

# Annual Report 1996





# The People in Need Foundation

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## Mission Statement

*"To inspire a largeness of spirit in the Czech people by helping others in need, to provide such assistance, and to promote democratic freedoms for all."*



## Letter from the Director

In the course of its 5-year existence, the People in Need Foundation has become one of the most prominent nongovernmental organizations in the Czech Republic, and is one of very few NGOs of its kind in Central and Eastern Europe. PINF is dedicated to two main goals: alleviating human suffering in foreign countries caused by conflicts and natural disasters, and raising awareness at home and abroad about issues of democracy, media freedom and human rights.

Among the most prominent legacies of communism is an abiding sense of isolationism, xenophobia and self-victimization. The Foundation believes that by stimulating people in our societies to help others, they also help themselves by breaking down these mental walls and enhancing their global sense of responsibility. For this reason, it has formed partnerships with a number of other like-minded NGOs in Central and Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation and Commonwealth of Independent States, a network which serves to export PINF's philosophy and goals throughout the region.

Fundamental to achieving its goals is the cooperation of the Czech media, which play a major role in all of the Foundation's activities. Deliveries of food, clothing, medicines and other emergency supplies are accompanied to zones of conflict or natural disasters by journalists, who report on the larger dimensions of the problem as well as the aid which Czech citizens are sending. Combining reportage with humanitarian aid in this way serves both to raise the consciousness of Czech people about the suffering of others, and to strengthen their support for the Foundation's public appeals.

The Foundation is one of many success stories of civil society in the post-communist Eastern bloc, and an indication of how quickly its peoples are moving away from the past and becoming fully involved citizens of a new united Europe. For this, the Foundation has much to thank the President of the Czech Republic, Václav Havel, without whose strong personal support its development would not have been possible, as well as Czech Television, our co-founder.



Šimon Pánek

# Foundation Humanitarian Aid, 1992-96





# A History of Achievement

## Origins

In 1988, three university students in Prague decided on their own to organize a collection of emergency aid for victims of the devastating earthquake which had just struck Armenia. Such an undertaking was almost unprecedented in then-communist Czechoslovakia, as indeed was any form of civic action independent of the Party. Without asking for official permission or approval, one of the students, Šimon Pánek, simply went on national radio and television to make their appeal.

The response was nothing short of miraculous; in a society seemingly numbed by decades of oppressive rule, individual citizens suddenly woke up. In the following days, tens of thousands of them lined up at a central collection depot in Prague with food parcels, clothing, blankets and other goods. Even state companies got into the act, offering building materials and machinery. By the time the appeal ran its course, more than 50 tons of supplies had been collected and shipped to Armenia on airplanes arranged by the students through the Soviet embassy.

The consignment of relief aid was joined by Jaromir Štětina, a fiercely independent geologist, explorer and journalist who enjoyed almost mythic stature in Czechoslovakia because of his many daring expeditions to South Asia and far-flung regions of Siberia. Together with a television crew, he accompanied a planeload of supplies to the stricken area, overseeing distribution of the aid as well as reporting first-hand on the enormous scale of human suffering.

The experience in Armenia clearly demonstrated two things. The first was that, despite the economic and spiritual impoverishment of communism, people in Czechoslovakia still retained a wellspring of goodwill toward others beyond their borders. The second was that the most effective way of evoking that goodwill was through private initiative rather than government *diktát*. Citizens were fed up with the cynicism and corruption of the state apparatus, and yearned for alternatives to express their basic humanity.

*PINF co-founder Jaromir Štětina (center) and staff celebrating departure from Prague with first air shipment of Foundation relief aid to Bosnia, November 1993.*



Indeed, that yearning came to full fruition a year later, when the nonviolent “Velvet Revolution” toppled the government and set Czechoslovakia on a new course in history. The revolution’s leader and moral figurehead, Václav Havel, invited Šimon Pánek to serve as representative of the Central Coordination Strike Committee of University Students on a special advisory committee which helped him negotiate the transition to a new government.

Within weeks after completing the negotiations, Pánek was off and running to another crisis area, Romania, which was in the throes of its own rebellion against a tyrannical regime. Together with the newly formed democratic government, the Student Strike Committee quickly organized a large consignment of food and medical supplies which Pánek accompanied on the second plane to land in Bucharest after anti-Ceausescu forces secured and reopened the airport.

Meanwhile, Jaromir Štětina, ever the adventurer, led a separate overland convoy of aid to Romania, arriving with the supplies in Timisoara three days after Christmas 1989. He spent the next several weeks traveling throughout the country to document the fighting which continued to rage. Back home, his reports made headlines in the first published issue of Lidové Noviny, the underground voice of the Velvet Revolution which became a regular newspaper in January 1990.

*A consignment of PINF food, vitamins and other relief supplies being warehoused for child victims of the Chernobyl disaster, March 1993.*

## Building a Foundation

After returning from Romania to Prague, Štětina took up residence at Lidové Noviny. In 1992 he and Šimon Pánek established Epicentrum, a small team of journalists

within the paper that specialized in conflict reporting. They also co-founded the Lidové Noviny Foundation, a nonprofit organization working under the auspices of the newspaper to provide international relief aid. The idea was for the two groups to work together: the Foundation would organize aid appeals for crisis-stricken areas, and the Epicentrum team would use deliveries of the aid as an occasion to report on them.

“As journalists in a society with a long history of authoritarian rule, it was not enough that we act as mere witnesses to human suffering,” says Štětina in explaining the duel concept. “When we





needed a helping hand from the world, we got one. And now that we were better off we felt it was our moral responsibility to help others."

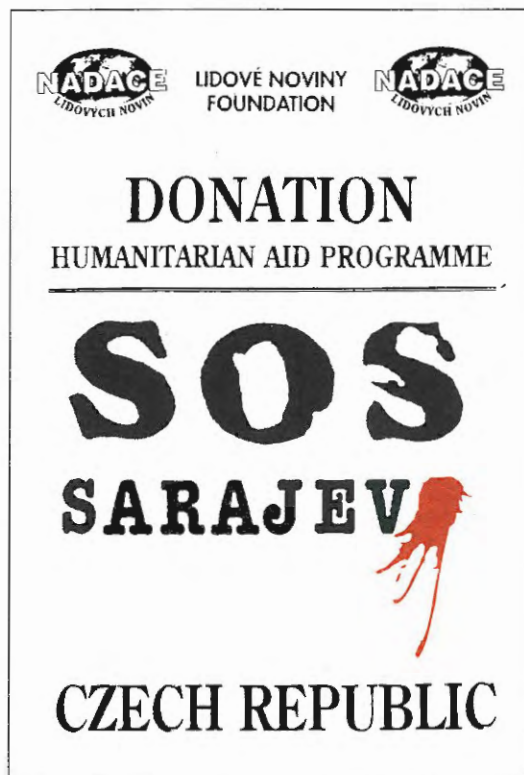
There was also an economic logic for combining journalism and humanitarian aid. Few Czech media organs, including Lidové Noviny, had sufficient resources to finance foreign reporting; even today, not a single national newspaper has a bureau in Moscow, one of the most important sources of news for the Czech Republic. Traveling with aid shipments would enable journalists to reduce their operating costs and to report many stories that otherwise went unreported by the Czech media. Their reportage, in turn, would raise awareness at home about the victims of war and natural disasters, strengthening public support for the Foundation's activities.

