



COALITION FOR WORK WITH PSYCHOTRAUMA AND PEACE KOALICIJA ZA RAD SA PSIHOTRAUMOM I MIR

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT 2019

This version of this report also is available on the website at
<https://www.cwwpp.org/annual-and-semi-annual-reports.html>.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We are extremely concerned about the migrant situation in the region. Despite the Balkan Route officially being closed, large numbers of migrants continue to arrive and are being pushed back violently, this with the blessing of all governments in the region and despite the protests of many human rights organizations.

The psychological state of people in the region is poor, as would be expected. Eastern Croatia continues to depopulate, with people moving to other countries in the European Union and elsewhere. About 20% of Croatian citizens live in poverty and welfare payments are insufficient to meet basic needs. The elderly are especially at risk.

The first inter-ethnic school in the region, has officially failed, and Croatia has had to repay 360 000 Euros to the Norwegian government. This is a good indication of the state of ethnic politics in the region.

There also are high levels of trans-generational transmission of trauma and negative narratives, this some 24 years after the end of the wars. We remain the only organization in the region giving psychological assistance on a consistent basis without charge and without drugs.

Externally, we have seen 14 clients during this period. They come with the usual issues of having had physical, sexual, and psychological abuse as children, this compounded by the wars. We saw most of them online.

We had groups in Split, this with the relatives of people with psychiatric diagnoses, in South Africa with people working in the townships around Johannesburg, and in India, with a group working with the children of sex workers.

We continue supervision with Ivan Maslow in Split and Alphonse Kanda in Johannesburg.

One of our main priorities during this period has been the migrant situation.

We have worked with No Name Kitchen in Šid, Serbia and in the Bihać/Velika Kladuša region of Bosnia, both near the Croatian border. They work with short-term volunteers.

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We also have been working with Advocates Abroad, a group of volunteer lawyers registered in the USA and working in Greece. They are very open to psychological work. We have been holding a supervision group for them weekly. Through them, we also are attempting to work with other related organizations. Again, our barriers are those of funding.

We are extremely frustrated in that sense, as we have the expertise to train and supervise people on the ground, but do not have the funds to do so.

During the first half of the year, we gave seminars at the University of Osijek. A reader for the seminar is available on the website.

Further, we gave two online seminars for the University of Olomouc in the Czech Republic.

Additionally, we started a series of weekly seminars for students of Prof. Tamara Džamonja of the Departments of Psychology and Political Science of the University of Belgrade.

During the first half of 2019, we started work on the second self-paced online course in the Pragmatic Empowerment Training (PET) series. We have gotten translations of the manual for the first course, namely that on the caregiver-client relationship and self-care, into several languages. We also are improving the videos for that first course.

We have had requests from Bukavu in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo and from Nigeria, as well as several other locations, to carry out further work. Funding is the primary barrier.

Further, Charles Tauber continues to be a member of the Global Psychosocial Network (GPN). We also are continuing contact with Johannes Cornelius van Nieuwkerk and his organization, Refival.

During this period, we have had several articles published in *De Vriendenkring*, the Dutch Quaker monthly. We had a virtual presentation on PET at the InPACT conference in May. We also expect a chapter of ours on psychology and peacebuilding to be published in the second half of the year by the International Leadership Association. Further, we were a featured organization on the Mental Health Innovation Network (MHIN).

During this period, Charles Tauber has been studying Arabic online with Duolingo. He also took an online course on working with online children and another on community health worker programs.

During the second half of the year, our concentration will be on work with migrants and on the PET program.

We expect this year, and the coming ones, to be extremely busy. The issues with which we are working are substantial ones, and we see few if any other groups working on them, especially with the approaches that we are taking.

A full financial report from 1 January to 30 June is given at the end of this report.

STATE OF THE REGION

Despite the fact that, officially, the Balkan route is closed, an increasing number of migrants is arriving, and Croatia is adhering to the Schengen membership criteria and absorbing large amounts of EU funding to increase its ability to control illegal migration. Collective, unlawful, and violent push-backs of refugees on the Croatian borders have continued despite disturbing reports from the field by numerous international and domestic organizations and journalists.

On the occasion of the World Day of Social Justice, human rights ombudswoman Lora Vidović said that one in five Croatian citizens lived at risk of poverty, especially in rural areas, that welfare payments were not enough to meet the basic needs, and that the elderly are especially at risk.

