 116 micro-grants
  - 12 journalists
  - 89 activists and non-profit organisations
  - 15 lawyers and human rights defenders

**What Lawyers in Egypt Do Not Learn at School**

How can one defend cases involving human rights violations and effectively argue using national and international legislation, even before military courts, where there is no chance to appeal? How should one respond to the efforts of judges to manipulate the judicial process, when they expel critical lawyers from the courtroom? How can one defend a client when there is no opportunity to even become familiar with the accusation prior to the trial?

Through providing training, courtroom simulations, and supplemental schooling about international human rights legislation, we have helped our partner organizations prepare young lawyers for the daily reality of legal practice in Egypt.

Over the past two years there has been an increasing demand for new defenders. Since 2011, decisions about the lives of more than 20,000 civilians have been made by the military courts. More than 40,000 people are in Egyptian prisons for political reasons, including many journalists, students, lawyers, and activists, some of whom have been waiting for months, or even years, for their trial, and are quite often tortured.

Although there is no lack of registered lawyers in Egypt, not all of them are willing to take on the defence of these individuals and many do not have the required skills. At the same time, the ability of legal organisations to develop is limited by the pressure placed by the local government on independent civic initiatives.

The prospect of an improvement in the current legal crisis is poor, and much needs to be done in order for it to do so. As a result, we also support reform efforts. Through internships for lawyers, we motivated the participants to formulate possible scenarios for court reform.
In 2015, we continued to focus intensively on assisting political prisoners in Azerbaijan, and worked with others by participating in international advocacy activities to achieve their release, or at least an improvement in the conditions of their imprisonment.

One of the almost a hundred unjustly persecuted human rights defenders at whom our support was aimed was the prominent lawyer Intigam Aliyev, who received our Homo Homini Award in 2012. We also initiated a number of meetings with MEPs, and representatives of the Council of Europe and the UN, with the objective of obtaining support for the campaign for Aliyev’s release.

Although these activities bore fruit slowly, it was possible to at least ensure better conditions for Aliyev. The international attention drawn to Aliyev’s case, partially thanks to our activities, played a major role in his release and the release of another fifteen political prisoners in March 2016.

People in Need was also an active member in the international Sport for Rights coalition, which unites dozens of organisations who promote compliance with human rights in Azerbaijan and who call for the release of political prisoners. The ideological founder of this coalition is the human rights defender Rasul Jafarov, who was arrested and sentenced to prison for his activities in 2014.

In June 2015, the first European Games were held in Baku, which the Azerbaijani regime wanted to use to present itself in the best possible light (not only in the sports world), thus using sports and athletes to legitimise its authoritarian and repressive practices. The Sport for Rights coalition took advantage of this opportunity to launch a worldwide campaign drawing attention to the actual situation in this South Caucasus country.

People in Need joined this campaign in the form of several activities. Together with five other Czech organisations, we sent an open letter to the Czech Olympic Committee, various sports associations, and athletes, in which we informed them of the situation in the country and, at the same time, asked them to stand on the side of the political prisoners and voice their disagreement with political persecution in Azerbaijan. On the eve prior to the start of the games, we organised a public happening that used a sports theme to demonstrate to passers-by that Olympic ideals and fair play have no chance of winning in an unfree country.

This street event also marked the public opening of the exhibition “Doubling Down on Repression: Stories from Azerbaijan’s Political Prisoners,” which presents the stories of nine individuals who, because of their criticism of the regime, have spent many long years behind bars. The exhibition was subsequently presented in Prague, Geneva, Brussels, Strasbourg, Lodz, Warsaw, and Budapest.

Between the end of 2015 and the start of 2016, eighteen political prisoners were gradually released. This was made possible partly thanks to the concentrated international pressure exerted on the Azerbaijani regime. However, it is not yet possible to speak of a happy ending, as there are still dozens of unjustly sentenced people in Azerbaijan’s jails.

We initiated a number of get-togethers with the aim of obtaining support for release of political prisoners.
ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

We carry out various activities aimed at drawing attention to human rights violations in the world and at obtaining broader public and political support for protecting these rights.

EXAMPLES OF THESE ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

1. On a Wave of Repression
   This campaign focuses on the increasing political repression in Azerbaijan. We prepared the exhibition Doubling Down on Repression: Stories from Azerbaijan’s Political Prisoners as well as organizing advocacy meetings at the international level. We also joined the Sport for Rights coalition, and, when the first European Games were about to start in Baku, we organised a happening in Prague to draw attention to the situation in Azerbaijan.

2. One World in Brussels
   This human rights documentary film festival takes place every year in Prague and Brussels. Regular guests include individuals from the countries where we are active, and they speak about their experiences with repressive regimes.

3. Cubalog.com
   A news server that presents uncensored articles and videos by independent Cuban journalists and activists. A printed version is published twice a year.

4. How Can the World Help Cuban Civil Society?
   Six informational panels, including photographs, present ways in which it is possible to help Cuban society achieve basic freedoms and gain the necessary confidence within the context of more open relations between Cuba and the democratic world.

5. # LETMYPEOPLEGO
   We joined an international campaign focusing on Ukrainian citizens unjustly jailed in Russia. We also provided legal assistance to one of the prisoners, who was ultimately released.

6. Russian Propaganda
   Peter Pomerantsev, a Russian media expert, accepted our invitation to come to Prague and participate in a debate about Russian propaganda. Working with other partners, we organised a discussion on this topic in the European Parliament and subsequently published a document about propaganda.

7. Day for Cuba
   The event included a march and conference to support the Ladies in White movement in Cuba, which advocates the release of political prisoners.

8. Don’t Pander to Dictators!
   This is the appeal to Czech politicians asking them to show an active interest in the state of human rights in countries with repressive regimes that they visit or whose representatives visit the Czech Republic. www.nediktatorum.cz
2015
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Renovation of the Community Centre in Plavecký Štvrtok, completed with the help of the Architects in the Settlement initiative and the children. Photo: Nina Mäsiková
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People in Need has been active in the West Slovakian municipality of Plavecký Štvrtok since 2014. As a part of our programme to support education, we operate a pre-school club located in the primary school, provide individual tutoring to older children and teenagers, and also offer careers guidance and a scholarship programme.

To date, twenty-one children have visited the pre-school club. Some of the children who ‘graduated’ from the club during the 2014/15 school year have already started primary school, and they are not having any significant problems,’ says Zuzana Balážová, a social worker and teacher at the pre-school club, in assessing the success.

When working with the children at the club, we use the educational programme for nursery schools, enhanced by the Grundlaget Method and some aspects of Montessori education. We have also started using phonemic awareness training, which establishes the prerequisites for easily learning to read and write in first grade,’ she adds.

The aim of the programme to support education is to increase the success of children from socially excluded communities, thus expanding the options they have for choosing their own life path and defining their future position in society.

In addition to providing support to children and their families during the educational path, we also use the programme to remove barriers in the education system. People in Need organised several educational seminars and excursions in 2015, in which more than sixty current and future teachers participated.

From pre-school club to community centre

In 2015 the programme operating in Plavecký Štvrtok was developed into a community centre. The centre provides comprehensive services and programmes, which we defined using the needs mapping performed in the community as well as our experience in Eastern Slovakia,’ explains Miroslava Hapalová, the coordinator for our Slovak branch’s social integration programme.

Some of the children are already in primary school and are managing without any significant difficulties.

For children and youth, and offer field social work services to adult clients. The community centre also supports the networking of all relevant local stakeholders as well as integration programmes and policies at the local government level. ‘One of our first successes is the inclusion of the long-term unemployed into ‘civil watches’, which, under the supervision of the municipality, make sure the community remains clean after the removal of illegal waste dumps,’ adds Hapalová.

In 2015, the community centre had three employees and eighteen volunteers, and 129 clients used its services. The centre carried out its activities in close cooperation with the Plavecký Štvrtok Primary School, as well as with the municipality, the Francesco Civic Association, and other partners.
Social Work

Since we first started our activities we have been providing Field Social Work and Community Services in municipalities with socially excluded Roma communities. At the moment we operate six community centres on a daily basis in the Prešov and Bratislava regions – in Roškovce, Sveržov, Spišské Podhradie, Košice, and Plavecký Štvrtok.

In 2015, we shut down the community centre in Prešov – Stará Tehelňa after two years of operation. Last year we provided services to a total of 728 clients.

We provide Careers Guidance in Plavecký Štvrtok, Petrovany, Sveržov, and Spišské Podhradie. In 2015 we provided individualised careers guidance to 80 clients, and 76 clients participated in the PROFIT programme.

We operate Low-Threshold Day Centres for Children and Youth in all of our community centres. In 2015, 488 clients used these services. In the centres in Plavecký Štvrtok and Sveržov, we also offer special-interest clubs, which were visited by 32 clients last year.

We offer Social and Legal Counselling in Plavecký Štvrtok, Spišské Podhradie, and Košice. In 2015, 130 clients used these services.

We operate a Pre-School Club in Plavecký Štvrtok, located in the primary school building, and in Sveržov. A total of 28 children visited the pre-school club in 2015.

Housing Programme

The arrangements for the land located below the Roma settlement in Košice have been finalised, and the pilot project is under evaluation. The local mayors and families living in socially excluded Roma communities all have enormous interest in ensuring their own housing through self-help with the use of microloans.

In 2015 People in Need joined forces with the Association for a Better Life and initiated a joint housing programme, which is currently being transformed into the non-profit organisation Projekt DOMov (Project Home).

We are planning to start a microloan fund in cooperation with Slovakia’s largest banking institution. More than eight families have started saving on a regular basis for their housing.

Support for Families

In 2015, we shut down the community centre in Prešov – Stará Tehelňa after two years of operation. Last year we provided services to a total of 728 clients.

Support for Children

In 2015, we shut down the community centre in Prešov – Stará Tehelňa after two years of operation. Last year we provided services to a total of 728 clients.

Working with Local Self-Government

In 2015, we shut down the community centre in Prešov – Stará Tehelňa after two years of operation. Last year we provided services to a total of 728 clients.

Migration

In 2015, we started to pay more intensive attention to the topic of the integration of third-country nationals and, working together with other non-profits, we performed research and organised a nationwide seminar.

International Cooperation

In 2015, we started to pay more intensive attention to the topic of the integration of third-country nationals and, working together with other non-profits, we performed research and organised a nationwide seminar.

In 2015 People in Need Slovakia initiated intensive cooperation with schools.

Education

In 2015, we started to pay more intensive attention to the topic of the integration of third-country nationals and, working together with other non-profits, we performed research and organised a nationwide seminar.

In 2015, we shut down the community centre in Prešov – Stará Tehelňa after two years of operation. Last year we provided services to a total of 728 clients.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment

In 2015, we shut down the community centre in Prešov – Stará Tehelňa after two years of operation. Last year we provided services to a total of 728 clients.

Social Protection and Inclusion

In 2015, we shut down the community centre in Prešov – Stará Tehelňa after two years of operation. Last year we provided services to a total of 728 clients.

Resilience and Nutrition Security

In 2015, we shut down the community centre in Prešov – Stará Tehelňa after two years of operation. Last year we provided services to a total of 728 clients.

Good Governance

In 2015, we shut down the community centre in Prešov – Stará Tehelňa after two years of operation. Last year we provided services to a total of 728 clients.

People in Need Slovakia

People in Need Slovakia

Activities in the Czech Republic in 2015

Education and Awareness

Joint Education

Global Development Education

Migration

Modern Czechoslovak History

Active Citizenship

One World Festival

Social Work and Counselling

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IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2015

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS INVOLVED
IN THE ONE WORLD IN SCHOOLS PROJECT:
(as of May 2015)

- Prague: 407
- South Bohemian Region: 268
- South Moravian Region: 352
- Karlovy Vary Region: 89
- Hradec Králové Region: 199
- Vysočina Region: 191
- Liberec Region: 158
- Moravian-Silesian Region: 394
- Olomouc Region: 210
- Pardubice Region: 192
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WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2015

FINANCIAL REPORT

We are the only Czech organisation that uses the Persona Dolls teaching method for pre-school children. Photo: Tomáš Princ
THIS YEAR’S TOPICS

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2015

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FINANCIAL REPORT
WE BELIEVE IN AN INDIVIDUAL APPROACH. EVERYONE IS UNIQUE

Good schooling is not just a competition for 'straight A's. Every child should enjoy success at school, feel confident and that they belong. In order to successfully work with a diverse classroom, including students with learning and attention disorders, hyperactivity, or some other sort of disadvantage, a teacher needs to master a broad range of competencies and skills. Teachers must know how to motivate each child, how to capture their attention, how to calm them down or spur them into action as required, and how to develop their strengths. They must have natural authority and keep order in the classroom without threats, fear, or punishment. Good communication with important school partners, meaning the parents, is a must; they must be drawn into the school activities and their children’s education. No less important is a teacher’s ability to use an assistant teacher or the services of a school psychologist.

Teacher as a child’s guide

This requirement is incorporated in the new educational concept and the principle of a common education for all children, with and without disadvantages, which has been in effect in the Czech Republic for eleven years. However, the teaching skills courses at the faculties of education do not cover these areas on a regular basis. For this reason, we offer many further education courses for teachers, which are focused on working with emotions, and on the principles of respectful and non-violent partner communication – both between teacher and student as well as between school and parent.

We found out a lot of interesting things about the brain – in relation to our emotions and our behaviour. This helps us to better evaluate the students’ behaviour in the classroom. We learned how to react properly when dealing with a hysterical, aggressive, abusive, or angry child. During the next part of the seminar, Dr. Matula gave us advice about the communication techniques to use when speaking with parents in order to ensure the discussion takes place in a calm and amicable atmosphere,’ says Silvia Nerudova from the Moravský Beroun Primary School, describing the benefits of the course A School’s Communication With Parents.

Prevention of bullying and a better atmosphere in the classroom – even these subjects are covered in our courses.