## The SOS Campaigns

The formula proved immediately productive. A series of aid shipments accompanied by Epicentrum reporters were sent to hospitals in Nagorno-Karabakh (May 1992), to child victims of the Chernobyl disaster (March 1993), to Nagorno-Karabakh again (May 1993), to flood victims in Mongolia and refugees in war-torn Somalia (July 1993), and to children's centers in Albania (November 1993).

However, the major focus of activity became nearby Bosnia and Herzegovina, where from the outset of the war the Foundation undertook a major long-term commitment to aiding the victims. It began in February 1993 with the Week of Bosnia, a joint appeal with the Helsinki Citizens Assembly and Czech Caritas which raised funds for relief aid to six cities of the country. Two months later, the Foundation managed to get a convoy of food and medicines into the embattled city of Vukovar in eastern Croatia, which had been pounded into rubble by rebel Serb forces and the Yugoslav National Army.

Over the next two years, a series of "SOS" appeals provided ambulances to front-line towns in central and southern Bosnia; surgeons to hospitals in Sarajevo and Mostar; blankets, clothing and other goods for children during two successive winters; and some 20,000 books for restoration of the national and university libraries in Sarajevo.



A "Children to Children" campaign collected US\$15,000 from more than 300 Czech primary schools to supply equipment and materials for schools in Bosnia.

The capstone of these efforts came in September 1993 with "SOS Sarajevo" – the first American-style fundraising campaign ever seen in the Czech Republic, and one that demonstrated the Foundation's growing prominence and expertise.

*Sending out an SOS:  
During 1993-94  
a series of PINF  
campaigns raised  
nearly \$2 million  
in aid for Bosnia,  
more than 90%  
of which came from  
individual Czech  
donors.*

The idea for SOS Sarajevo was born during a casual conversation in the corridors of Czech Radio about a Foundation plan to provide ambulances to the beleaguered Moslem enclave in Mostar. Further discussion then led to the idea of making a major nationwide appeal on behalf of Sarajevo – the most dramatic symbol of defiance to the malevolent nationalism which had killed hundreds of thousands and driven millions more from their homes. Calls were made to journalist colleagues, and their response to the idea was overwhelmingly positive.

A makeshift press office for the appeal was set up in the Center for Independent Journalism, an American NGO with close ties to the Foundation, where a media campaign was mapped out region by region, city by city, to get the message out. Some 30 radio stations throughout the Czech Republic were recruited into the effort, offering not only free air time for the appeal, but to produce their own spots for it using a common theme song and the slogan "Can We Help?"

Lidové Noviny and other national newspapers published free advertisements with the same logo. Czech Television broadcast nightly prime-

time reports featuring campaign interviews, updates and reactions on the street. To facilitate donations, the Foundation made an arrangement with the postal system to distribute special SOS Sarajevo bank deposit forms and posters to all 3800 branch offices throughout the country.

*"In my view, the SOS Sarajevo campaign was very important, very good. I believe that by doing such a thing we help not only the people in Sarajevo, but we actually help ourselves as well. Such a campaign mobilizes, so to say, our virtues, solidarity. Let us remember the campaign for Armenia when there was an earthquake, during the communist era. I am convinced that the spontaneous surge of solidarity rising from below at the time accelerated the revolutionary changes in our country."*

*Excerpt of a 1993 Czech Radio address by  
President Václav Havel*



The campaign became a nationwide phenomenon. In a single month, more than US\$ 1.2 million poured into the "SOS" bank account, nearly all of it in the form of individual donations from more than a quarter million Czech citizens. The proceeds provided tons of essential medicines and supplies for Sarajevo hospitals, and vital support for a UNICEF program benefiting 18,000 vulnerable mothers and children.

Buoyed by this success, the Foundation followed up SOS Sarajevo in early 1994 with "SOS Children in Need", an appeal using similar techniques that raised an additional US\$500,000 from Czech donors for the benefit of Bosnian children.

## Winning the Public Trust

In addition to their intensive media coverage, another reason for the strong public response to the SOS campaigns was the Foundation's record in guaranteeing the efficient use of donations.

Despite the transition to democratic government, Czechs in general retained a deep skepticism toward all efforts to help "the people", official or otherwise. As with everything else in the Communist Party apparatus, its benevolent Solidarity Fund – for which donations were mandatory – had been completely unaccountable to the man and woman on the street.

"This was a problem for us from the very beginning, to convince everyone that what they gave was being used in the correct manner," Pánek recalls. "There were some newspaper articles and we would get phone calls from people saying, 'Who knows?' – who knows about all this money being collected and where it's going."

Transparency therefore became a cardinal rule for all Foundation projects, and an important function served by combining aid deliveries with reportage. From the beginning, the Foundation prepared annual reports on all of its activities that were presented to the Presidential Office, selected government ministries and other sponsoring organizations together with statements on income and expenditures.

*A Czech TV camera crew filming a Bosnian Croat refugee center in Herzegovina while accompanying a convoy of PINF relief supplies, October 1993. Combining aid with journalism was a founding principle of the Foundation and remains a key element of its activities.*



It also exercised full control over delivery and distribution of all relief aid which it collected. In Bosnia, where it has delivered nearly US\$ 4 million of aid since 1992, the Foundation developed direct working relationships with local media, hospitals, schools, NGOs and government ministries. The composition of aid shipments was based strictly on their guidance, and accompanied by Foundation staff from warehouses in the Czech Republic to the end users.

*"The People in Foundation has been consistently involved in the humanitarian assistance effort in former Yugoslavia and provided essential medical supplies during the conflict. Its interventions were always carefully planned to fulfill the most urgent priorities, and coordination with WHO and other international agencies has been excellent. The Foundation should be commended for its contribution to improving the health of the population, and especially of the most vulnerable."*

*Gilles Forte, Pharmaceuticals Adviser  
WHO Regional Office for Europe*

"We realized early on the importance of precise targeting and distribution of aid in order to avoid losses to the black market," says Jan Urban, a Foundation coordinator in Sarajevo. "We made on-the-spot assessments with hospitals and had their own staff make detailed lists of the supplies they needed, as well as deadlines for when they needed them. In some cases they would call us with an urgent request, and within 48 hours we had trucks on the way from Prague."

## A New Partnership

During this period, the Foundation also made an important change which greatly enhanced its administrative resource base and the visibility of its activities. In March 1994, it re-established itself as the People in Need Foundation (PINF) affiliated with Czech TV, the country's public service television network.

