

---

I.	BANK DEPOSITS	2
II.	VALUE OF SHARES HELD	2
III.	REAL PROPERTY PURCHASED	2
IV.	PURCHASE OF FIXED ASSETS WITH A VALUE IN EXCESS OF PLN 5,000	2
V.	ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FOUNDATION	2
VI.	INFORMATION ON REVENUES ACCRUING TO THE FOUNDATION WITH RESPECT TO THE PAID BENEFITS	2
VII.	INFORMATION ON THE FOUNDATION'S SETTLEMENTS WITH THE STATE WITH RESPECT TO TAX LIABILITIES AND ON TAX RETURNS FILED	2
VIII.	FINANCIAL INFORMATION	2
IX.	IMPORTANT EVENTS CONCERNING INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN 2005	3
X.	IRON CAPITAL PROJECT OF THE POLISH HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION	3
XI.	HUMANITARIAN AID - PERMANENT MISSIONS	4
1.	Mission in Afghanistan	4
2.	Mission in the Russian Federation	11
3.	Mission in Iraq	16
4.	Mission in Lebanon	17
5.	Mission in the Palestinian National Authority	19
6.	Sri Lanka mission	22
7.	Mission in Sudan	24
XII.	EMERGENCY	25
1.	Water programme in Pakistan	25
2.	Short-term aid for the inhabitants of the Central Java (Indonesia) after the earthquake	26
3.	Rebuilding trainings and technical aid for the earthquake-stricken families in Indonesia	27
XIII.	RECONNAISSANCE TRIP TO ISRAEL	28
XIV.	THE WOODEN PUPPET PROGRAMME	29
XV.	REFUGEE AID CENTRE	31
XVI.	REPATRIATE AID PROGRAMME	37
XVII.	HUMANITARIAN EDUCATION	43
XVIII.	FUNDRAISING AND PR	53

**I. Bank deposits with indication of the bank**

Bank BPH S.A: PLN 3,550,069.80

**II. Value of bonds and shares held**

- not applicable

**III. Real property purchased**

- not applicable

**IV. Purchase of fixed assets with a value in excess of PLN 5,000****List of fixed assets**

No.	Fixed asset	
	Computer set	5,276.50
	Optima telephone exchange	15,480.58
	Access control system	20,156.84
	Telephone and Internet network (fzw-0709 +PK 0215)	31,341.80
	Security alarm system	8,144.72
	RENAULT CLIO 3 5-d Extreme 1,6	55,150.00
	ŁADA VAZ 21074	17,387.91
	TOYOTA HILUX SURF	24,520.80
		<b>177,459.15</b>

**V. Assets and liabilities of the Foundation**

- Total assets PLN 15,310,437.38
- Total liabilities PLN 273,069.05

**VI. Information on revenue accrued by the Foundation with respect to paid benefits**

- not applicable

**VII. Information on the Foundation's settlements with the state budget with respect to tax liabilities and information on tax returns filed.**

- Personal income tax (on remunerations and commission contracts) is being deducted on an on-going basis pursuant to the monthly PIT-4 declaration. The said tax liability was settled in December 2006.
- Value added tax is being deducted in a timely manner pursuant to the monthly VAT-7 declaration. The said tax liability as at 31.12.2006 is PLN 50,872.00.
- The Foundation is exempted from corporate income tax. This means that it does not file CIT-2 declarations but only an annual CIT-8 declaration.

**VIII. Financial information**

The Polish Humanitarian Organisation does not run business activity.

**Statutory revenues of the Foundation are as follows:** PLN 22,720,014.55 out of which:

- Cash revenue (receipts from natural and legal persons) PLN 3,565,066.81
- Cash revenue (subsidies and grants) PLN 10,062,270.72
- In-kind contributions: PLN 50,076.98
- Free-of-charge services: PLN 499,181.76

**Statutory expenses of the Foundation are as follows:** PLN 15,307,700.16 out of which:

- Cash expenses
- Non-cash expenses
- In-kind contributions: PLN 153,388.94

- Free-of-charge services: PLN 41,806,39.

**Administrative expenses of the Foundation:** PLN 1,538,674.98

#### **Remunerations**

- Average annual employment of salaried staff:
- Employees' gross remuneration (excluding social insurance contributions paid by the employer): PLN 2,252,908.44
- Remuneration for contracts for a specific work and contracts of mandate (excluding social insurance contributions paid by the employer): PLN 288,049.78
- Total gross remuneration (excluding social insurance contributions paid by the employer): PLN 2,540,958.22

Employees of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation did not receive any financial awards or bonuses in 2006.

Members of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation's Board of Directors do not receive any remuneration for their work in their respective positions.

The Foundation has not granted any cash loans.

#### **9 Sources of financing**

- payments and donations from individuals: PLN 3,274,230.37
- payments in virtue of donating 1% of tax due: PLN 840,095.18
- local government and state administration: PLN 2,973,159.46
- Polish NGOs: PLN 95,429.52
- international organisations: PLN 672,625.02
- EU organisations: PLN 3,312,968.08
- UN organisations: PLN 3,008,088.64
- Financial revenue: PLN 271,541.94

#### **IX. Important events pertaining to institutional development in 2006**

##### **X. The Iron Capital Project of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation**

The process of choosing a company to manage PHO's funds commenced in 2004. As a result of the selection process of the placed offers, the Investment Board recommended the company CA IB Investment Management to PHO's Board of Directors. Because of the merger between CA IB IM and BPH TFI (CA IB IM was taken over by BPH TFI), the agreement between the Polish Humanitarian Organisation and CA IB was dissolved on December 20, 2005. The reason for this were doubts concerning tax exemptions referred to in article 17 par. 1 of the corporate income tax act. In the next selection process, the Investment Board recommended the company ING Investment Management to the PHO's Board of Directors and the company has been managing the PHO portfolio since 19 May 2006. At the same time, PHO was taking part in the second contest for capital subsidies held by the Stefan Batory Foundation having submitted an application to obtain co-funding of the increase in the Iron Capital by a maximum amount of PLN 400,000. As was the case with the first contest, the condition to fulfil in order to receive the subsidy from the Stefan Batory Foundation was to raise the same amount as part of one's own fundraising campaign. A subsidy of PLN 360,000 was granted to PHO by a decision of the Board of Directors of the Stefan Batory Foundation dated 12 September 2006. In December 2006, the Board of Directors of the Stefan Batory Foundation decided to grant another PLN 30,000 which is conducive to an obligation on the part of PHO to raise a total of PLN 390,000 by the end of the year 2009. Thanks to BPH S.A. bank, PHO managed to raise PLN 30,000 by the end of 2006. The portfolio was worth as at 31 December 2006: PLN 3,006,877.81. In view of the small amount of income to be utilised under the Rules and Regulations of the PHO Iron Capital, the PHO Board of Directors resolved to keep all funds in the investment account.

## **XI. Humanitarian aid**

### **1. Mission in Afghanistan**

#### **English language and computer science courses for girls at the Allahudin State Orphanage in Kabul**

##### **Duration:**

Project 1: month year – March 2006

Project 2: April 2006 -

##### **Project background:**

In the period of radical rule of the Taliban government, the situation of Afghan women and girls worsened drastically – they were not allowed to attend schools, they could not do the jobs they had been trained to do, they had no public powers nor were they allowed to leave their homes on their own, unaccompanied by a male relative. The percentage of girls who attended primary school in the recent years is only 15%. In order to help to change the situation and provide the society with new opportunities for the future, girls need to be allowed to study which will, in turn, open the doors to social advancement.

##### **Description of actions undertaken:**

The objective of the projects run by PHO since 2005 is the improvement of the situation and provision of perspectives for the girls living at the Allahudin State Orphanage. As part of the project, girls aged 12 to 16 have taken part in English and computer science classes. Forty-nine girls took part in the first edition of the courses financed from the means provided by NOVIB. The beginner English course lasted for 6 months. The skills acquired during the course permitted the girls to continue the language course and to take part in the computer science classes in the following months. The girls needed to have a good command of basic English to understand the software instructions. The course participants received textbooks and study aids from PHO. The classes could be continued thanks to a subsidy from the British Embassy. In 2006, 34 girls continued to learn English in two groups at different levels of advancement – beginner and intermediate levels. Each girls takes part in 6 classes a week. Twenty seven girls from the orphanage took part in computer classes in one of the three groups corresponding to their level of advancement in computer skills. The groups with better computer command met 4 times a week, while the less advanced groups had two meetings each week. One class is 90 minutes. The progress of course participants is monitored on a regular basis.

##### **Results:**

The participation in language and computer classes improve the opportunities of the girls brought up at Allahudin State Orphanage to find work after they leave the care centre. The girls are very keen on learning, they quickly grasp the rules of English and actively participate in classes. The command of a foreign language and computer literacy are not only a valuable asset on the labour market but such skills also trigger further educational opportunities. A year into the programme and the girls seem to be more optimistic and talk of their future with increased self-esteem and enthusiasm – they are actually considering becoming a doctor or teacher. By the end of 2006, 16 girls reached an intermediate level of English and 18 girls have gained a basic knowledge of the language.

##### **Sources of funding:**

- international organisations NOVIB (OXFAM Netherlands)
- British Embassy

##### **Partners:**

- Orphanage Department at the Ministry of Labour and Social Care
- Allahudin State Orphanage

##### **Volunteers:**

- 1 volunteer acting as programme coordinator
- 1 volunteer acting as mission programme assistant coordinator

**Construction of a school in Koko Kheil in the Kapisa province****Duration:**

month year – month year

**Project background:**

According to the data published by UNICEF in 2002 over 70% of the Afghan society are illiterate (including 75% of school-aged children). These poor statistics stem from over a 20-year-long period of wars and radical Taliban regime. The educational system of the country as well as its infrastructure were nearly completely destroyed. Most Afghan children are taking part in classes held in provisional tents or in open air. The reasons behind this situation are the lack of adequate buildings and the inflow of Pakistani and Irani refugees with entire families to Afghanistan, hence increasing the number of children in need of education. After the abolishment of the Taliban regime, the country has observed an immense social interest in education. Parents have come to realise the importance of a sound education in their children's lives. The condition for advancement of the war-stricken country is the development of new educational institutions.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

On 11 November 2005, a cornerstone was laid for the new school building in the Afghan village of Koko Kheli. The event was witnessed by the representatives of Kapisa province authorities, including the governor and head of the Education Department. The school construction project was developed in collaboration with the representatives of the Afghan government, the local community and local administration bodies. In September 2005, the tender documentation was drawn up. Only three construction companies were involved in the project. The first stage of the project ended on 28 December with the laying down of the foundations, a stone and concrete base course and the roots of strengthening posts. In early 2006, the works on the superstructure of the building began. The 12-classes school will be built from the funds donated by the Polish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. It will be furnished with furniture as part of the project. The project also encompasses the elaboration of teaching materials and aids pertaining to the life and situation in Afghanistan addressed to Polish teenagers. The textbook shall be written by a team of methodologists and teachers working at the Humanitarian and Development Education Department of the Polish Humanitarian Organization. The employees and volunteers of the Permanent PHO Mission in Afghanistan have also contributed to the creation of the book – they conducted a number of interviews with the inhabitants of the war-stricken country, they have collected photographic documentation and selected excerpts from Afghan literature, to be used in the publication. The elaborated material along with the educational class scenarios will be published as a book. Since February 2006, the publication was being distributed gradually among Polish teachers and NGOs. The publication is also available in electronic form to be acquired by e-mail or from a website.

**Results:**

The project executed with the funds granted by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs resulted in the construction of a school for 1,400 boys from 120 villages neighbouring Koko Kheil. The classes are scheduled to start in early 2007, once all finishing works are completed and after the school is furnished with all the necessary furniture. The creation of the school will also increase the educational opportunities for girls inhabiting the area. The neighbouring school for girls had to so far accommodate classes for boys as well. Once the project comes to an end, both schools will be able to teach a greater number of pupils. The publication developed as part of this project will help Polish teachers to hold classes on the subject of the country with respect to which many legends and stereotypes were made up. Ten class scenarios concern the life of people in Afghanistan, the Millennium Development Goals, the project of construction of a school run by PHO and other aid activities of the organisation. The publication has been distributed among 500 Polish teachers while 30 teacher-experts have been trained by PHO trainers on global education issues. The book was also sent to 50 non-governmental organisations and educational institutions.

**Sources of funding:**

Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Partners:**

- Construction Department at the Ministry of Education

- Kapisa province Education Department
- Governor of the Kapisa province
- Headmaster of the Mawlana Mohammad Sadiq Shahid school
- Esmati Red Stone Construction Co. (first contractor of the construction project)
- EBTCAR Construction Group (second contractor of the construction project)
- Faisal Zabih Construction Company (third contractor of the construction project)

**Volunteers:**

- 1 volunteer acting as programme coordinator
- 1 volunteer acting as mission programme assistant coordinator

**Reconstruction of the water and sanitary system in the Abdul Qadir Bedil school complex in Kabul****Duration:**

month year – July 2006

**Project background:**

Most schools in Kabul have no access to drinking water. Statistics demonstrate that 32.3% of all children living in Kabul (i.e. over 191,000) suffer from illnesses caused by drinking contaminated and polluted water and by inadequate sanitary conditions. The Polish Humanitarian Organization being aware of the importance of providing access to clean water has become involved in the venture aimed at counteracting the water and sanitary crisis experienced in Afghanistan in the recent years. The project run by the Foundation has got the participants of the Warsaw ECCO Walkathon event involved in helping the Afghan people. Over 10,000 Poles who took part in the ECCO Walkathon in 2005 contributed to the improvement of the quality of life of Kabul's child inhabitants.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The prime objective of the project ran by PHO from January to July 2006 was to ensure safe and hygienic conditions for the pupils of the Maulana Abdulqader Bidel school. The goal was achieved through the construction of a new and the restoration of the existing toilets on the school premises. Water to be used by the students and teachers may be drawn from the 60-metre-deep well built as part of the project. In addition, two water tanks equipped with taps have been installed outside the school complex.

**Results:**

The Polish Humanitarian Organization has provided sufficient sanitary conditions for a total of 18,000 school children aged 7 to 16, including 12,000 girls and 6,000 boys studying at the Abdul Qader Bedil school complex in Kabul. Children can now use the well, two tanks with drinking water and the new and restored toilets.

**Sources of funding**

ECCO Walkathon event

**Partners**

- Construction Department at the Ministry of Education
- Saleem Ahmad Zai Construction Company (contractor)

**Volunteers**

- 1 volunteer acting as programme coordinator
- 1 volunteer acting as mission programme assistant coordinator

**Art, music and vocational classes for children from the Allahudin State Orphanage****Duration:**

February 2006 – month year

**Project background:**

As in any other society, cultural heritage plays a significant role in the lives of the Afghans. In the period of the Taliban rule, the people of Afghanistan were deprived of contact with art and the opportunities to create artwork on their own. The inter-generational transfer of knowledge and skills of traditional craft, music and art has been disrupted. The abolishment of the Taliban regime permitted the Afghans to take up art again, however, the rebirth of the incredible culture of the war-stricken country requires extensive support. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation has reconstructed the largest Music and Art School in Kabul. In 2006, the employees of the Permanent PHO Mission got involved in a project aimed on the one hand at handing down the cultural heritage to the new generation represented by the children living in the many orphanages of Kabul, and on the other, at increasing the opportunities on the labour market of children who cannot count on the support of their parents. What is crucial here, is that the project stresses the development of vocational competence.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

Five courses are being run at the Allahudin and Tahiyе Maskan orphanages. Three times a week 15 boys from the Tahiyе Maskan centre spend 90 minutes on learning to play the traditional Afghan instruments – *tabla* and *armonia*. Children taking part in the lessons are both enthusiastic and talented. The skills gained during the course will help them to get employment after they leave the orphanage as musicians performing traditional Afghan music who could work in musical groups at weddings and other celebrations. The second course, also held three times a week, is devoted to teaching calligraphy to another 15 boys. Whereas the third of the courses is an art class held for a group of 15 boys from Tahiyе Maskan and 20 boys and girls from the Allahuddin orphanage. There are three 90-minute classes held each week. This part of the project seems to be the most promising of all and the instructors have spotted a number of exceptionally talented teenagers among the very hard-working group. In the opinion of the instructors, if the most promising students were given an opportunity to pursue their artistic education they could become professional graphic designers and painters. The fourth course is addressed only to girls willing to become hairdressers. Fifteen girls from the Allahudin State Orphanage take 2 classes a week in hairdressing skills, which will definitely permit them to pursue a career in hairdressing in the future. The last of the trainings held as part of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation project goes beyond the framework of an artistic or vocational class. Twice a week 45 children from both care centres take part in lessons on multiculturalism. The classes are aimed at raising the awareness among young Afghans of the cultural diversity observed in their own country and other parts of the world. Children learn what tolerance means and find out how to respect other cultures. They are also provided with the information on the cultural heritage and history of their native country, Afghanistan. The course has taken on the form of interactive lectures in which the instructors frequently drawn on folk proverbs, poetry and legends.

**Results:**

The project realised by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation lights up the often grim everyday lives of the Afghan orphans. By taking part in the music and art classes and vocational courses, children inhabiting the Allahudin and Tahiyе Maskan orphanages learn about their national culture and may pursue their interests and talents. They gain skills and abilities which will provide them with an opportunity to get a permanent, honest and well-paid job. The last of the courses described provides the kids with the knowledge which is exceptionally valuable in a country where wars lasted for several past decades – knowledge of a peaceful coexistence of people with different cultural backgrounds, of different religious denominations and speaking a multitude of languages.

**Sources of funding:**

- Polish Teachers' Union

**6) Partners:**

- Orphanage Department at the Labour and Social Policy Ministry,
- State Orphanage Allahudin
- State Orphanage Tahiyе Maskan

**7) Volunteers:**

- 1 volunteer acting as programme coordinator
- 1 volunteer acting as mission programme assistant coordinator



## Courses at the Women Department in Mahmud Raqi in Kapisa province

### Duration:

(STAGE 1) June 2006 – December 2006

(STAGE 2) July 2006 – January 2007

(STAGE 3) December 2006 – June 2007

### Project background:

The culturally rooted marginalisation of Afghan women became even more severe during the Taliban regime. This is reflected in both statistics on education and in the insufficient number of qualified clerical staff which could help to activate women in the community. The Polish Humanitarian organisation launched three projects in 2006 aimed at providing support to the newly established institutions which were to solve the problems of the Afghan women and to involve them in public life. The efficiency of the Women Department of the Kapisa province (region where the Foundation has run a number of aid projects) was restricted by the poorly skilled female and male clerks. Computer illiteracy and inability to speak English hampered the region's cooperation with many international organisations, which could trigger the advancement of the local community.