David Čáp, a school psychologist involved in the Variants Educational Programme, explains important aspects of a functioning relationship between the family and the school. ‘On the one hand, it is a willingness to listen to others; on the other, is teamwork and loyalty. If the members of a team are not loyal to each other, a situation may arise in which each of them defines the rules a bit differently. This leads to a polarised perception of the teacher in the eyes of the students and their parents. Very soon afterwards, some teachers start to be considered ‘nice’ and others ‘mean’. This may lead to tension, even to the point of contempt, and, in extreme cases, behaviour that is described as bullying of the teacher.’

The participants in our courses also learn how to work with children from socially excluded communities and those who speak a different language. We offer courses and training modules for teaching assistants, who are becoming a more standard and necessary part of a school. We also provide training in the Persona Dolls and Grundlaget teaching methods, which help teachers to work with a diverse classroom, particularly at the pre-school level.

System changes

As the main partner of the Palacky University in Olomouc within the project Systemic Support for Inclusive Education, we worked for two years preparing methodological tools to support students with special educational needs (such as the Catalogue of Supportive Measures, and A Methodology for Teaching Assistants). In connection with the amendment of the Education Act, we prepared proposed changes associated with, for example, financing, the work of teaching assistants, and educational diagnostics for children requiring support for non-health reasons. When preparing and evaluating the materials, we worked with a range of institutions, but mainly in cooperation with schools throughout the Czech Republic and most intensively in the Central Bohemian, Ústí nad Labem, Olomouc, and Moravian Silesian Regions for verifying the methodological management of teaching assistants.

Direct activities

Educational services are one of the main pillars of our fieldwork. For the youngest group of children, we operate pre-school clubs, which offer an alternative to traditional nursery schools. Children who need extra help once they start primary school are able to receive tutoring help from our volunteers. Careers advisors are available for older children. Another important part of our services consists of low-threshold clubs for children and youth. More information about our educational services is provided on page 60.
WE WANT BETTER SCHOOLS FOR ALL CHILDREN

A good school is not afraid of difference – it is open to all children and educates independent, thinking individuals. It is actively interested in its surroundings, complies with the principles of sustainable life, and strives to be an important centre of activity in the local community.

WE SUPPORT TEACHERS AND THEIR WORK:
- We provide training and methodological support for teachers.
- We use the unique Persona Dolls method for teaching in the Czech Republic, which makes it easier for children to talk about complicated feelings and problems.
- The Grunnlaget Method is also designed for nursery school children: it mainly helps with teaching children from a socially disadvantaged environment.
- We operate pre-school clubs in the Czech Republic’s poorest regions: our volunteers tutor children from socially disadvantaged families.
- We provide training and methodological support for their education because of their socially disadvantaged background. These included, e.g.:
  - a part of the Catalogue of Supportive Measures, and the related Methodology for Working With the Catalogue
  - a Methodology for Teaching Assistants at Nursery, Primary, and Secondary Schools
  - Standards for Teaching Assistants
  - 18 new courses for teachers, and 3 courses for teaching assistants
- a set of worksheets for working with the class and an informative publication about the system of supportive measures and amendments to the Education Act
- a proposal for the methodological management and financing of students with special educational needs
- a proposal for financing teaching assistants
- a cost analysis for the education of children with slight intellectual disabilities at primary practical schools
- an analysis of the relationship between social exclusion and slight intellectual disabilities

As the main partner of the Palacky University in Olomouc, we participated in finalising the materials for students who need special assistance during their education because of their socially disadvantaged background. These included, e.g.:
- a part of the Catalogue of Supportive Measures, and the related Methodology for Working With the Catalogue
- a Methodology for Teaching Assistants at Nursery, Primary, and Secondary Schools
- Standards for Teaching Assistants
- 18 new courses for teachers, and 3 courses for teaching assistants
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- a cost analysis for the education of children with slight intellectual disabilities at primary practical schools
- an analysis of the relationship between social exclusion and slight intellectual disabilities

We shared in preparing system changes associated with the preparation of the amendment of the Education Act. Within the project Systemic Support for Inclusive Education and in cooperation with the Palacky University in Olomouc, the Association of Special Education Centre Employees, and the Czech Professional Association for Inclusive Education, we created a set of methodological materials, training courses, and proposals for system changes, verified in practice the methodological support for teaching assistants; and collected and analysed a broad range of data concerning the issues of joint education and the implementation of a system of supportive measures. For the collection of the data and the presentation of the findings, we worked with the Czech Ministry of Youth, Education, and Sports, the Czech School Inspectorate, the regions, professional associations, schools, and non-governmental organisations. We cooperated with more than a hundred schools to verify the developed materials in practice.

All of the materials mentioned above are available on the project’s website: www.inkluze.upol.cz/portal/vystupy (in Czech only).
European Year for Development — The year 2015 was the last year to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as the year during which important decisions had to be made regarding the new goals for the entire world. Within the context of the European Year for Development, Czech non-profit organisations agreed that we all bear a part of the responsibility for the current global world and for our future. Under the auspices of People in Need, they led the campaign Měj se k světu (Be a World Player).

Provisioning Information at Schools and to the General Public

Extreme drought or devastating floods: millions suffering from undernutrition on one side, a growing epidemic of obesity on the other; freedom of speech vs. propaganda - these are only some examples of global issues and their opposites. The world finds solutions in concepts of responsible consumption, reducing the volume of greenhouse gases, and sustainable development. We try to ensure that teachers communicate the full breadth of these complex topics to their students without strengthening negative stereotypes.

Connecting with the region

The Global Action School project is founded on three essential steps: Study – Investigate – Act. For example, the Primary and Secondary School in Maleč u Zámečku connected the topic of children’s rights in the world with the situation of students from children’s homes. The school established contact with the Nová Ves Children’s Home. The students performed a survey in the community and, at a final meeting held with parents, they successfully overturned some existing prejudices about children from children’s homes. The students try out for themselves how to work with film, thinking methods, and various teaching activities that are available to them on the sjvu.cz web portal in the form of audiovisual lectures. In this way, they have comprehensive scripts for using documentaries in their teaching. "On academic level a taste of the One World in Schools teaching methodology was like a breath of fresh air amidst the flood of traditional monologue lectures," says Petra Doležalová, a student of special education and psychology at Charles University, in her evaluation of the course. "It respects the principles of experiential pedagogical practice, and the documentary film element introduces a very beneficial dimension, she adds. In 2015, we organised seminars at six universities. In cooperation with five faculties at three universities, we verified in practice five subjects for future teachers, all focused on global development education. Two conferences entitled Teachers: Agents of Change covered the same areas.

Information: the foundation for change

In addition to working with schools, we try to ensure that the general public also understands the issues of development cooperation and global problems. For this reason, in 2015 our awareness and advocacy department published two supplements for national newspapers in addition to a number of articles published on www.rozvojovka.cz and in other media. Thanks to us, four journalists could write stories directly from the field, not just from their desks — they published media outcomes from Myanmar, Nigeria, South Sudan, Serbia, and Kosovo. Six photo exhibitions toured throughout the Czech Republic. We have attended several summer festivals with our informational stand. Thanks to social media campaigns, our unique development-awareness website as well as public debates, people are able to learn about the role of the Czech development cooperation, development countries and global problems.
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT TOPICS

EDUCATION

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

- 571 participants in seminars and workshops about global topics and interactive methods
- 12 schools from the Moravian-Silesian Regions participated in the Global Schools project
- 31 schools, including one nursery school, received a Global Action School Certificate
- 374 participants in 3 professional conferences
- 45 seminars about options for using documentaries with GDE topics in teaching for 735 students in educational fields of study at 7 universities
- 40 activities for teachers, including 4 audiovisual lectures

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL 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.

- 391 students participated in the comics competition Bohouš and Dáša Change the World: Don’t Be an Eraser, Get Involved Too! on the topic of School for All.
- 703 students participated in workshops and other interactive educational events

RAISING AWARENESS

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

- 2 supplements in the Reportér and Tyden magazines
- 4 journalism trips (Aktualně.cz to Myanmar; Czech Radio to Nigeria and South Sudan; and Lidové noviny to Serbia and Kosovo)
- 74 media messages on the radio, in print, on television, and online

PUBLIC
We inform the Czech public about developing countries and the importance of development cooperation.

- 6 photography exhibitions at 26 locations in the Czech Republic
- 33 public events (festivals, debates, and lectures)

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- 3 MPs saw at first-hand development projects in Cambodia
- 4 issues, with 3,600 copies each, of the Rozvojovka magazine

NEW GLOBAL ACTION SCHOOLS
- Chotěboř, Hradec Králové, Jindřichův (Bruntál District), Měletí, Havlíčkův Brod, Ostrava, Příbor, Prague 9 – Čakovice, Slatinice, Újezd u Brna, Zbiroh

GLOBAL SCHOOLS
- Opava, Měletí, Bílovec, Příbor, Ostrava, Nový Jičín, Fryšták-Milet, Čáslavské, Třinec, Kostice, Jindřichův

EXHIBITIONS AND PUBLIC EVENTS
- Police nad Metují, Pardubice, Svitavy, Ostrava, Holíčany, Podory, Ústí nad Orlicí, Březnice, Litomyšl, Děčín, Olomouc, Brno, Prague, Tábor, Trutnov, Chrudim

PEOPLE IN NEED INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2015

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WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2015

FINANCIAL REPORT
I DON’T KNOW. ABOUT HALF A MILLION?

In December 2015, we asked the secondary school students at one of our media and migration workshops, ‘How many asylum seekers do you think there are in the Czech Republic?’ We were extremely surprised by the answers: ‘100,000’, ‘400,000’, ‘Half a million’. We asked at other schools and in classrooms, and found out that migration, particularly from the Middle East and Africa, is a hot topic amongst students. They have no personal experience of it, as the Czech Republic is not on the migration routes from these regions, but get information from the media, the social networks, and information servers.

We support teachers

Teachers come to us with requests to help them sort out the confusing and contradictory information about the current migration situation. Their interest is in line with the questions they are asked by students.

In order to help teachers navigate the topic of migration, we prepared the course entitled The Migration Labyrinth as well as three seminars under the title of Let’s Talk About Migration. At these, they had the opportunity to try out various methods of including this topic in their lessons. Another useful tool is the handbook Bohouš and Dáša: Face to Face with Migration, which presents migration in a worldwide historical context, including valuable information about migration in the Czech environment. In addition to short illustrated stories, the handbook contains classroom activities for students.

On the jsns.cz portal, teachers have access to nine audiovisual thematic lectures, including free films and instructions for using them. Without a doubt, the most popular film offered in 2015 was Warriors from the North, about the radicalisation of young European Muslims.

We also prepared activities for those interested in the media coverage of migration. The schools involved in the Media and Migration project could participate in workshops led by a journalist and also visited the Czech Radio offices to find out something about news editing. We also created the online handbook How to Understand Media Messages About Migration to be used for classroom activities.

We involve students

Some of our programmes are designed specifically for students of all levels. One World in Schools leads student film clubs, whose members screen films for their classmates. In 2015, students organised screenings for twenty films about migration, including an associated discussion. Within the context of the Who Else? team projects, five groups of students decided to focus on migration. Some of them arranged informal meetings with experts and foreigners, others organised surveys and informative public mini-campaigns, and there was also an open house to introduce the home countries of some of their classmates.
Czech public opinion is greatly influenced by the media coverage of migration to Europe. In 2015 there was a noticeable increase in the number of hate messages on social media and other communication platforms in the Czech Republic, such as the discussions on news servers. A large number of these were aimed at migrants and refugees from Africa and the Middle East. In order to understand who is most responsible for spreading hate on the Czech Facebook, the most common topics of the hate messages, and the channels used to spread these messages on Czech internet we performed an analysis under the title of ‘Hate Messages Online and on Social Media’. The analysis describes the basic sociodemographics of the initiators and promoters of hate messages, the contents of the messages, and the mechanisms used to spread them between June and September 2015.

Our new Faktus project is helping to bring a fair societal discussion to the table. The core of this project consists of a large team of volunteers who monitor statements made by Czech politicians that have the potential to trigger hate. These statements then undergo a thorough fact-checking process and, if we find any inconsistencies, we send the politician an open letter. We also publish the politician’s reply. We have expanded the www.faktus.info web portal to now include analyses and discussions about current topics.

We support journalists

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. For this reason, one of our activities is to connect journalists with migrants and migration experts.

Our handbook for primarily secondary school teachers, Bohouš and Dáša: Face to Face With Migration was published with a print run of 500 copies.

Workshops for students on the topic of migration

6 workshops / 235 students

SEMINARS FOR TEACHERS AND OTHER EDUCATION PROFESSIONALS

7 seminars / 148 teachers and education professionals

SCHOOL TEAM PROJECTS ABOUT MINORITIES AND MIGRATION

10 schools / 100 students

9 audiovisual lectures about migration on the jns.cz portal

6 public debates / 314 participants

Participation in public debates

People in Need Slovakia

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WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2015

FINANCIAL REPORT
STORIES OF THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED COMMUNIST INJUSTICE

Their ages added together come to 134. They are connected through their respect for freedom – a value that is worth fighting for at all times. On 2 November 2015, the Stories of Injustice project brought them together in the full auditorium of the Lucerna Cinema in Prague.

During WW II, Marie Chalupová (born in 1925) and her family helped partisans and supplied them with food. She was also involved in the underground after the Communist coup in 1948, when she was a go-between for a group that helped people cross the border to West Germany. However, she was soon arrested by state security forces and included in the judicial process led against Milada Horáková. Chalupová was initially sentenced to death, but this was reduced to fifteen years, and she was released after eight and a half years.

In 2013-2014 Jurij Jacenko (born in 1990), was an active participant in the Euromaidan movement in Ukraine. He was arrested by the Russian security police, who forced him to confess that he travelled to Russia as a Ukrainian spy. He was tortured while in custody, and was not allowed to contact a lawyer or his family until after he had slit his wrists and cut his stomach. He spent a year in prison and was released in May 2015.