The move presented two major advantages. Czech TV provided a suite of offices to house the Foundation's growing staff, as well as needed equipment like computers, printers, fax machines, additional telephones, and access to its on-line news and information services. Being the largest and most important medium in the Czech Republic, it also provided the means for PINF to reach a far greater audience in the country with its message. As with Lidové Noviny, however, the Foundation continues to work as an independent body which consults with Czech TV on major initiatives through its membership on the Board of Directors.



## The Month of Bosnia and Herzegovina

By early 1995, it was apparent that the tide was turning in Bosnia and an end to the conflict was in sight. But there was a profound sense of despair that whatever political settlement eventually emerged, the forces of extreme nationalism had won their war: to extinguish the country's tradition of multicultural harmony and tolerance. The signs of victory were everywhere visible – thousands of mosques and churches destroyed; schools, museums and libraries sacked and in ruins; hundreds of once-vibrant communities abandoned as ghost towns, their cemeteries desecrated. Like the Round Table, Bosnia had always been as much an idea as a physical place, and for many that idea seemed irrevocably lost.

Among the Foundation's most dynamic collaborators was Igor Blažević, a Bosnian Croat living in Prague who helped to organize the SOS Sarajevo campaign. Appalled by the political disintegration of his country, Blažević came up with a new proposal – to stage a series of events to celebrate the enduring vitality of its culture and civic pride. It would be called the Month of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Czech Republic.

"The idea was to present Bosnia not just as a country at war, but one with a rich multicultural heritage based on three great religious traditions," says Blažević. "We had generated a lot of sympathy for Bosnians as victims; now we wanted to create some knowledge and respect for them as people, and awareness of what was at stake in preserving their culture."

The proposal won the enthusiastic support of three key sponsors. President Havel agreed to act as official patron of the project, and the Open Society Fund and City of Prague to guarantee most of the funding. With these endorsements in hand, Blažević and other PINF representatives spent several weeks in Bosnia visiting art academies, museums, theater groups, writers clubs, orchestras and music societies to explore their interest in participating. Virtually all wanted to participate, and the Bosnian presidency offered its full support in making their participation possible.

*Czech President Vaclav Havel welcomes a group of Bosnian writers and poets at a reception in Prague Castle during the Month of Bosnia and Herzegovina, September 1995.*



*PINF Director Šimon Pánek conferring with American financier/philanthropist George Soros in a panel discussion during the Month of B-H.*





*Information exhibit on Bosnia, one of 40 produced by PINF for display in Czech cities and towns that participated in the Month of B-H.*

Once the Bosnian offer was fixed, the organizers returned to Prague and began matching the participants with artistic and cultural institutions in the Czech Republic that would help arrange the events. PINF also approached the National Association of Czech Cities, Towns and Villages on the same basis. Appearing at its annual congress in the spring of '95, Pánek outlined the proposed activities of the Month and solicited the participation of Association members. Within weeks, some 40 municipal councils from around the country contacted PINF to offer their support. Events were organized in each of the municipalities, together with a special exhibition on the war in Bosnia that was prepared by the PINF staff.



But planning the myriad of events that would comprise the Month was the easy part; now came the task of actually getting more than 150 artists out of Bosnia to the Czech Republic in order to participate. Given the massive exodus of people which the country had already suffered, including many of its educated élite, it was a difficult and risky decision for the Bosnian government even to grant the necessary exit permits.

Once these were obtained, PINF then had to make all of the laborious logistical arrangements for smuggling them out of the country. Bulletproof vehicles transported them to the

Sarajevo airport, where the artists – with their musical instruments and works of art in tow – made their way through the now-famous airport tunnel, to be picked up on the other side for the equally hazardous trip over Mt Igman. Such absurdity had become part of everyday life for Sarajevans, but the spectacle of the entire Sarajevo Philharmonic Orchestra leaving in this manner may have brought it to new heights.

*"We understand that 'The Month of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Czech Republic' is an important battle in the war we are fighting for liberty, democracy and inalienable human rights... For that I thank you with all my heart, and I greet you and your colleagues in this project which brings our countries and nations together."*

*Letter to the Foundation from Alija Izetbegović,  
President of Bosnia and Herzegovina*

The Month of Bosnia and Herzegovina, inaugurated by President Havel in Prague Castle on 14 September 1995, remains the most comprehensive presentation of Bosnian culture ever staged anywhere in the world: 90 events in 40 cities, involving 120 Bosnian, Czech, Austrian, French and Hungarian organizations, with 11 sponsors, under the official auspices of two heads of state and the Council of Europe.



Activities included exhibitions of paintings, photographs, caricatures, comics and children's art; classical, rock and folk music concerts; poetry readings; seminars on literature, history and architecture; documentary and feature films; radio programs and press conferences. They generated literally hundreds of newspaper articles in the Czech Republic and Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as extensive radio and television coverage in both countries. And like the SOS campaigns, it all originated from a small group of private individuals who came together around a good idea.

As a follow-up to the Month, PINF organized the first-ever visit by President Havel to Bosnia and Herzegovina in December 1995. During his much-publicized stay, he met with groups of Bosnian intellectuals, prominent members of the Sarajevo cultural community, and with Muslim, Serb, Croat and Jewish cultural associations.



## Chechnya

Coincident with its involvement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, PINF also undertook activities in another major conflict that was raging in the region, in the breakaway Russian republic of Chechnya. The brunt of the fighting was borne not by armed soldiers but by the defenseless civilian population; whole cities and towns were laid waste by indiscriminate artillery barrages, and the loss of life was appalling. The situation was so dangerous and unpredictable that international relief organizations were largely unable to conduct operations in the territory. PINF was one of the few which succeeded.

Thanks to Jaromir Štětina's personal contacts among the Chechen rebels, in February 1995 it smuggled a large convoy of emergency surgical supplies and equipment through Russian lines to hospitals in Gudermes, Shali and Kurchalov, as well as to Chasavjurt, the main regional hospital located in Dagestan on the Chechen border. The following month a separate consignment of food and blankets was sent to Chechen refugees in Nazran.

Through a joint project with the Czech government and Humanitarian Aid Medical Development, a British NGO, the Foundation also helped to distribute an additional US\$180,000 of medical supplies and equipment in the region, mostly to remote areas beyond the reach of the large international relief organizations. During a 6-month period in 1995, it made a total of 57 deliveries to facilities in 38 towns and villages of Ingushetia – where an estimated 160,000 Chechen refugees had fled during the war –

*The Trebevič Chorus, a Bosnia Croat group from Sarajevo, performing at Prague's St. Vitus Cathedral following a mass for peace by Cardinal Miroslav Vlk of the Czech Republic during the Month of B-H.*



*A savage war:  
Receiving the  
wounded at Shali  
hospital, one of  
dozens of health  
centers in  
Chechnya and  
Ingushetia which  
benefited from  
emergency  
supplies delivered  
by PINF in the  
midst of the  
conflict.*

and 37 deliveries to 25 settlements in southern Chechnya. In many cases, these supplies were the first to arrive since the Russian invasion.