### Description of actions undertaken:

The first of the conducted projects entailed the organisation of two 6-month-long training sessions each consisting of an English course and a computer skills course. The classes were held 5 times a week. Course participants were divided into 4 groups (3 women's groups and 1 men's group) and each meeting encompassed an hour of English and an hour of computer skills class. The English course started from the beginner level and students' progress was assessed at the end of each month. Following a basic computer course, the clerks began to learn how to use Windows operating system and Microsoft Office pack. The progress of course participants was monitored on a regular basis by the course instructors and the PHO mission volunteer. The second of the projects strengthening the potential of the Women Department consisted in a course in computer skills and workshops on women's rights. The group of participants of the trainings organised by PHO was extended onto the employees of the local government agencies, public institutions, non-governmental organisations, teachers, village councils (*shuras*) and mullahs. The training on women's rights run by the trainers from the local non-governmental organization Sanayee Development Organization (SDO) covered issues such as equality of the sexes, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), women's rights stipulated in the Afghan constitution and activities aimed at counteracting violence against women. The vast majority of course participants were women. As part of the project the employees of the Women Department in Kapisa province continue to attend English classes. Course participants include 25 women and 14 men divided into two groups, each meeting five times a week.

### Results:

A total number of 60 people took part in the English classes. As part of the project initiated in December 2006, 39 people continue to study English at an intermediate level. A similar number of beneficiaries have mastered computer skills to an extent permitting them to perform daily job-related tasks. Of particular importance to the project was the component pertaining to women's rights, as such initiatives are aimed at changing the perspective of the entire society. The most efficient way of attaining the goal is to support the institutions established with the aim of promoting equality among the Afghan society.

### Sources of funding:

**Project 1** – UNESCO

**Project 2** – NED

**Project 3** – OTTO HIRSH company

### 6) Partners:

- Kapisa province Women Department
- Sanayee Development Organization

### 7) Volunteers:

- 1 volunteer acting as programme coordinator
- 1 volunteer acting as mission programme assistant coordinator



## Construction of a well and a water supply system in the Kapisa province

### Duration:

September 2006 – month year

### Project background:

The inhabitants of Kapisa have been forced to contend with the hindered access to fresh water sources for decades. The streams descending from the mountains flow across pastures and cultivated land, which is the reason for the heavy pollution with animal faeces. The surface waters of the densely populated region (app. 200 people per sq. kilometre) are also polluted with household sewage. For many villages deep wells are the only source of water which is safe to drink and use. However, the drilling of wells is hindered by the exceptionally hard geological conditions and the depth at which water-bearing strata are to be found. The considerable cost of drilling a well hampers the local authorities' attempts to satisfy the needs of the local community. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation decided to join the efforts with a number of other organisations counteracting the water crisis in the region.

### Description of actions undertaken:

The project is realised in several villages in the Kapisa province and encompasses the drilling of 8 wells, the provisions of 2 water tanks and a water distribution system. The first of the wells drilled by PHO is situated in Mullah Khalil. It is 70 metres deep and it supplies 24,000 litres of the life-giving liquid. The well was equipped with a manual "Pamir"-type pump, a solution advocated by the local authorities. Another two wells have been drilled in the very same village and at the end of 2006, the finishing works on the two devices were still underway and the wells would not be handed over to the community before all the works were completed. The fourth component of the water system – a 140-metre well was drilled outside the student dormitories of the Albiruni University in Sherkat. The well was equipped with an immersion pump with a capacity of 75,000 litres a day. In December 2006, the finishing works of the water distribution system and the pressure tower were still being performed. The well drilled near the Meer Masjidi school in Ushter Gram village is also equipped with an immersion pump and a water tank. In early 2007, new water intakes shall be delivered, namely near the school for girls in Ghafar Kheil and in the villages Qala Sarah and Tai Pushta-Jamal Agha. These wells are operated with manual pumps.

### Results:

Thanks to the Polish Humanitarian Organization nearly 10,000 inhabitants of six villages in Kapisa province shall gain access to clean and safe water. The locations for the wells were selected upon consultation with the local community and province authorities. The development of the water intakes will improve the sanitary conditions of the pupils of several schools – 600 pupils of the primary school for girls in Ghafar Kheil, (600 people), 2000 pupils and teachers of the school for boys in Meer Masjidi and 900 students of the Albiruni University in Sherkat.

### Sources of funding:

Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### Partners:

- Village Reconstruction and Development Department of Kapisa Province
- OACC (Omran Afghan Construction and Road Building Co. Ltd)
- KCL (Karez Kapisa LTD)
- Sajjad (Sajjad Aria Trading and Construction Co.)
- DACAAR – Danish NGO
- Headmasters of the following schools:
  - Primary school for girls in Ghafar Khil,
  - Meer Masjidi high school for boys in Ushter Gram,
  - Albiruni University in Sherkat.
- Village councils (*shura*) in the following villages:
  - Mullah Khail,
  - Tai Pushta-Jamal Agha,
  - Qalai Sarah

**Volunteers**

- 1 volunteer acting as programme coordinator
- 1 volunteer acting as mission programme assistant coordinator

**Construction of a water supply system in Malaspa the Pandzshir province****Duration:**

October 2006 – month year

**Project background:**

The Malaspa village has a population of 389 large families (with an average of six children per family) i.e. app. 3,000 people. As the village has no access to a drinking water supply system, the inhabitants are forced to carry water from the river at 1 km away from the settlement. The stream flowing through Malaspa is polluted by the sheep grazing on the pastures neighbouring the village. The water is also being polluted in the other villages it intersects as people often dispose of waste into the stream. The employees of the PHO mission in Afghanistan have learned that at the turn of winter and spring the water flowing from the source splits into five streams each supplying water to one of the five dwelling camps in the village. In the summer the source only feeds one stream and then the inhabitants redirect the flow of the stream to a different part of the village each day. When a given part of the settlement is provided with water the other households have no access to it. The PHO is planning to construct a pipeline transporting water from the source in the mountains to the village and a water distribution system (the system shall be 2 to 3 km long). The system shall be operated by gravitation, as opposed to the pump, hence its operation will not depend on the operation of the power generator. The primary advantages of this solution are low probability of breakdowns and easy operation.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

In 2006 the employees of PHO have attended several meetings with the representatives of the village council in order to agree on the details of the project. It was necessary to obtain the consent from several inhabitants to carry the water pipeline through their lands. In cooperation with an engineer from the Village Reconstruction and Development Department of Pandzshir province the Foundation has managed to elaborate appropriate technical documentation for the project. Construction works shall begin in the spring of 2007.

**Results:**

The project entails the construction of a pipeline supplying water from the mountain to the village and of a system of water distribution. Thanks to the Polish Humanitarian Organization 3,000 inhabitants of Malaspa shall gain access to clean and safe water, which will certainly decrease the death rate among infants. The venture is sure to improve the educational opportunities of children from the region because so far it were the children who were burdened with the chore of supplying water to the households. Funds for the project were donated by the organisers of the ECCO Walkathon 2006 event.

**Sources of funding:**

ECCO Walkathon event

**Partners:**

- Village Reconstruction and Development Department

**Volunteers:**

- 1 volunteer acting as programme coordinator
- 1 volunteer acting as mission programme assistant coordinator

## 2. Mission in the Russian Federation

### A programme entailing the supply of water to the inhabitants of Grozny

**Duration:**

January 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

Only 29% of the water and sewage system in Grozny has been reconstructed over the past 6 years since the end of war. The technical condition of the pipelines, lack of chlorine dispensing laboratories and the high degree of water pollution with petroleum derivative substances and sewage all mean that the water distributed to the households via the damaged pipelines does not meet even the basic sanitary standards. Consumption of the water is harmful to health. The situation in the Staropromyslowski region is particularly dramatic as 53,000 inhabitants have been deprived of drinking water for several years. It is there that the majority of the Temporary Accommodation Centres are situated. The centres are provisionally adapted hotels and dormitories where the refugees returning to the city are given a place to stay. Most of the people are forced to live in conditions which are an offence to human dignity. No access to water or toilets make their lives even more arduous. A vast majority of schools, kindergartens, hospitals and clinics are not connected to the central water and sewage networks and the operation of public facilities is dependent on water supplied by PHO. The aim of the project carried out by the PHO Mission in Chechnya was to improve the living conditions of 117,000 inhabitants of the war-ruined capital and to support local institutions and local communities by organising training seminars and furnishing the required equipment and devices.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The programme's range covers Grozny. The production of drinking water takes place in two water treatment bases equipped with special devices. These bases house 5 filtering and disinfecting devices of a 15 m<sup>3</sup>/h capacity each. The source of "raw water" is the main pipeline network – the damaged core water supply system in Grozny. The clean water produced is distributed by means of 20 water tankers which transport the water to over 250 tanks (with a capacity of 1.5 to 10 tonnes each) located in hospitals, schools, kindergartens and private sector sites. All the components of the water production and distribution system were monitored and disinfected over the entire period of project duration. The water tanks situated in different parts of the city were repaired and insulated. Local institutions – the local Sanitary and Epidemiological Station and the academics of the Department of Geography and Geoecology of the Grozny State University were involved in the project as bodies controlling water quality. The PHO has equipped the university with a mobile laboratory for testing water, air and soil, four computers, a printer and a photocopier. The university was furnished with an Internet connection as part of the project. Two local Mission employees took part in a computer course and another five persons attended a training seminar in Poland. The educational actions of the Foundation entailed the distribution of stickers with information on the hygiene principles and encouraging beneficiaries to save water. In December 2006, the Foundation entrusted the local Grozvodokanal with the realisation of the entire water treatment and distribution project. The water production and distribution system is still being used by the inhabitants of Grozny. A press conference was held to publicise the handing over of the project. The local television station broadcasted a documentary entitled "A Loyal Europe – Poles for Chechnya" on the six-year presence and activity of the PHO in the Republic.

**Results:**

In the final stages of the project, each day the PHO water stations supplied the people of Grozny with app. 704,000 litres of drinking water. There were 239 water distribution stations situated in the four city areas, 133 stations served the private sector, 35 stations supplied water to the health service facilities, 63 stations were located near educational units and 8 were used by other facilities (NGOs, administration agencies). Each month the local Sanitary and Epidemiological Stations conducted 90 water quality tests. In late 2006, the Municipal Water Supply Company (Grozvodocanalowi) took over the management of 5 filtering stations, 209 distribution points, 20 water tankers and the equipment of the 2 water treatment stations.

**Sources of funding:**

- Unicef – a subsidy of USD 310,861
- Lions Club Sweden

- Polish Humanitarian Organisation

**Partners**

- UNHCR, ICRC, ACF (equipment, spare parts, consultancy)
- Sanitary and Epidemiological Station
- Ministry of Health of the Chechenian Republic
- Ministry of Education of the Chechenian Republic
- Ministry of Communal Services
- Municipal Water Supply Company
- Refugee Committee
- Migration Service
- Grozny State University
- The Petroleum Institute

**Volunteers**

None

**Sanitary Programme in Grozny – The improvement of environmental and sanitary conditions in Grozny and other parts of Chechnya**

**Duration:** January 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

For the last six years, Chechnya has been struggling to recover from the wars and has been rebuilding the war-ruined infrastructure whose dramatic conditions are most tiresome for civilians. The capital of Chechnya – Grozny was completely destroyed and its inhabitants are suffering from poverty and unemployment. The war compensation paid out to citizens just barely covers the cost of the basic repairs and the owners of houses are in a much better situation than the inhabitants of communal blocks of flats. The institutions responsible for the condition of state-owned property complain to have no means to reconstruct the water and sewage systems or to reinstate the waste disposal system. The main streets have been cleared of the rubble but backyards are still full of debris and waste. The sewage system in Grozny was destroyed in the numerous bomb attacks in the year 2000. Since then, the sanitary conditions in the city have been worsening continuously. The sewage leaking from the damaged system flow along the streets and the yards of housing estates. Many buildings, including kindergartens, schools and clinics, have still not been connected to the sewage system.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

Since May 2006, the Permanent PHO Mission has continued the project of garbage removal and waste disposal from Grozny's hospitals, clinics, schools, Temporary Accommodation Centres and kindergartens. Four dumper trucks emptied 342 garbage containers (39 of them were replaced with new ones). Each day app. 100 m<sup>3</sup> of garbage and 10m<sup>3</sup> of impurities were removed by the trucks. In early 2006, the Foundation provided the municipality with 170 new containers. With the funds donated by the Comite Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Developpement, the Foundation arranged for special concrete yards to be developed where the garbage containers were to be situated in eight Temporary Accommodation Centres and two hospitals. In 2006, the PHO set up another two sanitary facilities. They were built in the Temporary Accommodation Centres for Refugees. The hygienic facilities consisting of showers and laundries will be used by 2,200 residents. As part of the Sanitary Programme, new toilets were built in 3 schools and 2 health care centres in Chechnya, namely: in school no. 3 in Oyshkar, school no. 2 in Gudermes, school no. 6 in Grozny, Clinic no. 2 and hospital no. 6 in Grozny. Thanks to the efforts of the Mission's employees, hospital no. 4 in Grozny was connected to the water and sewage system. Access to technical water has immensely improved the conditions of the unit. Water tanks with taps were installed in 54 schools. The containers are located in school cafeterias allowing pupils to wash their hands before meals. There are 1,800 pupils in the school no. 6 in Urus Martan. The PHO has repaired the school's sewage system and handed over for use 19 toilets equipped with washing basins. The cafeteria has finally obtained access to running water. In the course of the repair works, it turned out that the several-layer sewage system is clogged and it required complete reconstruction. Mechanics found unexploded bombs and rounds in the system's pipes, among other, a mine and a tank shell. The Sanitary Programme was supplemented

with training run for the teachers of Chechen schools. The first training session took place in March and it was attended by 100 teachers of primary schools and instructors of the "Basics of Life Safety" subject). The next session was held in December and it was run by the representatives of the Grozny State University and the local Sanitary and Epidemiological Station. The trainings for teachers seem to be the most efficient way of disseminating information on the principles of hygiene and environmental protection, issues which are of utmost importance in a region as war-stricken as Chechnya certainly is. The PHO has also published a book containing all the materials indispensable for teaching classes on the subject. One of the components for the programme addressed directly to the pupils of Grozny schools was a theatrical contest with the following motto: "I protect my health by observing hygienic principles". For over a month, the young artists presented scenes on how to observe hygiene principles to their peers. Four theatrical groups were invited to take part in the contest finals where the panel of judges was composed of representatives of Grozny's television, the Sanitary and Epidemiological Station, Grozny State University and the Ministry of Education. In December 2006, the Foundation entrusted the local communal services company "Zhlikomtrans" with further realisation of the garbage and sewage removal project. Four dumper trucks, a septic truck and 342 garbage containers delivered to health care institutions, educational centres and PWRs are being used still today by the Grozny community. From September to December 2006, the PHO provided financial support to the "Zhlikomtrans" company by funding the garbage and sewage removal project and training its employees.

**Results:**

By the end of 2006 the PHO's Mission maintained the removal of garbage and impurities at 100 m<sup>3</sup> and 10m<sup>3</sup> each day, respectively. The PHO has helped to improve the water and sanitary conditions in Chechen schools by building, apart from other facilities, 12 double toilets in schools in Grozny, Oyishar and Gudermes. The water and sanitary system in school no. 4 in Urus Martan has been reconstructed. Fully equipped sanitary facilities were built near two Temporary Accommodation Centres, thus providing the refugees returning to Grozny with access to showers and laundry facilities. In 2006, the PHO improved the garbage and sewage removal process as 18 concrete yards fenced to accommodate garbage containers were developed near 8 Temporary Accommodation Centres and two hospitals. Before the garbage and sewage removal programme was handed over to the local institutions, the Foundation purchased 209 new garbage containers. The system put together by the PHO (including the 5 dumper trucks) is still being used by the inhabitants of the ruined capital of the Republic. The Sanitary Programme was supplemented with educational actions aimed at improving the local educational potential. One hundred and ninety teachers who attended the training on hygiene and rational use of water resources are now teaching what they learned to their students in several Chechen schools. PHO developed educational materials which assist teachers in their everyday work. The Foundation's employees have reached the youngest beneficiaries by holding a theatrical contest with the following motto: "I protect my health by observing hygienic principles" open to all schools in Grozny. The local mission employees have also undergone training on financial settlement principles, on the rules of substantial assessment of circumstances and project writing skills.

**Sources of funding:**

- European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office – a subsidy of EUR 450,000
- CCFD Comite Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Developpement. Unicef – a subsidy of EUR 25,000

**Partners:**

- Municipal Office of Grozny
- Ministry of Communal Services
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- Grozny State University
- Warsaw Technical University and the Warsaw Agricultural University – substantial assistance
- Chechen Migration Services
- Sanitary and Epidemiological Station of Grozny
- Chechen State Statistical Office

**7) Volunteers**

None



## **Academic Exchange**

### **Duration:**

October 2006 – December 2006

### **Project background:**

As a result of the war which lasted from 1994 to 1996 and 1999 to 2002, the buildings of Chechen universities were completely destroyed. The scientific archives were burned down and students were deprived of the opportunity to continue their studies nor could academics pursue their research interests. For the past two years, the Republic has been working on the reconstruction of higher educational institutions. Currently there are three state universities and two private higher schools operating in Grozny. After the war ended the young Chechens' educational aspirations grew immensely. The major problem experienced by the academic milieu is an insufficient number of professors as most instructors have left the country and are now working in different parts of Europe. The few academic instructors who have stayed in Chechnya lack management skills which are prerequisite in the running of an educational institution in a market economy. The crisis of higher education is worsened by the isolation of the Republic caused by war when the exchange of knowledge and experiences with other academic centres was hampered for obvious reasons. Yet another problem is the absence of adequate technical facilities, i.e. costly equipment and devices indispensable for the conduct of research and teaching. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation has been supplying drinking water to Chechnya since the year 2000. In 2006, works on the handing over of the project to local institutions commenced. The scientists and academics of local universities caring about the protection of the environment have become involved in the process of assessing the activities undertaken with respect to the project. The academics have been acting as experts and consultants in other aid programmes carried out by PHO. Such cooperation is of particular importance in a country so severely damaged by war.