Anna Malinová (born in 1999) is a student at the Eliška Krásnohorská Grammar School in Prague. She is interested in modern Czechoslovak history mainly because of her grandfather, who was imprisoned during the 1950s. Anna was member of the student panel that selected the three laureates for the Stories of Injustice Award. We present this award every year to people who actively stood against the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia.

In 2015, Marie Chalupová received the Stories of Injustice Award, which was presented to her by Jurij Jacenko. During the ceremonial evening, we launched the 11th year of the Month of Film in Schools project. In November, documentary film screenings and get-togethers with contemporary witnesses took place in hundreds of schools, focusing on the occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968 as well as the current situation in Ukraine. Teams of students investigated how the 1968 occupation was carried out in their own towns and regions.

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21 LAUREATES OF THE STORIES OF INJUSTICE AWARD SINCE 2009

597 SCHOOLS INVOLVED IN THE MONTH OF FILM IN SCHOOLS IN 2015

25,000 STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN SCREENINGS AND DISCUSSIONS WITH CONTEMPORARY WITNESSES

298 LOCATIONS ON THE MAP FOR STORIES OF INJUSTICE

www.pribehybezpravi.cz
Have you ever thought about what is lacking in your town or municipality? A number of young people are not only thinking about it, but even trying to change things. For example, in Potěhy u Čáslavi the primary school students discovered that there is no playground for local children and decided to raise the money to build one. They organised craft fairs, found sponsors, and convinced their classmates, teachers, parents, and the mayor that their mission is worthwhile. They presented the 20,000 crowns they collected to the municipality as a contribution towards a new playground.

‘We gained a lot of experience in money management, about teamwork, and how to communicate with adults. I’d really like others to try it out,’ says Krystýna, one of the four-member team, describing their effort. ‘The hardest part was convincing our principal. The children went to see him and found that it was not easy to convince him of the good purpose of the project. I think they will gain more for their future life than they would in a few hours of civics lessons,’ says their teacher, Martina Adamová Eicher. She supervised the project and included it in her lesson plans – for example, computer studies, where the students had to fill in Excel tables, and in maths, where they had to calculate profits.

The project was carried out as a part of the long-term Who Else? project, which motivates young people to take matters into their own hands and change their environment for the better. The Active Citizens programme works in a similar way, leading secondary school students to participate in the sustainable development of the areas where they live. For example, the student council from the Gajdošova School in Brno 2. decade participated in beautifying the Stará Osada pedestrian underpass. We also train teachers in the Active Citizens methodology, enabling them to develop student activities both in and out of school.

Running one’s own project gives students much more than hours spent at a school desk.

The next step: local policy

The efforts of the students in Potěhy paid off. Not only did they raise money and gain recognition in their community, but they were also chosen by an independent panel to participate in the final round for the Gratias Tibi Award, which we present to young people for their efforts to improve their environment. This placed them amongst the five best projects in the primary schools category. An unbelievable 233 initiatives were nominated by the public for this award. The young people address a broad range of themes, from ecological activities to helping the disabled and senior citizens, including awareness-raising campaigns and cultural events.

Because active young people often find out that they could have a greater influence as local representatives, we decided to strengthen their knowledge and inspire them to enter local politics. With our new educational competition project Looking for a Leader we want to demonstrate that young people do have a place in politics and it is they who can refine the system. Our aim is to establish the foundations for their long-term activities and monitor their results in community politics and publicly beneficial projects.

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One World 2015 was organised at a time when the world was shaken by major events: the attack on the offices of the satirical Charlie Hebdo magazine in Paris, war in Ukraine, the expansion of the Islamic State, and various issues linking politics and business in the Czech Republic. The festival decided to draw attention to the fact that modern means of communication give us the ability to watch these events in real time, but that quite often we choose to shut ourselves in a protective bubble. We pretend that what is happening outside does not affect us. One World challenged its audiences to burst some of these bubbles, to be open to new opinions, and to take an active stand.

The opening film for the 17th edition of the festival was the documentary Warriors From the North, directed by Søren Steen Jespersen and Nasib Farah, which reveals the fate of the children of Somalian immigrants who go back to Africa to fight for the Al-Shabaab movement. Bubbles continued to be burst by other documentaries, such as director Laura Poitras’s Citizenfour, which tells the story of Edward Snowden, the world’s best-known whistle-blower. This film received an Oscar for Best Documentary in 2015 and just two weeks later the Czech public could see it with subtitles and with accompanying discussions.

The future of documentaries
One World strives to foster the relationship between the audience and documentary films. This is why the festival offered a series of discussions with directors, during which the film creators – sometimes with the protagonists – explained their creative processes to the public. A total of 1,837 people came to listen to the filmmakers speak.

The Neustadt Cross-Kino provided a glimpse of the interactive documentaries of the future. It presented the most interesting documentary projects that exist on the boundary of film, computer games, and interactive applications. Seated in teepees, visitors could watch cross-media narratives and, thanks to interactive elements, easily become a part of them.

Record attendance rate at the regional festivals
One World 2015 welcomed a total of 124,215 participants. In Prague, 35,272 people came to the afternoon and evening screenings, and 13,903 to the morning screenings for schools. There was a record increase of 6,328 in attendance at the regional festivals. In thirty-two Czech towns, 21,252 people attended the cinema in the afternoon or evening, and the morning screenings welcomed 40,188 students and teachers. The largest increases were recorded in Olomouc, Police nad Metují, and Ústí nad Orlicí.

Human rights award for Syrian activist
At the opening of the festival, the Homo Homini Award was presented to Souad Nawfal, a Syrian activist who fearlessly demonstrated against Assad’s regime and later against ISIS. To accept the award, she travelled to Prague from Turkey, where she now lives after having to flee out of fear for her life.
ONE WORLD 2015

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**ATTENDEES**
- PRAGUE: 13,903 students
- REGIONAL FESTIVALS: 40,188 students
- BRUSSELS: 1,933 adults

**DOCUMENTARY FILMS**
- PRAGUE: 35,272 adults

**FILM SCREENINGS**
- REGIONAL FESTIVALS: 21,253 adults

**VOLUNTEERS**
- 533

**FESTIVAL GUESTS**
- 234
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We try to work with children from the earliest possible age. They can join our pre-school clubs when they are three. Photo: Iva Zímová
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HELPING PEOPLE SUCCESSFULLY RESTART THEIR LIVES

People in Need started to address the issue of living in social exclusion in 1999. At that time, we launched Field Programmes with the aim of offering social counselling to people in impoverished locations. During the following years, the number of these locations slowly increased and there was a greater need for our services. In 2006, we added educational services to our portfolio of activities, leading to the rise of our Social Integration Programmes.

Currently, we operate nine regional branches and are active in about sixty towns and municipalities in the Czech Republic. In 2015, our team had 270 employees and 320 volunteers. During this period we worked with 6,200 people, and helped resolve over 10,000 requests. In addition to work in the field, we also perform analytical activities (particularly in the area of debt collection). We also organise seminars and workshops for teachers to pass on our experience with working with children with special educational needs.

Counselling for children

We focus a large part of our energy on working with children and providing services for them. Based on our experience from the field, we believe that a high-quality education is the driving force that will help a person move out of a socially excluded area in adulthood. We try to work with children of pre-school age and, if possible, remain with them along their entire educational path.

Counselling for adults

We focus mainly on working with the whole family, where we put the emphasis on the interests of the children. When looking for solutions to what are often very complicated situations, we work with other non-profits, municipal authorities, job centres, schools, the police, and others. Our main objective is to ensure that the aid we provide leads to the acquisition of the required knowledge and skills, so that those who use our services become confident in their own abilities and are able to arrange things themselves in the future. Mutual cooperation naturally requires the active participation of the client in finding solutions to their problems.

Cooperation with public administration

Thanks to our work in the field, we are able to find solutions for the specific problems faced by specific people. However, if we want to achieve long-term change, we must change the entire environment as well. That’s why we try to work with the public administration as much as possible. As advisors to the social sector we participate in the creation of regional plans, fight against gambling, and try to get the people with whom we work involved in the decision-making processes that affect them.
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9 branches are operated by us in the Czech Republic. You will find them in Bílina, Chomutov, Karlovy Vary, Kladno, Liberec, Olomouc, Písek, Prague, and Ústí nad Labem.

6,200 people with whom we worked in 2015

60 towns and municipalities where we offer services

7 of the Czech Republic’s regions in which we are active:
Karlovy Vary, Liberec, Olomouc, Písek, Central Bohemia, Ústí nad Labem, and the City of Prague

270 people worked in the Social Integration Programmes in 2015. More than half of them are field workers (field social workers, career and job advisers, staff at low-threshold clubs, and others). Over 60 people are involved in educational services, the remainder are coordinators, branch directors, methodologists, etc.

PROMOTING FAIR DEBT COLLECTION

Territoriality – the legal tenet according to which seizure is performed by the authority with appropriate geographical jurisdiction – is one of the key principles we promote. Our analyst Daniel Hůle explained why in an interview for aktualne.cz (abbreviated by the editor).

One of the arguments against territoriality says that its implementation would lead to chaos and a double-digit decrease in the collection rate. According to you, should this not be expected? It is possible; there could be a real decrease in the rate, but it would most likely only be short-term. If this did not happen, there would be no reason to implement territoriality. There are two strong arguments for its implementation. Without it, the ability to combine collection orders would not work. There continue to be multiple orders against the same debtor administered by different bailiffs, which leads to higher costs, increased debt, and a lower collection rate. It also applies that the seizure of personal property often puts psychological pressure on the debtor. In the case of debtors with no property, there is nothing to seize. If, however, the bailiffs employ coercion, a debtor, given the pressure of the situation and unaware of their rights, is willing and able to go and borrow money somewhere. In some cases, the bailiffs even offer this option: ‘Give us five thousand now, and we’ll leave you alone for a month.’ The debtor goes to a moneylender and has some peace for a while. As a result, the collection rate goes up, but in reality the situation deteriorates.

How would territoriality guarantee that this will no longer happen?
It is simple: In the current competitive environment, the most aggressive bailiffs, meaning those that are able to collect money even from people who have nothing, come out on top. Of course, these are the bailiffs that creditors choose most often. However, it is no expression of justice or even of law that some bailiffs can claim items that cannot even be seized and thus collect more money for the creditor. If territoriality is implemented, the rate would go down in the case of collections made under pressure. However, at the same time, if multiple collection orders are combined with one bailiff, the associated costs will go down and the collection rate for the creditor will go up. I am therefore convinced that, over the longer term, the seizure rate will at least balance out.

Another argument says that territoriality would lead to a loss in competitive motivation amongst the bailiffs, leading to a lower success rate, and that creditors would turn to more violent forms of collection. According to you, would this not happen?
I think this would definitely not occur. The bailiffs will continue to be motivated to achieve as high a collection rate as possible through a remuneration system. The more they collect, the more they will earn. However, when defining the rules for territoriality, it must be kept in mind that there are some areas – the Moravian-Silesian, Ústí nad Labem, and Karlovy Vary Regions – where there is more poverty and debts are harder to collect. The bailiffs’ offices in these regions will face quite a complicated situation and this must be taken into account. But the idea that there would be more debt collectors with baseball bats? Ridiculous. The state should not even allow such an argument to be made.
SUPPORTING CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THEIR ENTIRE EDUCATION PATH

The Social Integration Programme’s Educational Services are focused on children from socially excluded communities whose parents cannot provide them with adequate educational support. There are many reasons why, the most common being that they themselves have only a very low level of education (often only a special school). Particularly these children need the most help in nursery and other schools, as they are starting from an entirely different point than their peers.

Our activities include comprehensive services that support children throughout their entire education path. “If it is possible, we work with them from pre-school age to the time they enter the labour market,” says Jan Černý, Director of the Social Integration Programme. For the youngest, there are twelve pre-school clubs that prepare them for regular nursery school. Ideally, a child remains in the club for one year, so that we are able to prepare the child and their parents for mainstream education. We want the pre-school clubs to be an interim stopping point, where children come, catch up where it is necessary, and then go on.

So-called ‘Adaptation Days’, when children from the club regularly visit a traditional nursery school to see how things work, have proved to be very useful in the process of including children in mainstream education. It is ideal when the parents also participate. If it is not possible for a child to transfer to a nursery school, the club prepares them for starting primary school.

We have long been using the Grundegärtner method at our clubs, which, in simple terms, teaches children to learn. It is a method of conceptual teaching, which helps us to work with diverse groups of children. We teach them how to recognise things, how to use their long-term memory, and how to think analytically. We do not try to test children, or to ‘trick’ them with things they do not know; instead, we try to ensure that discovering things makes them happy.

WHAT IS THE AIM OF THE PRE-SCHOOL CLUBS?

For me, personally, it is a success when a child leaves us prepared. Prepared to learn, to discover the world, because they have already found out what a great joy it is. So, if we ever had a three-year-old child, who was abandoned by a drug-dependent mother and started out life in horrible conditions, but who is now in third grade and is getting Bs and Cs, has no problems with his peers, and is able to learn, I am more than satisfied,’ says Martina Francuchová, a methodologist for the pre-school clubs.

WHAT YOU KNOW IS WHAT YOU CAN USE

One of the most important priorities of the programme is orientation. Once children start school, volunteers start working with them and provide tutoring. This is sometimes carried out in groups, but it is more common for the tutor to go to the family’s home once a week. The purpose of this service is not just to improve the child’s grades, as tutoring also has a number of other positive effects. The main one is that it leads to increased interest in school, reflected in, for example, fewer absences and more activity during class time. Why is this so? Mainly because the regular preparation for school at home makes the child feel more secure, school stops being something to be feared, which brings only problems and worries,” explains Jan Černý.

