



Polish Humanitarian Action 2014 Report



Photo: Szymon Szcześniak / Twój Styl

Introduction

In 2014, the effects of humanitarian crises influenced the lives of millions of people all over the world. The regions particularly affected include Syria, Iraq, South Sudan, and Western African countries where the Ebola epidemic was spreading. Hundreds of thousands of people suffered as a result of new or ongoing conflicts and catastrophes (e.g. in the Philippines, Somalia or Ukraine).

Escalating or prolonged military conflicts around the world forced a record number of people into exile or internal displacement. According to UNHCR in 2014 as many as 60 million people left their homes in search of safe shelter and to escape violence and danger to their lives. Only 126,800 of them managed to return to their original place of residence that same year. Additionally, 107 million people around the world suffered as a result of natural disasters.

International organisations providing humanitarian aid alert that the financing of aid for those who require it, is insufficient. The needs are immense- countries which face high risk of natural disaster or conflict are some of the most populous countries in the world. They are usually unstable countries, with high levels of poverty, and they have great difficulty in getting out of the crisis.

These statistics are terrifying, and the magnitude of the needs is overwhelming. However, it is worth remembering that each of us may contribute to reducing the amount of suffering in the world. Solidary support from those lucky enough to live in an affluent and politically stable part of the world, to which Poland undoubtedly belongs, as well as correctly-coordinated and planned humanitarian aid activities are capable of remedying the effects of humanitarian crises.

In 2014, PAH helped nearly 900,000 people around the world. We were present during the biggest crises and natural disasters. We continued our work in South Sudan, Somalia and Palestinian Territories. We also operated in Syria as one of the few international organisations working within the country. We were involved in aiding the increasing number of refugees from Donbas in eastern Ukraine. We worked with the victims of natural disasters in the Philippines and the Balkans. PAH teams worked throughout the year, frequently in extremely difficult conditions, to provide people with access to water, food, shelter, and basic necessities required for survival.

Our work wouldn't have been possible without the support of the Polish society: individual people, private companies and institutions. It is thanks to your involvement that we could carry out so many aid campaigns around the world.

You are welcome to familiarise yourselves with the 2014 PAH annual report. All the activities that are described in this report were possible only thanks to the generosity of the people who support us. We would like to thank them from the bottom of our hearts!

Janina Ochojska and the PAH team

Humanitarian aid

The purpose of humanitarian aid is to save the lives, health and dignity of people affected by armed conflicts and natural disasters. The activities comprising humanitarian aid are not limited to immediate first aid, providing access to food, water and shelter or psychological support. Humanitarian aid also includes the restoration of essential infrastructure in order to repair damage or stop the spread of diseases resulting from the crisis. The scope of humanitarian aid also includes the co-ordination of the aid provided.

The year 2014 saw 223 armed conflicts, and the number of civilians who suffered in their wake was the greatest since World War II. More than 50 million people were forced to leave their homes and seek shelter: some in their own countries, others abroad. Last year, over 250 natural disasters occurred throughout the world. With each year the magnitude and power of these storms intensifies. In the Philippines the super-typhoon Haiyan caused massive damage. Those who survived were left with nothing. In 2014 PAH provided humanitarian aid in Ukraine, the Balkans, the Philippines, Syria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Palestinian Territories.

In 2014 PAH carried out aid programmes of the following types:

- Immediate interventions: distribution of non-food items (NFIs) and medical support (mobile clinic, distribution of medicine and medical products)
- Provision of access to water and latrines
- Provision of access to food
- Securing shelter



Ukraine, 2015. Photo: Jacek Marczewski / Agencja Gazeta

Immediate interventions

When immediate aid is required in response to a natural disaster or an armed conflict, we provide the so-called NFIs (non-food items). These include medical products, water treatment tablets, basic household products, as well as products required to maintain personal hygiene. In other words, they are the essentials required by people who have lost the majority of their property in the wake of a crisis. In Syria we ran a free mobile clinic offering medical services to civilian victims of the war who were cut off from healthcare. In South Sudan our Emergency Response Team takes care of distributing NFIs to people who require aid but are regularly forced to migrate because of the unstable and constantly changing political situation.

Location	Beneficiaries	Project description, activities and outcomes	Source of financing
Iraqi Kurdistan: Erbil	6 000	Providing water treatment tablets to civilian victims of the war in Iraq	Institutional grant givers: Arche Nova
Ukraine: Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts	12 400	Distribution of cleaning agents and hygiene products, warm clothing, blankets, room insulation materials, medicine and medical equipment to persons internally displaced as a result of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine.	Individual and corporate donors
Syria: southern Idlib and northern Hama regions	21 888	Distribution of non-food items (NFIs)	Institutional grant givers: Save the Children
Syria: southern Idlib and northern Hama regions	8 595	The mobile clinic project, providing free medical aid to civilian victims of the war in Syria.	Institutional grant givers: Golden Tulip, Caritas Czech Republic
South Sudan, state of Jonglei	90 927	Emergency Response Team interventions consisting of the distribution of NFI kits containing, among other things, buckets, soap, water treatment tablets, hygiene products, and food.	Institutional grant givers: ECHO
Somalia: Garowe refugee camp	10 536	Distribution of hygiene kits and base necessities.	Institutional grant givers: ECHO
Somalia: refugee camp in Mogadishu	18 000	Distribution of hygiene kits in the IDP camp.	Institutional grant givers: ECHO
Somalia: Middle Shabelle/Jowhar Town region	12 000	Distribution of hygiene kits in the IDP camp.	Institutional grant givers: ECHO

Access to drinking water and sanitary infrastructure

Access to water significantly affects a person's quality of life. Safe sources of unpolluted water are required to maintain one's health and produce food. Water and sanitary infrastructure enable sufficient hygiene practices, which prevent the spread of diseases and enables to maintain one's dignity. Water is also essential in the context of education. In developing countries more than half of schools offer no access to water or lavatories, and as a result children, and especially girls who have reached puberty, abandon education. In places affected by a humanitarian crisis the access to water is especially difficult. While providing humanitarian aid PAH distributes water, repairs or builds water and sanitary infrastructure, as well as carries out educational campaigns. In 2014 we built and repaired wells, water treatment stations, water kiosks, as well as underground rainwater collection tanks. We built and repaired latrines: 300 in the refugee camp in Mogadishu (Somalia) and 288 in South Sudan. We repaired 99 school latrines on the territory of Palestinian Territories. Furthermore, we carried out educational campaigns concerning hygiene in South Sudan, Syria, Somalia, and Palestinian Territories.

There are **7.3 billion** people on Earth.

2.5 billion have no access to lavatories.

748 million people live without access to clean water.

Access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Location	Beneficiaries	Project description, activities and outcomes	Source of financing
South Sudan: whole country, mainly the state of Jonglei	154 407	Repairs of 70 wells, 4 water towers, construction of a surface water treatment station and 288 latrines, campaigns concerning the promotion of hygiene and waste management	Institutional grant givers: ECHO
Bor	34 490	Construction of 24 latrines at schools, repairs of 12 wells, campaigns and trainings concerning the promotion of hygiene	Institutional grant givers: PWJ, GIZ
South Sudan: Greater Pibor Administrative Area	93 892	Construction of 7 wells, repairs of 40 wells, trainings concerning the promotion of hygiene	Institutional grant givers: GIZ
South Sudan: state of Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity	1 800	Construction of 36 latrines for the most vulnerable segment of society during a humanitarian crisis	Institutional grant givers: CHF
South Sudan: Mero and Magawi districts	79 970	Repairs of 110 wells and trainings concerning the promotion of hygiene	Institutional grant givers: GIZ
Palestinian Territories	29 930	Repairs of 99 toilets at schools and trainings for teachers concerning the promotion of hygiene	Institutional grant givers: UNICEF
Syria: southern Idlib and northern Hama regions	290 442	Repairs of water infrastructure (wells, water pumps, water systems), deliveries of water to different locations, distribution of hygiene kits, activities concerning the promotion of hygiene	Institutional grant givers: Save the Children, Norwegian Church Aid.
Somalia: refugee camp in Mogadishu	24 876	Construction of 300 latrines and 3 water kiosks with water distribution systems. Trainings concerning the promotion of hygiene.	Institutional grant givers: ECHO
Somalia: Garowe refugee camp	18 492	Construction of 54 latrines and a waste collection station, repairs to 9 wells, distributed water with a water-cart to the most difficult spots in refugee camps.	Institutional grant givers: ECHO
Somalia: Ham-Hama	150	The "Water for Schools" programme provided the pupils of selected Puntland countryside schools with access to drinking water thanks to the construction of traditional underground rainwater collection tanks, and improved the sanitary conditions through the construction of 2 latrines.	Corporate donors: Electrolux
Palestinian Territories: the Gaza Strip	2 266	Delivery of water containers to the civilian victims of the conflict in the Gaza Strip.	Individual donors



Somalia, 2013. Photo: Aneta Sarna



Syria, 2014. Photo: PAH

Access to food

In case of humanitarian crises one must immediately respond to the lack of access to food by distributing food and water required to prepare meals. If the crisis is prolonged, it is important to create the opportunities for the food to be produced by those who need it. Basic supplies and tools are distributed and trainings in production of food and animal husbandry are conducted.

As a result of humanitarian crisis access to food becomes very difficult or is made completely impossible. In 2014 PAH distributed bread and food baskets to Syrian families affected by the armed conflict, as well as made donations to local bakeries. In Ukraine we distributed food to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and we supported feeding centers for the most impoverished people in the conflict area.

Regular meals are especially important for the growth of children and teenagers whose future has only just begun taking shape. Since 1998, PAH has been managing the "Pajacyk" programme which provides children with school lunches. In 2014, we provided 325,012 meals for children from Polish schools and community centres. Under the "Pajacyk" programme we also provided flour and yeast for local bakeries in Syria in order to enable them to bake inexpensive bread at a fixed price.

There are **7.3 billion** people on Earth.

804 million people are malnourished, **300 million** of them are children.