### **Description of actions undertaken:**

The core component of the project were visits of Polish scientists to Chechnya and visits of Chechen academics from Grozny universities in Poland. Instructors from the Warsaw University of Technology and the Warsaw Agricultural University have become familiar with the water and sanitary situation in Grozny and the nature of aid programmes carried out by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation. The project also entailed the establishment of cooperation between partner schools, namely the Grozny State University and the Petroleum Institute. During the visit of Poles to Grozny State University, its representatives were presented with audiovisual equipment, a laptop, multimedia projector and a photographic camera. During their stay in Grozny, the Polish academics also attended meetings with the local participants of the water project (municipal communal services) and representatives of the Grozny community. Twelve interviewers (students of the Grozny State University) conducted 50 interviews with the inhabitants of the Republic's capital on the water and sanitary conditions in the city. The questionnaire served as a source of primary data for the assessment report developed by the Polish academics with respect to the water projects run by the PHO in Chechnya. The interviewers were trained on interviewing techniques, encoding and reading research results. During the visit to Poland, the Chechen scientists visited Polish higher education institutions. They were given an opportunity to get to know modern water treatment systems in large agglomerations and the methodology of teaching academic students (special attention was paid to the use of the Internet in the classroom). The guests from Chechnya also took part in seminars on project management and the acquisition of funds for research and academic activity. They also learned about the culture and history of Poland, paid visits to the Warsaw Uprising Museum and appreciated the monuments and landmarks of Warsaw and Cracow. As part of the project, Polish academics were asked to elaborate independent assessment reports. Also a publication has been developed on the actions undertaken by PHO in the Chechen Republic discussing, among other issues, the projects financed by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### **Results:**

The project permitted the establishment of cooperation among the academics from two Polish and two Chechen universities. What was of particular importance to the project, was the exchange of experience pertaining to both research and teaching activities. The Chechen guests were given a unique opportunity to draw on the experience of the Polish academic milieu and they returned to their country with concrete proposals of further collaboration in mind, one such proposal was an invitation



for Chechen students and PhD students to study in Poland or undergo professional internships here. The project has certainly added to the development of higher education in Chechnya. Polish instructors have been given an excellent opportunity to learn and gain new experience as regards research activities undertaken in a region stricken by war.

**Sources of funding:**

- Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Payments and donations from individuals

**Partners:**

- The Petroleum Institute in Grozny
- Grozny State University
- Refugee Committee of the Chechenian Republic Government
- Ministry of Health of the Chechenian Republic
- Sanitary and Epidemiological Station of Grozny
- Warsaw University of Technology
- Warsaw Agricultural University

**Volunteers:**

Scope of works performed by the volunteers in this project:

- Training seminars on the functioning of a civic society institutional financing and project management, the use of the Internet and e-mail, on the core standards of provision of humanitarian aid (a total of 15 hours) – 2 persons
- Logistics and project coordination – 2 persons
- Guides and translation services – 4 persons

**Aid for invalids from the Polish Home run by the Polish community abroad in Vladykaukaz (Russian Federation – North Osetia-Alania)****Duration:**

September 2006

**Project background:**

Collaboration of the PHO with the Polish Home organisation dates back to the year 2000 when the mission for the victims of the Chechen conflict was established. The Permanent Mission headquarters were in Nzran (Ingushetia), at 20 km away from Vladykaukaz. The members of the Polish Home organisation have been provided with the assistance on the part of PHO since 2004. The aid was also granted to the victims of the terrorist attack on the school in Bieslan. In 2006, the Polish Home organisation asked again for support for 12 of its members. The project beneficiaries were poor invalids with no means to buy medicines nor pay for the necessary medical treatment. They have no other income but the little pensions they receive each month.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The PHO donated funds to the Polish Home organisation to be spend on the purchase of medicines as prescribed by doctors. This was a one-off aid measure.

**Results:**

The invalids and the chronically ill members of the Polish Home organisation from Vladykaukaz received medicines, dressings and personal hygiene products. Two bedridden persons were given anti-bedsore bedding.

**Sources of funding:**

payments and donations from individuals

**Partners:**

Polish Association in Northern Osetia Alania „Polish Home”

**Volunteers:**

1 person – coordinator

### **3. Mission in Iraq**

#### **Development of two bazaars in the city of Al. Hilla.**

**Duration:**

November 2005 – June 2006

**Project background:**

The situation in Iraq is still far from stable 4 years since the abolishment of Saddam Hussein's rule. The Iraqis are living in a state of permanent fear, each day another 100 people are killed in attacks. The most serious problem they experience is the rising unemployment. The Economy Department of the State University in Bagdad found the unemployment rate to be as high as 70%, whilst according to unofficial sources as many as 80% of the society are jobless. Lack of optimistic forecasts increases the dissatisfaction of Iraqis as what they long for the most is, besides a sense of security, a stable source of income.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The objective of the project carried on by the PHO was to provide as many inhabitants of Al.Hilla with permanent jobs as possible. Under the project, two bazaars of a total area of 5,100 square metres were set up in the city. The project was realised in several intertwined stages. The first stage encompassed the elaboration of a memorandum of agreement and a letter of intent between the PHO and the Municipal Office of Al.Hilla. The next stage was an arrangement of a tender for the contractor of the bazaars in which bids were placed by a number of Iraqi engineering companies. To ensure the safety of project participants, all the meetings between the project coordinator and contractor's representatives were held in Amman. The contract for the development of bazaars in Al.Hilla was signed after just three meetings, at which the details of the scope of works were discussed. In February 2006, works on the development of the land where the bazaars were to be built began. The Acceptance Committee consisting of the Head of the Municipal Office of Al.Hilla, the local coordinator of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation, an engineer hired by the Foundation and construction engineers working at the Municipal Office of Al.Hilla assured compliance of the project works with the technical documentation.

**Results:**

Two retail centres developed by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation are equipped with water intakes, a sewage system and electricity. The bazaar is shielded by a roof and accommodates 80 stalls, 16 shops and 4 toilets. Upon completion of the construction, the bazaars were handed over for management to the Local Municipal Office. The shops and stalls have been leased via a competition to the unemployed who are primary breadwinners and have no other source of income. The fees for renting space at the bazaar have been reduced to the bare minimum and they only cover the costs of electricity, water, garbage disposal and cleaning. Apart from the unemployed, also the local manufacturers and farmers use the bazaar. The land where the bazaars were developed was donated by the Municipal Office of Al.Hilla. The donation was a significant contribution to the project. The construction works provided temporary employment for 100 persons. Another 100 Iraqis and their families acquired a permanent source of income thanks to the project. Today, 50,000 inhabitants of two districts of Al.Hilla, namely Al Muhizem District and Al Mualimeen, may shop in their neighbourhood and no longer need to commute to the dangerous city centre.

**Sources of funding:**

The amount of utilised means of UNDP Iraq was USD 363,931.56.

**Partners:**

The Municipal Office of Al.Hilla was the main partner in the project. The body took an active part in project works and its execution, and it donated land for the development. Currently, the Municipal Office acts as the administrator of both bazaars.

**Volunteers:**

Two people worked on the project in Poland, including one volunteer.

## **Improvement of water and sanitary situation through the construction of the Water Treatment Station in the Babil Province**

### **Duration:**

September 2006 – December 2006

### **Project background:**

Water Treatment Stations (WTS) are the only source of drinking water for the towns and villages of the Babil Province. In the 1980s, over 1000 such stations were built there. In the 1990s, due to mismanagement on the part of the Iraqi authorities and lack of funding, the WTS system was almost completely destroyed. It resulted in a considerable deterioration of the sanitary conditions in the region. No access to safe water led to the increase in the death rate, especially among children. One fourth of the deaths among children is caused by no access to clean water and lack of appropriate sanitary conditions. In 2006, six WTSs were renovated by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation and donated to the local communities. In 2006, the Foundation was involved in another project, the beneficiaries of which were the inhabitants of the Shomaly region. Before the introduction of the system they had to provide themselves with the water from contaminated canals.

### **Description of actions undertaken:**

The WTS and the system of water distribution have been built under the project. The location for the system was chosen by the Water Department of the Babil Province, the main partner of the PHO. The project was implemented in five subsequent stages. During the first stage, an agreement with the Water Department was signed. The contractor for the execution of the WTS was chosen from among the Iraqi construction companies in a tender. Moreover, a letter of intent was signed between the PHO and the Al Hilla Water Department; it contained provisions concerning the detailed scope of the works, the deadlines for each project stage and the supervision rules. During the second stage, in Amman three meetings were organised with the project coordinators from Poland and Iraq. An agreement with the contractor was signed during the meetings and the details of works were discussed. By the force of the agreement of 28 December 2006, the third stage commenced. The construction site was prepared with the use of heavy equipment. The system is comprised of a pump room providing water for the system and a filtering unit with the capacity of 50m<sup>3</sup>/h. The conformity of the system parts and materials with the technical specification signed by the contractor was supervised by the Acceptance Committee including the Managing Director of the Water Department, the local PHO coordinator, the local PHO water engineer and water and sewage engineers working for the Water Department in Al Hilla. PHO supervised the whole process of the project implementation. The project was also monitored by the beneficiaries – the inhabitants of Attab.

### **Results:**

The WTS constructed in Attab provides 50m<sup>3</sup> of highest quality drinking water per hour. It is distributed via an 8 km pipeline constructed by the PHO. The WTS provides continuous access to drinking water for 5 000 inhabitants of the Shomaly region.

### **Sources of funding:**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland – the amount of money spent: PLN 1 006 556.16

### **Partners;**

Water Department in Al Hilla

### **Volunteers**

Project run with the participation of two people in Poland, including one volunteer.

## **4. Mission in Lebanon**

### **Temporary aid to the victims of the Israel-Lebanon conflict**

#### **Duration:**

August 2006

#### **Project background:**

The Israel-Lebanon conflict afflicted around a million people – they were forced to leave their homes and move to hastily-organised camps. A PHO reconnaissance mission went to Lebanon on 3 August. Its aim was to assess the situation and the needs of the asylum seekers, as well as to purchase and distribute the most essential products among them.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The PHO reconnaissance mission focused on the Jbeil region. Its schools and public facilities housed over 21 000 internal refugees. The PHO was the only foreign aid organisation present in the region. The majority of the foreign and the international humanitarian organisations gave assistance to people in Beirut and its environs (even though the majority of the refugees moved further north). The PHO mission purchased and delivered kitchen utensils (pots, gas stoves), hygiene kits (detergents, washing powder, washing liquid, soap, shampoo, towels, sanitary pads), child care kits (handkerchiefs, nappies, milk, toys) and other necessary products (buckets, bowls, dishes, mattresses, blankets, sheets and medicines). Great assistance was given by the Salesians of Don Bosco from Fidar in locating the refugees and assessing their needs.

**Results:**

The aid reached the refugees in 12 centres and 9 towns and villages (they had escaped to their relatives). In total, the Foundation helped 293 families (over 1 100 people) in: Jbeil, Fidar, Hboub, Amchit, Ehmei, Annaya, Halat, Kartaboun, Kfarmassoun, Mastita, Jouret Bedran and Mar Yousef. Owing to the assistance from the Salesians of Don Bosco, the aid met the needs of the families. It is worth noting that volunteers were particularly active in the project – mostly students.

**Sources of funding**

Public fundraising campaign – USD 53 000

**Partners**

The Salesian Order

**Volunteers**

Project run with the participation of two people in Poland, including one volunteer.

**Water supply improvement in Ain Ebel, Tiri and Rmaich****Duration:**

September 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

As a result of the fights between the Israeli Army and Hezbollah in July and August 2006, the towns in the south of Lebanon were most harshly afflicted. The demolished water and sewage systems posed the biggest problems for the inhabitants. The bombing destroyed the system's arteries – they were located under the roads and bridges which were treated by the air forces as strategic targets. Even before the conflict, the south of Lebanon had not always been provided with water and electricity.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The goal of the project run by the PHO was to aid the inhabitants of Ain Ebel, Tiri and Rmaich. The letter of intent was signed by the Foundation representatives and the South Lebanon Water Establishment, stating the conditions of the cooperation and the parties' commitments. The PHO was to purchase the elements of the water supply system – 2 000 metres of pipes (160 mm diameter), 700 metres of pipes (110 mm diameter), 900 metres of pipes (90 mm diameter), air vent valves and other electro-mechanical parts. The parts supplier was chosen in a tender, and on 21 December 2006, the parts were transported to the towns covered by the project. The South Lebanon Water Establishment made a commitment to install the electro-mechanical parts into the water supply system in Rmaich, and to construct a water supply system in Tiri with the pipes provided by the PHO. The construction began in January 2007. On 20 December 2006, a conference was attended by the local authorities, mass media and the representatives of the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Lebanon. The meeting was also attended by the mayor of Tiri – Mr. Atalah Shaito, the vice-mayor of Rmaich – Mr. Halil Said Fakim and the Managing Director of the South Lebanon Water Establishment – Mr. Ahmad Nizam

**Results:**

The donation of the parts purchased by the PHO enabled to rebuild and put into operation the water supply systems in the towns covered by the project. 3 000 beneficiaries gained access to drinking water.

**Sources of funding:**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland – PLN 1 006 556.16

**Partners:**

The main partner was the South Lebanon Water Establishment.

**Volunteers:**

Project run with the participation of two people in Poland, including one volunteer.

## 5. Mission in the Palestinian National Authority

### “Development of the water supply system in Idhna, Governorship Hebron”

**Duration:**

September 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

In the recent years, the access to drinking and technical water within the urban and rural areas of the West Bank of Jordan has deteriorated considerably. The main cause behind the crisis is the wretched infrastructure in the region and lack of funding for the water and sewage system development. Most inhabitants of the rural areas have access to water solely by means of water tankers. The disadvantages of the method are the continuous increase in its costs and the irregular supplies resulting from the roadblocks by the Israeli Army.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The PHO aid project covered the inhabitants of Idhna, in the west part of the Governorship Hebron. 17 000 people had to bear the consequences of the hampered access to drinking water supplied by means of water tankers and the leaky fragmentary water system. The PHO decided to add an educational part to the project. After the initial analysis of the situation, it appeared that it was necessary to raise the awareness of the local communities concerning the rational water management. The main part of the undertaking was the construction of a 5 300-metre pipeline supplying water to the districts previously not connected to the water supply system. Before the completion of the project, 3 000 people from 370 households bought water in jerry cans. The cost of water distributed that way varied between 5 and 12 USD per 1 litre. Thanks to the network constructed by the PHO, the cost fell down to 0.95 USD per 1 litre. The money saved can be invested by the Palestinian families into projects enhancing their living conditions. The educational part of the project comprised 20-hour training attended by four 10-people groups composed of the local community representatives. The training concerned water supply, the construction of the system, the maintenance and renovation of the water supply systems, water usage minimization practices and rational water management in households. Information materials were also distributed among the beneficiaries.

**Results:**

Thanks to the PHO project, 3 000 people, previously forced to purchase high-priced water in jerry cans, were given access to the main water supply system in the town. The project was implemented with the assistance from the local non-governmental organisations, the town council and the local community. Their involvement into the project consolidated the organisational skills of Palestinians on various institutional levels.

**Sources of funding:**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland – the amount of money spent: PLN 384 541.8  
Including own resources: PLN 42 722.50

**Partners:**

- PHG (Palestinian Hydrology Group)
- Local contractor – Abu Flan Co.

**Volunteers**

Project run with the participation of two people in Poland, including one volunteer.

**“Small Animals – Big Value”****Duration:**

August 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

The on-going conflict between Israel and the Palestinian community is reflected in the PNA economy, especially in the poor condition of its agriculture and the wretched infrastructure. The households have more and more problems with basic supplies. According to the World Bank report, 60% of the community inhabiting the West Bank live below the breadline. Small farms prevail in the region, the dispersion of property is mainly caused by the construction of the wall between the two communities. Of the assumed length of 670 km, 243 km of the wall have already been constructed. On the completion of the project, 38 towns inhabited by 50 000 Palestinians will have been enclosed by the wall. A considerable number of Palestinians were employed within the territory of Israel. At present, not only are they deprived of their jobs but also they have no easy access to their own fields. The PHO decided to start a pilot project to enable a group of Palestinian women to start sheep husbandry.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The aim of the PHO project “Small animals, big value” was to improve the living conditions of some Palestinian families by ensuring additional sources of income. A Palestinian organisation cooperating with the PHO chose 18 women living in the agricultural area of Al-Azariya. The Shorouq personnel were trained to manage the aid project in Negev Institute for Strategies of Peace and Development. Thanks to the PHO initiative, the Foundation’s local partner began cooperation with an Israeli non-governmental organisation. In the first stage of the project, the women took part in trainings covering dairy production and the hygiene connected with animal husbandry and food production. In the next stage, the participants were given corrals for the animals and 3 pregnant sheep, a male sheep and fodder. The purchase was carried out by means of a tender. The animals supplier was chosen on the basis of strict criteria and the recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture. The sheep underwent an inspection before the purchase by a team of veterinary surgeons and agricultural engineers. The PHO – with the help from a local partner organisation – provided all the necessary assistance, including marketing support. This solution enables women to gain money while taking care of children and housework.

**Results:**

At the end of 2006, 15 Palestinian families began to breed sheep. By the end of December, 25 lambs were born, 1 of them died at birth. After 5–6 moths, the beneficiaries of the project should be able to sell the young sheep, each of them worth around 250 USD. The income should substantially improve their financial situation and the status of their families. The sheep milk, after the milk feeding period, will be used for dairy production. An important effect of the project is an improved social and family status of the beneficiaries. The women generate stable and considerable income, they are responsible for the condition and development of the drove. They gain higher self-esteem and self-confidence. Thanks to the trainings concerning dairy production, hygiene and husbandry, their families have become healthier.

**Sources of funding**

Resources from the PHO funds – PLN 150 000

**Partners**

Shorouq Charitable Women’s Society  
Negev Institute for Strategies of Peace and Development

**Volunteers**

One volunteer.