Prior to starting to work with the child, we sign a document with the family that clearly explains the obligations of both the volunteer and the parents. The most important condition is the required presence of one of the parents during the tutoring. There are many reasons for this. For one, the home environment must be quiet for studying, particularly if there are siblings around. However, the main reason is that the parents should be drawn into everything associated with the tutoring and take an active part in it. It is ideal when they participate directly in the tutoring and slowly learn how to work with the child, how to check things, etc.
SUPPORTING CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THEIR ENTIRE EDUCATION PATH

**Ages 3 to 7**

**Pre-School Clubs**
In 2015, 260 visited our clubs and are preparing to transfer to either a nursery school or register for primary school.

**Ages 7 to 15**

**Tutoring**
In 2015, 520 children used our tutoring service, mostly from primary schools, but also from secondary schools.

**Ages 15 and over**

**Careers Guidance**
In 2015, approximately 50 young people used this service to prepare for their secondary education.

**Ages 5 to 26**

**Low-Threshold Clubs for Children and Young People**
In 2015, 930 children and young people visited our low-threshold clubs. The clubs offer them a meaningful way of spending their free time.

**WHAT PURPOSE DO LOW-THRESHOLD CLUBS SERVE?**

“We want to ensure that children who live in socially excluded communities have a meaningful way to spend their free time. It is definitely not possible to say that the environment where they grew up is favourable and inspiring. On the contrary, these teenagers are very vulnerable to various pathological phenomena, such as drugs, crime, and gambling. It is more than easy to fall into the “wrong company,”’ says Petra Lelovičová, a social services methodologist from People in Need Slovakia.

We also do not forget the time when children are out of school. At our low-threshold clubs not only do they find ways to spend their free time meaningfully, but also a place where they can study in peace and have access to computers, the internet, and other study aids they do not have at home.

We consider a high-quality education to be the main foundation for a successful life. We believe that education is the path that will allow children to lead a useful life in the long run. We all benefit from this. It is in all of our interests to ensure that the young people leaving Czech schools are able to find a place not only in the labour market, but in society overall,’ concludes Jan Černý.

**WHAT PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE WE SUPPORT ARE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE?**

| 30 | Pre-School Clubs Were Operated by People in Need in 2015. They are located in Bílá Hora, Chodov, Chomutov, Kladno, Liberec, Ploužnice, Prague, Prerov, Rokycany, Sokolov, Ústí nad Labem – Předlice, and Ústí nad Labem – Možíři. |
| 12 | Low-Threshold Clubs for Children and Young People Offered Services in 2015. There are 2 in Bílá Hora, 2 in Ústí nad Labem, and 1 each in Kladno, Kraslice, and Liberec. |
| 7 | Volunteer Tutors Helped Children in 2015. Without Their Time and Energy, This Type of Support Would Not Be Possible. |

**CAREERS GUIDANCE AND LOW-THRESHOLD CLUBS**

The time when a child completes their compulsory education and is making a decision about what to do next is critical. Even at this point, families find it difficult to navigate through the possibilities, and sometimes they cannot handle the administrative issues. For this reason, there are careers advisers who will go through all the requirements with the parents and the child, show them the existing options, and help them fill out applications and complete other formalities.
We first met Jana and her family in the summer of 2015. Both she and her partner are deaf, they do not understand the written word very well, and communicate using sign language. They have two children – a six-year-old son and a three-year-old daughter with Down’s syndrome. Before the family started to use our services, they depended solely on the help of their friends and family. However, these people often had problems of their own and could not always help effectively. It was particularly difficult for the couple to communicate with the authorities and institutions, apply for the required social support and disability pension, find a doctor, and register their son for school. As a result, they often found themselves in a situation they could not resolve on their own.

The greatest obstacle was the physical disability of the two parents. For this reason, we first contacted organisations providing services to the hearing impaired. We soon found a free interpreter, who helps the family during important meetings with the authorities, at the doctor’s office, and in school. If they need to, they can also use online interpreting services. As a result, the family members can now take care of such things as making arrangements over the phone and cancelling appointments.

HELPING FAMILIES RESOLVE LIFE ISSUES

We lead people towards independence

In addition to helping the parents, we also focus on the children. It needs to be kept in mind that for a hearing child it is very difficult to grow up in a family with deaf parents. The child cannot learn their first words from them, and, unless the child is in frequent contact with the outside world, this has a great impact on speech development. For Jana’s children, we made arrangements for early childcare, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, and speech therapy. Currently, we are looking for volunteers to visit the family, who will talk with the daughter to help her speech development.

We took only two months, and now Jana can pay everything on time without an interpreter or social worker.

Thanks to all of this, the family’s life looks more hopeful. All of its members try to overcome the daily obstacles they encounter and we support their efforts. Even something that seems minor helps, such as a recently created colourful graphic calendar, which helps the family know when it is time to pay for school meals and clubs. This was an unsolvable problem before. But it took only two months, and now Jana can handle everything on time without an interpreter or social worker.

We will remain in regular contact with Jana and her family in the future. Their situation is one of the more complex ones, mainly because of their physical disabilities. It is clear that there will continue to be many things that neither Jana nor her partner can handle on their own, but thanks to the support of all those involved, their number will gradually decrease. This is mainly because they will both learn how to do things independently.
THE MOST COMMON ISSUES? DEBT, HOUSING, UNEMPLOYMENT...

One of the basic services we perform within the context of our field work is debt counselling. Our counsellors help people contact their creditors, negotiate repayment schedules, prepare insolvency applications, or find other solutions that will gradually free them from the debt trap. Debt is one of the most common factors preventing a successful restart in life.

Many families with whom we work live in places that can hardly be described as acceptable. They shuttle between lodgings whose quality definitely does not reflect the price of the rent. And unexpected buildings that are a part of socially excluded communities with a bad reputation. Large families are crowded into small rooms, often with no heating or hot water. Our staff therefore make every effort to find solutions that would improve the quality of their housing.

Debt is one of the most common factors preventing a successful restart in life.

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

Mr. H found out from his employer that a collection order had been issued against him. The reason was a loan that he had allegedly taken out six years earlier. However, Mr. H knew nothing about it and at the time the contract was signed, he had been in hospital. He turned the matter over to the police, but they deferred the case as it was not possible to prove the signature had been forged. At this point, Mr. H came to our branch in Plzeň. Our staff first confirmed that he had been hospitalised and that at the time the contract was signed he was not able to manage documents. A petition contesting the invalid arbitration clause and requesting a stay on the seizure order followed. The entire collection process was halted on this basis. The next step was to lodge pre-trial notices against the bailiff’s office and the creditor. Both entities subsequently reimbursed Mr. H the money due to him.

Mr. S was paying the lodging house owner CZK 5,100 each month for a 1-bedroom unit (with shared toilet and bathroom). It was, however, possible to find a comparable flat in the area for at least CZK 500 less. Mrs. M, who lived in the same lodging house with her children, paid CZK 11,500 every month. She later started subletting a 2-bedroom unit for CZK 7,700 – almost CZK 4,000 less. A three-member family, who are paying CZK 10,500 a month at the lodging house, could actually afford to rent two flats, allowing their adult child to live independently.

Our experience speaks for itself – the price paid at a lodging house is generally higher than that paid for a rental unit even though the quality of the housing is worse.

Nevertheless, the number of lodging houses is not decreasing. There are many reasons for this; the most typical being the initial deposit for rental housing that is an insurmountable obstacle for many families. Discrimination and complicated paperwork also play a role.

Employment

Anna has been retired for two years. She is repaying a loan that she originally took out with her husband, who passed away a few years ago. After paying her rent and the bank from her small pension, she has barely anything left. Anna worked most of her adult life, mostly as a cleaner or a labourer. At her request, we started looking for similar part-time work. Our field worker meets with her weekly and they go through job offers together.

It would be difficult to count how many she has applied for. Some people were unpleasant even over the phone. Others were willing and arranged a personal meeting. However, she has so far not been successful. Anna is not giving up and is continuing to look with our help.
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In Ethiopia, we help local farmers adopt better quality wheat cultivars, thus improving their ability to support themselves.

Photo: PIN archives
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OUR DONORS HELP US TO CREATE A BETTER WORLD

We appreciate the generosity of our Czech donors now more than ever before. We are happy that the number of people who support us on a regular basis continues to grow. More than 14,000 of our supporters send regular contributions to the People in Need Club of Friends. Donations gradually collected by the Club of Friends allow us to help victims of natural disasters and wars, as well as people suffering under non-democratic regimes, as quickly as possible.

After an earthquake, for instance, we do not waste valuable time collecting money, but can respond immediately at a time when speed can mean more lives saved. This was clearly proved last April, when Nepal was struck by an earthquake. Our coordinator was on-site within forty-eight hours and was able to immediately start planning and providing aid to the most afflicted families, who were given tarpaulins for temporary shelter, blankets, mattresses, and other aid.

Thanks to the contributors in our Club of Friends, we were able to provide aid in an additional sixteen countries. For example, in Congo, which is suffering from instability and rebel attacks, we successfully fought the malnutrition of small children. We were able to support five schools in Syria. In Northern Iraq, 3,000 refugees fleeing from the terror of the Islamic State received small stoves, blankets, and medication. The most significant operations financed through the Club’s contributions includes the aid provided to farmers in South Sudan, where people are dealing with failed crops and armed conflict. In several countries we are helping human rights defenders develop a civil society.

The 6,500 regular donors to our Real Aid fundraising campaign also make it possible for us to implement our development aid programmes. Thanks to them, we are able to build schools in developing African countries, teach local farmers more effective methods allowing them to better support their families, and help to prevent malnutrition.

More than 8,700 people gave their loved ones a Real Gift last year. A total of 26,237 gift cards were purchased. 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 purchased – ranging from water canisters to latrines, from notebooks to school blackboards.

Czechs also do not ignore unexpected crises and disasters. This can plainly be seen in the solidarity that arises to support each of our SOS fundraising campaigns (last year, SOS Nepal, SOS Syria and Iraq, and SOS Ukraine).

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 socially weaker families, and working with teachers and students in more than half of all Czech schools. To support these projects, we started the Better Schools for All campaign, which collected approximately 370 thousand EUR during the year. This is proof that Czechs are truly interested in helping everywhere that it is needed.

Our newest campaign in 2015 was Share the Party, which allows people to combine their birthday, anniversary, and wedding celebrations with a good cause and contribute to People in Need’s projects.

Huge thanks are due to the AVAST Foundation, which has long been supporting our projects and is our most important donor.
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TOGETHER WE HELP AROUND THE WORLD

CLUB OF FRIENDS
Over 14,000 regular donors
Donations are used for humanitarian assistance, promoting human rights, fundraising, and organisational development. Aid is provided in 17 countries. For more info, see www.peopleinneed.cz/club

REAL GIFT
During 2015, 26,237 gift cards were purchased. Charity e-shop
100% of income goes to the Real Aid collection. Aid is provided in 30 countries. For more info, see www.real-gift.org

REAL AID
6,500 regular donors
Donations are used for supporting development projects abroad. Aid is provided in 30 countries. For more info, see www.skutecnapomoc.cz

SOS FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGNS

SOS NEPAL
Thanks to EUR 1.3 million sent from the Czech Republic, thousands of families received emergency aid after the earthquake.

SOS UKRAINE
EUR 133,000 was collected to help war victims in Eastern Ukraine.

SOS SYRIA AND IRAQ
Czech donors gave more than EUR 277,000 to provide aid to war-devastated Syria.

BETTER SCHOOLS FOR ALL
Czech donors gave almost EUR 370,000 during the campaign www.lepiskolaprovsechny.cz/en.
The money will be used for educational programmes in the Czech Republic.

SHARE THE PARTY
A new way in which your celebration can help the needy at home and abroad – visit www.sharetheparty.cz

LET’S BUILD A SCHOOL IN AFRICA
Additional schools were built in the Ethiopian villages Meje and Sorge with the help of Czech donors to the www.skolavafrice.cz/about fund.

CLUB OF FRIENDS

REAL GIFT

REAL AID

SOS FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGNS

SOS NEPAL

SOS UKRAINE

SOS SYRIA AND IRAQ

BETTER SCHOOLS FOR ALL

SHARE THE PARTY

LET’S BUILD A SCHOOL IN AFRICA
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

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Petr Jančárek

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Managing Director

Jan Mekvička
Relief and Development Department

Jan Černý
Social Integration Programmes

Petra Skalická *
VARIANTS

Šimon Pánek / Sylva Horáková
Centre for Democracy and Human Rights

Karel Strachota
One World in Schools

Hana Kulhánková
One World

Tomáš Urban
Media Department

Tomáš Vyhnanék
Fundraising

Marek Vozka
Operations and Support Department

David Valouch
Legal Service

* As of 1 January 2016, Tomáš Habart is the Director of the Variants Programme.

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PEOPLE IN NEED SLOVAKIA

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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 2015!