Recognizing the value of its experience in Chechnya, the Moscow-based Glastnost Foundation invited PINF to participate as an observer to the International Nongovernmental Tribunal on War Crimes Against Humanity in the Chechen Republic. In this capacity, PINF organized one of a series of public hearings by the Tribunal to examine the conduct of Russian armed forces during the war, held in Prague on 24 – 26 May 1996.

*"Thanks to your organization, we received the most needed aid in the beginning of the war, at the most difficult moment when we were without electricity, water, medicines or bandaging. The people who were saved will never forget the good that you did."*

*Samashki Village Council, Chechnya*

## **An International Partner**

To expedite its work, humanitarian as well as civic and cultural, PINF has stressed the development of cooperative relationships with a wide range of international relief agencies, NGOs, civic organizations, human rights groups, media and government ministries. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Foundation operated as an implementing partner of UNICEF, collaborated with UNHCR, WHO, Caritas and the former UN Protection Force, and continues to work closely with the NATO command.

A number of international organizations in Prague have provided consistent encouragement and support for PINF's activities, including the Open Society Institute, Open Society Fund, Amnesty International, Center for Independent Journalism, Foundation for a Civil Society, Helsinki Citizens Assembly, Open Media Research Institute, the Phare/Tacis Civil Society Development Foundation, and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. PINF has cooperated with dozens of other European institutions on specific projects.



In the Czech Republic, PINF has cultivated close cooperative relationships not only with Lidové Noviny and Czech Television but with a range of other national media as well. They include Czech Radio, the prestigious Respekt weekly journal, and MF Dnes, the country's leading daily newspaper, which is an official supporter of PINF's new Czech Humanitarian Aid Fund project.

*"Our organization was always affected for the better by the loan or secondment of PINF personnel in Chechnya. There seems to be some special ethos among its workers, a strong empathy with the suffering of the people they serve, which stands them apart from others..."*

*Philip Garvin, Director  
Health Aid Medical Development/UK*

## A Regional NGO

The People in Need Foundation has now reached a true "take-off" point in its development. An effort which began five years ago as a series of ad hoc projects has been institutionalized with a regular staff of university-trained professionals, experienced leadership and a wide-ranging network of implementing partners. In the process, the Foundation has developed organizational skills to manage an increasingly broad and sophisticated field of activities, and within specific budgetary guidelines.

Most importantly, the Foundation is committed to transferring the organizational experience and expertise it has gained to its local partners in Eastern Europe and the CIS region. Although based in the Czech Republic, the Foundation sees itself as a truly regional entity, having provided assistance to Albania, Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chechnya, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Nagorno-Karabakh, Romania and Ukraine. As an operating NGO serving the region, it enjoys the comparative advantages of language skills, a shared historical and cultural perspective, and the capacity to provide high-quality emergency relief and reconstruction aid at a fraction of the delivery cost incurred by Western agencies.

Following the initial wave of interest and support for reforms and the development of civil society in Central Europe, Western priorities are now shifting eastwards where this process has stalled. The People in Need Foundation believes it has much to contribute in these countries, having developed a strong presence through its humanitarian relief work.



*President Havel being greeted by well-wishers in the streets of Sarajevo during an official visit organized by PINF in December 1995. With generous funding by the Czech government, the Foundation expanded its aid program for Bosnia in 1996 with an additional US\$1.6 million of reconstruction assistance.*



## 1996: Ideas in Action

From its inception, the Foundation has been an action-oriented organization providing direct assistance to those in need, while at the same time promoting the larger values and ideas that are fundamental to open democratic society. Its work is organized into three divisions: 1) Democracy, Free Media, Human Rights and Culture; 2) Emergency Relief and Humanitarian Aid; and 3) Minority Rights and Repatriation. In 1996, PINF continued and expanded its activities in all of these areas.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, PINF shifted its main emphasis from emergency relief to reconstruction, undertaking major projects in several towns and villages that are essential to restoring health and educational services. The projects were financed with US\$ 1.6 million from the Czech government as part of its foreign aid program for Bosnia, and managed by the Foundation's Prague headquarters with the assistance of its new office in Sarajevo. PINF will implement similar reconstruction projects worth US\$500,000 on the same basis in 1997.

In addition, the Foundation expanded work on a 3-year, US\$1 million infrastructural development project begun in 1995 which aims to improve overall living standards for Czech minorities in the Banat region of Romania. Activities included road repair, installation of telephone lines and the construction and improvement of local schools. As with the reconstruction effort in Bosnia, the project is being funded by the Czech government and managed on a contract basis by PINF, which also negotiates matching investment agreements with federal and regional authorities in Romania.

Both projects reflect a larger worldwide trend: the growing appreciation on the part of governments and international agencies for the ability of NGOs to deliver efficient, low-cost assistance to those in need. They also reflect confidence in the Foundation's improving capacity to manage large technical projects, and present an exciting horizon of future endeavor.

PINF also had another strong year of public events, the high point being Spring Festival '96, an extravaganza of Czech art, cinema and culture that was staged over a 3-week period in five cities of Bosnia. The festival received enormous coverage in the Bosnian media, strengthening people-to-people ties between the two countries and vastly increasing the prominence of PINF's work there.

*PINF Director  
Šimon Pánek  
addressing an  
official gathering in  
Sarajevo's National  
Theater for the  
opening of Spring  
Festival '96.*





# Democracy, Media and Human Rights

## Planning Workshop: City to City Cooperation

Česky Krumlov, Czech Republic  
2 – 3 March 1996

With support from the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and in cooperation with Czech Inspiration, an association of six Czech historical cities, PINF organized a 2-day planning workshop for the project "City to City Cooperation in the Post-War Reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina." The project's goal is to create linkages between municipalities that will assist the rebuilding process of the country.

The workshop was inaugurated by President Havel and attended by the mayors of 12 cities and towns in the Czech Republic (Česky Krumlov, Kutna Hora, Litomyšl, Hradec Kralove, Polička, Telč) and Bosnia (Sarajevo, Zenica, Tuzla, Travnik, Sanski Most, Maglaj). Participants also included representatives from towns in Germany, Austria and Croatia, and various officials from the Czech Republic, Germany and the Council of Europe.

Bosnian mayors described the damage suffered by their municipalities during the war and their redevelopment plans. Modes of cooperation between the participants were discussed, as well as concrete assistance projects and the transfer of administrative and managerial know-how. Czech and European officials offered specific commitments of assistance, some of which were realized in 1996. A delegation from Czech Inspiration visited several cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, after which two donations were made to the Secondary School of Fine Arts in Sarajevo.

## Spring Festival '96

Bosnia and Herzegovina  
19 April – 9 May 1996



Organized as a follow-up to the "Month of Bosnia and Herzegovina" and similar in concept, the Festival treated people in Bosnia to a broad spectrum of Czech culture. It was realized in cooperation with the new Sarajevo office of the People in Need Foundation, which President Havel personally inaugurated during his PINF-sponsored visit to Sarajevo in December '95.