Every **9th** person on Earth has no access to sufficient amounts of food to lead an active life.

Access to food

Location	Beneficiaries	Project description, activities and outcomes	Source of financing	Partners
Syria: southern Idlib and northern Hama regions	27 003	Distribution of bread to Syrian families	Institutional grant givers: People in Peril Association (PIPA), GOAL	
Syria: southern Idlib and northern Hama regions	11 665	Subsidising bakeries by supplying flour and yeast	Institutional grant givers: GOAL	
Syria: southern Idlib and northern Hama regions	46 815	Distribution of food baskets to Syrian families	Institutional grant givers: Save the Children, GOAL	
Ukraine: Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts	2 600	Distribution of food to persons internally displaced as a result of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine	Individual and corporate donors	
Poland	3 494	Using the funds collected under the "Pajacyk" programme to pay for meals for children aged 6-15. Task completed through schools and community centres	Institutional and corporate donors: BP, BZ WBK, DHL Global Forwarding, PAYBACK (Loyalty Partner Polska), E.Leclerc (Scawar), LEMONIA, Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A, Pryzmat, Noris Polska, Komsa Polska, TZMO, Saint Gobain Polska	Schools and community centres

Provision of shelter

Humanitarian crises deprive people of safe shelter: the house in which they lived is usually destroyed or requires general repairs. At the end of 2013 the Haiyan typhoon, one of the most powerful tropical cyclones in recent times, hit the western part of the Pacific Ocean. PAH rebuilt houses for 5,000 inhabitants of the Bantayan island in the Philippines. Then, in May 2014 the most powerful flood in the last 120 years hit the Balkans, and the landslides that followed proved devastating as well. In Doboј, Bosnia and Herzegovina, we distributed vouchers for the purchase of construction materials so that people could rebuild their homes.

Location	Beneficiaries	Project description, activities and outcomes	Source of financing	Partners
The Philippines: Bantayan island	5,000	Construction of houses for the island's inhabitants who lost their property as a result of the Haiyan typhoon.	Individual donors, public collections	YPDR (Young Pioneers Disaster Response)
Bosnia and Herzegovina: Doboј city	320	Distribution of vouchers for the purchase of construction materials needed to rebuild the houses destroyed in the flood.	Individual donors, the PAH SOS Club, public collections, corporate donors: PKP SA, PKP PLK SA, PKP Energetyka SA, PKP Intercity SA, PKP Informatyka Sp. z o.o., PKP Linia Hutnicza Szerokotorowa Sp. z o.o., PKP Szybka Kolej Miejska w Trójmieście Sp. z o.o., TK Telekom Sp. z o.o.	

Access to education

The right to education is one of the basic human rights, but as many as 121 million children around the world do not go to school. Especially difficult is the situation of children living in the countries affected by wars and natural disasters, as well as in places affected by chronic poverty. In 2014, PAH conducted classes for the children of Syrian refugees in Turkey, as well as classes for children in Palestinian Territories. We repaired three rooms in a primary school in the Philippines, and we repaired schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Syria.

58 million children aged 6-11 do not go to school.



Half of all the children who do not go to school live in countries affected by armed conflicts.



More than four in ten children who currently do not go to school will never begin their education.

Access to education

Beneficiaries	Project description, activities and outcomes	Project description, activities and outcomes	Source of financing	Partners
Turkey: Kirikhan	579	Educational classes for children (refugees from Syria) conducted in a community tent.	Institutional grant givers: Caritas Turkey	
Palestinian Territories: Qabalan	660	Educational classes for children and meeting sessions with their parents	Public collection 23/2013	
The Philippines: Bantayan island	1,000	Reconstruction 3 classrooms at a school destroyed by the Haiyan typhoon.	Individual donors, the PAH SOS Club, public collection	YPDR (Young Pioneers Disaster Response)
Bosnia and Herzegovina: Sekovici, Serbia: Obrenovac	922	Reconstruction of schools destroyed by floods in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.	Institutional donors: MSZ	

Aid for refugees and repatriates in Poland

Each year millions of people all over the world are forced to leave their homes because of conflicts, natural disasters or persecution and seek safe shelter in other parts of the country or abroad. In 2014, approximately 38 million people were internally displaced and 17 million people escaped abroad. Some of them came to Poland in hope of finding safe shelter. Receiving the refugee status is only the first step in regaining a stable life. The greatest difficulty for refugees is adapting to the new conditions present in their host country. They must be allowed to integrate and adapt to the new society. Through our Refugee and Repatriate Help Centre to conduct trainings and professional courses, legal and social consultancy, language classes, and trainings in culture and civic knowledge.

Each year, an average of **10,000 people** apply for refugee status in Poland.

In 2014, **732 people** were granted refugee status (citizens of Syria, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Russia).

In 2014, **42,500** temporary residence permits were issued (10,000 more than in the previous year).

Programs	Location	Beneficiaries	Project description, activities and outcomes	Source of financing
Good start at arm's reach 3	Cracow, Torun, Warsaw	450	Professional, social, legal, and civic consultancy, as well as "complementary support", psychological support, Polish courses, professional courses and trainings, foreign language and computer use courses, informational, education and integration meetings.	Institutional grant givers: EFI
Together-2, Integration, consultancy, knowledge and support for foreigners	Grupa near Grudziadz/Torun; Podkowa Lesna -Debak/Warsaw	300	Information centres for refugees, community centres for children, legal and psychological consultancy.	Institutional grant givers: EFU, state budget
Work in Poland. Support for foreigners in the labour market	Warsaw, Torun, Bydgoszcz	230	Activities aimed at supporting the integration of foreigners in Poland through Polish language courses, professional advice and courses, legal consultancy.	Institutional grant givers: European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals and the state budget



Refugee camp in Podkowa Lesna - Debak, 2013.
Photo: Agata Banaś

Social and educational campaigns

With the help of social and traditional media we led public awareness campaigns concerning humanitarian crises and issues related to international migration, access to water and sanitary facilities, food, education and shelter. We put great stress on promoting the knowledge about the needs of civilians in armed conflicts, and we also published information about our aid activities in Ukraine, the Philippines and the Balkans, as well as in Syria. Publishing information about humanitarian crises sensitises the society to the problems of the world, teaches people how to provide aid in a smart and reliable way, and makes it possible to understand people from different cultures or regions of the world. Educating children and teenagers is especially important.

Activities aimed at the Polish society

Programs	Location	Beneficiaries	Project description, activities and outcomes	Partners
Education concerning the international migration	Poland	Polish society	Informational activities concerning the situation of refugees in Poland and abroad carried out through the internal PAH media (fanpage, www), advertisements, photo exhibitions, and in collaboration with nationwide media. Organising the Refugee Day in Cracow and Torun (public events, street polls, location-based games, workshops, lectures)	Centrum Kultury Dwór Artusa in Toruń, Centrum Sztuki Współczesnej „Znaki Czasu” in Toruń, Toruń City Hall, Amnesty International Cracow, Centrum Pomocy Prawnej i. Haliny Nieć, Stowarzyszenie Willa Decjusza, Fundacja Kultury Chrześcijańskiej Znak, Sflinks arthouse, CITY Sp. z o.o.
Education concerning the problem of access to water	Poland	Polish society	Campaign carried out through the internal PAH media (fanpage, www), advertisements, photo exhibitions, and in collaboration with national media. Promotion of the World Water Day (22 March) and the “Water for Mother’s Day” campaign	Centrum Sztuki Współczesnej „Znaki Czasu” in Toruń, Toruń City Hall, Dom Muz w Toruniu, Małopolski Ogród Sztuki – Pauza in Garden, Wodociąg Krakowski, Małopolska Sieć Kin Cyfrowych, CITY Sp. z o.o.
Education concerning the problem of access to food	Poland	Polish society	With the use of the internal PAH media, advertisements, photo exhibitions, and in collaboration with nationwide media. Organisation of the nationwide “Świąteczny Stół Pajacyka” campaign (with the involvement of 487 restaurants from all over Poland), celebrating the World Food Day, collaboration with influential bloggers in promoting the Pajacyk programme	Toruń City Hall, Gastro Magic Service, News Gastro.pl, Wild Bean Cafe, BP, AmRest - Starbucks, Green Caffè Nero, Drukarnia Leyko, Radio PiK, Radio Bajka, Radio Kraków, Kino Studyjne Sflinks
Education concerning humanitarian aid	Poland	Polish society	Campaign carried out through the internal PAH media, advertisements, photo exhibitions, and in collaboration with nationwide media. The 2014 edition of this campaign focused primarily on presenting the humanitarian crises in the Philippines, the Balkans, Ukraine, Syria, and the Gaza Strip, as well as on presenting the job of a humanitarian employee. We also organised the celebrations of the World Humanitarian Aid Day.	ZenithOptimedia, GfK Polonia, Museum of Japanese Art and Technology Manggha, Qla Sp. z o.o., CITY Sp. z o.o.
The 1% Campaign	Poland	Polish society	Campaign promoted in the press, on public transport screens, and online (advertisement and software for filing the income tax return available at pah.org.pl).	ZenithOptimedia, CITY Sp. z o.o.