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Pavel Uhl, attorney
Alice Rychlá, attorney
David Valouch, attorney
Petrá Lomozová, attorney
Alena Tulachová, attorney
Kristýna Kabelová, attorney
Libuše Štupková and Obchodní kancelár – 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 for ELDesigner DMS system
MT Legal s.r.o., legal offices

WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2015
2015
PEOPLE IN NEED
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INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2015

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Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment
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People in Need Slovakia

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Joint Education
Global Development Education
Migration
Modern Czechoslovak History
Active Citizenship
One World Festival

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Support for Children
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- Modern Czechoslovak History
- Active Citizenship

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- Global Development Education
- Migration
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**SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING**
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**WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2015**

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**FINANCIAL REPORT**

### REVENUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Revenue in thousands of EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Aid and Development</td>
<td>16,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights</td>
<td>12,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Budget of the Czech Republic</td>
<td>4,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts</td>
<td>4,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own Revenue</td>
<td>2,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations and NGOs</td>
<td>2,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Programmes</td>
<td>1,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional and Local Budgets</td>
<td>1,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>54,612</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Expenses in thousands of EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Aid and Development</td>
<td>42,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights</td>
<td>3,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Awareness</td>
<td>2,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Work and Counselling</td>
<td>2,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in Need Slovakia</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>54,338</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REVENUES

This table shows company revenues for 2015. For grants, subsidies and gifts, these are funds that were used in the respective year. The company People in Need keeps accounts in accordance with the binding methodology, i.e. by Funds, which means that the received funds are first accounted for by Funds, and then they are reinvoiced into revenues at the moment they are used (drawn) in the respective year. The funds, left in the Fund for next year, are not shown in the revenues for the current year. On the other hand, there are funds shown in the table that were acquired in the past years but that were only drawn in the current year. For conversions to euro we used the exchange rate published by the Czech National Bank on 31 December 2015 (CZK 27.025 per euro). Statements from the Balance Sheet are presented in Czech crowns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Thousands of EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign state funds</strong></td>
<td>16,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Angola</strong></td>
<td>552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via African Innovation Foundation</td>
<td>552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Denmark</strong></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish Refugee Council (IRC)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finland</strong></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embassy of Finland in Bucharest</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cambodia</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bridgwater Programme Cambodia</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Germany</strong></td>
<td>2,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Consulate General in Mazari e Sharif, Afghan</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V.</td>
<td>2,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands</strong></td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embassy of Netherlands in the Czech Republic</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via The Organic Village</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norway</strong></td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via Amnesty International Slovakia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via Nadiarse otrovennej spolkosti</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via Nadiarse pre deti Slovenska</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via Nadiarse Socia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via NIKOS</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Zealand</strong></td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade New Zealand via Save the Children International in Cambodia</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slovakia</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Interior Slovakia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenska agentura pre nanospoci spolustupcu</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Bank</strong></td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via MRRD Afghanistan</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via Rescuce</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spain</strong></td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via Rescuce</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sweden</strong></td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs Sweden</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Switzerland</strong></td>
<td>1,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>1,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via Nadiarse Diplomati</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USA</strong></td>
<td>5,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NED – National Endowment for Democracy</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>3,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID via Development Alternatives, Inc.</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Embassy in the Czech Republic</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other US funding</td>
<td>1,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Great Britain</strong></td>
<td>5,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department for International Development</td>
<td>5,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department for International Development via ACTED</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department for International Development via Danish Refugee Council</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department for International Development via GOAL</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EU revenue – European Commission and EU delegation**

| EU revenue – European Commission and EU delegation | 12,836 |

**DG DEVCO (DCI)**

direct grants | 3,455
via World Education Berkshire LBG | 38
via Autonomous Province of Trento | 28
via CESVI | 24
via MTU Mondo | 78
other sources via DCI | 2

**DG DEVCO (EDHRI)**

direct grants | 653
via ACTED | 10

**DG Education and Culture**

via Erasmus+ | 5
via IJVENTA | 27
other sources via DG Education and Culture | 0

**DG ECHO**

direct grants | 7,351
via ActionAid | 5,383
via AstonAid | 405
via Concern Worldwide | 396
via Danish Refugee Council | 475
via Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. | 681
via Solidarites International | 11

**DG Enlargement (IPA)**

direct grants | 134
via ActionAid | 13
via Concern Worldwide | 13
via Centre for the Study of Democracy – Censis – Ludwig | 25

**ENPI/RAI**

**EACIA**

direct grants | 84
via Concern Worldwide | 71
via Centre for the Study of Democracy – Censis – Ludwig | 25

**Other EC resources**

via Centre for the Study of Democracy – Censis – Ludwig | 25
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We Thank Everyone for Their Support in 2015
2015 PEOPLE IN NEED ANNUAL REPORT

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In 2015 the company People in Need mediated further help in the amount of EUR 33,270,309. These funds do not represent expenses or revenues for the company and therefore they are not included in the financial statements.

Food and material assistance, in the total amount of EUR 22,385,082, 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 10,885,227 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>EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan / MRBD</td>
<td>10,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo / Caritas Uvira</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo / UNICEF</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq / UNICEF</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq / UNFPA</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal / Ama Foundation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal / Caritas Nepal ‘CN’</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal / Goal</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal / Humanitarian Aid</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal / IOM</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal / Nepal Share</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal / Polish humanitarian action</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal / Underside band</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal / UNFPA</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal / Welthungerhilfe</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria / FAO</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL 33,270
THIS YEAR’S TOPICS

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2015

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WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Company Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. (PEOPLE IN NEED), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015, the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2015 and cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2015, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. Information about Company Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. is disclosed in Note 1.1. to the financial statements.

Statutory Body’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Act on Auditors and International Standards on Auditing and the related application guidelines issued by the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 and fair presentation of the financial statements 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.
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2015

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FINANCIAL BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2015
(Thousands of CZK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Line No.</th>
<th>As of 1.1.2015</th>
<th>As of 31.12.2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. I.</td>
<td>Intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>14,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Research and development</td>
<td>(012)</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Software</td>
<td>(013)</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>12,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Royalties</td>
<td>(014)</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>1,533</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>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Acquisition of intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(041)</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Advance payments for intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(051)</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. II.</td>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70,819</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>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Buildings, halls and structures</td>
<td>(021)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(022)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>36,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cultivated area</td>
<td>(025)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Livestock</td>
<td>(026)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Small tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(028)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Other tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(029)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Acquisition of tangible fixed assets (constructions)</td>
<td>(044)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Advance payments for tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(052)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. III.</td>
<td>Long-term investments</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Investments in group undertakings</td>
<td>(061)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Investments in associated companies</td>
<td>(062)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other long-term securities and ownership interests</td>
<td>(063)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Intercompany loans</td>
<td>(064)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other long-term loans</td>
<td>(067)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other long-term investments</td>
<td>(069)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Acquisition of financial investment</td>
<td>(043)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. IV.</td>
<td>Adjustments to fixed assets</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-45,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Adjustments to research and development</td>
<td>(072)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Current assets (line 42 + 52 + 72 + 81) 41 416,246 609,615

B. I. Inventory (line 43 through 51) 42 18,641 37,401

1. Inventories | (012) | 43 | 16,058 | 25,832 |
2. Inventory in transit | (019) | 44 | 0 | 0 |
3. Work-in-progress | (021) | 45 | 0 | 0 |
4. Saved finished own production | (022) | 46 | 0 | 0 |
5. Finished goods | (026) | 47 | 66 | 67 |
6. Livestock | (024) | 48 | 0 | 0 |
7. Merchandise in stock | (032) | 49 | 42 | 45 |
8. Merchandise in transit | (039) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
9. Advance payments for inventory | (044) | 51 | 2,475 | 11,457 |

B. II. Receivables (line 53 through 71) 52 106,288 114,507

1. Trade receivables | (311) | 53 | 6,024 | 11,729 |
2. Receivables from bills of exchange | (312) | 54 | 0 | 0 |
3. Receivables from discount securities | (313) | 55 | 0 | 0 |
4. Advance payments for operational expenditures | (314) | 56 | 38,771 | 26,665 |
5. Other receivables | (315) | 57 | 382 | 1,947 |
6. Receivables from employees | (335) | 58 | 2,249 | 1,947 |
7. Receivables from social security | (336) | 59 | 0 | 0 |
8. Income tax | (341) | 60 | 0 | 0 |
9. Other direct taxes | (342) | 61 | 0 | 0 |
10. VAT | (343) | 62 | 0 | 0 |
11. Other taxes & fees | (345) | 63 | 0 | 0 |
### INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2015

**THIS YEAR’S TOPICS**

**HUMANITARIAN AID AND DEVELOPMENT**  
Priorities of the Relief and Development Department  
Our Employees  
Emergency Response  
Resilience and Nutrition Security  
Social Protection and Inclusion  
Education and Skills Development  
Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment  
Good Governance

**HUMAN RIGHTS**  
Introduction  
Direct Aid to the Persecuted  
Support for Civil Society  
Advocacy Activities in Support of Human Rights

**PEOPLE IN NEED SLOVAKIA**  
People in Need Slovakia

### ACTIVITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2015

**EDUCATION AND AWARENESS**  
Joint Education  
Global Development Education  
Migration  
Modern Czechoslovak History  
Active Citizenship  
One World Festival

**SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELING**  
Working with Local Self-Government  
Support for Children  
Support for Families

### OUR DONORS

Fundraising

### MANAGEMENT

FINANCIAL REPORT

---

### FINANCIAL REPORT

#### LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line No.</th>
<th>As of 1.1.2015</th>
<th>As of 31.12.2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Equity and Funds</td>
<td>line 87 + 91</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1. Funds</td>
<td>subtotal line 88 through 90</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Equity</td>
<td>(901)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Funds</td>
<td>(911)</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gains and losses from the revaluation of assets</td>
<td>(921)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. II. Operating results</td>
<td>subtotal line 92 through 94</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Profit/loss for accounting year</td>
<td>(+/- 931)</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Profit/loss under approval</td>
<td>(+/- 931)</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Retained earnings/losses from previous years</td>
<td>(+/- 931)</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Liabilities</td>
<td>line 96 + 98 + 106 + 130</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. I. Provisions</td>
<td>line 97</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Tax deductible provisions</td>
<td>(941)</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. II. Long-term liabilities</td>
<td>subtotal line 99 through 105</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Long-term bank loans</td>
<td>(951)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bonds issued</td>
<td>(963)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Leasing payables</td>
<td>(964)</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Long-term advances received</td>
<td>(955)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Long-term bills of exchange payable</td>
<td>(958)</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Estimated payables</td>
<td>(389)</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other long-term liabilities</td>
<td>(959)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. II. Short-term liabilities</td>
<td>subtotal line 107 through 129</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Trade payables</td>
<td>(321)</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Payables of exchange</td>
<td>(322)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Prepayments received</td>
<td>(324)</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other payables</td>
<td>(325)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Payables to employees</td>
<td>(331)</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other payables to employees</td>
<td>(333)</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Social security &amp; health insurance institutions</td>
<td>(336)</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Income tax</td>
<td>(341)</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Other direct taxes</td>
<td>(342)</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. VAT</td>
<td>(343)</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Other taxes and fees</td>
<td>(345)</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. State budget payables</td>
<td>(346)</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Local administration budgets payables</td>
<td>(348)</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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#### Line No. As of 1.1.2015 As of 31.12.2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>As of 1.1.2015</th>
<th>As of 31.12.2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Financial assets

**B.I. Financial assets** | subtotal line 73 through 80 | 72 | 245,007 |

1. Cash | (211) | 73 | 11,587 |
2. Valuables | (213) | 74 | 60 |
3. Bank accounts | (221) | 75 | 221,186 |
4. Equity shares | (251) | 76 | 0 |
5. Bonds & Debentures | (253) | 77 | 0 |
6. Other securities | (256) | 78 | 6,376 |
7. Acquisition of financial assets | (259) | 79 | 0 |
8. Cash in transit | (261) | 80 | 5,798 |

#### Financial assets

**B.III. Financial assets** | subtotal line 82 through 84 | 81 | 46,310 |

1. Prepaid expenses | (381) | 82 | 4,360 |
2. Accrued revenue | (385) | 83 | 39,329 |
3. Unrealised exchange rate losses | (386) | 84 | 2,621 |

#### Financial assets

**B.IV. Other assets** | subtotal line 82 through 84 | 81 | 46,310 |

1. Prepaid expenses | (381) | 82 | 4,360 |
2. Accrued revenue | (385) | 83 | 39,329 |
3. Unrealised exchange rate losses | (386) | 84 | 2,621 |

#### Financial assets

**TOTAL ASSETS** | line 01 + 41 | 85 | 460,144 |

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**2015 PEOPLE IN NEED ANNUAL REPORT**

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**WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2015**
THIS YEAR’S TOPICS

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2015

HUMANITARIAN AID AND DEVELOPMENT
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Support for Children
Support for Families

OUR DONORS
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MANAGEMENT

WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2015
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of indicator</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Main</th>
<th>Suppl.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25. Depreciation of tangible intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(551)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11,916</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Net book value of disposed tangible intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(552)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Net book value of securities deposited</td>
<td>(553)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Net book value of material sold</td>
<td>(554)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Additions to mandatory provisions</td>
<td>(556)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Additions to mandatory adjustments</td>
<td>(559)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.V. Contributions subtotal line 39 through 40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Intercompany contributions</td>
<td>(561)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Membership contributions</td>
<td>(562)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.VII. Income tax line 42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Additional income tax</td>
<td>(565)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL COSTS line (02+07+12+18+22+31+38+41)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1,462,062</td>
<td>4,419</td>
<td>1,466,481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of indicator</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Main</th>
<th>Suppl.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46. Depreciation of tangible intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(551)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11,916</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Net book value of disposed tangible intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(552)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Net book value of securities deposited</td>
<td>(553)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Net book value of material sold</td>
<td>(554)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Additions to mandatory provisions</td>
<td>(556)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Additions to mandatory adjustments</td>
<td>(559)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.V. Contributions subtotal line 39 through 40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Intercompany contributions</td>
<td>(561)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Membership contributions</td>
<td>(562)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.VII. Income tax line 42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Additional income tax</td>
<td>(565)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL COSTS line (02+07+12+18+22+31+38+41)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1,462,062</td>
<td>4,419</td>
<td>1,466,481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of indicator</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Main</th>
<th>Suppl.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Contractual penalties &amp; late interest</td>
<td>(641)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2,417</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Other fines &amp; penalties</td>
<td>(642)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Payments for written-off receivables</td>
<td>(643)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Interest</td>
<td>(644)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Exchange rate gains</td>
<td>(645)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>45,549</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Accounting for funds</td>
<td>(648)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1,208,775</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Other revenues</td>
<td>(649)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>122,189</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.V. Revenues from assets sold, accounting for provisions &amp; adjustments line 68 through 74</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Sale of tangible intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>(652)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Revenues from securities sold</td>
<td>(653)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Revenues from material sold</td>
<td>(654)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Revenues from short-term financial assets</td>
<td>(655)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Accounting for mandatory provisions</td>
<td>(656)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Revenues from long-term financial assets</td>
<td>(657)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Accounting for mandatory adjustments</td>
<td>(659)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.V. Contributions received subtotal line 76 through 78</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5,366</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Intercompany contributions received</td>
<td>(661)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Contributions received (gifts)</td>
<td>(662)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>5,366</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Membership contributions received</td>
<td>(664)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.VI. Operating subsidy line 80</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Operating subsidy</td>
<td>(671)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL REVENUES line 45+49+54+59+67+75+79</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1,471,041</td>
<td>4,839</td>
<td>1,475,880</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Profit/loss before tax line 81 minus 43</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>8,979</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>9,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax</td>
<td>(591)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Profit/loss after tax line 82 minus 83</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>7,079</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>7,410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signature of statutory representative: Prepared by: 