**“Water supply improvement in the Palestinian schools of the Bethlehem District”****Duration:**

September 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

The tense political situation in the region and the construction of the wall dividing the two conflicted nations resulted in the hampered infrastructure development in the PNA. The lack of funding for its development has been especially noticeable in the last five years. The effects of the water crisis in the region are heightened by the weak development of water and sanitary systems. The Palestinians have been deprived of the access to the waters of Jordan – Israel controls 90% of its resources. An average citizen of Israel disposes of 128 m<sup>3</sup> of water per year while an average citizen of the PNA only of 24 m<sup>3</sup> per year – which is over 30% less than envisaged in the norm stated by the WHO. The aim of the PHO project was to improve the water and sanitary conditions in three schools for girls and boys located in Bethlehem District (West Bank)

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The PHO aid project covered three educational facilities: a high school for girls in Al Ubeidiya, a high school for boys in Biet Sahuor and a high school for girls in Nahalen. The main part of the project was the construction of rainwater reservoirs for the schools. The annual rainfall in Bethlehem District is estimated at 300–400 mm per square metre. The school roofs are used to collect the rainwater. Each of the reservoirs has a capacity of 90 m<sup>3</sup>. The amount is enough to provide the teachers and the pupils with constant access to drinking water. The second part of the project was the construction of a greywater purifying station in each facility; each station filters 10 m<sup>3</sup> of sewage per day. These units do not require maintenance or handling by trained personnel, and the purification process is not energy-consuming. The water obtained in this way will be used to irrigate the green belts around the schools. They are one of the most crucial aspects of the project, the gardens will cover from 400 to 1 000 m<sup>3</sup>. Their construction and the execution of the irrigation system is the contribution of the council and the schools to the project. The green belt enables the children to spend their free time safely. Before the commencement of the project, the schools were surrounded by scorched desert. To complete the project, the PHO organised trainings to raise the awareness of the beneficiaries concerning environment protection and rational exploitation of water resources. The training comprised 60 hours (20 hours in each school). The workshops and lectures were attended by pupils from the 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade. On 20 December 2006, in Al Ubeidyah the schools were officially donated the reservoirs and the filtering systems. The ceremony was attended by the PHO representative – Janina Ochojska, the Foundation Chairman, the representative of Poland in the PNA – Piotr Buchta and the Managing Director of PHG – Dr. Abed Al-Rahman Tamimi

**Results:**

The project implementation improved the access to drinking water in three Palestinian schools. The development of water infrastructure is especially important in the Bethlehem District – the living conditions in the region are particularly harsh. The greywater filtering systems will allow to obtain 1 100 m<sup>3</sup> of water yearly for the irrigation of the green belts around the schools. Especially vital for the project was the involvement on the part of the local authorities and the local community. Thanks to the rainwater collecting system, the pupils and the teachers obtained access to clean and safe water. The trainings and the distribution of 2 000 brochures increased the awareness concerning the environmental issues and rational water management.

**Sources of funding:**

Grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland: PLN 213 782.75  
Including own resources: 32 977 PLN

**Partners:**

Local organisation PHG (Palestinian Hydrology Group)

**Volunteers:**

Project run with the participation of two people in Poland, including one volunteer.

## **6. Sri Lanka mission**

### **Occupational stimulation of widows and women who support their families and live in tsunami affected areas**

**Duration:**

December 2005 – June 2007

**Project background:**

In the traditional family model prevailing in the eastern part of Sri Lanka, women have scarce possibilities of earning their living. Their main occupations are housework and taking care of the family; it is men who provide means of subsistence. The women and their children fall into poverty each time their men die or become unable to work. The problem became painfully apparent after the tsunami tragedy – many Sri Lankan women who lost their husbands and sons have had to struggle to provide the means of subsistence for their children. The occupational stimulation aid projects may hold back the development of pathologies such as children labour, giving up school, child and women exploitation and prostitution. In extreme cases, destitute children with no education possibilities fall prey to separatist gangs who offer them maintenance in return for “service”. The social status of the Sri Lankan women – lacking support from their husbands and sons – deteriorates considerably. They are persecuted and abused by men. The project “Occupational stimulation of widows and women who support their families and live in tsunami affected areas” aims to enable the women to take up a profitable job that fits Sri Lankan cultural norms.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The project commenced in 2005 and is carried out in cooperation with the Centre for East Lanka Social Services. It is a long-term cyclical project; it covers over 200 families inhabiting the destitute Nintavur region. It is based on giving micro-credits to the poorest families. Upon the completion of the next stage of the project, the beneficiaries keep a part of the profit, while the rest makes up the opening capital for another credit cycle. In the first stage of the project, the opening capital was allotted to purchase tools and raw materials necessary for producing traditional food from rice flour. The women were given pots, sieves, bowls, burning fuel, rice, oil, eggs and coconuts. Moreover, rice flour grinding was financed by the project. The CELSS ensured the sale of the products, which are purchased by the local shops and local people. In the second stage of the project, the beneficiaries could start chicken husbandry (eggs and meat production). Each woman was given 50 chickens, cages with water feeders and balanced fodder. In addition, the PHO created a veterinary care system; farms are provided with vaccines and vitamins. The beneficiaries took part in a training concerning the basic knowledge of modern chicken husbandry.

**Results:**

Despite its simplicity, the loan system turned out to be an effective means to improve the living conditions of the poorest families in Nintavur. The beneficiaries acquired a certain level of financial independence. The knowledge and the basic skills they gained during the preparations before the project implementation, will enable them to continue their businesses. The changes in their mentality are also an important factor behind the project – thanks to their work, they raised their social status and gained self-confidence.

**Sources of funding:**

- POLSAT
- PHO public fundraising campaign
- PHO own resources

**Partners:**

CELSS Organization

**School Programme****Duration:**

May 2006 – June 2007

**Project background:**

The tsunami that hit the coast of Sri Lanka in December 2004, killed around 36 000 people and left around a million people homeless. The most harshly affected was the eastern province, especially the Ampara District. As a result of the cataclysm, the public facilities on the coast were destroyed or seriously damaged. The technical condition of the remaining buildings made it virtually impossible to safely continue classes. The equipment was mostly destroyed. The condition of the educational facilities deteriorated considerably since they were temporarily used as shelters for the homeless. The Tsunami Tragedy deprived thousands of pupils of the possibility to continue classes. The families inhabiting this poor district cannot afford to drive their children to inland schools.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

In 2006, the PHO Mission in Sri Lanka began the realisation of the second stage of the School Programme. It is based on the construction, extension and redecoration of five school complexes located on the coast hit by the tsunami in 2004. The construction works are executed by the local construction companies – Farzan, Access and Sanwa. 750 children attended the Thirukkivil MMTMS primary and secondary school before the catastrophe. The institution was directly affected by the waves, the water destroyed the buildings and the equipment. From May to the end of 2006, works were executed to renovate 6 buildings and construct 2 new ones. The school has a deep water well which provides water for the pupils, teachers and the personnel. The Kannakipuram primary and secondary school, attended by 513 pupils before the tsunami, were used as a shelter for many months. The classrooms, furniture and other equipment were demolished. From July to December 2006, works were executed to renovate 5 buildings and construct 2 new ones. 120 children attended the Semmanpulai Ganesha primary school before the catastrophe. It was located 100 m from the sea and was destroyed to such an extent that the local authorities decided to change its location. The works in the new location began in November 2006, and by the end of December the site was prepared, the foundations for all three buildings were laid and the construction of the A, B and C blocks was commenced. It is assumed that the works will have been completed by the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2007. The works at Pannankadu primary school (536 pupils) began in July 2006; the aim is to renovate 6 buildings and construct 2 new ones. The last school under the programme is the As Shifaya primary school with 172 pupils attending it before the tsunami. Just like in the case of the Kannakipuram school, it was used as a shelter for the tsunami victims. It was demolished and required major repairs. The redecoration and construction works began in July 2006; the aim is to renovate 5 buildings and construct 2 new ones.

**Results:**

The schools renovated by the PHO will have been opened by the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2007. The project restores the appropriate conditions and enables over 2 000 children living in the most harshly affected region to continue classes. The teachers will be provided with appropriate working conditions. The indirect goal of the project is to enable the tsunami victims to return to normal life. When the children return to schools, their parents will be able to devote more time to looking for jobs and working (one of the reasons why the people had difficulty returning to their routine was the necessity to look after the children who could not attend schools after the tsunami).

**Sources of funding:**

- Thirukkivil – TVN and PHO own resources
- Kannakipuram – IDEA and PHO public fundraising campaign and own resources
- Ganesha – IDEA and PHO own resources
- Pannankadu – POLSAT and PHO public fundraising campaign and own resources
- As Shifaya – POLSAT and PHO public fundraising campaign and own resources

**Partners:**

- Local companies – project contractors (Farzan, Access, Sanwa)
- ARM Consultants – consulting company
- Ministry of Education of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

**“Water and sanitary situation improvement in the rural areas of Sri Lanka”  
(deep water wells construction and management)****Duration:**

December 2005 – September 2006

**Project background:**

The tsunami hit the south-east coasts of Asia at the end of December 2004 and destroyed the seaside regions of Sri Lanka. In some districts, the waters broke 2 km inland wreaking havoc and bringing death to 225 000 people. The east coast of the island had access to drinking water solely by means of household wells. As a result of the tsunami, more than 100 000 wells were destroyed or contaminated by salty water. The wave not only destroyed the land but also leaked through the ground to the water deposits. The lack of drinking water deteriorated the sanitary situation in the area hit by the catastrophe; the agriculture also suffered from the water shortage. Ampara – where the PHO operates – is one of the most underdeveloped regions of the country. The ongoing internal conflict has been affecting the population for 20 years. Due to the lack of water reservoirs and distribution system, providing water for the victims of the tsunami is irregular and particularly difficult.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The Permanent PHO mission analysed the water situation in the Ampara district, collected offers from deep water well construction and pump installation companies and began the realisation of another water project. On 28 November 2005, a contract was signed with the Water Resources Board (WRB) to drill 44 deep water wells. In February 2006, an agreement was signed with WaterMech Engineering to install 44 pumps. The construction works were commenced on 12 December 2005. The locations of the wells were accepted after the hydrological evaluation. The first drilling took place on 28 December 2005.

**Results:**

By the end of 2006, 31 out of 44 planned wells were constructed. In 9 locations, efficiency tests were carried out and pumps were installed. The new water intakes provide 300 000 litres of drinking water per day. This is a sufficient amount for 100 000 people – 1/3 of the inhabitants of the coast of the Ampara district. The access to good quality drinking water improved the sanitary conditions in the region. The highly effective wells provide access to technical water as well. The results of the PHO project are very important for the women, who do not need to cover great distances in order to get water.

**Sources of funding:**

Grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland

**Partners:**

- WRB companies
- WaterMech

## 7. Mission in Sudan

**Wells drilling****Duration:**

November 2006 – underway

**Project background:**

One of the biggest problems for the villages of the south Bor county is the lack of access to drinking water. People living far from water reservoirs have to cover great distances to get the life-giving liquid. The situation is especially unjust for women and children – it is their duty to provide water for the households. The women are not able to devote their time to gaining food or improving their families' standard of living. The children drop out of school and as a result lose their chance to raise their social status. The consumption of water from unprotected reservoirs leads to the spreading of dangerous diseases. The funding for the project was acquired thanks to the PHO Water Campaign. The cost of one well in the region included in the project is very high – 13.000 -15.000 USD. The high price is a result of the difficulties in transporting the equipment and the depth at which the drinking water deposits occur.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The PHO realises the project of wells drilling in Sudan in cooperation with a local organisation – the Penykou Agency for Relief and Development (PARAD). The first stage covered consultations with the aid of organisations operating in the south Bor region, the local authorities and local communities in order to locate water intakes. The detailed reconnaissance was aimed to fully meet the needs of the beneficiaries. Then, all the necessary geological-physical evaluations were carried out. The objective of the project was to establish the so-called Water Committees in the villages – groups of people responsible for the preparation of sites and the further maintenance of wells. The contractor was chosen in a tender – the best offer was made by PARAD. On the installation of the pumps quality and quantity test were carried out. By the end of December 2006, the PHO built 4 out of 8 planned wells. The beneficiaries of the undertaking are the inhabitants of Pariak, Malek, Ulwac, Maper and Jerwong. The appointed committees participated in the drilling, protecting the drilling equipment and helping in manual work. The local community involvement in the project was one of the key objectives of the project. The local community feels responsible for the infrastructure, recognizes the necessity of the well maintenance and learns how to rationally manage water resources. In 2007, the PHO representatives are going to monitor the situation in the villages and the technical condition of the pumps. The programme realisation was possible thanks to the money collected during the first edition of the Water Campaign realised in 2005/2006.

**Results:**

The wells built by the PHO in the villages of the south of Bor will provide 25 000 people with drinking water. The easy access to water will be especially important for the women and children – the time they spent on providing water can now be devoted to education and food production. The quality of the water in the wells will most certainly lower the rate of deaths and stop diseases. The indirect result of the beneficiaries' involvement in the project is the reintegration of the refugees from various parts of Sudan, as well as from Kenya and Uganda. Better living conditions will result in greater number of refugees returning to their homeland. Currently, the reintegration of the 4 500 000 displaced people is a priority both for humanitarian organisations and for the Southern Sudan authorities.

**Sources of funding:**

PHO Water Campaign

**Partners:**

- Penykou Agency for Relief and Development – PHO implementing partner
- South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission – an agency coordinating the humanitarian aid on behalf of the Southern Sudan government
- Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
- UNHCR
- FAO
- WFP

**Volunteers:**

Not applicable

**XII. EMERGENCY****1. Water programme in Pakistan****Duration:**

February 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

On 8 October 2005, Pakistan, India and Afghanistan were earthquake-stricken. Its epicentre was 95 km of the capital of Pakistan, Islamabad. According to the government, the cataclysm claimed lives of 73 000 people, 69 000 were injured, over 3 500 000 were afflicted. The PHO decided to help the inhabitants of the Union Council Butail village in the Shangla district by providing access to safe drinking water. As a result of the catastrophe, all the water intakes in village were destroyed, and the remaining pipelines were leaking. Contaminated water consumption was dangerous because of the threat of jaundice, cholera and diarrhoea. Each day, women from the village had to cover great

distances to the Indus River to get water. Miscarriages (because of having to carry heavy ewers) and drownings (while taking water) were quite frequent.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The situation in the region was analysed by the Foundation in cooperation with the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Poland and the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Pakistan. As the public fundraising campaign was not entirely successful, the PHO decided to donate the collected means to one of the Indonesian non-governmental organisations. The Strengthening Participatory Organisation (SPO) was chosen following the consultations with the local aid organisation consortia and government departments. The agreement was signed on 17 July 2006. The aim of the project, carried out by the local partner, was to construct a gravitational water supply system for Union Council Butail. The water is taken from the well located in the hills adjacent to the village. Upon the completion of works, 3 000 women and children acquired access to clean water. The hygiene and water management courses were also a part of the project.

**Results:**

Thanks to the cooperation with the SPO, the water and sanitary conditions in Union Council Butail improved. 5 000 people were trained to manage water resources.

**Sources of funding:**

Public fundraising campaign

**Partners:**

- SPO – Strengthening Participatory Organisation
- The Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Pakistan
- The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Poland

**7) Volunteers:**

2 volunteers in Poland

## 2. Short-term aid for the inhabitants of the Central Java (Indonesia) after the earthquake

**Duration:**

May 2006 – July 2006

**Project background:**

Early in the morning, on 27 May 2006, a magnitude-5.9 earthquake struck the Indonesian island of Java. The earthquake's epicentre was 27 km of Yogyakarta. 5 760 people died and 38 000 were wounded. The most harshly affected region was the Central Java (Klaten, Bantul and Prambanan districts) and the city of Yogyakarta. As a result of the catastrophe, 145 000 houses were totally destroyed and another 190 000 seriously damaged. The cataclysm left 1 500 000 homeless. The survivors were afraid to stay in the surviving houses. They lived in tents or in sheds made of sheets of plastic and bamboo sticks.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The PHO joined the aid actions. On 2 June, a government airplane with aid from Poland landed in Solo (Surakarta). Means of transport were provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, PHO Foundation, Caritas Poland and The Polish Medical Mission. The PHO provided the most indispensable medical materials: needles, syringes, cannulas, transfusion units, medical gloves, plaster, stiffeners and bandages. The donations from the PHO and Caritas Poland were given to Rumah Sakit Ortopedi (R. Soeharso's Orthopaedic Hospital in Klaten). The hospital admitted too many patients, it only had 200 beds while it had to take care of as many as 600 patients – victims of the catastrophe. The PHO representative went to Java in order to organise the reception of the PHO, Caritas and PKPS donations and their transportation. The donations were delivered to BAKORNAS – a coordinating agency acting on behalf of the Indonesian government. On 13 June, the PHO launched an aid project directed at 280 families from 19 villages in the Klaten and Bantu districts. Its aim was to help their inhabitants to rebuild their households. Some of them tried to do it on their own but with difficulties as they lacked tools, financial means and the knowledge necessary while constructing shock-proof buildings. The PHO, in cooperation with JARNOP (non-governmental organisation),



purchased the equipment necessary for clearing the site and rebuilding. The tools were purchased from local producers in order to support them financially. The aid project was implemented with the observance of the social structures and cultural norms. The tool kits were given to the so called RTs (the smallest organisation units in villages, comprising 5–10 families, mostly related)

**Results:**

Thanks to the PHO, the inhabitants of the villages in the Klaten and Bantu districts were able to commence rebuilding or redecorating the houses demolished in the quake. The beneficiaries were donated 1 000 kits. The donations delivered by the PHO by air were given to Rumah Sakit Ortopedi (R. Soeharso's Orthopaedic Hospital in Klaten).

**Sources of funding:**

- PHO reserve
- Grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland – short term aid for Indonesia

**Partners:**

- Local non-governmental organisation – JARNOP
- Indonesian Local Organization Consortium Suara
- The Polish Red Cross, Caritas Poland, The Polish Medical Mission
- State Centre for Rescue Coordination and Civil Protection

**Volunteers:**

- 3 volunteers in Indonesia
- 1 volunteer in Poland

### 3. Rebuilding trainings and technical aid for the earthquake-stricken families in Indonesia

**Duration:**

June 2006 – September 2006

**Project background:**

1 500 000 people were left homeless as a result of the earthquake in the Central Java. Many inhabitants of the villages were afraid to return to their homes as they needed major repairs. Thousands of people found shelter in tents or makeshift sheds. In order to meet the needs of the Java inhabitants, the PHO launched a project of tool kits distribution to help the people start repairs. The beneficiaries were donated 1 000 kits of the necessary equipment. Agriculture is the main activity for the inhabitants of the villages covered by the Foundation's project. Their knowledge and skills were not sufficient to begin the repairs on their own. It was necessary to inspect each building to estimate whether it was suitable for living.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The representative of the Foundation entered in cooperation with the largest universities on the Central Java – Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta and Negri Surakarta University in Solo. By virtue of an agreement between the Chairman of the PHO Immediate Aid Department and the university authorities, a pilot programme was launched in order to assess the technical conditions of the earthquake-stricken houses and prepare a training for their owners. The inhabitants of the villages received the tool kits and were trained to build shock-proof constructions. The technologies make use of common, traditional and cheap materials. During the training, the participants saw a demonstration of the method for constructing makeshift bamboo shelters – in case of another quake. Graduating students majoring in architecture and university research workers participated in the houses assessment, determining the possibility of their reconstruction and indicating appropriate technical solutions.