Collaboration with schools and educational projects

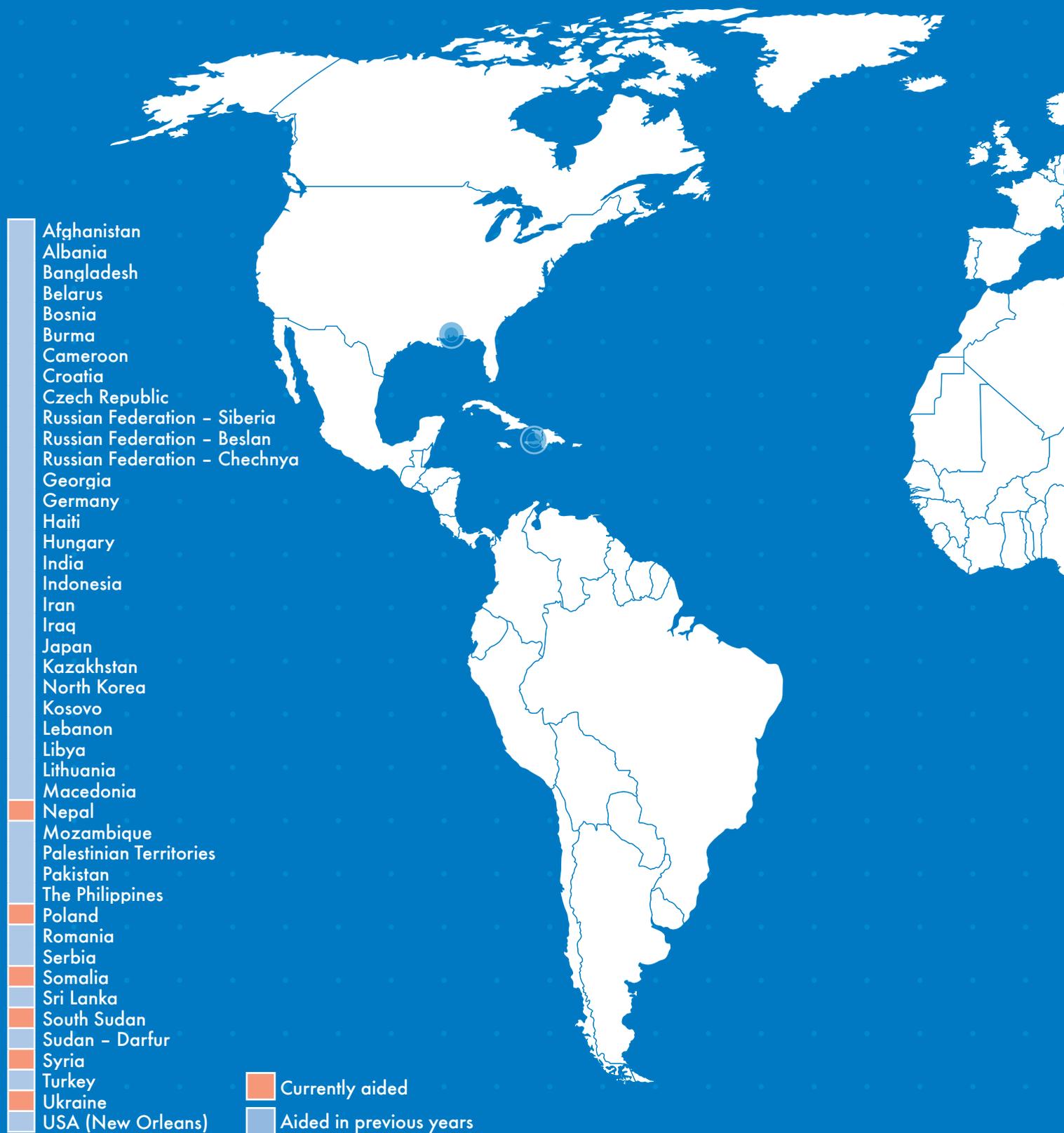
Programs	Location	Beneficiaries	Project description, activities and outcomes	Sc
Active schools for global responsibility	Provinces in Poland: lubelskie, podkarpackie, małopolskie, podlaskie, świętokrzyskie, warmińsko-mazurskie	118 teachers, 355 pupils (30 schools)	A year-long educational project for schools in Poland, preparing teenagers and teachers to carry out locally the campaign concerning global interrelations, especially in the context of humanitarian aid and access to water, food and education.	Th of ne mi
Schools for future youth – Schools for future generations	Poland, Cyprus, United Kingdom, Italy	176 teachers, 4.400 pupils	A three-year project concerning global education carried out in collaboration with 4 European partners: Oxfam GB, Oxfam IT, the Cypriot Cardet, and the British Institute of Education	Th mi Er
Global Education Network for Young Europeans (GLEN)	Poland, Tanzania, Kenya	3 Polish students, 165 pupils from Poland, 300 citizens of Tanzania and Kenya	Recruitment and selection of participants and 3-months long internships in Tanzania and Kenya. Workshops conducted by interns for the local communities (concerning marketing, IT and photography) as well as the study of the local farmers’ needs. After return to Poland – organising workshops in global education for 165 pupils from 4 schools in Toruń.	As vic
Educational campaigns Action Education, I bring aid, World without hunger, Well for the South	Poland	Pupils and teachers from approximately 900 schools	Involving Polish schools in the organisation of classes discussing the problem of access to education, food, water, and humanitarian aid, as well as the organisation of school and afterschool aid campaigns for the inhabitants of the Global South.	In ta
Positive Primary School in Gdańsk-Kokoszki	Gdańsk	722 pupils, 45 teachers	A six-year programme concerning global education carried out at a primary school in Gdańsk. The goal of the project is to establish good practices for conducting global education in primary schools through work with the teachers and the pupils as well.	ZS Pk z



	Source of financing	Partners
t	The Swiss programme of collaboration with new European Union member states	Centre for Education Development, NoVA
	The European Commission Programme Erasmus+	Oxfam UK, Oxfam Italia, Cardet, Institute of Education
k- i- l	ASA Programm, individual donations	ASA Programm
	Individual donors, 1% tax write-off	
	ZS im. Macieja Płażyńskiego Spółka z o.o	Pozytywne Inicjatywy

Photo: PAH

Where we work





Regions we operate in

Ukraine

Capital: Kiev
Population: 45,490,000
HDI: 0.734

Since fighting broke out in Eastern Ukraine in April 2014, the humanitarian situation in the country has been deteriorating. Continuous violations of the ceasefire by both parties to the conflict, heavy bombings and gunfire have forced over a million people so far to abandon their homes. Civilians are facing not only imminent threats to their lives, but also lack of access to basic services. Deliveries to shops are restricted and institutions and public administrations have ceased to operate. The inhabitants of the regions affected by the crisis no longer receive their wages and pensions which makes it impossible for them to obtain the necessities. Access to healthcare is also restricted. Many of the hospitals and smaller healthcare facilities are out of operation. The ones that remain open are facing supply and personnel shortages.

In 2014, PAH employees brought aid to over 15,000 people in Eastern Ukraine, providing them with access to food, toiletries cleaning products, warm clothing, sleeping bags and heating materials. They also provided additional supplies, equipment and medicines to hospitals.

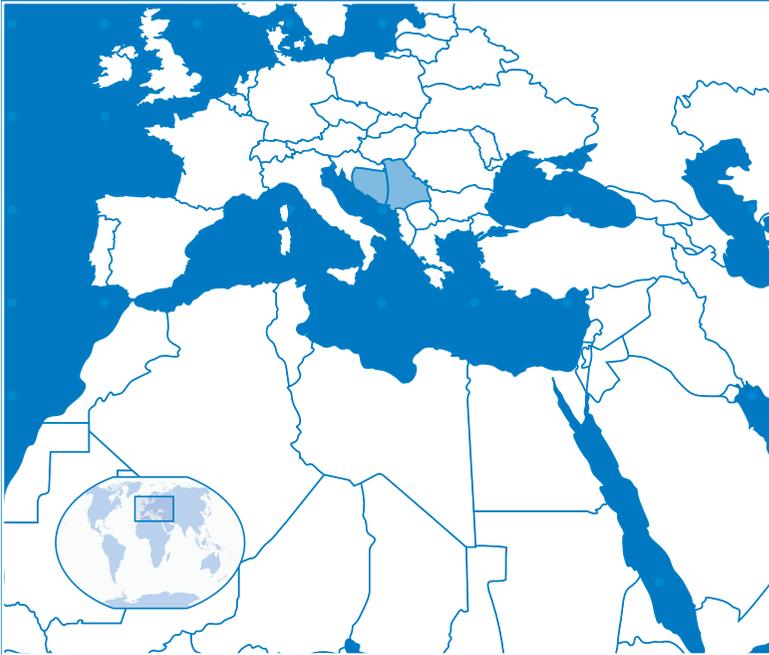


PAH in Ukraine (basic facts)

Start of mission: 2014

Area of operation: Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts

In 2014, PAH aid reached 15,000 people



The Balkans (Serbia/Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Capital: Belgrade/Sarajevo
Population: 7,164,000/3,829,000
HDI: 0.745/0.731

Intense rainfall in the Balkans which began on 13 May, 2014 caused a tragic flood in Serbia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was the biggest disaster of this kind in 120 years. Over a million people were forced to abandon their homes. The flood caused not only damage, but also extremely dangerous landslides, which destroyed houses and road infrastructure and caused displacement of land mines and unexploded bombs from the war.

Using funds we received, we provided support to the most affected families in the city and region of Doboj, located in Bosnia and Herzegovina in Republika Srpska, with a focus on rebuilding their homes and co-funding the purchase of basic household equipment. Additionally, using the funds received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, we renovated two schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Republika Srpska.

PAH in the Balkans (basic facts)

Start of mission: 2014

Area of operation: the cities of Doboj, Sekovici, Obrenovac

In 2014, PAH aid reached 1242 people



Philippines

Capital: Manila
Population: 101,802,000
HDI: 0.660

The Philippines is a country prone to natural disasters. An average of 20 natural disasters are recorded in the region annually. Among the most destructive was the Haiyan typhoon, which struck the central part of the Philippines on 8 November, 2013. Haiyan, with winds recorded at speeds of up to 275 km/h left many Filipinos homeless and without access to basic necessities, including water, food and medicines.

During the 9 months of PAH presence in the Philippines (December 2013 – September 2014), we implemented a house reconstruction project for the most affected inhabitants of the Bantayan island. In order to provide the inhabitants with robust shelters capable of withstanding subsequent disasters, we have developed a construction based on traditional methods (bamboo and palm leaves), but at the same time – comprising innovative solutions which ensured durability of the buildings. We held a training program for the local carpenters and the families obtained the required construction materials and technical support. We also rebuilt the Santa Fe school, which doubles as an evacuation centre in case of disasters.