Date of creation — 7th June 2016
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

1. GENERAL DATA
1.1. Company headquarters – Czech Republic

Accounting entity: Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. (PEOPLE IN NEED)
Registered office: Šafaříkova 635/24 120 00 Praha 2
ID Number: 25755277
Tax ID Number: CZ25755277
Legal status: Public Benefit Organization

Date of the foundation of the Benevolent Society: April 16, 1999
Registration: The Organization has been entered in the Register of Public Benevolent Organizations kept at the Municipal Court in Prague, Section D., insert 119

Statutory bodies of the Organization as of December 31, 2015 are:

Executive Board: Kristína Taberyová – Chairwoman, Jan Pergler, Petr Jančárek
Supervisory Board: Věra Lanžlová – Chairwoman, Václav Mázinek, Jan Urban
Director of the Benevolent Society: Šimon Páněk

Founders: Česká televize, Ing. Jaromír Štětina, Šimon Páněk

Benevolent services as of December 31, 2015:
- Organizing humanitarian and development aid both abroad and in the Czech Republic
- Providing assistance to politically, racially or otherwise persecuted persons both abroad and in the Czech Republic
- Providing assistance to young journalists and independent press both abroad and in the Czech Republic
- Providing assistance to local governments and other local organizations
- Organizing assistance for minorities both abroad and in the Czech Republic
- Social consultancy
- Public education
- Operation of workshops and training
- Organization of cultural and sports events
- Providing social services
- Community planning and organization
- Organization of education and leisure activities for children and youth
- Supporting and operation of work-therapeutic and re-socialization workshops including sales of products manufactured in these workshops both abroad and in the Czech Republic
- Publishing activities
- Providing consultancy and assistance in the field of protection against discrimination based on gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion, world view, handicap, age or sexual orientation
- Operations in the field of protection of rights and justified interests of consumers
- Operation of a multicultural centre
- 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 and have no ownership interest in these subjects.

1.2. Organizational unit in another country of the EU
Under the decision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Slovakia of August 2, 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: Palečsko námestie 34, 053 04 Spišské Podhradie
ID Number: 35662617
Tax ID Number: 2029920923
Statutory representative: Šimon Páněk

The sphere of business of the organization unit is identical to the activities of the company in the Czech Republic.
1.3. Founding of an Endowment Fund

Based on the decision of the Municipal Court in Prague, the Endowment Fund was established as at June 25, 2015, of which the company Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. (PEOPLE IN NEED) is a co-founder. The Endowment Fund has been entered in the Endowment Register under the file number N1251.

Name: Prague Civil Society Centre, nadace fond (Endowment fund)
Registered office: Šafaříkova 635/24, Vinohrady 120 00 Praha 2
ID Number: 04190815

The aim and purpose of the Endowment Fund is the support of civic society especially in the countries of the Soviet Union with the exception of countries of the EU (Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia).

2. BREAKDOWN OF PERSONNEL COSTS FOR THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD 1/1 TO 31/12/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of employees, personnel costs:</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>230.08</td>
<td>30,964,779.57</td>
<td>11,215.08</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>30,964,779.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>36.42</td>
<td>5,254,738.57</td>
<td>12,023.52</td>
<td>375,460.19</td>
<td>5,630,218.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>9.25</td>
<td>2,377,707.89</td>
<td>250,857.65</td>
<td>345,857.65</td>
<td>2,723,422.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>47.92</td>
<td>6,293,086.71</td>
<td>13,943.74</td>
<td>332,650.08</td>
<td>6,625,736.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>99.75</td>
<td>10,700,934.16</td>
<td>10,793.99</td>
<td>910,397.12</td>
<td>11,611,331.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>16.33</td>
<td>2,464,464.37</td>
<td>12,576.36</td>
<td>153,266.28</td>
<td>2,617,730.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>19.60</td>
<td>5,140,070.40</td>
<td>260,517.40</td>
<td>532,517.40</td>
<td>5,630,587.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>19.33</td>
<td>3,668,465.17</td>
<td>19,151.08</td>
<td>353,244.89</td>
<td>4,021,710.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>42.17</td>
<td>7,928,518.90</td>
<td>18,667.77</td>
<td>6,393.77</td>
<td>7,935,158.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>823,086.49</td>
<td>268,429.47</td>
<td>47,870.47</td>
<td>870,938.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>1,472,337.20</td>
<td>179,042.10</td>
<td>401,401.46</td>
<td>1,873,738.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>10.33</td>
<td>2,216,166.16</td>
<td>178,807.00</td>
<td>244,807.03</td>
<td>2,461,044.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>24.75</td>
<td>4,348,567.46</td>
<td>14,641.64</td>
<td>1,716,318.97</td>
<td>6,064,886.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>709,066.85</td>
<td>236,355.56</td>
<td>266,355.56</td>
<td>875,988.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>602,912.66</td>
<td>251,216.30</td>
<td>693,416.30</td>
<td>996,328.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>2,314,375.86</td>
<td>385,729.21</td>
<td>492,849.26</td>
<td>2,807,225.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>134.75</td>
<td>16,852,470.31</td>
<td>125,927.61</td>
<td>5,889,133.42</td>
<td>22,741,603.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission total</td>
<td>713.17</td>
<td>104,151,650.73</td>
<td>144,341.97</td>
<td>11,141,469.32</td>
<td>115,293,120.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Czech Republic – Employments – including agreement on working activity</td>
<td>365.95</td>
<td>116,479,542.00</td>
<td>326,524.47</td>
<td>39,478,538.00</td>
<td>155,958,080.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of this executive</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>5,790,753.00</td>
<td>446,813.74</td>
<td>1,968,877.00</td>
<td>7,759,630.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Contracts of services</td>
<td>2,398</td>
<td>8,997,042.00</td>
<td>3,738,429.60</td>
<td>8,997,042.00</td>
<td>28,248,242.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The breakdown of the personnel costs and number of employees only reflects long-term working relationships concluded based on local legislation. In some countries, e.g. Syria, such an approach is not possible. The total amount of people who worked for the Company Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. (PEOPLE IN NEED) is stated in the infographic of the annual report.
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 AUTO-CONF 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**
  - Arts, culture, historical monuments
  - Collections
  - Buildings
  - Structures
  - Buildings and structures
  - Technical improvements of assets put into operation
  - Intangible assets
  - Rights in intellectual property
  - Computer programs
  - Software
  - Other:
    - Remaining period of depreciation
    - Technical improvements of leased assets
    - Remaining period of depreciation of assets with technical improvement
    - Intangible assets – 18 months

Intangible and tangible fixed assets acquired by December 31, 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 January 1, 2003, that are below the above-given valuation limit or with a usable life less than 1 year are reflected in the Organization’s assets and are valued at the purchase cost. These assets are registered in asset accounts until their retirement.

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

Fixed assets are valued on the basis of the purchase cost, i.e. including secondary acquisition costs (cost of transport, installation, etc.), or replacement cost (assets acquired free of charge). Depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets is regulated by the depreciation plan. The organization applies the method of depreciation evenly. Unless stipulated otherwise in individual cases, the period of depreciation of fixed assets is based on the table below:

### Description of assets

<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 telecommunication technology</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other tangible assets</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger cars and other motorized vehicles acquired on lease</td>
<td>Individually, usually 24 or 36 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger cars and other motorized vehicles acquired</td>
<td>Individually, usually 24 or 36 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger cars, 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>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>Individually (currently 360 months or for the expected duration of use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical improvements of leased assets</td>
<td>for the duration of the lease agreement in force at the time of putting into use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical improvement of assets put into operation</td>
<td>Remaining period of depreciation of assets with technical improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical improvement of assets put into operation</td>
<td>Intangible assets – 18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible assets</td>
<td>Individually according to the type of assets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minor intangible and tangible fixed assets acquired by December 31, 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 January 1, 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 or donated assets, the amount of equity will decrease after posting the depreciation against the depreciation reserves account by the depreciation amount, and at the same time the other revenues account will increase.

Since 2006, the organization has purchased securities, namely, obligations with and without coupons, and intends to hold them till their maturity. The company has also purchased realizable securities (allocation certificates of the bond unit trust).

In the company bookkeeping, the following principles are applied:

- Purchased realizable securities are recorded within short-term financial assets.
- Realizable securities as of the balance sheet date are revaluated to the real value.
and the evaluation differences are debited or credited to account no. 921 under ČÚS (Czech Accounting Standard) no. 406, point 4.4.

- At the end of the balance sheet day bonds are valued at the purchase price increased or decreased by interest revenues or costs.
- Current coupon yields and the dissolution of discounts with bonds which are not settled by the end of the year, are entered in books by the company annually.
- Upon the calculation of the accruing of discount with securities (bonds) held till maturity the company uses the actual number of days from the day of purchase to the maturity date from convention 30E/360 of the international standard.
- Upon maturity, the organization accounts for the sales of securities in the balance sheet with securities registered in foreign currencies the exchange difference on the clearing day is accounted at the same time.
- Securities (bonds) in foreign currencies which are not settled by the end of the year are recounted by the rate of exchange applicable on December 31 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
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:

- Exchange rate of the Cuban Convertible Peso (CU*) which is determined by the rate of exchange to EUR declared by the European Commission (InforEuro) for the month and converted to CZK.
- Exchange rate of the Cuban Peso (CUP), which is determined by the rate of exchange to EUR declared by the European Commission (InforEuro) for the month and converted to CZK.
- Exchange rate of Transnistrian Ruble (PDR) to EUR, converted to CZK, declared by the Dniester Republican Bank as the first one in the month.
- Exchange rate of the Myanmar Kyat (MMK), which is determined by the rate of exchange to EUR declared by the European Commission (InforEuro) for the month and converted to CZK.
- Exchange rate of South Sudanese Pound (SSP) to USD, converted to CZK as follows:
  a/ Calculated average of all exchanges from USD to SSP in previous calendar month.
  b/ Calculation of the exchange rate to convert to CZK; the numerator is exchange rate to USD announced by ČNB for the month, the denominator is the calculated average exchange rate SSP to USD for the previous month.
- Exchange rate of Afghan Afghani (AFN) to EUR, converted to CZK as follows:
  a/ Calculated average of the exchange rates announced by the Afghan National Bank to EUR on the first working day of the month.
  b/ Calculation of the exchange rate to convert to CZK; the numerator is exchange rate to EUR announced by ČNB for the month, the denominator is the calculated average of exchange rates AFN to EUR.
3.6.2 Use of foreign currency at the end of the balance sheet day

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

a/ According to their nature in the Profit and Loss Account in item “A.V.21 Currency exchange losses” or “B.IV.16. Exchange rate gains”, if these exchange differences relate to accounts of the groups of accounts 21, 22 and 26.

b/ According to their nature in the Balance Sheet in assets under “B.IV.3. Unrealised exchange rate losses” or in liabilities item “B.IV.3. Unrealised exchange rate gains”, if these exchange differences relate to accounts of the group of accounts 05, 06 and to the accounts of receivables, payables, loans and financial assistance.

The value of financial means, payables and receivables reported as of December 31, 2015 and recorded in foreign currency declared by ČNB is converted by the ČNB exchange rate valid as of December 31, 2015. If the foreign currency is not declared by ČNB daily, the exchange rate declared by the ČNB as of December 31, 2015 as the exchange rate of other currencies with the exception of the below-mentioned examples, the exchange rate as of December 31, 2015 is used:

– The rate of exchange of the Cuban Convertible Peso (CUC), calculated for a given accounting period as of December 31, 2015
– The rate of exchange of the Cuban Peso (CUP), calculated for the given accounting period as of December 31, 2015
– The rate of exchange of the Transnistrian Ruble (PDR), calculated for a given accounting period as of December 31, 2015
– The rate of exchange of the Myanmar Kyat (MMK), calculated for a given accounting period as of December 31, 2015
– The rate of exchange of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP), calculated for a given accounting period as of December 31, 2015
– The rate of exchange of the Afghan Afghani (AFN), calculated for a given accounting period as of December 31, 2015

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.: further more, funds received by the Organization from other persons and companies for the purpose of implementation of the Organization’s main mission: subsidies, gifts, grants, reserve fund and operating reserve fund.

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

The company divides funds to 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 919 (funds – inventory in transit) in the account classification within the account group 91 (funds). In account 919 part of the financial resources of funds allocated for the coverage of purchased inventories and inventories in transit as of December 31, 2015 is reported. Drawdown (accounting) of funds reported in accounts 919 will be made in the next accounting period upon the physical handover of inventories in compliance with the respective contracts.