*Czech violinist Jaroslav Svěcený performing with Marie Synková at the National Theater in Zenica, 23 April 1996.*

works by Jan Svěrák, Karel Kachyňa and other renowned Czech directors. Among the guests who hosted the film presentations were Jiří Bartoška, director of the annual Karlovy Vary Film Festival, and Ivo Mathé, general director of Czech Television.

To support these events, PINF published promotional posters, descriptive brochures for each of the individual events, film and exhibition catalogues, and a compendium of written works entitled "Literature Under Siege and in Exile", all of them in translation. The Festival received enormous advance publicity and coverage by the national and local media in Bosnia and Herzegovina (television, radio and 62 articles in daily newspapers) and was the subject of a 30-minute documentary produced and broadcast by Czech TV.



The PINF Sarajevo office also organized a number of follow-up activities to the Festival in 1996, including:

- ❑ Participation of Sarajevo's "Pozoriste mladih" group in the International Festival of Puppet Theaters in Prague
- ❑ A rock concert by the Czech group "Dunaj" in Banja Luka as part of the city's fall festival
- ❑ Participation of two Czech writers in "Sarajevo Poetry Days"
- ❑ Assistance in organizing the "Pocta Sarajevu" art auction

*"Prague to Sarajevo", a collection of works donated by 40 contemporary Czech artists to Bosnia's National Gallery, on exhibit in Tuzla during the Spring Festival.*



# Hearing of the International Nongovernmental Tribunal on War Crimes Against Humanity in the Chechen Republic

Prague, Czech Republic  
24 – 26 May 1996

The Tribunal is an outgrowth of the work of the Commission of Public Investigation, a group of Russian lawyers, human rights activists and members of the State Duma which gathered extensive documentation on the conduct of Russian armed forces during the war in Chechnya. Although a nonofficial entity, the Tribunal adheres to the procedural norms of international law and has been endorsed by such figures as Elie Weisel, Yuri Orlov and Jean-Francois Revel, as well as a variety of prominent American and European statesmen.

With the support of the Olof Palme International Center, the Tribunal held a preliminary hearing on 15 – 16 December 1995 in Stockholm to adopt its Charter and procedures. This was followed by two rounds of hearings in Moscow in February and April 1996, during which 94 witnesses presented testimony to a panel of independent observers that included UN experts and representatives of the American Bar Association, Amnesty International and War Crimes Watch.

In its role as an official observer, PINF organized a third public hearing of the Tribunal in Prague in which 10 witnesses presented evidence. Among those participating in the hearing were Claes Palme, chairman of the Group of Independent Observers; Sergei Grigoriants, chairman of the Tribunal's Organizing Committee; Mara Poliakova, a prosecutor of the Moscow Bar Association; Valinij Boushtyev, member of Russia's State Duma; and Vladimir Gritsan, a former member of the Duma.

The Tribunal is scheduled to complete its work in 1997, at which time a summary of the proceedings will be presented to the Russian Federation, Council of Europe and International Court of Justice.

*Witnesses to war:  
Chechen women  
give testimony  
during a PINF-  
organized hearing  
of the International  
Tribunal on War  
Crimes Against  
Humanity in  
Chechnya, Prague,  
May 1996.*



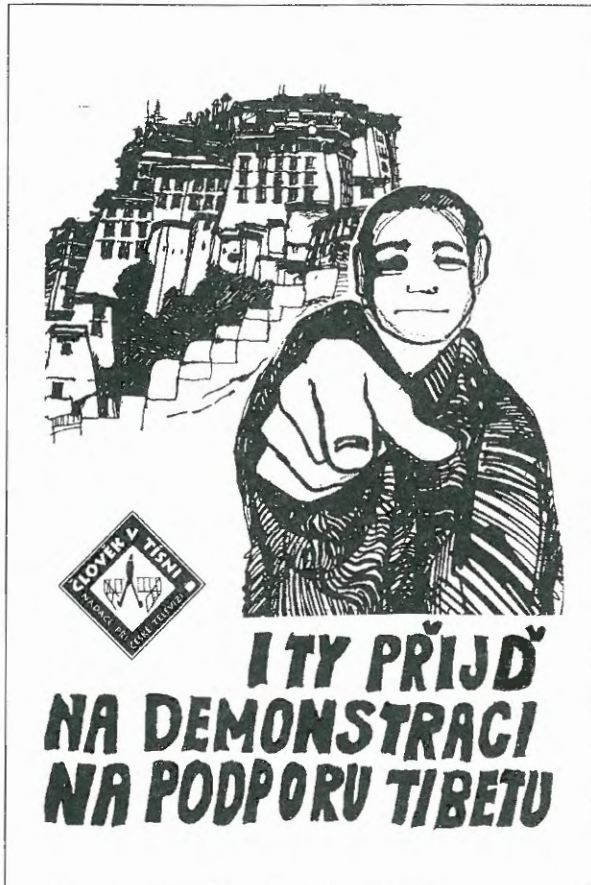
*The Tribunal panel  
(left to right):  
Valerij Borschtchev,  
Sergei Grigoriants,  
Šimon Pánek,  
Vladimir Gritsan,  
Mara Poliakova.*



## Public Demonstrations

Prague, Czech Republic  
January – December 1996

As part of its activities in support of democracy and human rights, the Foundation co-sponsored three major public demonstrations during 1996, all of which received widespread media coverage in the Czech Republic.



**Day of Tibet, 11 March 1996.** Together with the Citizens Solidarity and Tolerance Movement (HOST) and other Czech NGOs, the Foundation co-sponsored a series of events in support of human rights and autonomy for Tibet. They included a rock concert, an organized display of the Tibetan flag throughout the city, and a public demonstration in front of the Chinese Embassy attended by an estimated 300 people, during which an open letter of protest was presented to an Embassy representative. Reports on the demonstration appeared in Czech television, radio, wire services and national newspapers.

**Chechnya Anti-War Protest, 28 March 1996.** At a public demonstration in front of the Russian Embassy, PINF director Šimon Pánek and representatives of seven other Czech and international NGOs presented a petition calling upon the Council of Europe to deny membership to the Russian Federation as a result of its actions in Chechnya.

**Demonstration at the Yugoslav Embassy, 6 December 1996.** Together with HOST, the Foundation co-sponsored a demonstration of 200 people in front of the embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The demonstration supported demands by the Zajedno coalition for the Yugoslav government to honor the results of municipal elections won by coalition candidates earlier in the year. In conjunction with the demonstration, PINF made arrangements for a visit to Prague by a Zajedno representative, Vojin Dimitrijevič. His program included meetings with officials of the Presidential Office and members of Parliament, and a press conference attended by the local and international media. In the days following the demonstration, PINF collected signatures from members of the Czech Parliament, intellectuals, officials and private citizens in support of demands by the striking students and opposition coalition in Belgrade.