PAH in the Philippines (basic facts)

Start of temporary mission: 2013

Area of operation: Bantayan (Cebu province)

In 2014, PAH aid reached 6,000 people



Syria

Capital: Damascus

Population: 21,960,358

HDI: 0.658

The war in Syria, which broke out 4 years ago, resulted in one of the world's greatest humanitarian crises. So far, over 220,000 people have died and 12 million Syrians have abandoned their homes in search of safe shelter. 3,8 million of them have fled the country. More than half the hospitals in Syria have been destroyed and the country is suffering from a shortage of medicines and wound care products. Access to food, clean water, sanitation and healthcare is severely restricted. Most children have no access to any form of education. One in four schools were destroyed or are used as temporary shelter for the internally displaced people.

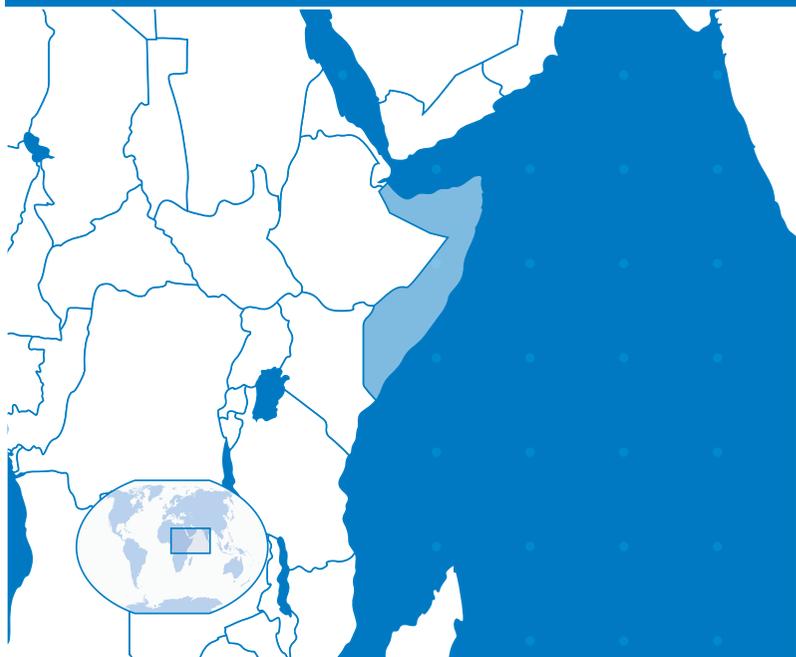
In response to the growing needs of civilian victims of the armed crisis in Syria, in 2014 we provided aid in the Idlib and Hama provinces. We distributed food, water and non-food items (NFI) among the needy and reached them with healthcare by means of our mobile clinic. We also rehabilitated water systems and delivered flour to bakeries in order to sustain bread production

PAH in Syria (basic facts)

Start of mission: 2013

Area of operation: Idlib and Hama provinces

In 2014, PAH aid reached 406,987 people



Somalia

Capital: Mogadishu
Population: 10,500,500
HDI: not included in the index

The war in Somalia, which has been ongoing since 1991, combined with natural disasters (the drought of 2011), has led to a severe humanitarian crisis in the country. The state institutions, including education, healthcare and social welfare have ceased to operate. Due to the war and poor weather conditions, food is lacking in Somalia and access to water is restricted. In search of shelter, the Somalis gather in camps near large cities, where they live in extremely difficult conditions. Only one out of three people in Somalia has access to clean water.

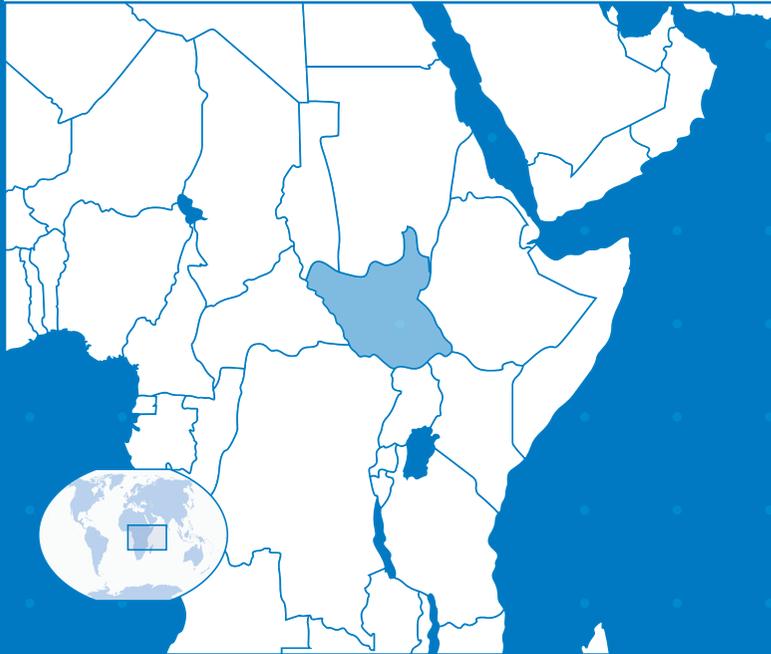
In 2014, we built water intakes, washing facilities and a waste disposal station for the internally displaced people's (IDPs) camps in Garoowe and Mogadishu. We held hygiene-promotion campaigns as well as trainings for pump mechanics and distributed NFIs. Within the framework of the "Water for Schools" program, we provided students from schools in the rural areas of Puntland with access to drinking water by building traditional underground water tanks (so-called berkadas) to collect rainwater and we improved sanitary conditions by building latrines.

PAH in Somalia (basic facts)

Start of mission: 2011

Area of operation: Puntland (Garoowe), Banaadir (Mogadishu)

In 2014, PAH aid reached 55,518 people



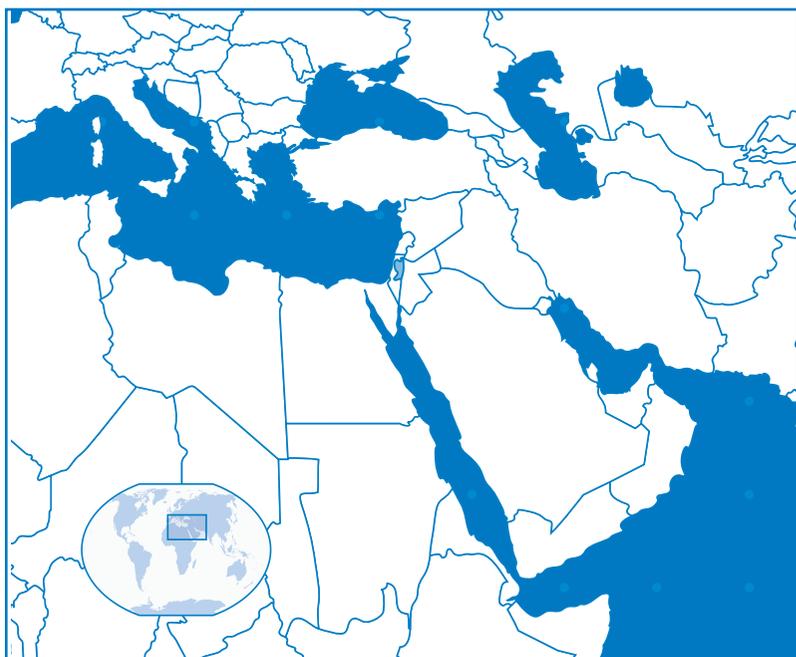
Republic of South Sudan

Capital: Juba
Population: 11,300,000
HDI: not included in the index

The humanitarian situation in South Sudan has significantly deteriorated due to the intensification of the conflict in December 2013. As a result of the fighting, almost 2 million people were displaced and another 293 thousand fled to neighboring countries. In 2014, South Sudan also faced epidemics of cholera because of the difficult conditions in the country – lack of secure water sources, adequate sanitation, food and healthcare. Almost 57% of people in this African state is deprived of access to drinking water.

In 2014, we continued our water and sanitation projects in South Sudan. In Bor and the states of Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity, we renovated wells and built water treatment plants and latrines. In order to reduce the incidence of illnesses caused by the use of dirty water, we built hand washing stations, distributed hygienic kits and organized a neighbourhood cleaning and hygiene promotion campaign.

PAH in South Sudan (basic facts)
Start of mission: 2006
Area of operation: Jonglei, Bor
In 2014 PAH, aid reached 361,594 people



Palestinian Territories

Capital: Ramallah
Population: c.a. 4,500,000
HDI: 0,686

The ongoing conflict semi-arid climate and water shortage make living conditions in the Palestinian Territories very difficult. In July and August 2014, due to intensification of the conflict, massive internal displacement occurred. 28% of inhabitants of the Gaza Strip were forced to leave their homes. One of the most acute problems experienced by the Palestinians is lack of access to water. Many families are forced to use old home septic tanks which leak, poisoning the groundwater. Some Palestinians cannot afford to have the tanks emptied on a regular basis sometimes the waste is emptied straight onto the streets. It all affects the health of the local community, particularly children.