**Results:**

950 inhabitants were trained to rebuild houses with the use of shock-proof technologies, on the basis of which 250 houses were built. The project was implemented in accordance with one of the basic principles of the Foundation which is to stimulate the beneficiaries' initiative. The projects success proved that a local structure can be an important partner for a foreign non-governmental organisation. Thanks to the PHO, the Gadjah Mada university began to act as a coordinator and a technical

consultant in rebuilding the villages. Around 200 students volunteered to help in the region affected by the catastrophe. Other organisations operating in the region launched programmes similar to the solutions elaborated by the PHO. The pilot project was realised again on a larger scale by UNDP, IOM, CHF, IFRC, UN Habitat and JICA.

**Sources of funding:**

PHO financial reserves

**Partners:**

- Gadjah Mada University – Jogja Jateng Archquick Response
- Negri Surakarta University
- Bantul and Klaten district authorities

**7) Volunteers:**

- 12 students of architecture from Indonesia
- 1 volunteer in Poland

**XIII. PHO reconnaissance mission in Israel****Duration:**

13 August 2006

**Project background:**

During the Israel-Lebanon conflict (July and August 2006), the PHO delegation (Janina Ochojska, PHO Chairman and Szymon Wudarski, PHO volunteer) visited the north of Israel. The aim of the mission was to assess the situation of the people inhabiting the towns bombarded from the territory of Lebanon. The trip was organised in cooperation with the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Israel, the Embassy of Israel in the Republic of Poland, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel and the Union of Local Authorities in Israel (ULAI). The PHO was the only organisation operating on both sides of the conflict.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The delegation reached Qiryat Shemona, Shemoli, Naharija and Acco. The representatives of the Foundation met Haim Barbivai – the mayor of Qiryat Shemona. The town's population is 24 000, the Lebanese border is 5 km north and 1 km west. The town was most harshly affected by the bombings – 945 missiles hit the town within a month. 5 out of 10 schools and 2 000 flats were damaged. The PHO delegation visited the aid coordination centre in Qiryat Shemona and one of the public shelters. The next town reached by the delegation was Shemoli – a small town 200 m off the Lebanese border. Its population is 6 200 people. The representatives of the Foundation met Gabriel Na'aman – the chairman of the local council and visited the aid coordination centre. The kindergarten in Shemoli was completely destroyed. Naharija's population is 56 000 people. 550 missiles hit the town during the conflict, two people died. 1 400 flats, shops and workshops were damaged. 4 schools were destroyed. The representatives of the PHO met Jacky Sabag – the mayor and visited one of the public shelters. The last town to visit was Acco (pop. 52 000). Its inhabitants faced war for the first time. XXX people died, 200 were wounded. 100 houses were damaged, 1 kindergarten was completely destroyed. On 11 August 2006, the PHO announced a public fundraising campaign for the war victims in Israel, Lebanon and Syria.

**Results:**

The PHO was the first and the last humanitarian organisation to reach the bombarded region in the north of Israel. The Foundation representatives spent some time during alerts in public shelters with the towns' inhabitants. They witnessed the suffering of people trapped underground – especially children terrified by the bombarding. The communities in the cities were perfectly organised, the people in shelters were provided with warm meals and medical assistance.

**Sources of funding:**

The trip was financed with the PHO own resources

**Partners:**

- The Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Israel
- The Embassy of Israel in the Republic of Poland
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel
- The Union of Local Authorities in Israel (ULAI)

#### 7) Volunteers:

Szymon Wudarski gathered the necessary information, prepared the reconnaissance trip and participated in it.

### XIV. The Wooden Puppet (“PAJACYK”) programme

#### Duration:

Ongoing programme, run under this name since 1998

#### Project background:

Since 1998, the Wooden Puppet has been the name and the symbol of this PHO programme of supplementary meals for children at schools and day care centres. In the regions with a high rate of unemployment numerous families live in extreme poverty. Many children are left without help from the government and councils because of lack of funding and rigid criteria for granting subsidies. The Foundation aims to fill the gap. The aid consists in financing meals for pupils from primary schools, secondary schools and community centres which are not financed by councils. Thanks to the hot meals from the PHO, the beneficiaries of the Wooden Puppet programme regularly attend schools, which is important for their future development. The program aims also to transform the schools and day care centres into cultural centres. The PHO continuously monitors the undernourished children phenomenon in Poland (its character and scale) and publishes reports concerning the issue. The PHO grants the funding for the Wooden Puppet programme in a tender. The offers made are assessed by a professional Commission. If an institution prepares the meals itself, the PHO refunds the products cost, if it purchases ready meals, the PHO refunds the overall cost. The assessment procedure favours the institutions which focus on the pupils' overall progress and teach them how to cope on the labour market.

#### Description of actions undertaken:

In 2006, the means raised within the Wooden Puppet programme were distributed twice. On 16 January 2006, the Commission assessed 65 applications. 36 institutions were granted funding for the second term of the 2005/2006 school year. The second meeting was held on 16 August 2006. The Commission assessed 179 applications and 59 institutions were granted funding for the school year 2006/2007. In the first half of 2006, the Wooden Puppet programme granted money to 61 schools qualified for supplementary meals in 2005/2006 (both terms). Therefore, in the first semester of 2006, 97 institutions used the funding, and in the second term – 59 schools and day care centres.

#### Supplementary meals in the Wooden Puppet programme – January–June 2006

No	Voivodeship	Number of schools	Number of children	Number of meals	Amount of money donated (PLN)	Average cost of a meal (PLN)
1.	<b>Dolnośląskie</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>16 158</b>	<b>35 798.84</b>	<b>2.68</b>
2.	<b>Kujawsko-pomorskie</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>91 605</b>	<b>272 961.15</b>	<b>1.17</b>
3.	<b>Lubelskie</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>10 880</b>	<b>18 602.45</b>	<b>1.83</b>
4.	<b>Małopolskie</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>44 809</b>	<b>84 631.19</b>	<b>1.84</b>
5.	<b>Mazowieckie</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2 760</b>	<b>7 311.95</b>	<b>2.48</b>
6.	<b>Podkarpackie</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>74 670</b>	<b>158 764.74</b>	<b>2.46</b>
7.	<b>Podlaskie</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>15 776</b>	<b>59 626.48</b>	<b>2.80</b>
8.	<b>Pomorskie</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>31 093</b>	<b>95 535.87</b>	<b>2.40</b>
9.	<b>Śląskie</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4 950</b>	<b>11 971.75</b>	<b>2.50</b>
10.	<b>Świętokrzyskie</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>8 210</b>	<b>12 873.20</b>	<b>1.75</b>

11.	Warmińsko-mazurskie	18	820	77 890	295 193.90	2.53
12.	Wielkopolskie	1	35	3 465	13 670.00	2.50
	TOTAL	97	4128	382 266	635 215.63	2.33

#### Supplementary meals in the Wooden Puppet programme – September–December 2006

No	Voivodeship`	Number of schools	Number of children	Number of meals	Amount of money donated (PLN)	Average cost of a meal (PLN)
1.	Dolnośląskie	6	208	16 224	51138.00	2.25
2.	Kujawsko-pomorskie	12	549	42 822	90355.50	2.02
3.	Lubelskie	3	58	4 524	8 964.00	1.43
4.	Małopolskie	10	369	28 782	74 634.00	1.99
5.	Podkarpackie	15	636	49 608	177 714.00	2.58
6.	Podlaskie	1	38	2 964	11 542.50	3.75
7.	Pomorskie	2	55	4 290	8 545.5	2.1
8.	Śląskie	3	85	6 630	22 680.00	2.5
9.	Świętokrzyskie	1	32	2 496	8 640.00	2.5
10.	Warmińsko-mazurskie	6	318	24 804	69 417.00	2.72
	TOTAL	59	2348	183 144	523 630.50	2.38

The PHO reserves the right to monitor the expenditures within the programme. In 2006, the volunteers and the representatives of the Foundation visited 5 institutions granted funding for supplementary meals. They verified if the money spent on each child was equal to the amounts included in the reports prepared by the schools. No misstatements were found.

In June 2006, the results of research carried out by Synovate for the PHO were published. The data shows that 79% of children from the inspected institutions suffer from undernourishment. Only 27% of the surveyed people – responsible for supplementary meals – declared that the children from their schools did not need to be included in the programme. The survey was conducted on a representative group of 584 primary schools by means of a phone questioning technique CATI. The report is available at [www.pah.org.pl](http://www.pah.org.pl).

#### Results:

Thanks to the funds raised via the Wooden Puppet programme, the Foundation donated PLN 1 158 846.13 for supplementary meals. The supplementary meals project organised by PHO included 4 128 pupils in 2005–2006 and 2 348 pupils in the first semester of the subsequent school year. A hot meal everyday is a necessary condition for a child's health and effective learning.

#### Partners:

Schools, community centres

#### Sources of funding:

Individual donations  
Donations from companies  
Exemplary damages from courts  
[www.pajacyk.pl](http://www.pajacyk.pl) website

#### Volunteers:

40 volunteers

### Scholarship Fund

The Scholarship Fund Programme was launched in 2003 and has been continued until now. Its aim was to create or improve the educational and life opportunities by granting regular scientific/social scholarships available to everyone in order to pay the educational expenses. The project is addressed to high school students from Toruń. They are granted the scholarship for a year with a possibility of continuation. The aid is addressed mainly to socially active students from poor families, who, because of poverty, lack of family or authorities support, cannot continue their education to fulfil their intellectual potential.

#### Description of actions undertaken 2006:

In the school year 2005/2006, the Scholarship Board granted 26 scholarships (20 in the form of financial support, 6 in the form of a course in English). During the subsequent school year, only 16 students were granted financial support. Unfortunately, it was impossible to grant them free courses in English. In October 2006, in cooperation with the school educationists, the PHO began scholarship recruitment for 2006/2007 and chose 16 out of 40 applicants. The PHO organised 3 fundraising campaigns to collect money for the scholarships (The Bunny Campaign ("Akcja Zajączek") – in March, Raffles – in August and September). We raised PLN 7 770.91. The project comprised trainings for the scholarship holders concerning volunteer work and the PHO. The majority of scholarship holders were involved in the Pomeranian Office activities (they took part in the raffles and helped to organise the Refugee Day)

#### Results:

All the PHO scholarship holders could continue their education thanks to the monthly scholarship. The money was intended to pay for the dormitory, meals, transport, handbooks, stationery and other educational necessities. We felt the money went to the right people and were used appropriately. The scholarships in the form of a language course enabled the students to improve their language skills and opened options for better future (better results at the maturity exam, going to university studies, more opportunities on the labour market). All the scholarship holders passed their maturity exams.

#### Sources of funding:

- Batory Foundation
- Public fundraising campaign
- PHO

## XV. Refugee Aid Centre of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation

### Social and occupational integration of foreigners MUR ("Możesz uczyć się rozumieć") – "You can learn to understand"

#### Duration:

July 2005 – March 2008

#### Project background:

In 2005, 6 860 applications were placed to grant the refugee status; the number was more or less the same in 2006. Every year, 1 500 people are allowed to stay in Poland – 300 are granted the refugee status, 1 200 are granted a tolerated stay permit. Even if they are granted the refugee status, the foreigners are usually not able to find themselves a job and start their new life in Poland. They do not have the necessary qualifications or their qualifications are not adequate to the demand in Poland. Many of them do not have valid certificates confirming their qualifications and professional experience. They do not know the Polish regulations, their rights and obligations. They do not know Polish which is the major obstacle in their integration with the Polish society. Most of the foreigners waiting for the refugee status live in one of the 17 centres. An average stay length in such a centre is around a year; however, it is often prolonged to 3 years. The foreigners usually have no work permit. There is a possibility to apply for such a permit but the procedure is long and complicated. As a result, the foreigners with the refugee status or granted the tolerated stay permit, who have to leave the centre, are not ready to be confronted with the life outside the centre. The OBOP public opinion poll (commissioned by UNHCR) says that 2/3 of Poles think refugees should be allowed to live in Poland, they accept the possibility of "permanent residence" or "long-term residence" for refugees. But these are mere declarations. Even though most Poles think refugees deserve protection (72% recall the

Polish history), only 16% agree that refugees should be helped while looking for a job, and 8% say that refugees should be provided with a course in Polish. The aim of the PHO project is to help refugees to “pre-integrate” before they are granted the refugee status.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

In 2006, in the centre for refugees in Linin, the PHO launched a sewing course (136 hrs) and run photography and plastic arts workshops. A hairdressing course began in June (74 hrs till the end of the year) and manicure workshops in December (16 hrs till the end of the year). On 20 June, the community centre was officially opened. The ceremony gathered the local authorities, the representatives of the voivodeship, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration and other organisations involved in the project. Several meetings with the refugees were held: on the situation in France and the French system of assistance for refugees, on job search, on the refugees' expectations towards their future independent life in Poland, their preparation for employment, interests and participation in the project. In November, the PHO organised a visit of the REMUS Theatre Company with their foreign guests (around 40 people). Almost all the inhabitants of the centre who participated in the drama workshops came to the meeting. In December 2006, the Refugee Aid Centre of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation organised a course for men covering painting, laying tiles and plumbing. In December, we also started to equip a computer lab. In 2006, an integration centre for refugees was opened in the Warsaw Refugee Aid Centre. During the event, the participants of the workshops in Linin presented their skills as tailors and hairdressers and the beneficiaries of the project presented a photography exhibition. 22 volunteers taught the refugees Polish for a year. The course was attended by 90 people (mostly from the Siekierki centre and private persons). Once a month, the volunteers could attend methodology consultations concerning teaching Polish as a foreign language provided by the University of Warsaw. The refugees attended meetings devoted to job search; around 600 people benefited from such help. At the same time, the Refugee Aid Centre established contacts with employers and helped the beneficiaries of the project to find job offers. We received 6 job offers every week and, as a result, we found jobs for almost half of the beneficiaries. In December, the PHO organised a culinary training for the first time. It was devoted to preparing the traditional Polish Christmas supper and became a lesson in Polish tradition. The meeting was attended by 25 people including the inhabitants of the centres in Siekierki and Linin. As part of the project, a meeting with the representatives of the Warsaw Labour Office and the Voivodeship Labour Office was held. The talks covered the cooperation between the institutions in servicing the foreigners granted the refugee and tolerated stay status, the difficulties concerning their employment and the solutions for the situation. The Social Policy Department (partner in the MUR project) presented a report analysing the legal aspect of the occupational stimulation of foreigners. The members of the Halina Nieć Human Rights Association presented a report concerning the possibilities of free legal advice in Lesznowola detention centre and offered individual legal advice to people applying for the refugee status. The Polish Association for Legal Education prepared scenarios for courses for refugees concerning the Polish law system, and trained a group of law students (12 people) to run courses for the refugees. The courses for the refugees comprised 113 hours of training. The Polish Association for Legal Education gave legal advice to 27 beneficiaries of the project – foreigners applying for the refugee status. The Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of Culture continued the quality inspections in the centres in Dębak, Wołomin and Siekierki. The interviews concentrated on the everyday issues connected with the refugees stay in the centres. The Ethnology students were prepared to conduct ethnological research among foreigners applying for the refugee status. It was a part of a seminar tutored by Maciej Ząbek (PhD). All Partners participated in the works of the ASAP trans-national partnership. In March, the group managing the trans-national partnership and international working groups met in Warsaw. 35 representatives of the partners participated in 10 trips abroad (Scotland, Austria, Finland, Lithuania). 5 representatives of the foreign partners came to Warsaw to monitor the MUR project and the conditions in which the foreigners who apply for the refugee status function.

**Results:**

Thanks to the project, we opened two integration centres for foreigners applying for the refugee status from Warsaw and the surrounding towns. Around 1 000 foreigners applying for the refugee status were the beneficiaries of the project. We established cooperation between the non-governmental organisations participating in the project and the key institutions: the Office for Repatriation and Foreigners of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration and Social Policy Department of the Mazowsze Voivodeship Office – partners in the project. We also entered into cooperation with the Finnish, Scottish, Austrian, Italian and Lithuanian organisations.