## Seminar: SOS Journalists in Need Project

Prague, Czech Republic

8 – 14 September 1996

Despite gaining independence from Moscow and discarding their communist past, many governments in the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to put severe limits on freedom of expression. Journalists are routinely jailed and tortured for criticizing official policies, press offices are physically assaulted, and censorship is widespread. In some CIS countries, open dissent has been eliminated altogether.

Together with the Moscow-based Glasnost Defense Foundation, PINF has prepared a major project proposal to promote free media in the CIS countries and mobilize Western and Central European institutions to assist them. The project, "SOS Journalists in Need", will monitor, collect, analyze and publish information about the media situation and suppression of press freedoms, as well as provide specific skills training for journalists and lawyers.

As a preliminary step, PINF organized this introductory seminar for 16 journalists from 12 countries in the CIS region, including Russia. The program involved presentations by international specialists on a range of media issues; meetings with representatives of the Czech presidency, foreign ministry and parliament; and visits to Czech TV, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, and the MF Dnes daily newspaper. During a special day-long conference, a group of 100 diplomats, Czech government officials, foreign journalists and NGO representatives heard reports from the participants on the political and media situations in their countries, which were afterwards transcribed by PINF for the archival record.

An encouraging result from the seminar is that a number of the participants have kept the Glasnost Defense Foundation informed about instances of media repression and intimidation in their countries. If funding permits, PINF and the Foundation hope to build on this promising beginning with a project to establish a formal network for collecting and publicizing such reports.





# Emergency Relief and Humanitarian Aid

## Support Transport Unit

Former Yugoslavia

Impact Population 500,000

Activities Delivery of humanitarian relief supplies

Beginning in December 1994, the Foundation operated a special "People in Need Support Transport Unit" in former Yugoslavia as an implementing partner of UNICEF. Under the agreement, the Foundation provided three "Praga" 10-ton trucks and an Aro 4-wheel-drive vehicle which it purchased second-hand from Czech Army stocks, together with teams of experienced Czech and British drivers and a convoy coordinator. The unit assisted UNICEF with secondary distribution of its supplies throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former UN Protected Areas of Croatia.

The Praga trucks were chosen for their capacity to perform under adverse weather conditions, and by UNICEF's own estimation provided "invaluable" assistance during some of the most difficult moments of the conflict. In early 1995 they were among the first convoys to move supplies over the hazardous new Mt Igman road into Sarajevo, and later in the year delivered the first convoy of relief supplies to Gorazde.



Throughout that winter and spring they moved supplies to scores of other locations in central Bosnia, the besieged eastern enclaves and, at the special request of UNICEF, to the Serbian-held suburbs of Sarajevo and self-styled capital of Pale. They continued operating in the face of threats by renegade mujaheddin forces against British convoy

*Praga trucks, purchased second-hand from Czech Army stocks, were the workhorses of PINF's transport unit that assisted in the secondary distribution of UNICEF relief supplies in former Yugoslavia.*

*Had it not been for your drivers our entire monthly distribution cycle (to the Serbian-held suburbs), which has been in continuous operation for the last two and a half years, would have stopped. Our intention now is to organize a convoy to Gorazde in the coming weeks, and your NGO will be the first to take one in. I would only be happy in asking you to do this if I were entirely convinced that they could operate and function well in a potentially dangerous and sensitive operation. I am convinced... Once again, thank you for your invaluable assistance.*

*Letter to PINF from Ryan Grist, UNICEF, April 1995*

drivers, which prompted most agencies to temporarily suspend their own operations in late 1995.

The Foundation operated the unit on a series of renewable contracts with UNICEF until April 1996, when the vehicles were formally transferred to the agency. Over the course of its 18-month existence, the unit delivered more than 1500 tons of food, medicines and other emergency supplies to areas throughout the country.

## Relief Aid Deliveries

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Impact Population** 40,000

**Activities** Agriculture, education, winter preparation

Although the Dayton peace accord brought about a shift in emphasis during 1996 to reconstruction assistance, PINF continued to send small amounts of relief aid to prioritized communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and for special projects. Most of the aid was provided through public donations in the Czech Republic to the Foundation's "SOS Bosnia" fund. The shipments included:

- ❑ Shipment of 10,000 fluorescent light bulbs for use in every primary school in Sarajevo, following restoration of the city's electrical supply system (January 1996);
- ❑ Seed potatoes for 25,000 residents of Bosnian-held east Doboij and other communities in northern Bosnia to help regenerate local agricultural production (April 1996);
- ❑ Equipment and supplies for the Secondary School of Fine Arts in Sarajevo, including drawing paper, plaster, paints, canvas, tools and other materials, as a follow-up to the "City to City Cooperation" planning workshop (April 1996);
- ❑ Equipment, furniture and supplies for schools in the villages of Novo Naselje, Bakići and Milankovići in central Bosnia, including slide projectors, sports equipment, microscopes, writing and drawing supplies and other materials (July 1996);
- ❑ Second-hand computers for schools in Maglaj, Travnik and Sanski Most through the Foundation's "Project 100" (August-December 1996);
- ❑ Food, winter clothing and hygienic supplies for a mental health center in Prijedor, and for resettled Serbian and Moslem refugees living in six villages inside the demilitarized zone near Bosanska Krupa and Sanski Most in western Bosnia. The supplies were distributed by units of the Czech IFOR battalion (December 1996).



# Maglaj Reconstruction Project

Central Bosnia

Impact Population 26,000

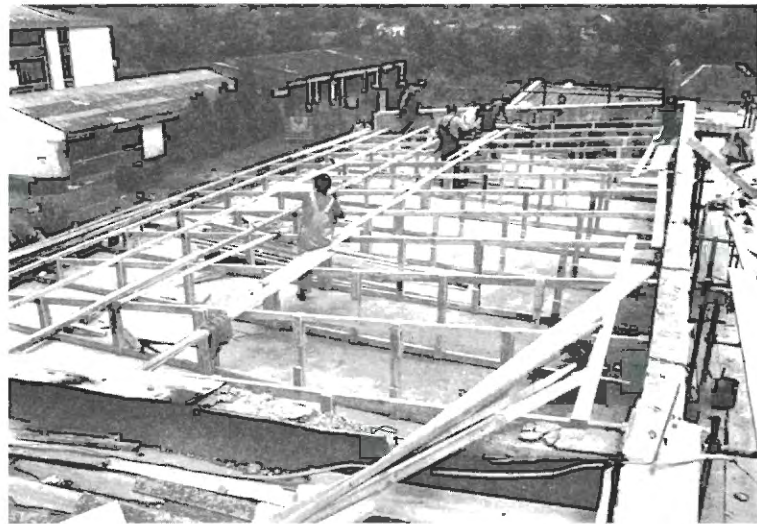
Activities Reconstruction, health care, education

The town of Maglaj suffered some of the worst depredations in the Bosnian war. For most of a year in 1993-94 it was subject to a siege by surrounding Bosnian Serb forces that was so relentless that airdrops had to be utilized to provide needed food. When after nine months the UNHCR finally succeeded in gaining entry for several hours to deliver a convoy of supplies, relief officials found people living underground in dank basements, venturing outside only at night to recover the air parcels.