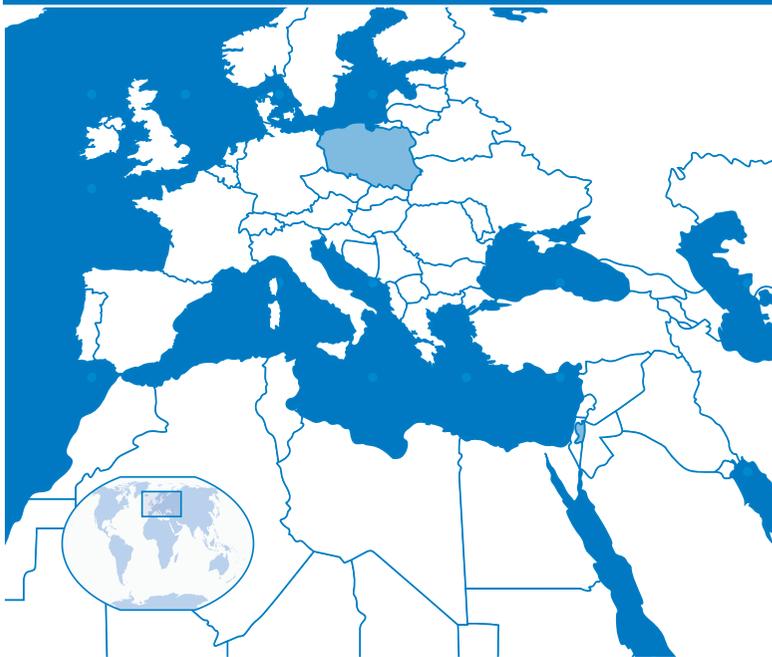
In response to the needs of the inhabitants of the Palestinian Territories, we conduct water, sanitation and hygiene projects. In 2014, after the intensification of the conflict in the Gaza Strip, we distributed 50 water tanks and in pursuit of improving sanitary conditions of acting to improve sanitary conditions, we renovated toilets in schools in the West Bank. We also conducted peer education project in 3 schools in the town of Qabalan.

PAH in the Palestinian Authority (basic facts)

Start of mission: 2006

Area of operation: the West Bank and Gaza

In 2014, PAH aid reached 32,856 people



Poland

Capital: Warsaw
Population: 38,200,000
HDI: 0.834

In Poland, it is children and adolescents who are at a risk of poverty - almost 30% people at risk of extreme poverty are aged 18 or less. Malnutrition in children results in loss of concentration, thus restricting the opportunities for development and education. Although the government should assist all the children in need, there are still many gaps in the system. Unfortunately for some children the meal they have at school is their only one of the day. Therefore, it is of particular importance to provide assistance also to children whose parents are unable to provide them with meals. It is possible with the involvement of school establishments and local organizations which are capable of determining actual needs.

Each year foreigners come to Poland in hope of a better future. In order to integrate with the society and to live a high-quality life in their new country, they need assistance: access to information, trainings, courses and counseling. Polish language courses constitute an important element as well.

During the 2013/2014 school year we continued the "Pajacyk" programme which provided over 328,00 meals for 1,782 students pupils in cafeterias at schools and educational establishments throughout Poland.

Through our Centre for Refugees and Repatriates, in 2014 we held information centers, legal, professional, psychological and social counseling projects and language courses. Our activities supported the integration of foreigners with Polish society and contributed to improving the quality of life of foreigners in Poland.

PAH in Poland (basic facts)

"Pajacyk" programme since 1998

During the school year 2013/2014, PAH aid reached 1782 children in Poland.

Acknowledgements

PAH activities, both in Poland and abroad, are widely supported by the Polish society. The Poles' involvement is especially important to us. The great support that we receive enables us to provide humanitarian aid effectively and professionally in crisis-affected regions. We would like to thank our benefactors!

A portion of PAH's activities have been financed thanks to the support of private companies. Our strategic partners include: BP, BZ WBK, Loyalty Partner Polska (PAYBACK), DHL Global Forwarding. LemoniQ and Pryzmat are also important partners. Thanks to our partners' involvement we have managed to provide more than 320,000 warm meals under the "Pajacyk" programme. In 2014 we received support from Electrolux Poland, a PKP Group company as well as the PGE Foundation. This enabled us to carry out water and sanitary activities in Somalia, house reconstruction in the Philippines and the Balkans. Furthermore, we would like to thank White & Case (legal services), KONTEKST Andrzej Wolski sp.j. (translations) and VIKTORIO (courier) for supporting us with their services in our daily office business in Poland.

An important form of support is the PAH SOS Club for individual benefactors and the PAH SOS Business Club for corporate benefactors. The club members are a dynamic and active community consisting of regular benefactors of PAH. The funds from membership fees allow us to provide immediate aid wherever crisis strikes. In 2014 548 new people joined the PAH SOS Club, which gives us a total of 1967 members!

PAH carries out its projects thanks to the support of institutional benefactors. Our institutional donors consist of: The European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), UNICEF, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), GOAL, Save the Children, Golden Tulip, Norwegian Church Aid, Caritas Turkey, Caritas Czech Republic.



**DOŁĄCZ DO KLUBU
PAH SOS**

pah
czynimy
świat
lepszym

Kamil Haidar - PAH SOS Club ambassador; photo: Kamil Haidar

Registration data of the foundation

Name:	Polish Humanitarian Action
Registered seat:	Szpitalna 5/3, 00-031 Warszawa
Telephone / Fax:	(22) 828 90 86, 831 99 38, 828 88 82
E-mail:	pah@pah.org.pl
Website:	www.pah.org.pl
Bank servicing the organization and account number:	Bank BPH S.A. Oddział w Warszawie Nowy Świat 6/12 00-400 Warszawa 91 1060 0076 0000 3310 0015 4960
Governing bodies:	Foundation Council Foundation Management Board Audit Committee
Registration date and registry	First entry – 20 December 1994, District Court for the Capital City of Warsaw, Commercial Court, 12th Commercial Register Division no. 4443; National Court Register number: KRS 0000136833 entry: 28 October 2002 Registration as OPP (Public Benefit Organization): 19 March 2004
REGON (Statistical Number):	010849302
Foundation Management Board: – composition as of the submission date:	President of the Management Board: Janina Ochojska-Okońska, Vice-President: Grzegorz Gruca Members of the Management Board: Sylvie Cambou Prokopowicz Maciej Bagiński Katarzyna Ewa Górńska Members of the Management Board in 2014: Grzegorz Gruca Maciej Bagiński Aleksandra Rezunow Włodzimierz Sarna

Principles, forms and scope of statutory activity and implementation of statutory objectives

The objective of the Foundation is to organize and to deliver humanitarian and developmental, charitable, socially useful and educational aid as well as to counteract social exclusion.

PAH implements the statutory purposes by:

- Researching and collecting information regarding the need of aid
- Obtaining, transporting and distributing aid measures
- Creating permanent and temporary assistance missions
- Creating and supporting aid centres
- Conducting publishing and training activity
- Organizing cultural and educational events and information campaigns
- Organizing public collections
- Organizing conferences and seminars
- Providing humanitarian and developmental education
- Organizing recreation and free time activities for children and adolescents

Structure

Foundation's Council	Management Board	Audit Committee
	Program Expert	External Relations Expert
	Internal Auditor	Financial Controller
Humanitarian and Development Aid Department	External Relations Department	Operations Department
Emergency Response Team	Communications Team	Accountancy Team
Field Mission in South Sudan	Education Team	Financial Team
Field Mission in Somalia	Fundraising Team	Administration and Logistics Team
Field Mission in Syria	Institutional Donor Relations Team	HR Team
Field Mission in Ukraine		Office in Cracow
Field Mission in Nepal		Office in Torun
School Feeding Program		

Financial Information

Information regarding income structure – sources and amounts

Income from statutory activity	PLN 33,399,356.19
Gross statutory contributions	0.00
Income from gratuitous public benefit statutory activity	841,962.02
Cash contributions – 1%	841,962.02
Income from paid public benefit statutory activity	0.00
Other statutory income	PLN 32,557,39417.00
Payments from natural and legal persons – cash contributions	6,506,354.05
Bequest	200,000.00
Donations in kind from natural and legal persons	5,577,126.68
Donations of services from natural and legal persons	32,044.65
Donations from NGOs – Polish	279,126.47
Donations from NGOs – foreign	2,142,076.08
Donations from EU organizations	11,777,853.19
Donations from UN organizations	5,208,700.30
Donations from Polish state institutions	789,973.18
Donations from Polish local government institutions	44,139.57
1. Income from financial activity and other operating income amounts to and includes:	PLN 82,456.31
a. other operating income in the amount of	PLN 47,783.16
b. financial income in the amount of	34,673.15
2. Structure of statutory activity costs as stipulated in the statutes and of administrative costs.	
a. the “extraordinary losses” position was not recorded in 2014	
b. The costs of execution of statutory tasks amount to and comprise:	PLN 30,763,901.45
Information regarding cost structure	30,763,901.45
Costs of gratuitous public benefit statutory activity	30,763,901.45
Cash benefits:	25,159,684.19
Donations from Polish state institutions	788,827.20
NGOs - Polish	354,764.98
NGOs - foreign	2,389,383.17
EU organizations	10,076,213.73
UN organizations	6,153,325.52
Local governments	79,399.75
Payments from natural and legal persons – cash contributions	5,317,769.84
Non-cash benefits:	5,604,217.26
Donations in kind	5,577,126.68
Donations of services	27,090.58
c. Administrative costs amount to PLN and comprise:	912,110.56
– cash costs in the amount of	PLN 905,517.15
– non-cash costs in the amount of	PLN 6,593.41
3. Financial costs and other financial costs amount to and comprise:	PLN 213,316.87
a. the item “other operating costs” in the amount of	PLN 101,986.82
b. the item “financial costs” in the amount of	PLN 111,330.05
including a commission on a bank loan in the amount of	PLN 15,000.00
exchange rate differences constitute the remaining amount.	