**Sources of funding:**

Agreement on financing the activities under the operational programme – EQUAL Community Initiative Programme for Poland 2004–2006 no. EQ/058/l/d2/2006 – PLN 940 213.92

**Partners:**

- Office for Repatriation and Foreigners of the Ministry of Interior and Administration,
- Social Policy Department of Mazowsze Voivodeship Office
- IOM – International Organization for Migration
- Halina Nieć Human Rights Association
- Polish Association for Legal Education
- Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of Culture

**Partnership:**

- Atlas Scotland – Ukgb-94 (Scotland)
- In Power- AT-6-18/342 (Austria)
- Becoming More Visible- FI-93 (Finland)
- Integra 2004- IT- IT- S2- MDL- 147 (Italy)
- In Corpore- LT-1 (Lithuania)

**Volunteers:**

- 22 volunteers – teachers of Polish, 14hrs/month
- 2 volunteers – female psychologists, meetings with refugees, 12hrs/month
- 4 foreign volunteers – (final beneficiaries) taking part in the activities in the community centres as hosts, 8hrs/month

**Refugee.pl****Duration:**

- 1) January 2006 – October 2006 (STAGE 1)
- 2) November 2006 – October 2007 (STAGE 2)

**Project background:**

The integration of refugees with society is a bilateral process – it requires the involvement of both the refugees themselves and the Polish citizens. The basis for the integration process is a dialogue enabling the groups to get to know one another, to exchange thoughts and experiences. The aim of the *Refugee.pl* project is to create common ground to establish the dialogue necessary in order to develop and improve the integration of refugees. This process depends on the society's awareness and openness. The knowledge that Poles have about this issue is still superficial, and understanding of the difficulties that this group experiences is insufficient. At the same time, refugees have very limited access to the information on their rights and obligations and on the Polish society. The poor knowledge of Polish, as well as the lack of information sources aimed directly at refugees, limit their possibilities of taking advantage of the Polish media.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

Polish Humanitarian Organisation created the *Refugee.pl* internet portal in May 2006. It is maintained in three language versions; the editorial team updates the site content on an on-going basis. In September 2006, every day the website was visited by 150 visitors, in October the viewing figures for the site reached 220 visitors a day. The *Refugee.pl* portal took media patronage over a number of events organised as part of the Refugee Day, as well as over several conferences on refugee problems. It was also the patron of a book *Pomegranate Soup* by M. Merhan published by WAB publishing house. Since the beginning of the *refugee.pl* portal, every week an e-bulletin is sent to the subscribers – the latest one was sent to 343 people (30% of subscribers are public institutions). Another component of the project is the printed version of the *Refugee.pl* magazine. In 2006, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation published and distributed 3 issues of the magazine. The English and the Polish language versions have a circulation of 1000 copies, the Russian language version has a circulation of 3000 copies. The project is largely based on volunteership – while preparing the opening of the *refugee.pl* portal and magazine, five stationary workshops for future authors and

editorial workers were held; the workshops involved refugee issues, technical operation of the portal, and the principles of text writing. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation Foundation also organised two training sessions for the volunteers (April – in Serock and October – in Izabelin). Additional courses were organised for the refugees with poor knowledge of Polish, the courses covered issues such as media and basic journalistic skills. A total number of 18 foreigners participated in the courses (in two language groups). Before the International Refugee Day, UNHCR, the project partner, organised a training session for journalists covering the issues concerning refugees. 8 press journalists participated in the visits to the refugee centres and in the training session. In June, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation (together with UNHCR) organised the International Refugee Day Celebrations for the 12th time. Various cultural events were organised all over Poland (Kraków, Poznań, Wrocław, Biała Podlaska, Gorzów, Gorlice, Toruń). On 25 June, a whole-day picnic was held in Agrykola Park in Warsaw. The picnic was preceded by a music workshop run at the refugee centres. The picnic gathered both the residents of Warsaw and the refugees (around 3 500 people). The programme for the event included dance shows, artistic performances, activities for children, arts workshop, food tasting and various presentations. The event was preceded with a social campaign – posters, billboards and leaflets were distributed all over Poland. The information about the celebrations and the events appeared also in the media. For the first time, the Refugee Day Celebrations were accompanied by a *Refugee.pl* Refugee Film Review. The films were presented in the Warsaw cinema Muranów from 26 to 29 June. 7 films were shown – 6 feature films and 1 documentary; all the films were devoted to refugee issues. The festival enjoyed a great interest and was favourably received, also by the media. The presentation of the journalist competition results ended the *Refugee.pl* project. The jury was composed of: Halina Bortnowska (Chairwoman), Anna Fostakowska (Gazeta Wyborcza), Agnieszka Kosowicz (Refugee.pl), Jakub Chełmiński (Dziennik), Marek Rapacki (Gazeta Wyborcza). 26 works were submitted for the competition advertised in the *Refugee.pl* portal and magazine. The Jury qualified 18 works for the competition; they were evaluated in two categories: texts written by Poles and texts written by foreigners. The First Prize was awarded in each category, as well as three Second Prizes, and in-kind consolation prizes. The Gala took place on 26 October 2006 and was combined with a film show for refugees. During stage two of the project, the fourth issue of the *Refugee.pl* magazine was distributed. The preparations for another edition of the Refugee Day and the film review started towards the end of 2006.

**Results:**

*Refugee.pl* – a popular portal for and about refugees was created together with a magazine dealing with the same issue. Evoking the interest of the refugees themselves in journalism was an undoubted success of the project authors. A total number of 10 000 people took part in the Refugee Day Celebrations in eight locations in Poland. With all certainty, the *Refugee.pl* project has contributed to the increase of the interest in the fate of refugees in the Polish society and the interest in voluntary work.

**Sources of funding**

(STAGE 1) Subsidy of PLN 142 683.78

(STAGE 2) Subsidy of PLN 233 913.08

**Partners**

UNHCR in Warsaw,

Krab Music House and Special Events

**Volunteers**

30 volunteers were involved in the work on the portal (worked approx. 20 h/month)

30 volunteers and 5 volunteers – final beneficiaries were involved in the work on the internet magazine *refugee.pl* (worked approx. 10 h/month)

**UNHCR****Duration:**

January 2006 – December 2006

Project run since 1993.

**Project background:**

The objective of the project was to provide advice and basic welfare assistance, and to diagnose the problems of the beneficiaries – foreigners applying for a refugee status and people who have obtained a positive decision with regard to granting them the refugee status. This group is mostly composed of people who have come to Poland from Chechnya (the Russian Federation nationals). The project also supports initiatives aimed at launching new projects that would help the aforementioned beneficiaries group. In 2006, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation provided various forms of assistance to 1230 persons.

#### **Description of actions undertaken:**

In 2006, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation organised a basic welfare counselling programme for foreigners; the organisation employees provided counselling for the beneficiaries from Monday to Friday, from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. In certain cases, the organisation employees had to intervene in order to clarify the situation of a beneficiary. Meetings with specialists in relevant fields were held in order to provide appropriate assistance. An employee of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation also provided the beneficiaries with assistance in job search (in relation to people who had obtained the relevant permission from the Polish authorities). 600 people took advantage of the assistance provided in 2006. In cases when it was necessary to ensure specialist medical care, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation established contacts with medical centres and tried to obtain external funding for the services. The employees of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation assessed the applications, submitted by the refugees, for the allocation of council housing from the municipality resources. In 2006, the refugees were allocated 5 flats in Warsaw. The employees of the Refugee Aid Centre maintained regular relations with institutions, organisations and persons responsible for providing assistance to refugees (schools, Community Centres for Social Assistance, Family Assistance Centres, Centres for Foreigners, Labour Offices, non-governmental organisations). The Polish Humanitarian Organisation maintains a Refugee Home which gives shelter to the least successful beneficiary group. Throughout 2006, the Refugee Home housed 179 people: 56 women, 54 men and 69 children. The average beneficiary stay period at the centre is around 3 months. The Refugee Home may house 30 people at one time. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation covers the monthly maintenance cost of approx. 230 PLN per person. The beneficiaries cover the food expenses themselves, only persons with no financial means receive additional funding. In 2006, the employees of the PHO's Refugee Aid Centre participated in 9 conferences, meetings and panel discussions concerning the refugee issues.

#### **Results:**

Thanks to the projects by the Refugee Aid Centre, the foreigners and refugees have access to counselling and assistance. The problems of beneficiaries connected with their stay in Poland and integration with the Polish society, are continuously monitored and diagnosed. Polish Humanitarian Organisation aims at the activation of beneficiaries: in 2006, the registration process was started for the Association of Somalians in Poland and the Vistula-Nile Polish-Sudan Friendship Association was established.

#### **Sources of funding**

- |                   |                              |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| ▪ UNHCR subsidy   | PLN 246 028,48               |
| ▪ WSP MUW Subsidy | PLN 20 000,00 (Refugee Home) |
| ▪ Donations       | PLN 4490,83                  |

#### **Partners**

- Office for Repatriation and Foreigners (including the Bureau of Organization of Centres for Foreigners Applying for Refugee Status or Asylum)
- Warsaw Family Assistance Centre, Poviats Family Assistance Centres in the pruszkowski, grodziski, Warszawa-Zachód and other poviats
- Community Centres of Social Assistance,
- Warsaw City Hall, departments of Culture, Social Policy and other departments.
- Department of Social Policy at the Mazowieckie Voivodeship Office
- Poviats and Voivodeship Labour Offices,
- Office of the Commissioner for Civil Rights Protection,
- Office of the Commissioner for Children's Rights Protection,
- Halina Nieć Human Rights Association,
- Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights,

- Legal Clinics of the Jagiellonian University, Warsaw Univeristy, Catholic University of Lublin
- Polish Association for Legal Education,
- The Association for Legal Intervention,
- Caritas Poland and the Caritas of the Warszawa, Lublin and Białystok Dioceses
- A-Venir Foundation (Lublin, Białystok),
- Organisations maintaining night shelters and hostels for the homeless,
- Organisations dealing with human trade.

**Volunteers**

29 volunteers (on average worked approx. 6 h/month) looking after the beneficiaries.

**“Refugee stories”****Duration:**

December 2005 – November 2006

**Project background:**

The project came into being on the initiative of ECRE – European Council on Refugees and Exiles (a platform of organisations active in the field of refugee issues). Its aim was to record the individual experiences of refugees and persons applying for a refugee status in the European Union States. The collected individual stories of foreigners were to be used to describe the conditions in which the refugees live, both when they are awaiting the decision on granting the refugee status and after having received it. The interviews and the obtained subjective evaluations of foreigners were to be used in order to help to determine the integration barriers concerning foreigners in the EU countries. The beneficiaries of the project were refugees and foreigners applying for a refugee status who participated actively in various stages of the project.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The project coordinator on the part of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation took part in an organisational meeting in Brussels. The participants established a common methodology for conducting interviews, the technical conditions that the transcribed stories must fulfil and the rules for sending the ready materials to the project coordinator (ECRE). On the basis of the arrangements made in Brussels, guidelines were prepared for conducting, transcribing, translating and accepting interviews. During the next stage of the programme, 5 people were selected and trained. They conducted 24 interviews recorded on audiotapes. All the materials were translated into English. 17 most interesting interviews, which best suited the needs of the project, were sent to the coordinator. On the basis of the prepared documentation, the *refugee stories* internet website was created. In November, the coordinator, on the part of the project administrator (ECRE), prepared and organised a meeting in Brussels. Also the authors of the most interesting accounts participated in the meeting. Two refugees came from Poland: from Chechnya and Sudan. The meeting started with a press conference during which the refugees gave interviews to the Brussels media. The fragments of the stories were published in the press. The guests visited the seat of the European Parliament and met with European MPs.

**Results:**

Thanks to the project, subjective accounts of refugees who found shelter in 13 EU countries were collected and recorded. On the basis of the materials collected in Brussels, a media campaign was launched. An important element of the initiative was the meeting of the refugees with the members of the European Parliament. It provided the policy-makers with an opportunity to directly familiarise themselves with the refugee situation in the member states. While giving interviews, the refugees had the opportunity to publicly express their subjective views on their situation in the country which received them. They also familiarised themselves with the functioning of the European institutions and the methods of influencing the EU policy.

**Sources of funding**

Subsidy PLN 17 656,21

**Partners**

- Radio Afrika

- Jesuit Refugee Service – Belgium
- Poradna Pro Integraci
- Pro Asyl
- Greek Council for Refugees
- Menedek – Hungarian Association for Migrants
- Consiglio Italiano per i Refugiati
- Jesuit Refugee Service – Malta
- VluchtelingenWerk Nederland
- Asociación Comisión Católica Española de Migración (ACCEM)
- British Refugee Council
- Education Action

**Volunteers**

4 volunteers took part in the project

**E-learning platform project (ARCI-Toscana)****Duration:**

November 2006 – October 2007

**Project background:**

The construction of an e-learning platform adjusted to the needs of the employees and volunteers working with refugees in four EU countries (Italy, Malta, Sweden and Poland) has been planned as part of the project coordinated by ARCI-Toscana. There is a need for an instrument which would allow the employees or volunteers, working for social projects for the benefit of refugees, to share their experiences. People who work with refugees and foreigners applying for a refugee status, such as social workers, teachers of the local language as a second language, volunteers, would benefit from the system.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

Two teaching modules have been created: the language module (teaching Polish as a second language) and the social module (concerning the rights of foreigners and the terms and conditions for using the assistance). Another module concerning the labour market is underway. In December, the language module functioning was tested with the help of a group of volunteers. In September, a meeting for the project participants was held in Malta; the meeting participants discussed the first two modules created and the methods for testing the functioning of the modules. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation was represented by two people: the coordinator and the author of the language module. The content of modules is systematically corrected in consultation with the authors.

**Results:**

The project is underway.

**Sources of funding**

European Committee Subsidy, INTI Project – PLN 38 428.27

**6) Partners**

ARCI Toscana

**7) Volunteers**

No volunteers

**XVI. Repatriate Aid****Project: Adaptation and integration of repatriates in Poland****Duration:**

January 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

The repatriates coming to Poland encounter numerous problems: they are not familiar with the living conditions in the new-old homeland, they have poor knowledge of Polish or English (necessary to get a good job), and they do not know how to function on the Polish labour market. The Polish State has not yet established a system for the adaptation and integration of the repatriates.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

As part of activities supporting the repatriate adaptation and integration in Poland, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation organised a regular assistance system with regard to dealing with the formalities, social and legal counselling, a Polish language course for adults, English classes for youth, and integration meetings in the mazowieckie voivodeship. The project is supported with a guide for the repatriates „Poland for You” published by the Foundation. The legal and social advice was provided by a volunteer from the Repatriate Aid Programme. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation provided assistance with the formalities and counselling to over 30 repatriate families. 13 people participated in the Polish language courses. 2 young repatriates participated in the course of English (the course covered the curriculum differences). There were four integration and cultural meetings for the repatriate families living in the mazowieckie voivodeship: an Easter meeting, visit to Kampinoski National Park Museum, trip to the National Museum in Warsaw and a Christmas meeting. 100 people participated in the meetings.

**Results:**

The repatriate families received comprehensive aid allowing them to adjust to the living conditions in Poland. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation assisted them in finalising the procedures for legalizing their stay and issuing of the necessary documents. Thanks to the counselling provided by the volunteers, the beneficiaries learned how to function in Poland and how to exercise their rights. The persons who participated in the Polish course improved their language skills. The young people who completed the English language course made up for the curriculum differences, which allows them to learn effectively at their schools.

**Sources of funding**

None – project run by volunteers.

**Partners**

- Municipal Office of the Capital City of Warsaw
- Municipal Bus Company
- Junior Secondary School No. 56 in Warsaw.

**Volunteers**

Jolanta Tarka, Anna Błaszczńska, Adam Piotrowski, Monika Wasilewska.

**Repatriate Aid Programme****Project: Adaptation and integration of repatriates in kujawsko-pomorskie voivodeship****Duration:**

January 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

Another project of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation supporting repatriate adaptation and integration with the Polish society was run by the Pomeranian Office of the Foundation. Similarly to the mazowieckie voivodeship, the aim of the project was to assist the beneficiaries who do not know the legal regulations and do not know how to function on the Polish labour market.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The action, organised in the kujawsko-pomorskie voivodeship by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation involved providing the newly arrived families with aid and counselling, as well as cooperating with self-government institutions. Counselling services were free of charge and suited to individual needs. The counselling consisted of social and legal advice, career advice, psychological



advice and insurance advice provided on a regular basis by social and legal advisors, psychologists, and lawyers in individual meetings.

**Results:**

The Polish Humanitarian Organisation provided the necessary support for the newly arrived repatriate families. Thanks to the cooperation with self-government employees a number of benefits, not taken into account by the local authorities, were obtained for the repatriates. The repatriates obtained professional advice and answers to their questions. The project prepared them for entering the labour market and helped them to understand their situation in the new country. The cooperation with the representatives of self-government institutions had a significant influence on the increase in the interest of the officials in repatriate issues. Under the project, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation provided direct and indirect aid to around 40 people.

**Sources of funding:**

None.

**Partners:**

Municipal Office in Wąbrzeźno, Municipal Office for the City of Toruń, Community Centre for Social Assistance in Wąbrzeźno, Community Centre for Social Assistance in Sępólno Krajeńskie, Communal Office in Świecie/Osa

**Volunteers:**

Ewa Ładysz, Łukasz Lewandowski, Ewa Popielarczyk, Joanna Fik.

**Repatriate Aid Programme****Project: Occupational stimulation of female repatriates on the labour market in Poland****Duration:**

February 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

On the basis of many-years experience in working with female repatriates, the employees of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation observed that this group required a different approach. Their main problem is the lack of ability to adjust and function in new economic and social, as well as cultural, living conditions. The confrontation with the Polish labour market is especially difficult for them, their qualifications being insufficient or inadequate to the demand. The difficulty of their situation is intensified by the fact that they have come to Poland on their own or only with children. Insufficient knowledge of the Polish language or any other foreign language, occupational degradation, formal and legal barriers, emotional barriers and no access to up-to-date information materials, are the main problems which the female repatriates are forced to cope with.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The recruitment of beneficiaries was conducted among the female repatriates and female members of repatriate families who live in the mazowieckie, kujawsko-pomorskie and małopolskie voivodeships. The Foundation purchased course books, office stationery, computer equipment, a printer and photographic equipment for the purposes of the project. Also relevant information materials were prepared. The project included 542 hours of the Polish language course, 36 hours of creative writing courses, 1318 hours of the English language course, 432 hours of the computer and Internet course, 31 hours of occupational adaptation training (included thematic modules: legal and social, occupational, psychological, cultural and historical), 40 hours of support group sessions, 164 hours of legal counselling and 160 hours of occupational counselling. The progress of the participants was regularly monitored by the project coordinators. At the end of the year, the course in Polish, the creative writing and computer and Internet course were completed in the mazowieckie and dolnośląskie voivodeships; as regards the małopolskie voivodeship only the computer and internet course was completed. The participants took final tests verifying their level of knowledge and their progress. In accordance with the schedule, the Polish language course was supposed to be finished also in the małopolskie voivodeship, however, with regard to the requests by the beneficiaries for the

continuation of the course, and thanks to the consent received from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Polish Language course in the małopolskie voivodeship shall continue in 2007.

**Results:**

78 female beneficiaries took advantage of the project, 59 out of them will take part in the project continuation in 2007. The skills acquired during the courses will improve their situation on the labour market, and the improvement of their language skills seems particularly important. Women who participated in the computer and Internet courses learnt the basic operation of Word, Excel, Power Point and how use the Internet and electronic mail.

**Sources of funding**

State Administration

**Partners**

National Museum in Warsaw

National Museum in Wrocław

**7) Volunteers**

Jolanta Tarka, Dominika Słodka, Anna Błaszczczyńska, Ewa Szyjkowska, Adrianna Paluszek, Anna Jaškowska, Anna Przybylska, Katarzyna Kowalska, Michał Kowalski, Magdalena Lesińska, Beata Jaško, Artur Staškowski, Anna Zielińska, Marta Kuts, Magdalena Tymczyk.

**Project: Closer to Cracow, closer to Poland****Duration:**

January 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

The repatriates, who came to Małopolska on the basis of the procedure regulated by the Repatriate Act, have problems adapting to the new environment. They do not know the history of Poland and the culture of their new-old homeland. Schools, which they attended, covered the curriculum which emphasised the achievements of Russia and the former republics of the CCCP.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

In 2006, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation continued the project "Closer to Cracow, closer to Poland". As part of the project, the repatriates familiarised themselves with the Polish history and culture while on guided tours around museums and the city (the guide was a PHO volunteer). In 2006, they visited the national Museum, *Manggha* – Centre of Japanese Art and Technology, the National Museum in Sukiennice, Collegium Maius and the University Campus, the Museum of Pharmacy, Krakow's Historical Museum, the Archaeological Museum, the Wawel Royal Castle (the Cathedral, the Armoury, the Treasury, the Chambers), the Wawel Hill, Kazimierz – the Jewish district with its Old Synagogue. They also walked along the Royal Tract, starting from the Defensive Walls and the Floriańska Gate, they visited St. Mary's Church and Sukiennice, the Main Market Square, then walked along Grodzka street to the Wawel Hill, and also to the Franciscans and the Black Friars Church.