PINF sent two aid convoys to Maglaj during the war, a consignment of medical supplies for the local health center in early 1993 and another of food in the summer of 1995. After the Dayton peace accord, the town council requested reconstruction assistance from the Foundation to restore education and health services for its 26,000 residents. This was realized in three principal projects: reconstruction of the local primary school, provision of essential medicines and laboratory supplies for the Maglaj health center, and a program of psychosocial counseling services.

The 1,200-student primary school had been virtually destroyed as a result of shellfire and lack of maintenance during the fighting, and required complete renovation. Working under PINF supervision, local builders laid new concrete flooring, replaced the roof, installed new installation, windows, doors and a central heating system, and refurbished the gymnasium. Once restoration was completed, school furniture and materials were provided from the Czech Republic.

In the span of three summer months, Maglaj had a new school that any town in Bosnia could be proud of, and one built almost without interruption to the regular classroom schedule. The inaugural ceremony was attended by the prime minister and education minister of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the First Deputy of the Czech Ministry of the Interior, and local officials.



*Maglaj primary school reconstruction project. All work was completed during the summer vacation period to avoid disruption of the regular class schedule.*

The school project was complemented by a 6-month training program for local teachers in psychosocial counseling, teaching pedagogy and other areas related to their work with children. Funded by the Foundation, a Czech psychiatrist with extensive experience in Bosnia, Dr Marek Preiss, conducted workshops for the teachers and demonstrated casework with patients to teach basic techniques of treating trauma and common forms of mental illness. Dr. Preiss's work was supported by visiting specialists in various other fields from the Czech Republic. Follow-up to the program continues to be provided by a local PINF-funded trainee.



To restore basic services at the Maglaj health center, PINF provided a Czech biochemical laboratory specialist, Zdenka Zimová, to assess the needs of the center and advise the Foundation on what materials to provide. Two shipments were sent, one with medicines and supplies and a second with laboratory equipment.



The Foundation assisted the town council in restoring a number of other social services that were deemed vital to the overhaul health and morale of the community. Through its intervention, a Czech corporation made a substantial donation to repair the town sports hall and provide a range of sports equipment. PINF also helped to renovate the local cinema, re-equipped it with a new movie projector, and donated a number of subtitled Czech films for viewing. It later organized an exhibition of Czech art that was presented in the Maglaj cultural center.

*Inauguration of the Maglaj primary school (top); schoolchildren waving Czech and Bosnian flags during the inauguration ceremonies (bottom).*



## Sanski Most Reconstruction Project

Western Bosnia

Impact Population 50,000

Activities Reconstruction, health care

Under this project, the Foundation rebuilt the main section of the Sanski Most hospital and provided it with essential medical supplies and equipment. A Zagreb-based firm was contracted by the Foundation to install new roofing, walls, ceramic tiling, insulation, doors and windows, as well as new electrical, water and heating systems. Zdenka Zimová supervised the provision of medical supplies and equipment and trained hospital staff in their use.

The equipment and supplies provided by the Foundation were mainly for maternal services, and included examination tables, delivery beds, gynecological and surgical instruments, microscopes, incubators, centrifuges, cold storage units, water baths, x-ray film and fixers, sterilizers, operating lamps, laboratory reagents, medicines and hygienic supplies.

The hospital reconstruction work was the first phase of a plan drawn up by the Bosnian Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization to reorganize and upgrade public health services in the region. The plan envisions the establishment/rehabilitation of primary health care centers in 11 surrounding villages and installation of two operating theaters in the Sanski Most hospital.

## Lušči Palanka Reconstruction Project

Western Bosnia

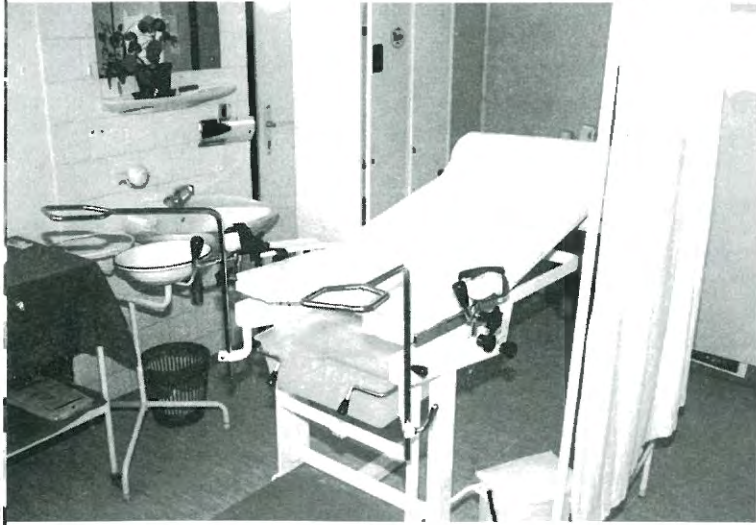
Impact Population 1,300

Activities Reconstruction, health care, social services

Located in the općina of Sanski Most, the village of Lušči Palanka was largely abandoned following the Bosnian Army offensive in the summer of 1995 which recaptured a large swathe of territory in the western part of the country. After the Dayton accord, the village and surrounding area were resettled by Bosnian refugees, many of whom had been driven from their homes in nearby Prijedor during the early stages of the war.

*Lušči Palanka health center in the midst of reconstruction.*





*The completed health center (top); PINF-supplied equipment for health center (bottom).*

The question remains as to whether and when they will be allowed to return to their own homes, but in the interim the new residents of Lušči Palanka wanted to create a viable community for their families. In response to a request by the Bosnian government, the Foundation rebuilt and re-equipped the local health center, as well as 12 residential houses which it equipped with second-hand furniture and refrigerators to store insulin for local diabetics. Winter clothing and hygienic supplies were distributed to village residents.

At the request of a local women's group, the Foundation also organized a special project to assist the elderly and handicapped in Lušči Palanka. Working under a Foundation project leader, three social workers and a local physician provided home care for 350 residents and distributed humanitarian supplies. The supplies included winter carpeting, heating stoves, wood and food parcels. A local club for elderly people was also established and equipped as a meeting place for discussions, lectures and entertainment.



# Assistance to Czech Minorities Abroad

## Aid to Czech Minority Villages in Romania

### Banat Region

Impact Population 3,000

Activities Construction, road repair, health, education

This 4-year US\$1 million project is funded entirely by the Czech government and managed by PINF, which won the contract bid in competition with a pool of competing Czech agencies. Activities are focused in six remote mountain villages with ethnic Czech populations in the Banat region of Romania – Bigar, Eibenthal, Girnic, Ravenska, Sfinta Helena and Sumita – and aim at improving their overall standard of living.

One of the principal conditions for extending the assistance is for the Romanian government to match the Czech investment with its own resources, commitments which the Foundation negotiates directly with Romanian officials. In this way, the project stimulates added value and involves the beneficiaries in all stages of planning and implementation. During 1996, the US\$500,000 invested by the Czech government was supplemented by an additional US\$330,000 from the Romanian side.