Information about fund sources

Source of funding

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS	
ARCHE NOVA	381 750,96
CHARITIES AID FOUNDATION OF AMERICA (CAF)	64 893,92
CARITAS	223 479,17
CHF - THE UNITED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRORAMME	1 064 122,01
CITY OF TORUN	13 389,57
ECHO/EUROPEAN COMMISSION	9 989 010,04
EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY FOUNDATION (FED)	22 017,27
EDUCATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (FRSE)	15 036,10
EUROPEAN FUND FOR INTEGRATION (EFI)	1 026 540,90
EUROPEAN FUND FOR REFUGEES (EFU)	762 302,25
FUNDUSZ INICJATYW OBYWATELSKICH (FIO)	39 940,00
FOP SZWAJCARIA	191 074,28
FOUNDATION ACADEMY OF CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS (FAOO	1 500,00
GESELLSCHAFT FUER INTERNATIONAL ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ)	1 841 290,16
GOAL	127 650,31
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)	4 720,24
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE VOIVODESHIP	13 200,00
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	750 033,18
NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID	1 441 893,49
OXFAM	1 478,56
PAH'S FRIENDS ASSOCIATION	240 289,20
PEOPLE IN PERIL ASSOCIATION (PIPA)	26 866,95
PEACE WINDS JAPAN (PWJ)	832 539,24
POLISH OFFICE FOR FOREIGNERS (UDSC)	5 900,00
SAVE THE CHILDREN	683 393,56
STATE STREET FOUNDATION	24 002,58
UNICEF	589 817,40
URZAD MARSZALKOWSKI	11 650,00
INDIVIDUAL DONORS	
INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS	3 098 003,35
PAH SOS CLUB DONATIONS	274 167,39
PUBLIC COLLECTIONS	1 522 928,00
SCHOOLS	50 111,68
DONATIONS FROM COMPANIES	
BANK ZACHODNI WBK	331 579,88
BP POLSKA	64 986,00
CISCO FOUNDATION	44 082,93
DONATIONS IN-KIND FROM COMPANIES	5 577 126,68
DONATIONS OF SERVICE FROM COMPANIES	33 683,99
ELECTROLUX POLAND SP. Z O.O.	45 000,00
GOLDEN TULIP FOUNDATION (GT)	49 498,82
PKP POLSKIE LINIE KOLEJOWE S.A.	10 000,00
RAIFFEISEN BANK POLSKA S.S.	20 000,00
OTHER DONATIONS FROM COMPANIES	634 655,86
OTHERS	
BILLBIRD SP. AKCYJNA	246,85
FINANCIAL RESULT FROM PREVIOUS YEARS	952 196,61
NAŁĘCZÓW ZDRÓJ Sp. z o.o.	2 297,00
NESTLE POLSKA S.A.	4 590,00
OTHER	792,57
1% TAX OFFS FOR THE FOUNDATION	841 962,02
TOTAL	33 399 356,19

Information regarding inspections, audits and their results during the reporting period

- Review of the financial statements for the year 2014, conducted by an independent statutory auditor, Advantim Sp. z o.o. The opinion and the report included no comments.
- The Implementing Authority for European Programmes, factual and financial monitoring of project no. 19/10/EFI. The factual and financial monitoring report included no comments or recommendations.
- Audit of the projects (ECHO/SDN/BUD/2011/91029; ECHO/-AF/BUD/2012/91024; ECHO/-HF/BUD/2013/91014) financed from the funds of EU Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) . The audit performed by KPMG LPP begun in October and a report was not completed before the end of the year 2014.
- Audit of the project ECHO/-HF/BUD/2013/91014, financed from the ECHO funds, performed by KPMG LPP. The audit resulted in comments and recommendations regarding the improvement of control mechanisms at a PAH mission in Somalia. The foundation took action in order to implement the recommendations.
- Residual Error Rate Study 2014, performed by Moore Stephens LLP, covered the execution of the DCI-NSAED/2010/202-177/, financed by the Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development. (Devco/EuropeAid). The error rate was established at the level of 0.31%.
- audits of control systems at PAH missions performed by the funders: GIZ and UNICEF in South Sudan; GOAL in Syria.

Data regarding employment

Average annual number of full-time employees: 72.9 people, 67.8 full-time jobs
The total number of employees as of 31 December 2014 is 79, including:
Director – 7; Expert – 2; Coordinator – 41; Senior specialist – 2;
Specialist – 3; Junior Specialist – 6; Mentor – 2; Assistant – 3; Auditor – 1;
Accountant – 4; Social worker – 1; Secretary – 2; Administrative employee – 3;
Financial controller – 1; Logistician – 1

Data regarding remuneration

- Gross employee remuneration (employer's social insurance contributions excluded): PLN 3,515,697.74
- Gross remuneration for specific work contracts (employer's social insurance contributions excluded): PLN 51,112.65
- Gross remuneration for commission contracts (employer's social insurance contributions excluded): PLN 526,489.86
- Gross total remuneration (employer's social insurance contributions excluded): PLN 4,093,300.25
- In 2014, PAH employees received neither financial awards nor bonuses.
- PAH Management Board Members receive no remuneration for the performance of their function.
- Members of foundation authorities other than the Management Board, i.e. the Foundation Board and the Audit Committee received no remuneration, awards, bonuses and other benefits.

Balance

Balance Sheet based on Annex 4 (Dziennik Ustaw 2014, item 1100)							
Line	ASSETS	As at		Line	NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	As at	
		beginning of year	end of year			beginning of year	end of year
1	2			1	2		
A	Non-current assets	126 876,93	109 548,95	A	Funds	4 220 719,03	4 861 006,04
I	Intangible assets			I	Chartered fund	3 268 522,42	3 268 522,42
II	Tangible assets	126 876,93	109 548,95	II	Revaluation fund		
III	Long-term receivables			III	Net profit for the year	952 196,61	1 592 483,62
IV	Long-term investments	-	-	1	Surplus (positive amount)	952 196,61	1 592 483,62
V	Long-term accrued income and prepayments	-	-	2	Deficit (negative amount)	-	-
B	Short-term assets	6 308 863,66	11 410 675,50	B	Liabilities and provisions for liabilities	2 215 021,56	6 659 218,41
I	Inventories of tangible short-term assets	6 114,98	5 791,43	I	Long-term debt	-	-
II	Short-term receivables	912 995,53	1 615 775,09	II	Short-term liabilities and special funds	558 108,11	422 928,14
				1	Loans	94,37	1,00
				2	Other liabilities	456 035,91	327 840,54
				3	Special funds	101 977,83	95 086,60
III	Short-term investments	5 389 753,15	9 773 038,73	III	Provisions for liabilities		-
1	Cash	5 064 753,15	9 448 038,73	IV	Accruals and deferrals	1 656 913,45	6 236 290,27
2	Other financial assets	-	-	1	Deferred income	1 646 913,45	6 226 290,27
3	Other short-term investments	325 000,00	325 000,00	2	Other accruals and deferrals	10 000,00	10 000,00
IV	Short-term prepayments	-	16 070,25				
	Balance sheet total	6 435 740,59	11 520 224,45		Balance sheet total	6 435 740,59	11 520 224,45

Income statement on the basis of Appendix No. 4 (Polish Journal of Laws 2014 item 1100)			
Item	Specification	Amount for the previous financial year	Amount for the current financial year
1	2	3	4
A.	Revenue from core operating activity and equivalent revenue, including change in products (increase - positive value, decrease - negative value)	25 643 298,06	33 399 356,19
I.	Revenue from public benefit activity and equivalent revenue:		
1.	Revenue from unpaid public benefit activity	25 643 298,06	33 399 356,19
2.	Revenue from paid public benefit activity, including change in products (increase - positive value, decrease - negative value)		
B.	Core operating activity expenses	22 644 411,29	30 763 901,45
I.	Public benefit activity expenses	22 644 411,29	30 763 901,45
1.	Unpaid public benefit activity expenses	22 644 411,29	30 763 901,45
a)	Depreciation and amortization	-	-
b)	Consumption of materials and energy	3 510 716,71	10 981 550,28
c)	Payroll, social security and other benefits	6 691 801,12	7 777 094,12
d)	Other expenses	12 441 893,46	12 005 257,05
2.	Paid public benefit activity expenses	-	-
a)	Depreciation and amortization	-	-
b)	Consumption of materials and energy	-	-
c)	Payroll, social security and other benefits	-	-
d)	Other expenses	-	-
3.	Administrative expenses	998 551,27	912 110,56
a)	Consumption of materials and energy	65 114,03	9 966,54
b)	External services	271 906,61	235 899,99
c)	Taxes and charges	27,67	28 980,00
d)	Payroll	407 831,65	452 034,70
e)	Social insurance and other benefits	210 917,02	158 712,29
f)	Depreciation and amortization	39 981,07	17 327,98
g)	Other	2 773,22	9 189,06
C.	Other revenue and profits, including revaluation of assets	579 907,89	47 783,16
D.	Other expenses and losses, including revaluation of assets	263 847,54	101 986,82
E.	Financial revenues	110 558,23	34 673,15
F.	Financial expenses	1 474 757,47	111 330,05
G.	Total net profit	952 196,61	1 592 483,62
I.	Surplus of revenue over expenses (positive value)	952 196,61	1 592 483,62
II.	Surplus of expenses over revenue (negative value)		

Additional information for 2014

1. a. Valuation methods for assets and liabilities	
Item	Valuation methods adopted as part of the accounting policy
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets	Purchase price less any accumulated amortisation and depreciation
Long-term investments	Purchase price increased by any investment income
Inventories of tangible short-term assets	Purchase or market price
Receivables and liabilities	Amount due
Short-term investments	Market price / face value
Prepayments and accrued income	Amount due
Funds and other assets and liabilities	Face value

2. a. Tangible assets - property, plant and equipment						
Name of group of non-current assets	At the beginning of the year	Revaluation	Increases	Transfers	Decreases	At the end of the year
1. Land (including perpetual usufruct right)	0,00					0,00
2. Buildings, premises and civil engineering structures	0,00					0,00
3. Plant and machinery	171 632,72					171 632,72
4. Transportation means	173 817,50				10 354,00	163 463,50
5. Other property, plant and equipment	141 288,56					141 288,56
Total	486 738,78	0,00	0,00	0,00	10 354,00	476 384,78

b. Depreciation									
Name of group of non-current assets	At the beginning of the year	Revaluation	Depreciation for the year	Other increases	Other decreases	Decrease - liquidation	At the end of the year	At the beginning of the year (net)	NBV at the end of the financial year
1. Land (including perpetual usufruct right)	0,00						0,00	0,00	0,00
2. Buildings, premises and civil engineering structures	0,00						0,00	0,00	0,00
3. Plant and machinery	120 153,61		6 395,30		2 864,50		123 684,41	51 479,11	51,479.11
4. Transportation means	98 419,68		13 797,18			10 354,00	101 862,86	75 397,82	75,397.82
5. Other property, plant and equipment	141 288,56			0,00			141 288,56	0,00	0,00
Total	359 861,85	0,00	20 192,48	0,00	2 864,50	10 354,00	366 835,83	126 876,93	126,876.93

c. Intangible assets				
Name of group of non-current assets	At the beginning of the year	Increases	Decreases	At the end of the year
1. Other intangible assets	164 592,01			164 592,01
Total	164 592,01	0,00	0,00	164 592,01

d. Amortisation							
Name of group of non-current assets	At the beginning of the year	Depreciation for the year	Other increases	Decrease	At the end of the year	At the beginning of the year (net)	At the end of the year (net)
1. Other intangible assets	164 592,01				164 592,01	0,00	0,00
Total	164 592,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	164 592,01	0,00	0,00