**Results:**

The repatriates increased their state of knowledge about the history and culture of Cracow. They familiarised themselves with the Polish art and architecture listening to the exhaustive lectures delivered by the guide.

**Sources of funding**

None – the project run by volunteers.

**Partners**

The aforementioned museums in Cracow.

**Volunteers**

Urszula Imamura, Teresa Mazepa.

**Project: Improving the qualifications of the repatriates on the labour market in Cracow and equalling the educational opportunities****Duration:**

January 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

One of the problems of repatriates arrived in Małopolska are the gaps in education in relation to their peers and the insufficient level of professional qualifications. The education obtained in the former country of residence, despite the apparent similarities, is of less value in Poland. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation responds to the need to compensate for the differences in the repatriates' level of education, especially with regard to the knowledge of English and the operation of computer equipment.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

With the use of the know-how and the relations established during the previous years, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation updated the language school base operating in Cracow and Małopolska. The volunteers acquired 37 places in 15 language schools, including 10 places for everyday intensive courses of English for which subsequent repatriates are registered every two months. 42 repatriates participated in the courses. In response to the requests of the repatriates, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation organised individual computer courses and acquired places at an internet café in order to run the course. The counselling was provided by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation volunteer. 6 repatriates participated in the course.

**Results:**

The repatriates improved their qualifications and a general level of education. By participating in the English course, they improved their knowledge of the language. They received a course completion certificate which they can present to their potential employer and which will improve their opportunities on the labour market.

**Sources of funding**

None – project conducted by volunteers.

**Partners**

*Hetmańska* Internet Café, language schools.

**Volunteers**

Tomasz Lis, Krzysztof Andrelczyk.

**Project: Encounters with culture****Duration:**

January 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

The repatriates cannot afford to buy the entrance tickets to the theatre, philharmonic concerts or cinema. Yet, it is the access to the Polish culture and language that has a decisive role in their integration with our society. Buying 2 or 3 theatre tickets is too large an expense in relation to the very low monthly income of the repatriates. As a consequence, despite the fact that they are permanent residents in Poland, they still have no contact with the world of art and culture. The repatriates from *Pod Dębami* Social Aid Centre have scarce financial means and a limited possibility of leaving their place of residence in the evenings; therefore, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation has prepared a separate project for their encounters with culture.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The Polish Humanitarian Organisation updated the database of cultural institutions in Cracow and asked them for free tickets to theatrical performances, concerts and film shows. The following institutions responded positively to the Foundation's appeal: the Old Theatre, the Słowacki Theatre,

the Bagatela Theatre, the Groteska Theatre, the Cracow Philharmonic and Apollo Film. The volunteers prepared a system of notifying the repatriates based on sending telephone text messages and e-mails. Performances are also held once a month at *Pod Dębami* Social Aid Centre.

**Results:**

The repatriates are presented with an opportunity to come into contact with art and enrich their education in this way.

**Sources of funding**

None – project run by volunteers.

**Partners**

Cracow theatres, Cracow Philharmonic, Community centres.

**Volunteers**

Katarzyna Rodak, Anna Przebieracz, Ewelina Durańska, Katarzyna Podgórska, Marta Makowska, Olga Lorek.

**Project: Support and Integration**

**Duration:** January 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

The repatriates try to cope with the integration problems inside their own community; frequently they want to get in touch with other repatriate families, however, they do not know how to get their addresses. The repatriates need legal and material support, as well as psychological support. They cannot afford to buy many things or profit from paid professional services.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The Polish Humanitarian Organisation has created and regularly updates a database containing details of the repatriates in Małopolska. Thanks to the cooperation with the Voivodeship Office and the Municipal Office, the newly arrived repatriates are directed to the offices of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation. Towards the end of 2006, the Foundation's database contained the particulars of 345 people. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation acquired volunteers, a lawyer and a psychologist who provide advice to the beneficiaries. Also the in-kind grants acquired by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation are handed over to the repatriates: clothes, house appliances, books, food. In February, a New Year get-together, in which participated nearly 90 repatriates, was held at the *Moliere* restaurant. The repatriates familiarised themselves with projects organised by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation.

**Results:**

Thanks to the project by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation, the repatriates had the opportunity to meet, to share their experiences, to talk about their problems and to integrate. This constituted a significant psychological support to them, they could feel that they are members of the same group of people who share similar cultural and historical experiences. Thanks to the material support and the advice obtained by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation, the repatriates were able to get rid of the feeling of loneliness and of being left on their own. The offered books helped to improve their education.

**Sources of funding**

None – project conducted by volunteers.

**Partners**

Moliere Restaurant, BP Polska SA, ZNAK Publishing House, Carrefour, M1 Commercial Centre.

**7) Volunteers**

Teresa Mazepa, Katarzyna Rodak, Katarzyna Podgórska, Dorota Szelağ, Ewa Sołtowska, Bożena Odrowąż-Pieniążek, Ewelina Durańska, Anna Przebieracz.

## **XVII. Humanitarian education**

### **Project: Eurizons – European Tour for the Global Responsibility**

#### **Duration:**

August 2006 – September 2006

#### **Project background:**

The idea of the project was to increase the awareness and the level of knowledge of the European society with regard to problems affecting the developing countries; and also to increase the awareness of assumptions the Millennium Development Objectives and their implementation. Due to the low awareness of the Polish society regarding the developing countries, the need for increasing the awareness by means of educational programmes is becoming more and more obvious. The need to work out the organisational potential for the Humanitarian Education Programme through strengthening the cooperation with European organisations – GLEN partners seems essential. An important objective of the project carried out also by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation, was to create an opportunity for the methodologists and teachers to broaden their knowledge with regard to developmental education, so that they could convey this knowledge to their pupils and students.

#### **Description of actions undertaken:**

At the end of August and the beginning of September 2006, a group of 50 young people from all over Europe hitchhiked from Riga to Strasbourg participating actively in cultural events organised in several European cities. The mobile campaign was organised by a European network of non-governmental organisations: Global Education Network of Young Europeans (GLEN). The hitchhikers visited eight countries. The “Polish” part of the project, coordinated by the Cracow office of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation, included a picnic in the Jordan Park (26.08.2006), an event directed mainly at families with children and young people. There was a workshop concerning the problem of poverty, international relations, international trade, refugees, human rights, children, as well as the world and culture and art and music of the countries of the South. Organisations which deal with developmental education and development activity presented their work. The guests at the event listened to the concerts by bands who played the music of the countries of the South (including Dream Drummers, Natura Mystic); the audience also watched a performance prepared by the participants of the Eurizons project. Another event organised by the Cracow Office of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation was the review of documentaries from the South, which took place at the Re Club (26.08.2006) and was combined with a meeting for people interested in the development issues. On 27 August, as part of the Developmental Education Day, a debate and a workshop were organised at the Decjusz Villa. The principal aim of the meeting was to provide the people interested in global education with appropriate tools for running courses concerning the problems of the countries of the South.

#### **Results:**

Around 1000 people took part in the Cracow picnic, around 50 people participated in the film review. The debate gathered around 60–70 participants, mainly those who took part in the Eurizons project (hitchhikers), as well as teachers and representatives of non-governmental organisations. The debate provided the project participants with the opportunity to familiarise with the degree to which the Millennium Development Objectives had been attained, with the shape of the Polish developmental policy and with possibilities of cooperation with Polish organisations. Other participants could explore the subject of developmental education to a greater detail and to obtain the basic tools for running courses in this matter, thanks to the debate and the workshops.

#### **5) Sources of funding**

- Private donations
- EU organisations

#### **6) Partners**

- Polish partners
- UNDP
- Salesian Order Mission Voluntary Service
- Polish Medical Mission
- Polish Green Network

- Doctors of Hope
- Mozaika Association
- Amnesty International
- IFMSA
- Kenyan-Polish Forum
- Institute of Strategic Studies

**Foreign:**

- ASA Programm/InWEnt, Germany
- BUND-Jugend, Germany
- INEX – Association for Voluntary Activities (INEX-SDA), Czech Republic
- GLEN Latvia
- Tabita, Slovakia
- Estonian Roundtable for Development Cooperation (AKÜ)
- Hungarian - International Development Assistance Nonprofit Company (HUN-IDA)
- Lithuanian Kolping Society
- Enseignement agricole français

**7) Volunteers**

- 2 volunteers – project coordinators
- 10 volunteers – assistance with the project organisation.

**GLEN – Global Educational Network of Young Europeans****Duration:**

January 2006 – December 2006

Continued since 2003.

Glen is a permanent project of the Humanitarian Education Programme by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation.

**Project background:**

Not too many people in Poland have had the opportunity to learn about the realities of daily life in the Southern countries. The majority of ideas on developing countries have their sources in media broadcasts which frequently show the global South in a unilateral and simplified manner. The result of this are numerous erroneous stereotypes about its inhabitants within the Polish society and lack of understanding of the reasons for the uneven global development, the idea of development work and interrelations between the North and the South. After returning to Poland, the project's participants can confront these notions based on their own experience and knowledge gained in the South. The aim of the project is to enrich the potential of the Humanitarian Education and the Development Programme of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation with the personal experiences and original educational materials concerning the countries of the South. The Polish volunteers leave for the project in pairs or in threes, together with the volunteers from GLEN partner organizations from 11 countries of the European Union. This supports integration between the new and old member countries of the European Union.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The project is directed at people between the age of 21–30, with a very good knowledge of English or French. During the recruitment process, the experience and involvement in the development, global and humanitarian education is taken into account, as well as the willingness to continue the work. The programme also gives the young people the opportunity to leave for a three-month voluntary internship, during which they work for the benefit of the local communities in one of the developing countries. At the end of January and the beginning of February, the project participants were selected. In March, a training session took place aimed at familiarizing the participants with the work of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation and developmental education. Also an evaluation seminar was held concerning the previous edition of the programme. For 3 months, 6 trainees worked for the benefit of the local communities in Benin, Tanzania, Cameroon, Ghana and Madagascar. In November – after returning to the country – they took part in a training concerning the preparation of educational programmes.



**Results:**

The participants of the trainings and internships in the South were six volunteers. They were appropriately prepared and trained in the developmental issues. Living and working in the countries of the South, they gained the practical experience and increased the potential of the Humanitarian and Developmental Education team of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation. At present, the volunteers who took part in the projects in the South cooperate with the Foundation and participate in its projects – they run workshops and publish articles in the Modern Volunteer Magazine “Pomagamy” (“We Help”).

**Sources of funding**

- ASA Programm InWEnt
- Polish Humanitarian Organisation

**Partners**

- ASA Programm InWEnt, Germany
- INEX-SDA, Czech Republic
- Tabita, Slovakia
- NGO Strategy, Latvia
- Development organisation GLEN Latvia
- Apicentras, Lithuania
- Kolping, Lithuania
- AKU, Estonia
- BECI, France
- Third World Group, Malta
- Horizont3000, Austria
- Slovene Philanthropy, Slovenia
- Hunida, Hungary
- Hungarian Volunteer Sending Foundation, Hungary

**Volunteers**

The project was based on the volunteers' work. The project coordinator was a volunteer of the Humanitarian Education programme and the participant of the GLEN project in 2005. The beneficiaries of the programme were volunteers who served an internship and then cooperated with the Polish Humanitarian Organisation. In 2006, 10 volunteers worked for the project.

**Project: Mazowsze cooperation network of teacher consultants and methodological advisers****Duration:**

May 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

The principal aim of the project was to increase the scale of global education through the intensification of teacher training and placing the subject within the main current of social education in the mazowieckie voivodeship. An important objective of the project was to make it easier for teachers to educate young people in the spirit of humanitarianism and responsibility for the world, and to provide them with long-term support in relation to this activity. The undertaking was to help the global education in Mazowsze develop from individual initiatives, undertaken by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation and educational institutions, into a movement of people with methodological preparation and appropriate knowledge.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

As part of the project, two three-day training sessions were held for teacher consultants and methodological advisors from the mazowieckie voivodeship. Educational materials were prepared concerning the dependencies between the countries of the North and the global South, the problems of the countries of the South, the fair trade and balanced development. Also class scenarios concerning the structural poverty, hunger in Africa and balanced development were distributed among the participants of the training. Additionally, they received materials concerning the notion of wise aid, showing how to help without hurting the beneficiary's dignity.

**Results:**

9 people, teachers-consultants and methodological advisors from the mazowieckie voivodeship, participated in the training. In November 2006, in Mińsk Mazowiecki, the volunteers of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation organised a Theme Day – “Millennium Development Objectives – interrelations between the global South and the global North”. 30 participants took part in the project. The project resulted in the planning of several educational campaigns as part of the cooperation of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation with the participants of the project (including a conference for teachers concerning non-governmental organisations in the mazowieckie voivodeship, a training session for all teachers in Warsaw regarding global education and a campaign connected with the Millennium Development Objectives).

**Sources of funding**

- Department of Sport and Public Education of the Marshal's Office for Mazowieckie Voivodeship Office
- Polish Humanitarian Organisation

**Partners****Volunteers**

One volunteer was involved in the project.

**Project: “Normality overshadowed by conflicts”****Duration:**

October 2006 – November 2006

**Project background:**

The image of the remote countries such as Afghanistan or Lebanon conveyed by the media is mostly focused on conflicts and threats. As a result negative stereotypes are strengthened, which in consequence leads to a growing fear and hostility towards those countries. Such incomplete and selective image is unfair and does not reflect the truth about the rich culture of those countries and about the normal people who want to live with dignity in peace and safety. Knowing that fear and intolerance very often come from lack of knowledge, the project coordinators tried to contribute to the increase in the awareness of society about the complicated situation in the countries of the South. While organising the action, we tried to present the everyday life of their inhabitants, their customs, their world-view, their history and culture.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

On Friday, 20 October, in the Re club in Cracow, there was a meeting with Janina Ochojska concerning humanitarian aid provided by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation within the territories of Palestine, Israel and Lebanon. Numerous students who arrived to the meeting listened to the report on the problems and hopes of the inhabitants of the regions under conflict. The meeting was accompanied by a presentation of photographs documenting the reconnaissance missions in which Janina Ochojska participated. On Sunday, 23 October, there was the “Afghanistan Trip” meeting. The invited guests: Janina Ochojska, afghanologist Jadwiga Pstrusińska, professor at the Jagiellonian University, a traveller Adam Brzozowski and a volunteer of the Polish Medical Mission – Michał Matusiewicz, told the audience about their experiences while working in Afghanistan. The audience could compare the situation in Afghanistan in the '70s with the present situation. The information about the humanitarian mission of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation in Kabul and the volunteer work in Afghanistan met with great interest of the audience. The pictures of a primitive hospital supported by the Polish Medical Mission were also presented. After the presentations, there was a discussion concerning the political situation and living conditions in Afghanistan. From 23 to 30 October, on the Main Square in Cracow, there was the "Ex Oriente Lux" exhibition. The authors of the exhibition were Zofia Zaporowska and Michał Matusiewicz. The exhibition comprised 26 large-format photographs presenting portraits of the Afghan people and documentary pictures illustrating the everyday life of the people in that country. On Saturday, 21 October, the volunteers of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation collected money for water programmes in Afghanistan at the Alma supermarket in ul. Pilotów and in Galeria Kazimierz.

**Results:**

The event at the Re club gathered 200 people. 8 000 people saw the "Ex Oriente Lux" exhibition. During 8 hours PLN 2791.25 was collected.

**Sources of funding**

- Private donations (Reporter)

**Partners**

- MOZAIKA Association
- Re Club
- Jagiellonian University
- Polish Medical Mission

**Volunteers**

- 2 volunteers – project coordinators
- 6 volunteers – assistance with project coordination
- 30 volunteers – money collection

**Project: PeaceXchange – dialogue for peace****Duration:**

March 2006 – December 2006 (a three-year project – will be run until December 2008)

**Project background:**

The main objectives of the international project "PeaceXchange – dialog dla pokoju" is the presentation of the techniques and methods worked out in the countries of the South for peaceful conflict solving, for introduction of the realities of the countries of Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, and for education in peace through an encounter with another human being. The conflict solving strategies presented as part of the project are, at the same time, a direct and intense experience for the participants of the theatrical, music and sports workshops. Through the project, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation would like to teach the young people a peaceful co-existence and promote education through dialogue and developmental education.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

In October 2006, a five-day theatrical workshop was run by Flavia Sanctum (Theatre of the Oppressed Centre in Rio de Janeiro in Brasil) and Awino Okech (Amani Peoples Theatre in Nairobi, Kenia), during which the so called "theatre of the oppressed" method was presented. The oppressed theatre is a system of exercises, plays and techniques based on the assumption that we all carry the theatre within us, and the occurring conflicts may be solved by means of a dialogue. Young people from schools in Sanok and Sosnowiec participated in the workshops. An internet site for the project was created: [www.peacexchange.eu](http://www.peacexchange.eu) and informational and educational materials were prepared.

**Results:**

In the Community Centre in Sanok, a performance was staged which was prepared by the young people from Sanok and Sosnowiec – participants of the workshops>. The performance was based on active cooperation of the actors with the audience appearing on the stage in order to solve the presented problems together. 400 people saw the performance; among the audience were the representatives of the local authorities (the Staroste of Sanok, the Head of the Education Department at Powiat Starosty, the Mayor of the City, the Head of the Education Department at the Municipal Office), the media (SANOK television, Telewizja Polska SA – Polish national television, BIESZCZADY radio, Tygodnik Sanocki), as well as teachers and students of secondary schools in Sanok. Thanks to the project, the workshop participants developed their communication skills and the knowledge on peaceful conflict solving.

**Sources of funding**

The European Committee (cost refund: Weltfriedensdienst e.V., Germany)

**Partners:**

- Weltfriedensdienst e.V., Germany ([www.wfd.de](http://www.wfd.de))

- Austrian Study Centra for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Austria ([www.aspr.ac.at](http://www.aspr.ac.at))
- People In Need, Czech Republic ([www.clovekvtisni.cz](http://www.clovekvtisni.cz))

**Volunteers**

Agata Osmulska – project coordinator.