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

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

Fixed assets = purchase costs - assets A. I. to A. III.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intangible fixed assets</th>
<th>Status as of December 31, 2014</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Liquidation</th>
<th>Sale</th>
<th>Donation</th>
<th>Deficits/</th>
<th>Revaluation of assets</th>
<th>Advance</th>
<th>Status as of December 31, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,357</td>
<td>6,472</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>12,228</td>
<td>3,236</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Royalties</td>
<td>1,533</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minor intangible assets</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acquisition of intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,236</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provided advance for fixed intangible assets</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>Status as of December 31, 2014</td>
<td>2,647</td>
<td>2,647</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grounds</td>
<td>2,647</td>
<td>2,647</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>26,308</td>
<td>2,687</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cars and motorcycles</td>
<td>26,298</td>
<td>12,120</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>3,897</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>34,544</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other tangible fixed assets [*]</td>
<td>10,514</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10,251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minor tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>3,407</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>266</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acquisition of tangible fixed assets (buildings)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acquisition of tangible fixed assets (non-attached property)</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>14,549</td>
<td>15,391</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>15,391</td>
<td>361</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provided advances for fixed tangible assets</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term investments</td>
<td>Status as of December 31, 2014</td>
<td>4,457</td>
<td>2,118</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,216</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Securities (***)</td>
<td>4,457</td>
<td>2,118</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,216</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares in subsidiaries and controlled entities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>89,633</td>
<td>38,599</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>3,093</td>
<td>3,411</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>19,644</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* in other fixed assets - liquidation value is also included property that was used for spare parts.
** in the securities line, in the decrease-sales column also settlement values at the time of bond sheath or bond coupon maturity are reported.
**FINANCIAL REPORT**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Status as of December 31, 2014</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Liquidation</th>
<th>Sale</th>
<th>Donation</th>
<th>Deficit / damage</th>
<th>Status as of December 31, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>11,314</td>
<td>2,399</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>10,613</td>
<td>2,003</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Royalties</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>396</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minor intangible assets</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>34,421</td>
<td>10,001</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>877</td>
<td>3,411</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>39,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td>1,965</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cars and motorcycles</td>
<td>19,885</td>
<td>6,931</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>2,897</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>22,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>9,145</td>
<td>1,105</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>9,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minor tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>3,407</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45,735</td>
<td>12,400</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>877</td>
<td>3,411</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>52,638</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fixed assets – depreciated price**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Status as of December 31, 2014</th>
<th>Status as of December 31, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>3,043</td>
<td>3,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>1,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Royalties</td>
<td>853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minor intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acquisition of intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provided advances for intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>36,398</td>
<td>40,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grounds</td>
<td>2,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>24,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cars and motorcycles</td>
<td>6,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>1,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minor tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acquisition of tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provided advances for tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term investments</td>
<td>4,457</td>
<td>4,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Securities</td>
<td>4,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares in subsidiaries and controlled entities</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43,898</td>
<td>48,182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This Year’s Topics
International Activities in 2015
Humanitarian Aid and Development
Priorities of the Relief and Development Department
Our Employees
Emergency Response
Resilience and Nutrition Security
Social Protection and Inclusion
Education and Skills Development
Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment
Good Governance

Human Rights
Introduction
Direct Aid to the Persecuted
Support for Civil Society
Advocacy Activities in Support of Human Rights

People in Need Slovakia
People in Need Slovakia

Activities in the Czech Republic in 2015
Education and Awareness
Joint Education
Global Development Education
Migration
Modern Czechoslovak History
Active Citizenship
One World Festival

Social Work and Counselling
Working with Local Self-Government
Support for Children
Support for Families

Our Donors
Fundraising

Management

We Thank Everyone for Their Support in 2015

Financial Report

4.1. Detailed information on long-term investments – assets A. III. 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of bonds as of December 31, 2014</th>
<th>Value as of December 31, 2014 according to the financial statements (in thousands of CZK)</th>
<th>Number of bonds as of December 31, 2015</th>
<th>Value as of December 31, 2015 according to the financial statements (in thousands of CZK)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>4,467</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>4,374</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are mainly government bonds issued by creditworthy banking institutions.

The Company holds a maximum conservative investment strategy. Long-term securities are managed by ČSOB Asset Management, Inc., investiční společnost.

5. CURRENT ASSETS

5.1. Inventory – assets B. I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory (thousand CZK)</th>
<th>As of December 31, 2014</th>
<th>As of December 31, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>16,058</td>
<td>25,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories in transit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished goods</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchandise in stock</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance payments for inventory</td>
<td>2,470</td>
<td>11,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchandise in transit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,641</td>
<td>37,401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Material in stock consist mainly of:

- Unsold supplies of humanitarian and development aid which will be donated in the next period
- Unsold supplies of human rights projects which will be donated in the next period
- Educational DVDs 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 coffee Langhans.

Advance payments for inventory are mainly advance payments for the purchase of inventory for humanitarian and development aid, especially in Ukraine.

5.2. Receivables (thousands of CZK) – assets B. II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status as of December 31, 2014</th>
<th>Status as of December 31, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables total</td>
<td>45,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables from customers</td>
<td>6,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables overdue more than 365 days</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables overdue 181 up to 364 days</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables overdue 91 up to 180 days</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Receivables overdue 0 up to 90 days...2,924 5,864
Receivables past maturity...2,865 5,266
The amount of outstanding receivables as of the date of drawing up of the financial statement...3,388
Advance payments for operational expenditures...38,771 28,665
The most important amounts are the advances to suppliers who implement part of the project mostly in Angola, Burundi, Georgia, Cambodia, Kosovo, Ukraine, and in the Czech Republic. Another part consists of advance payments for services (electricity, gas, rent) in the Czech Republic.
Other receivables...382 1,194
The most important amounts are receivables from suppliers of services, for credited performance, unpaid refunds from accounted prepayments and overpayments.
Receivables from employees...2,249 1,947
Advance payments for unfinished long-term business journeys; prepayments to employees charged in...40,351 60,418
The most significant part are receivables from uninvested advance payments paid to the partners of particular common projects realized from grants of the European Commission and receivable to the Raiffeisenbank in the Ukraine that will pay financial gifts to the physical persons during the year 2016 from the received funds in the year 2015. Related received advance payments for common projects are recorded in the balance sheet on line no. 129. Other payables.
Estimated receivables...40,351 60,418
These are estimated receivables on the outstanding revenue grants used by the company under a valid contract in 2015, but the donor funds had not been paid by the date of preparation of the reports. A major part of the estimated receivables is the performance of the project of humanitarian and development aid in Syria, Ethiopia and Afghanistan; these projects are financed from resources of the European Commission, Norwegian Funds, United Nations agency and resources of the German Government.
Total receivables...106,288 114,507

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short-term financial assets</th>
<th>As of December 31, 2014</th>
<th>As of December 31, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>11,587</td>
<td>12,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuables</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank accounts</td>
<td>221,186</td>
<td>367,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td>6,376</td>
<td>7,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in transit</td>
<td>5,798</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>245,007</td>
<td>387,583</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 December 31, 2014</th>
<th>Value as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands of CZK)</th>
<th>Number of securities as of December 31, 2015</th>
<th>Value as of December 31, 2015 (in thousands of CZK)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26,015</td>
<td>6,376</td>
<td>32,478</td>
<td>7,076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.4. Other assets (thousands of CZK) – assets B. IV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Status as of December 31, 2014</th>
<th>Status as of December 31, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>4,360</td>
<td>5,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued revenues</td>
<td>39,329</td>
<td>63,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealised exchange rate losses</td>
<td>2,421</td>
<td>1,193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total other assets: 46,310 (2015) and 70,124 (2014)

6. EQUITY


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<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 January 1, 2015</td>
<td>8,176,418.90</td>
<td>30,401,899.37</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>38,579,820.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase – acquisition of fixed assets and material gifts accepted</td>
<td>12,404,894.26</td>
<td>165,481.23</td>
<td>12,570,375.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease – disposal of fixed assets, depreciation, material gifts to other parties</td>
<td>-8,447,749.35</td>
<td>-165,483.23</td>
<td>-8,613,232.58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status as of December 31, 2015</td>
<td>8,176,418.90</td>
<td>34,359,044.28</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>42,536,963.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major addictions include: purchase of cars and motorcycles (CZK 9,831 thousand) and technical improvement of building (CZK 1,643 thousand) which was purchased in 2012 by the Company. Major decreases include: depreciation of assets from grants for own activities (CZK 8,448 thousand)


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, eventually is covered only very generally.
**International Activities in 2015**

### This Year's Topics

**Priorities of the Relief and Development Department**

- Humanitarian Aid and Development
- Emergency Response
- Resilience and Nutrition Security
- Social Protection and Inclusion
- Education and Skills Development
- Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment
- Good Governance

**Human Rights**

- Introduction
- Direct Aid to the Persecuted
- Support for Civil Society
- Advocacy Activities in Support of Human Rights

**People in Need Slovakia**

- Activities in the Czech Republic in 2015
  - Modern Czechoslovak History
  - Active Citizenship

**Education and Awareness**

- Joint Education
- Global Development Education
- Migration
- Modern Czechoslovak History
- Active Citizenship
- One World Festival

**Social Work and Counselling**

- Working with Local Self-Government
- Support for Children
- Support for Families

**Our Donors**

- Fundraising

**Management**

- We Thank Everyone for Their Support in 2015

---

### Financial Report

**Collections (number / name)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collections (number / name)</th>
<th>Initial status as of January 1, 2015</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 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-MHMP/578034/2013 / Support for education in Africa</td>
<td>3,321,363.73</td>
<td>2,332,145.96</td>
<td>3,587,600.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2,066,707.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-MHMP/552726 / 2013 / Banat (Romania)</td>
<td>11,757.74</td>
<td>49,486.00</td>
<td>47,079.11</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>14,164.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-VS-OVS3-2014/024221 / SOS Ukraine</td>
<td>987.43</td>
<td>5,498.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>6,486.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-MHMP/533787/2012 / SOS Syria</td>
<td>4,124,692.29</td>
<td>505,380.96</td>
<td>4,629,636.39</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>434.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total collections</td>
<td>7,468,597.19</td>
<td>2,892,510.92</td>
<td>8,264,315.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2,086,792.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| State budget subsidies | 24,979,447.46  | 113,124,863.40  | 116,895,383.27  | 3,722,826.26 | 5,336,101.33  |
| Local administration subsidies | 228,664.33  | 43,576,016.00  | 43,074,974.01  | 0.00 | 167,000.00  |
| EU funds subsidies | 97,473,332.85  | 43,576,016.00  | 43,074,974.01  | 0.00 | 164,451,904.87  |
| Subsidies from operational programs | 0.00  | 26,351,086.77  | 35,766,302.09  | 0.00 | 722,421.77  |
| Subsidies from funds of other foreign governments | 19,266,800.89  | 485,690,040.72  | 404,193,475.62  | 542,747.44  | 100,220,615.55  |
| Subsidies from UN Agencies | 3,472,432.38  | 176,541,710.06  | 141,128,134.42  | 0.00 | 37,793,802.24  |
| Total subsidies | 133,270,677.91  | 1,236,356,118.61  | 1,043,736,143.64  | 17,198,804.12 | 308,691,848.76  |

**Funds – bound gifts (grants)**

| Funds – bound gifts (grants) – NGO | 26,876,920.54  | 83,698,684.81  | 54,737,785.04  | 5,119,347.24 | 50,718,473.07  |
| Total funds (grants) | 26,876,920.54  | 83,698,684.81  | 54,737,785.04  | 5,119,347.24 | 50,718,473.07  |

**Other funds**

| Other | 13,136,078.85  | 13,520,647.97  | 11,745,056.70  | 0.00 | 14,768,568.71  |
| Non-monetary gifts | 148,956.69  | 1,939,190.89  | 1,722,493.26  | 0.00 | 366,654.32  |
| Social fund Slovakia | 16,965.76  | 52,411.05  | 56,107.07  | 0.00 | 14,269.74  |
| Total Other funds | 13,302,001.30  | 15,482,249.91  | 13,492,657.03  | 0.00 | 15,148,492.77  |

**TOTAL BOUND FUNDS**

| TOTAL BOUND FUNDS | 180,908,194.94  | 1,338,429,564.25  | 1,120,230,951.21  | 22,461,252.77 | 376,645,607.21  |

---

**6.2.2. Funds – free**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collections (number / name)</th>
<th>Initial status as of January 1, 2015</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 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-MHMP/166334/2008</td>
<td>41,687,740.08</td>
<td>33,059,416.70</td>
<td>35,232,035.24</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>39,515,043.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-MHMP/520438/2011</td>
<td>30,620.13</td>
<td>17,801.07</td>
<td>38,772.48</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>9,686.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term humanitarian collection</td>
<td>5,299,084.33</td>
<td>80,748.80</td>
<td>2,211,764.60</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3,108,032.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International Activities in 2015

Priorities of the Relief and Development Department

Humanitarian Aid and Development

Our Employees

Emergency Response

Resilience and Nutrition Security

Social Protection and Inclusion

Education and Skills Development

Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment

Good Governance

Human Rights

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Support for Civil Society

Advocacy Activities in Support of Human Rights

People in Need Slovakia

Activities in the Czech Republic in 2015

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Migration

Modern Czechoslovak History

Active Citizenship

One World Festival

Social Work and Counselling

Working with Local Self-Government

Support for Children

Support for Families

Our Donors

Fundraising

Management

We thank everyone for their support in 2015

Financial Report

Philippines – typhoon Haiyan 2,826,001.86 37,910.23 507,447.68 0.00 2,356,464.41

‘Povodně’ (Floods) in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia 58,956.76 1,513.50 479.79 0.00 59,990.47

Syria and Iraq 0.00 6,922,373.20 9,385.04 0.00 6,912,988.16

Nepal 0.00 33,332,199.47 17,385,320.09 0.00 15,948,879.38

Syria and Iraq 0.00 6,922,373.20 9,385.04 0.00 6,912,988.16

‘Legišlika pro všechny’ (Better school for everyone) 3,981,967.25 5,090,002.25 5,487,923.48 0.00 3,584,046.02

Total collections 58,718,536.45 82,149,087.85 65,433,202.98 78.00 75,454,343.32

Other funds

Fund created from resources of:

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation,
The Ford Foundation - Simon Fellner – Proze Qudrigs,

Undelver price – purchase of securities

Club of Friends

57,380,301.97 40,071,380.71 32,103,563.03 0.00 65,488,199.65

Reserve fund and operating reserve fund

(created from profit from previous periods)

9,855,241.89 5,235,446.37 370,698.14 0.00 14,719,990.12

Total other funds 76,494,976.88 45,306,827.08 32,474,261.17 0.00 89,327,542.79

TOTAL FREE FUNDS 135,213,513.33 127,475,914.93 97,907,464.15 78.00 164,781,886.11

7. Profit/Loss

7.1. Profit/Loss and tax calculation as of December 31.

The economic result of the Organization for 2015 is accounting profit in the amount of CZK 7,410 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 2015 taxation period relating to corporate income tax is CZK 1,989 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 1,475,880,863.51

Costs total (except 591) 1,466,481,681.20

Taxable income 9,399,182.31

Adjustment of the tax base 2,233,858.81

Total tax base 11,633,041.12

Deduction of the tax base under § 20 of the Income Tax Act 1,000,000.00

Adjusted tax base 10,633,041.12

Tax base after rounding 10,633,000.00

19% tax 2,020,270.00

19% tax after discount 1,989,310.00

In 2014, the deduction under § 20 within the income tax of corporate bodies in the amount of CZK 10,000,000 was applied. Resources acquired by the attained tax obligation saving under § 20 of Act no. 586/1992 Coll. from previous years were used to cover costs related to activities, the incomes generated from which were not subject to tax in 2015.
7.2. Approval of the financial statements for 2014

The Executive Board at its meeting in June 2015 approved the financial statements of the Organization for the 2014 accounting period, showing a profit in the amount of CZK 5,235,446.37 after tax that was in compliance with the decision of the Executive Board accounted on June 25, 2015 as an increase in the company operating reserve fund.