3. e. Long-term investments				
	At the beginning of the year	Changes over the year		At the end of the year
		Increases	Decreases	
1. Real property				0,00
2. Intangible assets				0,00
3. Long-term financial assets				0,00
a. Shares				0,00
b. Other securities				0,00
c. Loans given				0,00
d. Other long-term financial assets				0,00
4. Bonds and cash deposited as part of the Kapitał Żelazny (Endowment Fund) and Rezerwowo Fundusz Pomocy Natychmiastowej (Reserve Fund for Urgent Needs)	0,00			0,00
Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

4. f. Short-term investments				
	At the beginning of the year	Changes over the year		At the end of the year
		Increases	Decreases	
1. Real property - decrease	325 000,00			325 000,00
2. Intangible assets	0,00			0,00
3. Short-term financial assets	0,00			0,00
a. Shares	0,00			0,00
b. Other securities	0,00			0,00
c. Accruals and deferrals - rent	0,00			0,00
d. Cash	5 064 753,15	4 383 285,58		9 448 038,73
Total	5 389 753,15	4 383 285,58	0,00	9 773 038,73

5. g. Receivables, by balance-sheet item, outstanding at the balance-sheet date, with maturities as per contract						
Receivables from	maturing within				Total	
	up to 1 year		more than 1 year			
	as at					
	beginning of the year	end of the year	beginning of the year	end of the year	beginning of the year	end of the year
1. Debtors	80 143,85	57 549,46			80 143,85	57 549,46
2. Taxes	2 468,79	3 808,16			2 468,79	3 808,16
3. Money from ZUS	0,00				0,00	0,00
4. Salaries	24 724,29	8 188,00			24 724,29	8 188,00
5. In litigation	0,00				0,00	0,00
6. Other receivables	805 658,60	1 546 229,47			805 658,60	1 546 229,47
Total	912 995,53	1 615 775,09	0,00	0,00	912 995,53	1 615 775,09

6. g. Liabilities, by balance-sheet item, outstanding at the balance-sheet date, with maturities as per contract						
Liabilities due to	maturing within				Total	
	up to 1 year		more than 1 year			
	as at					
	beginning of the year	end of the year	beginning of the year	end of the year	beginning of the year	end of the year
1. Loans	94,37	1,00			94,37	1,00
2. Creditors	152 218,33	192 110,06			152 218,33	192 110,06
3. Taxes (including: PFRON)	740,86	3 000,00			740,86	3 000,00
4. Social insurance	0,00				0,00	0,00
5. Salaries	25 205,68	127 431,17			25 205,68	127 431,17
6. Bills of exchange	0,00				0,00	0,00
7. Other liabilities	277 871,04	5 299,31			277 871,04	5 299,31
8. Special funds (ZFSS)	101 977,83	95 086,60			101 977,83	95 086,60
Total	558 108,11	422 928,14	0,00	0,00	558 108,11	422 928,14

7. i. Deferred income		
Titles	as at	
	beginning of the year	end of the year
1. Deferred income (by title)	1 646 913,45	6 226 290,27
Unrealised donation agreements entered into		
Unrealised cooperation agreements entered into		
Unrealised subsidy agreements entered into	1 646 913,45	6 226 290,27
Retained profit/loss		

8. j. Accrued and prepaid expenses		
Titles	As at	
	beginning of the year	end of the year
1. Accrued and prepaid expenses	-	16 070,25
rent	-	16 070,25

9. k. Accrued expenses and deferred income		
Titles	as at	
	beginning of the year	end of the year
1. Accrued expenses and deferred income (by title)	10 000,00	10 000,00
Obligations	10 000,00	10 000,00
Guarantees		

10. I. Impairment loss for receivables		
Titles	as at	
	beginning of the year	end of the year
1. Impairment loss (by title)	-	-
Receivables from contractors		

11. m. Information on extraordinary gains and losses		
Item	Current year	Prior year
Extraordinary gains – fortuitous	-	-
Extraordinary gains – other	-	-
Total	-	-
Extraordinary losses – fortuitous	-	-
Extraordinary losses – other	-	-
Total	-	-

12. n. Employment		
Employees – as at 31/12/2014		68,00
Average employment over the year as at 31/12/2014		73,00

13. o. Information on remuneration paid above the threshold mentioned in Article 9(1)(2) of the Public Benefit and Volunteerism Act (Dziennik ustaw No. 96 item 873, as amended)		
Item	Number of individuals	
Number of individuals who exceeded the above-mentioned remuneration	not applicable	

14. Information on structure of income – sources and amounts	
a. Income from chartered activities	33 399 356,19
Gross fees defined by the charter	0,00
Income from chartered nonprofit public benefit activities	841 962,02
cash contributions 1%	841 962,02
Income from chartered for-profit public benefit activities	0,00
Other income defined by charter	32 557 394,17
contributions from private individuals and legal persons – cash contributions	6 506 354,05
decrease	200 000,00
in-kind donations from private individuals and legal persons	5 577 126,68
donations from private individuals and legal persons	32 044,65
subsidies from NGOs – Polish	279 126,47
subsidies from NGOs – foreign	2 142 076,08
subsidies from EU organisations	11 777 853,19
subsidies from UN organisations	5 208 700,30
subsidies from Polish national government	789 973,18
subsidies from Polish local government	44 139,57

b. Other income	47 783,16
Income from sale of property, plant and equipment, fixed assets under construction, and intangible assets	14 061,89
Income from liquidation of property, plant and equipment	0,00
Other	33 721,27

c. Financial income	34 673,15
Sale of shares	
Interest on deposits, bank deposits	17 115,98
Interest on loans	
Interest on securities held	
Dividends received on external shares	
Other financial income (exchange gains, interest remitted)	0,00
Other	17 557,17

15 a. Information on expense structure	30 763 901,45
Expenses of chartered nonprofit public benefit activities	30 763 901,45
cash benefits:	25 159 684,19
subsidies from Polish national government	788 827,20
NGOs – Polish	354 764,98
NGOs – foreign	2 389 383,17
EU organisations	10 076 213,73
UN organisations	6 153 325,52
local-government	79 399,75
contributions from private individuals and legal persons – cash contributions	5 317 769,84
non-cash benefits:	5 604 217,26
in-kind donations	5 577 126,68
service donations	27 090,58

b. Administrative expenses:	912 110,56
- materials and energy consumed	9 966,54
- external services	235 899,99
- taxes and charges	28 980,00
- salaries, social security contributions and other staff benefits	610 746,99
- amortisation and depreciation	17 327,98
- other expenses	9 189,06

c. Other expenses	101 986,82
net value of property, plant and equipment sold, fixed assets under construction, and intangible assets	
net value from the liquidation of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets as a result of events within the general business risk	0,00
impairment losses	0,00
other	101 986,82

d. Financial expense	111 330,05
Carrying value of shares sold, being short- and long-term financial assets	0,00
Interest on loans, excluding interest on investment loans during the period of investment realisation	304,21
Commissions on loans paid, excluding commissions on investment loans,	15 000,00
Interest paid for overdue taxes	47,00
Interest and additional charges on property, plant and equipment leased under financial leases	0,00
Other financing expenses	95 978,84

16. a. Sources of increases and utilisation of the chartered fund		
Item	Fund	
	chartered fund	revaluation fund
1. At the beginning of the year	3 268 522,42	0,00
a. increases	0,00	0,00
- audit adjustment	0,00	
b. decreases	0,00	0,00
- audit adjustment	0,00	
2. As at the end of accounting period	3 268 522,42	0,00
Profit from statutory activities	952,196.61	
Profit from unpaid public benefit activities	0.00	
Result on other activities determined in the By-laws	-4,696,596.76	
Retained earnings	5,648,793.37	

b. Breakdown of result on chartered activities	
Result on chartered activities	1 592 483,62
Result on nonprofit public benefit activities	0,00
Result on other activities defined by the Charter	640 287,01
Result on activity in prior years	952 196,61
Total	0,00

17 Obligations related to chartered activities:		
Titles	as at	
	beginning of the year	end of the year
1. guarantees		
2. suretyships		
3. pledges and tender bonds		
4. other obligations		
Total	-	-

Supplementary Notes

Complementary information for the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the reporting period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014

I. General information.

- 1) The Polish Humanitarian Action with its registered seat in Warsaw, Szpitalna 5/3 is a non-profit organization and its income is not subject to taxation by corporate income tax. The foundation draws up CIT-8 tax returns, specifying the income objectively exempt from taxation in accordance with Article 17, sec. 1, pts. 4 and 14 of the Corporate Income Tax Act. The accounts of the Polish Humanitarian Action foundation are kept pursuant to the provisions of the Accounting Act of 29 September 1994 (Journal of Laws of 2014, item 330 as amended).
- 2) The financial statements have been drawn up assuming that the activity shall continue for a further 12-month period.
- 3) Comparative data comprises the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013.
- 4) The principles of assets and liabilities valuation as of the balance sheet date and establishment of the financial result.
 - a. Fixed assets and intangibles are valued in accordance with their purchase price, the production cost or the revaluated amount reduced by depreciation and impairment write-offs.
 - i. Objects of an estimated useful life exceeding one year and of initial value not exceeding PLN 1000 are classified as costs of materials.
 - ii. Fixed assets of an initial value from PLN 1000 to the value not exceeding the amount specified in tax provisions as the lower limit for classification of assets as fixed are classified as low-value fixed assets. 100% of their initial value is allocated as costs in the month in which they were put into use. They are recorded as off-balance-sheet items.
 - iii. Fixed assets of an initial value exceeding the upper limit specified for low-value assets are subject to depreciation beginning on the first day of the month following the month during which they were put into use until the end of the month during which the total amount of depreciation write-offs becomes equal to the initial value or during which they are put into liquidation, disposed of or found in shortage. They are recorded as balance-sheet items.
 - iv. All fixed assets purchased by the Foundation for the funds from grants and subsidies, used for statutory objectives and at Missions, are recorded as off-balance-sheet items and their initial value is allocated as costs of projects financed from these funds.