With these funds, the Foundation completed much-needed repairs on 25 kilometers of earthen roads connecting several of the villages, and began work on an additional 18 kilometers that will be completed in 1997. All repairs were performed on a contract basis by a Romanian construction firm working under the supervision of the Foundation project manager. The road improvements will facilitate a greater flow of commercial traffic to and from the villages, especially during the winter months.

In collaboration with the Romanian telephone authority, the Foundation also began installation of the first-ever phone lines in five of the villages, work that will likewise be completed in 1997. In the village of Sfinta Helena, the Foundation completed the construction of a new primary school for 100 students. At the request of the Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs in Romania, a consignment of donated equipment was provided to its cultural center in nearby Moldova Noua.

*Dr. Iveta Melišková at work in the PINF dental clinic in Girnic village, part of a 3-year bilateral aid project for Czech minorities in Romania that is being managed by the Foundation.*



Under the health services component of the project, the Foundation provides a full-time dentist, Dr. Iveta Melišková, who will continue working in all six villages on a rotating basis until December 1997. Operating with the aid of a small mobile clinic equipped and supplied by the Foundation, Dr. Melišková extends a complete range of basic dental services to village residents and works through local schools to promote preventative dental hygiene. Dental services are provided free of charge to children and on a fee-paying basis to adults.

## Repatriation of Czech Minorities Living Abroad

### Central Asia

Impact Population 130 (1996)

Activities Repatriation services

Under a special 4-year program in collaboration with the Refugee Office of the Czech Ministry of the Interior, the Foundation provides a broad range of services for assisting Czech minorities living abroad to repatriate to the Czech Republic with their families. They include procuring all necessary identity papers; liaising with the Czech foreign police; finding, renovating and equipping housing units; securing employment for returnees; organizing adult Czech language lessons when needed; and arranging transport of families from their countries of origin to the Czech Republic.

All funding for these activities is provided by the Czech Government, and the Foundation works closely with municipal mayors and social welfare offices in resettling families under the program. On arriving in the Czech Republic, all families receive a one-time cash payment from the government to help them settle in. Within the first month, families become self-supporting and their children to attend schools.

During 1996, the Foundation facilitated repatriations for 35 families (130 people) from the Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, all of whom were settled into new homes in the Czech Republic. Foundation staff also conducted follow-up assessment visits with all 58 families who were repatriated from the same countries in 1995. Reports on the returnees were uniformly positive. Every family had at least one member who was employed, and often several. Children were generally reported to be well-adjusted and doing well in school with above-average grades.



# Appendix



# 1996 Income Statement\*

## Income (US\$)

Outstanding payments received from 1995		122,888
<b>Czech state project grants /</b>		
Ministry of the Interior	1,606,199	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	66,436	
	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>1,672,635</u>
<b>Foundation grants /</b>		
Open Society Fund	46,850	
Open Media Research Institute	6,892	
Civil Society Development Programme	9,225	
Foundation for a Civil Society	2,583	
Arcus Foundation	738	
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	2,080	
Health Aid Medical Development	4,022	
	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>72,390</u>
<b>Czech institutions /</b>		
Czech Television	6,725	
Audiotex	1,845	
Vojenské stavby	1,817	
ČMOVS	1,845	
Metrostav	2,030	
	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>14,262</u>
<b>Voluntary individual donations /</b>		
SOS Bosnia Fund	12,073	
Chechnya appeal	890	
	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>12,963</u>
<b>Interest on deposits /</b>		<u>12,972</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,908,110</b>
	<b>Deficit</b>	<b>50,368</b>

\* All figures calculated at Czech National Bank's official 1996 exchange rate of Kč27.1 : \$1



## Expenditures (US\$)

Building and reconstruction	1,014,979
Humanitarian aid supplies	546,253
Transport leasing for aid deliveries	63,013
Project donations	77,976
Project materials (non-building)	19,288
Other services	35,514
Travel, per diem and accommodations	68,354
Fuel for Foundation vehicles	9,792
Salaries	80,301
Consultant fees	26,212
Insurance and rent	3,510
Communications and computer software	1,714
Taxes, fees	4,091
Fines, penalties	7,481
	<hr/>
Total	1,958,478

# Sponsors

## Main Sponsors

Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Czech Ministry of the Interior  
Open Society Institute

## Foundations and Institutions

ARCUS Foundation  
Civil Society Development Foundation  
Council of Europe  
Foundation for a Civil Society  
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung  
Friedrich Naumann Foundation  
Heinrich Boll Stiftung  
Open Society Fund  
Open Society Institute/Regional Media Program  
Patriae Foundation

## Commercial Enterprises

APRO, Pvt Ltd  
Czech-Moravian Business and Production Company, Inc  
Metrostav, Inc  
Vojenské stavby



## SOS Bosnia Fund\*

Hana Bečičková  
Nemocnice Havlíčkův Brod  
Okresní Soud Cheb  
SU Cheb  
Pavel Hájek  
Klub RPS při ZŠ TGM  
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JUDr. Talián\*\*  
Alena Thynová  
Hana Válková  
Ladislav Valenta  
Výzkumný ústav vodohospodářský  
JUDr. Žlebková

\* Individual donations of more than Kč500 in 1996

\*\* Largest donation

# Partnerships

## Main Partners

Czech Television  
Office of the Czech Presidency  
Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Czech Ministry of the Interior

## Others

Amnesty International (Prague)  
Center for Independent Journalism (Prague)  
Citizens Solidarity and Tolerance Movement (Prague)  
City of Prague  
Czech Inspiration  
Epicentrum (Prague)  
Glasnost Defense Foundation (Moscow)  
Glasnost Foundation (Moscow)  
Humanitarian Medical Aid Development (UK)  
Helsinki Citizens Assembly (Prague)  
Hessen Association of Fine Artists (Kassel)  
Polish Institute (Prague)  
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (Prague)  
United Nations Childrens Fund (Sarajevo)



## Donor Information

If you are interested in making a donation to the People in Need Foundation, you may do so through any of the following accounts in the Czech Republic:

### General Administration

Československá Obchodní Banka, a.s.  
Address: Na Poříčí 24, 115 20 Prague 1  
Bank Code: 0300  
Acct No: 600102473

### SOS Bosnia Fund

Investiční a Poštovní Banka, a.s.  
Address: Žirocentrála, Roztylská 1, 148 30 Prague 4  
Bank Code: 5100  
Acct No: 1888881

### Chechnya

Československá Obchodní Banka, a.s.  
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Bank Code: 0300  
Acct No: 27-600102473

### Repatriation of Czech Minorities

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Bank Code: 0300  
Acct No: 27-600102473  
Var. symbol 777

### Sherpa Aid Fund (Nepal)

Investiční a Poštovní Banka, a.s.  
Address: Štětkova 18, 140 00 Prague 4  
Bank code: 5100  
Acct No: 102530002



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