8. LIABILITIES

8.1. Liabilities (thousands of CZK) B. III.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities (trade payables, prepayments received, other payables) – total</th>
<th>Status as of December 31, 2014</th>
<th>Status as of December 31, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39,480</td>
<td>26,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables total</td>
<td>36,512</td>
<td>24,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables overdue more than 365 days</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables overdue 181 to 364 days</td>
<td>17,087</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables overdue 91 to 180 days</td>
<td>4,667</td>
<td>4,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables overdue 0 to 90 days</td>
<td>4,632</td>
<td>2,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables prior to maturity</td>
<td>10,126</td>
<td>16,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of unpaid payables as of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements: 2,248</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments received</td>
<td>2,396</td>
<td>1,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The most significant part are prepayments received from the company Food and Agriculture Organization for distribution of seeds in affected areas in Syria and Afghanistan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is essentially a restraint on purchase of construction works in Ethiopia and Cambodia</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables to employees</td>
<td>13,396</td>
<td>12,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables to social security institution (Czech Republic)</td>
<td>3,035</td>
<td>2,542</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>1,307</td>
<td>1,091</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 social and health insurance institutions</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola, Ethiopia, Philippines, DR Congo, Cambodia, Kosovo, Slovenia, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>State budget payables (Czech Republic)</td>
<td>3,788</td>
<td>2,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These are income tax of corporate bodies 2015 refunds of unrealized parts of subsidies from the state budget. Employment tax for 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: 5,402</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State budget payables</td>
<td>3,132</td>
<td>1,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Philippines, Georgia, South Sudan, Cambodia, Kosovo, Moldova,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia, Nepal, Slovenia, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>
</tbody>
</table>
Priorities of the Relief and Development Department

- Humanitarian Aid and Development
- Our Employees
- Emergency Response
- Resilience and Nutrition Security
- Social Protection and Inclusion
- Education and Skills Development
- Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment
- Good Governance

HUMAN RIGHTS

- Introduction
- Direct Aid to the Persecuted
- Support for Civil Society
- Advocacy Activities in Support of Human Rights

PEOPLE IN NEED SLOVAKIA

- People in Need Slovakia

ACTIVITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2015

- Modern Czechoslovak History
- Active Citizenship

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

- One World Festival
- Joint Education
- Global Development Education
- Migration
- Modern Czechoslovak History
- Active Citizenship
- One World Festival

SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING

- Working with Local Self-Government
- Support for Children
- Support for Families

OUR DONORS

- Fundraising

MANAGEMENT

- WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2015

FINANCIAL REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other payables (thousands CZK)</td>
<td>19,566</td>
<td>4,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated payables (electricity, gas, warm supply, water and sewer rates)</td>
<td>2,810</td>
<td>3,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL LIABILITIES (thousands CZK)</td>
<td>86,748</td>
<td>55,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2. Other liabilities (thousands CZK) - liabilities and equity B. IV.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>Status as of</td>
<td>Status as of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31,</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenues</td>
<td>10,223</td>
<td>1,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealised exchange rate gains</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>7,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These are mainly resources received for support of civic cooperation, good governance and development of the rural area in Afghanistan</td>
<td>2,370</td>
<td>1,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES (thousands CZK)</td>
<td>13,321</td>
<td>16,777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THIS YEAR’S TOPICS

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2015

HUMANITARIAN AID AND DEVELOPMENT

Priorities of the Relief and Development Department
Our Employees
Emergency Response
Resilience and Nutrition Security
Social Protection and Inclusion
Education and Skills Development
Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment
Good Governance

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People in Need Slovakia

ACTIVITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2015

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Fundraising

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WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2015

9. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT – COSTS

Item A.II.8 “Other services” has a value of CZK 325,032 thousand, and includes the costs of other purchased services, which consist primarily of costs of partners in the implementation of joint project through “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 611,456 thousand, and mainly includes financial donations and inventories provided in the context of humanitarian and development aid mainly in Syria, Ukraine and Nepal. Financial donations and inventories were used for securing accommodation, food and wintering for inhabitants in war zones and refugees in Syria and Ukraine, for people affected by earthquake in Nepal.

Item A.V.24 “Other expenses” has a value of CZK 75,326 thousand, and mainly includes costs of partners in the implementation of joint projects through “partnership agreement”.

10. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT – REVENUES

Item B.I.2. “Sale of own services” has a value of CZK 89,031 thousand, and mainly includes sale of services connected with distribution of food and material in Syria and income from the brokerage infrastructural development of local communities in Afghanistan.

Item B.IV.17. “Accounting for funds” has a value of CZK 1,208,775 thousand, and includes revenues associated with the use of the funds reported under liabilities and equity item A.I.2. “Funds” on the main activities of the company.

Item B.IV.18. “Other revenues” has a value of CZK 122,189 thousand and relates to the main business of the company; it mainly includes revenue estimates for grants still outstanding when in 2015 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 2015.

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 statements, a decision was made to reduce activities of the Slovakia organizational unit stated in the point 1.2. and to transfer projects and employees to the partner subject Človek v ohrození, n. o. that was entered in the register of non-profit organizations of the Slovak Republic as at January 5, 2016. This new subject was established by the organization Člověk v tisíci, o. p. s.

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 December 31, 2015.

In Prague, June 7, 2016

Prepared by:
Anna Spružinová Šimon Pánek
Accountant Člověk v tisíci, o. p. s. Director
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
as of 31 December 2015 (in thousands of CZK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Current Period</th>
<th>Prior Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year</td>
<td>245,007</td>
<td>214,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET OPERATING CASH FLOW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z. Accounting profit (loss) before taxation</td>
<td>9,399</td>
<td>6,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1. Non-cash transactions</td>
<td>13,130</td>
<td>11,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1.1. Depreciation of fixed assets</td>
<td>12,241</td>
<td>9,620</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>64</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1.4. Expense and revenue interests accounted for</td>
<td>-94</td>
<td>-102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1.5. Other non-cash transactions</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1.6. Gifts (buildings)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.* Net operating cash flow before taxation, changes in working capital and extraordinary items</td>
<td>22,529</td>
<td>17,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2. Current assets</td>
<td>-86,588</td>
<td>-8,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2.1 Change in receivables and other temporary assets</td>
<td>-33,364</td>
<td>-43,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2.2 Change in short-term liabilities and other temporary liabilities</td>
<td>-34,664</td>
<td>26,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2.3. Change in inventory</td>
<td>-18,760</td>
<td>7,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2.4. Change in short-term financial assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.** Net operating cash flow before financial balances, taxation and extraordinary items</td>
<td>-64,059</td>
<td>8,899</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>94</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.5. Income tax paid on ordinary income and income tax relating to prior periods</td>
<td>-1,514</td>
<td>-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.*** Net operating cash flow</td>
<td>-65,479</td>
<td>8,846</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Current Period</th>
<th>Prior Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.1. Acquisition of fixed assets</td>
<td>-18,453</td>
<td>-13,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.1.1. Acquisition of tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>-14,108</td>
<td>-10,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.1.2. Acquisition of intangible fixed assets</td>
<td>-2,661</td>
<td>-825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.1.3. Acquisition of long-term investments</td>
<td>-1,684</td>
<td>-1,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.2. Proceeds from sales of fixed assets</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.2.1. Proceeds from sales of short-term investments</td>
<td>2,384</td>
<td>1,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.2.2. Proceeds from sales of long-term investments</td>
<td>-1,972</td>
<td>-11,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.*** Net cash flow from investment activity</td>
<td>-15,972</td>
<td>-11,566</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Current Period</th>
<th>Prior Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.1. Change in long-term liabilities and bank loans</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.11. Increase and decrease in long-term loans</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINANCIAL REPORT
WE THANK ALL FOUNDATIONS, COMPANIES AND PRIVATE DONORS FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2015

GIFTS OF CZK 5,000,000 AND MORE
(OVER EUR 180,000)

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

SPECIAL THANKS

Special thanks for their long-term support go to Anna, Jana and Antonín Svehla

ČÍHALOVÁ MILUŠE and BERÁN JAROSLAV

DVOŘÁKOVÁ HANA

STÉKLÁ JARMILA

WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2015

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Working with Local Self-Government
Support for Children
Support for Families
Our Donors
Fundraising
Management
We Thank Everyone for Their Support in 2015
Financial Report
Gifts of CZK 100,000 and More (Over EUR 3,600)
Armáda spásy v ČR
Aviko Energie, s.r.o.
AVISO Servomonty, s.r.o.
Bayer Pavel
Candorís, s.r.o.
Cambrêl, a.s.
Česká združení Cirkve adventistů sedmého dne
Český námecký fond budoucnosti
designblok
Fryc Ondřej
GS Plus, s.r.o.
Horák Silka
John Martin
Klauz Marek
Knapp Petr
KOVO – NEREZ, s.r.o.
KOVOTEX, s.r.o.
KS – program, spol. s r.o.
LEGO Production, s.r.o.
LMC
LOGIS, a.s.
Patra a Adam Mátovi
Mladá fronta, a.s.
Nadační fond ČBA pro podporu vzdělávání
Nadační fond rodiny Orlických
Němcová Marcela, PhDr.
OPTREAL, s.r.o.
PentaGien, s.r.o.
PRESSENTECHNIK, s.r.o.
Rešk Blatná
řízení letového provozu
SKNE, spol. s r.o.
skupina Český aeroholding
skupina RWE v ČR
Sponsortravel
Starcom Mediainvest Group
Štulc Petr
UHRYsport, a.s.
VITALOX, spol. s r.o.
WEISS TECHNIK Praha, spol. s r.o.
Zeelandia, spol. s r.o.
Gifts of CZK 50,000 and More (Over EUR 1,800)
SDM, s.r.o.
ALBI Česká republika, a.s.
Aško, a.s.
Autonamor, spol. s r.o.
Benefit Management, s.r.o.
BOKI ROBOTIZOVANÉ SYSTÉMY, spol. s r.o.
Borges David
Bregent Michal a Zoubek Olbram
Buy Direct, s.r.o.
Cink Roman Filip
Corin Circle Consulting, s.r.o.
Coufal Jan
Crha Ondřej
Donath Business 6 Media, s.r.o.
Dostálek František
DSV Air & Sea, s.r.o.
DSV Road, a.s.
ELNIKA plus, s.r.o.
Emirek, s.r.o.
ETA, a.s.
Felix a spol. advokátní kancelář, s.r.o.
Forst František
GE Money Bank, a.s.
GENICECH – M, spol. s r.o.
GROWJOB, s.r.o.
H TEST, a.s.
HAVT, s.r.o.
Holik International, s.r.o.
Hollowes John Arthur
Hrubá Michal
Hruby Martín
HUKYsport, a.s.
Chmielská Milena
mandále Chvatálovi
IBich Michal
INVENTA, spol. s r.o.
Islami Sami
ITALINOX, s.r.o.
Jablonský Daniel
Jelinek Jakub
Kameník Stanislav
Klimák, s.r.o.
Krejci Raděk
Kobečka Jan
Kobístková Mila
Kuchař Jaroslav
rodina Larsson Krausova
MEDAC, spol. s r.o.
Nadace dítětem Teresy Maxové
Odvárko Jiří
Pech Dalibor
Pelásek Rostislav
Potravinová banka v Ostravě, z.s.
Rajdová Veronika
Raschman Robert
Monika a Miloš Růžičkovi
SERVISTEK, s.r.o.
SIEMENS, s.r.o.
Sikinska, a.s.
Sonberk, a.s.
Spoláková Emma má bazar
STENO CZ, s.r.o.
Sukerník Milan
Šabčí Jindřich
Šlesingerová Martina
Štiha Petr
Tichy Tomáš
Trading MBK, a.s.
Trigema, a.s.
Urban Karel
Varner Jan
Velkoobchod Orion, spol. s r.o.
Veselka Daniel
Vetnemo, s.r.o.
Víšek Tomáš
Vosáhlo Jaroslav
We hereby give thanks to the thousands of small donors who cannot be listed here due to lack of space. 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.
2015 PEOPLe IN NEED ANNUAL REPORT

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T his yea r’s topics

International activities in 2015

Humanitarian aid and development
- Priorities of the Relief and Development Department
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- People in Need Slovakia

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We thank everyone for their support in 2015

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