The amounts of annual amortization (depreciation) write-offs are established as follows:

- i. on a straight-line basis by systematic spreading the initial value of a given fixed asset or intangible over the years of their anticipated useful lives, proportionately to the lapse of time, in equal installments,
- ii. applying depreciation rates with regard to fixed assets used or improved, which were first entered into the register.
- i. Intangibles of an initial value not exceeding the amount specified in tax provisions as the lower limit for classification of assets as intangibles are written off as a single entry. Intangibles are subject to depreciation taking into account the minimum depreciation periods specified in tax provisions.
- b. Assets under construction are valued as the total costs directly relative to their purchase or production reduced by impairment write-offs.
- c. Stocks and shares, marketable securities classified as fixed assets are valued:
 - i. according to purchase prices reduced by impairment write-offs,
 - ii. the value at the purchase price is revaluated to the amount at the market price (fair value), and the revaluation differences are settled as follows:
- d. Differences resulting in an increase in the value of the investment to the market price level (positive) are classified as revaluation reserve. Reduction of the value of the investment previously revaluated to the value of the amount, by which the revaluation reserve was increased on that account (if the account has not been settled until the valuation date) is classified as revaluation reserve; in other instances, the results of reduction in the investment value are classified as financial costs; the increase in the value of the investment relative to the previous reduction of its value, classified as financial costs, is recognized as financial income up to the amount of such costs,
- e. Short-term investments are valued not later than at the end of the reporting period, at a reliably determined fair value, i.e. at a price set on the active regulated market, on which financial instruments are publicly traded. The results of revaluation of financial assets in the form of profits or losses are classified accordingly as financial income or financial costs for the reporting period during which the revaluation was performed.
- f. Inventories are valued according to the purchase price or to the fair value. Wear (disbursement) value is established by way of detailed identification of goods relative to strictly specified undertakings, regardless of their date of purchase.
- g. Receivables and claims are valued at an amount payable reduced by possible justified write-offs of receivables classified at other operating costs.
- h. Cash is valued at the nominal value.
- i. Equity is valued at the nominal value.
- j. Liabilities are valued at the amount payable.
- k. Deferred income is the status of the nominal value of the income to be executed during future periods as of the balance sheet date. Deferred income includes the amounts received or due from contractors or donors, to be used during the following reporting periods.
- l. Valuation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies
 - i. During the financial year: operations of sale and purchase of currency and operations of receivables or liabilities payment are

valued at the average exchange rate as of the date of such operation, established for a given currency by the President of the National Bank of Poland, unless another exchange rate or another binding principle has been determined in a customs declaration or in another document binding upon the Foundation, e.g. in an Agreement.

- ii. The PAH foundation adopted a principle stating that advances granted for project implementation are classified as short-term liabilities as of the balance sheet date. They are recognized as costs upon the presentation of detailed settlement of expenditure by the recipient of the advance.
- iii. As of the balance sheet date: assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are valued at the average exchange rate established for a given currency by the National Bank of Poland applicable on a given day.
- iv. The Polish Humanitarian Action foundation draws up a Profit and Loss Account in accordance with the Accounting Act of 29 September 1994, with appendix no. 4 (Journal of Laws of 2014, item 1100). Public funds received (grants, subsidies, donations, legacies and bequests, public collections, compensations and other payments from courts and enforcement officers, 1% tax deduction) are recorded by way of cash accounting. Income from the grants received is recognized in the profit and loss account up to the amount of costs incurred. The remaining amount of the grants is classified as deferred income.

II. Complementary data for the balance sheet (regarding assets and liabilities):

1. Intangibles are computer software and licenses. Their gross value as of 31 December 2014 amounted to PLN 164,592.01. They were recorded in the balance sheet at the net value of PLN 0.00.
2. Tangible fixed assets comprise tangible fixed assets of the anticipated useful life exceeding one year, complete, usable and assigned to the entity. Tangible fixed assets were recorded in the balance sheet at their net value of PLN 109,548.95.
3. Long-term investments as of 31 December 2014 amount to PLN 0.00.
4. Inventories of goods as of the balance sheet date were recorded as tangible current assets in the amount of PLN 5,791.43. They comprise mostly inventories from donations and assigned for use in further statutory activity. The accepted donations in kind are valued according to market prices. Disbursements are made for respective statutory activities of the PAH foundation, by way of detailed identification of goods, relative to strictly specific undertakings, regardless of the date of their purchase or reception as donation.
5. Short-term receivables were recorded in the balance sheet in the amount payable, i.e. PLN 1,615,775.09. The above amount comprises, among others, receivables on account of services in the amount of 57,549.46, tax receivables from the Tax Office in the amount of PLN 3,808.16, receivables on account of remuneration in the amount of 8,188.00, receivables on account of advances provided to employees for activities at the Palestinian Territories, South Sudan, Somalia, Syria and Turkey missions in the amount of PLN 1,549,229.47.
6. Short-term investments as of the end of the reporting period were recorded in the amount of PLN 9,448,038.73. They comprise cash at hand in the amount of PLN 488,189.91, funds on current bank accounts in the amount of PLN 8,959,848.82. Other short-term investments in the amount of PLN 325,000.00 are the value of real property acquired as inheritance.
7. Deferred income, amounting to PLN 6,226,290.27 comprises the outstanding income for future reporting periods. The amounts recognized shall constitute the income of the reporting period during which the objectives contemplated in the project are attained.
8. The Foundation's equity as of 31 December 2014 amounted to PLN 4,861,006.04. It comprises:
 - a. Statutory fund in the amount of 3,268,522.42, composed of: Initial capital in the amount of PLN 1,500.00, contributed in equal parts by the Founders and Endowment in the amount of PLN 3,267,022.42, created from the grants provided by the Ford Foundation, the Stefan Batory Foundation, Philip Morris Polska S.A, Bank BPH S.A., JP Morgan Bank and the Foundation's own contribution,
 - b. financial result in the amount of PLN 1,592,483.62,
9. Liabilities in the amount of PLN 422,928.14 were recorded in the balance sheet in the amount payable. Trade liabilities in the amount of PLN 192,110.06, liabilities to the State Fund for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled (PFRON), payroll liabilities in the amount of PLN 127,431.17, liabilities on account of the advances granted in the amount of PLN 5,299.31, liabilities on account of the Company Social Benefit Fund in the amount of 95,086.60 and the amount of PLN 1.00 as liabilities contracted on a credit card.

III. Complementary data for the profit and loss account:

4. The surplus of income over costs for the last year (positive value) upon the approval of the statements increases the income for the current year and is allocated to the implementation of statutory objectives.
5. The structure of the income obtained, by its source, including the ones required by statutes.

Statutory income amounts to PLN 33,399,356.19 and comprises:

Information regarding income structure – sources and amounts

Income from statutory activity	33,399,356.19
Gross statutory contributions	0.00
Income from gratuitous public benefit statutory activity	841,962.02
cash contributions -1%	841,962.02
Income from paid public benefit statutory activity	0.00
Other statutory income	32,557,394.17
payments from natural and legal persons – cash contributions	6,506,354.05
bequest	200,000.00
donations in kind from natural and legal persons	5,577,126.68
donations of services from natural and legal persons	32,044.65
donations from NGOs – Polish	279,126.47

donations from NGOs - foreign	2,142,076.08
donations from EU organizations	11,777,853.19
donations from UN organizations	5,208,700.30
donations from Polish state institutions	789,973.18
donations from Polish local government institutions	44,139.57

6. Income from financial activity and other operating income amounts to PLN 82,456.31, and includes:
- other operating income in the amount of PLN 47,783.16
 - financial income in the amount of 34,673.15
7. Structure of statutory activity costs as stipulated in the statutes and of administrative costs.
- the "extraordinary losses" position was not recorded in 2014
 - The costs of execution of statutory tasks amount to PLN 30,763,901.45 and comprise:

Information regarding cost structure	30,763,901.45
Costs of gratuitous public benefit statutory activity	30,763,901.45
cash benefits:	25,159,684.19
donations from Polish state institutions	788,827.20
NGOs - Polish	354,764.98
NGOs - foreign	2,389,383.17
EU organizations	10,076,213.73
UN organizations	6,153,325.52
local governments	79,399.75
payments from natural and legal persons – cash contributions	5,317,769.84
non-cash benefits:	5,604,217.26
donations in kind	5,577,126.68
donations of services	27,090.58
 - Administrative costs amount to PLN 912,110.56 and comprise:
 - cash costs in the amount of PLN 905,517.15
 - non-cash costs in the amount of PLN 6,593.41.
8. Financial costs and other financial costs amount to PLN 213,316.87 and comprise:
- the item "other operating costs" in the amount of PLN 101,986.82
 - the item "financial costs" in the amount of PLN 111,330.05, including a commission on a bank loan in the amount of PLN 15,000.00, exchange rate differences constitute the remaining amount.
9. List of liabilities on account of statutory activity secured on the Foundation's assets: none.
10. List of conditional liabilities (including guarantees and sureties granted by the Foundation) relative to statutory activity: none.

IV. Relevant events following the balance sheet date.

- On 18 February 2015, the Foundation adopted a Resolution on the creation of a Ukrainian branch of the Polish Humanitarian Action.



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