**Project name: “Pomagamy” (“We Help”) – a modern volunteer magazine**

**Duration:** January 2006 – December 2006 (continuation of the project; since 1999 “Pomagamy” has been appearing in print, and since 2002, it has also been available on-line at [www.pomagamy.pl](http://www.pomagamy.pl).)

**Project background:**

“Pomagamy” fills a gap on the market of Polish magazines devoted to humanitarian issues, it treats the subject in a comprehensive and systematic way, offering its readers a variety of subjects and methods of their presentation. Everyone interested in humanitarian issues – both those who have had the opportunity to verify their ideas about the countries of the South during trips, missions, projects, as well as those who form their image of the South on the basis of books, films and news broadcast in the media.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The actions undertaken in 2006 were aimed at the propagation of knowledge about the developing countries, at showing that the image of the South consists also of positive elements which are in contrast with the omnipresent information about wars, natural disasters, famine. Both the printed and the internet issue of the magazine contain descriptions of selected actions of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation illustrating humanitarian issues. Moreover, the aim of the project was to reach the greatest possible number of readers, both in the printed and the internet version, as well as to create a stable Editorial Team, establish the work pace of the volunteers and, as a result, guarantee the regular issuing of the magazine.

**Results:**

The Humanitarian and Developmental Education Department of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation issued and sent two issues of the print version of “Pomagamy” to subscribers. 306 articles were published on the internet site. The three participants of the GLEN programme undertook the promotion of a different perspective on the countries of the South – they provided the editorial team with reports on their stay in Africa. The magazine and the internet site presented descriptions of actions undertaken as part of the Mazovian Bridge for Development (MPR – Mazowiecki Pomost dla Rozwoju) – a voluntary initiative. Information on the project and the accompanying workshops, as well as the detailed descriptions of selected undertakings, appeared in both versions of the magazine. As part of the cooperation with other NGOs, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation established regular contact with [www.ngo.pl](http://www.ngo.pl) or [www.amnesty.org.pl](http://www.amnesty.org.pl) portals with regard to information exchange. Trainers of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation distributed “Pomagamy” during training workshops, also during the MPR. The internet site was visited by 896.842 users; 2,204.165 viewings were recorded (data according to the statistics by Stat.pl). In 2006, 10 new volunteers were acquired. Most of them declared readiness to a several-months cooperation with the Polish Humanitarian Organisation. Thanks to the involvement of the volunteers, during the last quarter of 2006, the editorial team worked out a regular work pace and gathered materials for three subsequent editions of the magazine. Creating a base of articles for printing, guarantees the regular appearance of the magazine in 2007, and also allows for a better selection of what is to be published in “Pomagamy”.

**Sources of funding:**

Polish Humanitarian Organisation

Partners

Volunteers

Project run entirely by volunteers.

**Project: Mazovian Bridge for Development****Duration:**

June 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

The aim of the project was to increase the awareness of interrelations and links between us and the countries of the global South among the residents of Mazowsze. It was also important to attract attention to the developmental issues and to influence the shaping of attitudes of tolerance and responsibility. Since many people in Poland have limited access to information on the countries of the South, an important idea of the project was to present the unique working and living experiences of the GLEN programme volunteers.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The project assumed the involvement of three groups: the volunteers of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation (as people responsible for the educational actions), as well as students and teachers from the mazowieckie voivodeship. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation trained the volunteers from Mazowsze. The first training session was focused on the intercultural issues. The second one concerned the developmental issues, politics, programmes, objectives and results. Both trainings were prepared in such a way as to preserve the balance between the theory and practice with regard to carrying out developmental education actions. Volunteers improved their qualifications concerning developmental education; they were presented with tools and skills necessary for the effective carrying out of educational actions. After the training, the participants performed the tasks in accordance with the schedule presented in the project, i.e. developmental education and European developmental policy classes for students and teachers. The most popular subjects were: the realities of the African countries, stereotypes concerning the inhabitants of Africa, volunteers' experiences in the countries of the South. The children and the youth, as well as the teachers, could also find out what developmental aid is and what aid and volunteership mean. The interdependencies between the countries of the global North and South were presented on the basis of the Millennium Development Objectives, the refugee phenomenon, the idea of fair trade, problems with water resources on Earth, children's work and economic factors. The theme days constituted another opportunity to work together on the interdependence and developmental issues. Thanks to the presence of the volunteers at schools, many people took interest in the issues of global interdependencies, volunteership and the activity of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation. Seminars for teachers entitled Global Developmental Education were run by volunteers and the staff of the Humanitarian Education Department. Thanks to the fact that the seminar was prepared in the form of a workshop, which puts theory into practice immediately, not only was it possible to demonstrate the importance of the issues of global development and interdependencies, but also to actively involve the teachers and to motivate them to use the stimulation methods in their work. The teachers were provided with a materials package for the classes.

**Results:**

As a result of the educational actions, over 1500 students and teachers took advantage of the project. A group of over a dozen volunteers of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation was involved in the Mazovian Bridge for Development, as well as the employees of the PHO Humanitarian Education Department and the representatives of other organisations and associations connected with volunteership, education and developmental issues in the mazowieckie voivodeship. For 15 volunteers taking part in the project there were two training sessions organised. The training sessions were run free of charge by the volunteers and the staff of the PHO Humanitarian Education Department, EMIClab and the eFTe association. Twenty 90-minute workshops were run in 9 schools in the mazowieckie voivodeship. Over 470 students participated in the workshops. There were also 3 theme days: in Radom, Mińsk Mazowiecki and in Płock, in which 1000 students and teachers participated. 335 students participated actively in the workshops run during the theme days. Moreover, there were two one-day seminars held for teachers attended by 8 people. Thanks to the activities undertaken by the volunteers on the territory of the voivodeship, the number of educational campaigns and workshops run with the use of stimulation methods increased. The proposed workshops for students enjoyed great interest, especially in Warsaw; nevertheless, the project also reached outside the capital city. As results from the evaluation gathered by people who ran the workshops, the students displayed great interest and openness with regard to the information on the countries of the South. In this

respect, the project may be considered to be very successful, since it did not only contribute to the increasing the awareness of the participants but also encouraged them to ask questions, draw conclusions and search for information.

**Sources of funding**

- Department of Public Education and Sports of Mazowieckie Voivodeship
- Polish Humanitarian Organisation contribution

**Partners**

- EMIC lab – intercultural psychology trainings
- EFTE Association for Fair Trade

**Volunteers**

Project participants – 15 people

**Project: “Network of volunteer trainers”****Duration:**

January 2006 – December 2006

**Project background:**

Since March 1999, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation has run a national network of volunteer trainers who run classes with youths concerning tolerance, human rights, refugee aid, humanitarian aid and voluntary work in over a dozen cities. The idea of creating the network came into being because of the need to reach a larger and more varied recipient group and the need to work out a national support system for youths who made more and more requests for classes concerning humanitarian education and assistance to the Foundation in socially useful campaigns.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

In 2006, relations were renewed or established with schools interested in the participation in classes on humanitarian issues. Classes were run by volunteer trainers in schools all over Poland. The most frequent subjects of classes run in 2006 were: human rights, multiculturalism, tolerance, refugees, volunteership and the Romanis. In Cracow and Toruń there were regular meetings of volunteer trainers and trainees. Some trainers were also involved in creating the 2006–2008 strategy of the Humanitarian Education Programme. In 2006, the volunteer trainers also organised training sessions and presentations for the students of the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Collegium Balticum in Szczecin. Classes were run also for other organised groups, including workshops for a group of young people from the Youth Council of the Polish Association for Extra-school Education, as part of the meeting "New challenges for informal education in the integrating Europe", workshops for the "Muslims in the Polish Culture" conference participants and a simulation game for a Polish-Spanish-Italian group of young people.

**Results:**

Thanks to the classes, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation introduced the participants to the humanitarian issues, it also encouraged them to take up independent work (volunteership). The popularity of the classes among students attracted the attention of teachers to this area of their students' interests. The classes resulted in an initiative for starting a Human Rights Group and encouraged schools to a further cooperation with the Polish Humanitarian Organisation. Moreover, thanks to the classes the students got involved in the Humanitarian Education Programme activities, e.g. running workshops.

**Sources of funding**

- Reporter
- Distribution of financial result

**6) Partners**

schools, institutions and organisations that hosted the volunteers of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation.



**7) Volunteers**

several dozens of volunteers from all over Poland

**Project name: Global School****1) Duration:**

March 2006 – December 2006 (project currently underway, completion scheduled for March 2009)

**Project background:**

The aim of the project is to create, in 6 European countries, an active network of schools acting to alleviate global poverty. The aim of the project is to increase the number of teachers who appreciate the importance of developmental issues and include them in their classes, as well as to increase the awareness of students with regard to interdependencies connecting the inhabitants of Europe with the countries of the Global South. This concerns both the influence that the students have over the world, as well as the influence that people in the world have over the inhabitants of Europe. The main problems the project addresses are: climatic changes, human rights and fair trade. The objective of the project is to increase the number of schools, whose activity contributes to a balanced development. Changes which take place thanks to the project carried out at the Polish schools are going to influence the world.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

In 2006 – the pilot year of the project – 10 schools with the possibility of testing the methodology and tools for teaching developmental issues were selected. A guide to the project and the project website were created. Moreover, 8 subjects that the classes, activities and campaigns in schools were going to cover were prepared. A series of introductory trainings for teachers was run – the Global School team visited each school (the project idea and cooperation principles were discussed, each school received the Guide to the Project and an educational materials package). Furthermore, in November 2006, a training for the representatives of all the schools was run in Warsaw. During the training, the cooperation principles were refined, a closer cooperation between schools was established, teachers broadened their knowledge and improved their skills. There was also a training regarding the internet operation of the project. As part of the project, also a cooperation with a methodological advisor was established. He advisor was present at the training session in Warsaw. The “Global School” team regularly supports the schools in their activity (prepares and sends the educational materials, provides advice and guidance, monitors the activities at schools). In 2006, the schools started their activities and classes and carried out a school survey.

**Results:**

8 out of 10 initially selected schools continued their activities under the project. 196 teachers from eight schools were trained.

**Sources of funding**

- EU organisations, European Committee (budget line 21- 02- 03)
- Financial revenue (Polish Humanitarian Organisation’s iron capital, distribution of the financial result)

**Partners:**

- Actionaid, Great Britain
- People in Need, Czech Republic
- Sudwind, Austria
- WeltHaus, Austria
- Kopin, Malta
- People in Peril, Slovakia
- Actionaid, Thailand

**Project: Humanitarian School****Duration:**

January 2006 – December 2006 (continuation of project run since 2004)

**Project background:**

The project responds to the need of systematic education concerning humanitarian issues, the need to create the opportunities for active participation in the shaping of society for young people. Through carrying out a number of tasks, the students are provided with the opportunity to understand the key notions concerning human rights and the role that they play in their own lives. Moreover, the young people learn how to help people in need, at the same time respecting their dignity and showing empathy and solidarity with those who need support and whose rights are violated.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

In 2006, relations with schools which obtained the title of a "Humanitarian School" in 2005 were continued. The students at those schools were involved in charity campaigns ("Share your meal" ("Podziel się Posiłkiem"), "A Pile of Pennies" ("Góra Grosza"), "Fields of Hope" ("Pola Nadziei") and educational campaigns. Volunteer clubs function at schools. The students involved themselves in the educational and charity campaigns under Humanitarian Education projects, e.g. Humanitarian Schools from Bieruń, Turek, Łódź and Chobienia participated in the "Global School" project. Moreover, efforts have been made in order to obtain subsidies which would allow for involving more schools in the project. An application was submitted for the „Pro Publico Bono” competition.

**Results:**

The Polish Humanitarian Organisation received the Pro Publico Bono prize in the amount of PLN 40 000 for the project. The means were allocated for the project continuation. 4 Humanitarian Schools participated in the "Global School" project.

**Sources of funding**

Reporter

**Partners**

None

**Volunteers**

8 volunteers supported schools in carrying out the projects.

**Project: Trainings for Teachers as Part of the Humanitarian Education Programme**

**Duration:** January 2006 – December 2006 r (permanent project since 2000)

**Project background:**

The project responds to the need of completing the educational system existing in Poland with elements that will help to create an open society in Poland. As a result of the project, teachers gain knowledge and skills concerning Human Rights, refugee issues, tolerance, multiculturalism, global education and learn how to effectively run educational campaigns.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

In 2006, 3 training sessions for teachers, with 46 participants, were run. The trainings concerned the possibility of the cooperation of schools with non-governmental organisations (including the Polish Humanitarian Organisation), as well as the more detailed issues of education regarding human rights, refugees, repatriates, tolerance and global education.

As a result of the workshops, the teachers organized educational campaigns, at their schools, involving the entire school community.

**Results:**

- 46 people were trained in humanitarian and global education
- 4 educational campaigns were organized by teachers as a result of received training
- the number of students taking part in humanitarian and global education classes increased
- the number of schools cooperating with the Polish Humanitarian Organisation (also those subscribing the "Pomagamy" magazine and participating in other campaigns e.g. Global School)

**5) Sources of funding**

Training organisation costs were covered by the organisers.

**Partners**

- Junior secondary school in Strzelno – co-organisation of the training
- Agribusiness Schools Complex in Człuchów – co-organisation of the training
- Teacher development Centre in Piła – co-organisation of the training

**Volunteers**

No volunteers participated in the project.

**XVIII. Public Relations and Fundraising****“One percent” (“Jeden Procent”) campaign****Duration:**

March 2006 – April 2006

**Project background:**

The Polish Humanitarian Organisation was granted the status of a public benefit organisation on 19 March 2004. This allowed natural persons to donate one percent of their tax for the benefit of the Foundation. This form of support had been introduced by the legislator a year earlier. The objective of the campaign was to reach the maximum number of taxpayers with the information about the Polish Humanitarian Organisation having the status of a public benefit organisation and to encourage them to support the activity of the Foundation.

**Description of actions undertaken:**

The Polish Humanitarian Organisation started the cooperation with the TBWA/Warszawa agency, which prepared the campaign creation. It consisted of press layout projects making use of the slogan “Once a year we will help you to do a good deed” and the advertisements which imitated job advertisements (referring to projects realised by the three permanent foreign missions of the Polish Humanitarian Organisation). The agency also designed free postcards. Their concept was based on thank-you notes in the mother tongues of Iraq, Afghanistan, Chechnya and Sri Lanka. Graphical motifs characteristic of those regions were used in the project. The postcards were distributed from 10 to 30 April. The Tequilla agency prepared an internet banner. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation cooperated with the media and placed information concerning the possibility of contributing one percent of tax in several dozens press titles. The total publication cost was PLN 28 616.06, the total cost of the editorial teams’ contribution reached PLN 271 731.80. A letter informing about the possibility of donating 1% was sent to the companies cooperating with the Polish Humanitarian Organisation, to individual donors, the Foundation staff and the participants of the Ecco Walkathon event. During the whole campaign period, the Polish Humanitarian Organisation displayed information about the 1% contribution on the [www.pah.org.pl](http://www.pah.org.pl) website. TVP broadcast a spot informing the viewers that they can donate 1% of their income tax to the Wooden Puppet programme.

**Project results:**

As part of the preparations for the campaign, press advertisements were published informing about the possibility of donating one percent of the income tax for the benefit of programmes run by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation. The advertisements appeared in 6 national daily press titles, 3 local press titles and 5 weeklies, 1 fortnightly and 7 monthlies. Moreover, the information about the campaign was broadcast on TV and radio. Thanks to the ARBOMEDIA network, the banner promoting the one percent contributions to the Polish Humanitarian Organisation appeared on several thousands of internet websites. 300 000 postcards were distributed by Pizza Hut, Tatum, Empik and Traffic. Since February, the advertisement was also present in the Warsaw underground and on the Inter City trains. Thanks to the campaign PLN 1 030 161.19. was collected.

**Partners:**

- TBWAWARSZAWA
- ARBOMEDIA

**Sources of funding:**

**Volunteers:****Wooden Puppet campaign****Duration:**

April 2006 – May 2006

**Project background:**

Every tenth child attending a school in Poland does not receive a hot meal despite the fact that it is necessary for the children's proper development and effective learning. For various reasons these children do not receive any support from the communes, local communities or non-governmental organisations. The Polish Humanitarian Organisation is trying to fill this gap by raising funds to finance the meals for the children attending schools or day care centres. The Wooden Puppet food aid programme is the best known programme run by the Polish Humanitarian Organisation, although the Foundation must carry out a social campaign each year to maintain and increase its popularity. The "Wooden Puppet" campaign was carried out to make the people aware of the existence of the Wooden Puppet programme, to build loyalty among the donors and to encourage them to finance the campaign on a regular basis.

**Activities undertaken:**

In cooperation with Saatchi&Saatchi, some corrections were made in the press layout and TV spot broadcast in 2005 (it was produced by Saatchi&Saatchi and Odeon) with a slogan promoting systematic support of the Wooden Puppet campaign "Remember, kids must eat every day". Saatchi&Saatchi also undertook to produce a radio spot for the purposes of the campaign. There was a reference made in the message which informed that the programme can be supported by contributing 1% of income tax to it.

Public fundraises run throughout the entire country based on the permit issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration. The fundraises were carried out from 23.01.2006 to 31.12.2006. Thanks to the cooperation with Zenithmedia, advertisements of the Wooden Puppet campaign appeared in 13 newspapers, bi-weekly and monthly magazines. TVP and Gazeta Wyborcza took patronage over the campaign. TV spots appeared on TVP1, TVP2, TVP3 and TV4, Discovery and AT Media. The radio spots were broadcast by 25 national and regional radio stations. The campaign was supported for the second time by an SMS campaign run by all the operators: PTK Centertel Polkomtel S.A. and Era GSM.

**Project results:**

PLN 131 522.28 was received in the 1% for the Wooden Puppet Programme account. In the period from September to December 2006, individual donors contributed approx. PLN 900 000 to the Wooden Puppet campaign, many of them supporting the programme on a regular basis. It can be thus assumed that the campaign accomplished its role of preserving the awareness about the existence of the problem of undernourishment and showing how this problem can be overcome.

**Partners:**

- Agencja Saatchi&Saatchi
- ARBOMEDIA
- Gazeta Wyborcza
- Rzeczpospolita
- Fakt
- Super Express
- Wprost
- Tina
- Naj
- Dzień Dobry
- Puls Biznesu
- Telewizja Polska
- Metromedia.

**Sources of funding:**

**Volunteers:**