The project of a joint elementary school for small Croats and Serbs, known as the Danube Intercultural School, in Vukovar has definitely failed. Croatia had to repay 360,000 Euros to the Norwegian Government, which funded this laudable initiative, and the consent of the Ministry of Science and Education for the school's closure is still waiting, so that Vukovar could open a kindergarten in that building. It is not yet known whether it will be a kindergarten for the youngest Croats or the youngest Serbs. They certainly won't be together, as this would not suit local politicians from both the Croatian and Serbian sides.

The level of depopulation is high, according to Ministry data; Eastern Slavonia remained without 18 877 students in six school years. In comparison works, Istrian County missed only 46.

According to the US State Department Annual report on the state of human rights in Croatia, violence targeting migrants and journalists, threats towards ethnic minority groups, corruption, the issue of missing persons from the 1991-1995 war, and women's inequality remain problems in Croatia.

Generally speaking, all of these negative factors are contributing to the psychological state of people. The established health system is ineffective, and thus people are coming to us in increasing numbers. We are getting a large number of quite severe cases. We also note further somatization, that is, the translation of psychological problems into physical disease. We continue to receive an increasing number of reports, and are treating clients, with severe post-traumatic psychological reactions. This is particularly true of villages, where people are isolated. We hear of increasing numbers of suicides. Despite the general impression of the public, the media, and often even the veterans themselves, that the incidence of suicide by war veterans is much higher than in the general population, the latest survey by the Croatian Institute of Public Health has shown that there is no statistically significant difference in suicide rates between war veterans and the general population. The importance of mental health and wellbeing is still undervalued and stigmatized. We are the only organization in the region offering assistance with psychological issues other than drug therapy and without charge.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Introduction and Summary

We continued with clients, groups, and supervision. The issues in all of these were the usual ones. We began two new groups, one in South Africa with Alphonse Kanda with people working in the townships around Johannesburg and one in India with a group working with the children of sex workers.

We are concentrating strongly on the migrant situation. Migrants and those assisting them are being treated as criminals rather than as people who have undergone tragedies and are searching for new lives. There is a huge amount of brutality in the way in which governments and others are treating them. Many are dying and are receiving serious injuries. There is little medical assistance and virtually no psychological assistance available to them. During this period, we worked with No Name Kitchen, SOS Kladuša, and Advocates Abroad. We are frustrated, as we would like to give much more assistance than we are able to, this because of funding.

We have given seminars for the Universities of Osijek, Olomouc (Czech Republic) and Belgrade.

We continue to work on the translation of the content of the Pragmatic Empowerment Training (PET) program into self-paced online format. We also have gotten the manual for the first course translated into a number of languages.

We have received inquiries and requests for cooperation from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, and elsewhere.

We continue to work with the Global Psychosocial Network (GPN) and with Refival.

We have had several articles published in the Dutch Quaker Journal, *De Vriendenkring*, have given a virtual presentation at the InPACT conference, have been a featured organization on the Mental Health Innovation Network (MHIN), and are expecting the publication of our chapter on peacebuilding and psychology by the International Leadership Association.

We continue to take online courses in relevant areas.

Clients

In total, we saw 14 clients during this period, some only once or twice. They had what we regard as the “standard” issues. These include physical, psychological, sexual abuse as children, some of this quite violent, with the traumatization increased by the war. Virtually all of them moved forward to one degree or another during this period. We saw most of them online. While some people take high levels of responsibility for themselves, others don’t. In general, we use a Rogerian methodology and regard ourselves as facilitators of the client’s process.

Groups

We had a number of groups during this period. The group of relatives of people with psychiatric diagnoses in Split continued. There was a group that started for students wishing to work with migrants at the University of Belgrade, which we will discuss under “Universities”. There was a group of volunteer lawyers from the organization Advocates Abroad which we will discuss under “the Migrant Situation”. We started a new group in South Africa, this in conjunction with Alphonse Kanda, and a group in India with the organization Snehalya. We also have been approached by people in

the Democratic Republic of Congo and several other places. We are working with them to attempt to start those groups.

Split

The Split group continued until its usual summer recess at the end of June. It will continue in October after the summer season. The main topics were the usual ones for that group. There are large trans-generational transmission issues among a number of members. There also is a large religious factor. Some members are attempting to deal with the suicide of their children. Further, several members are dealing with their own abuse as children.

The larger group now is getting a subsidy from the Municipality of Split. They are having group psychotherapy fortnightly.

South Africa Group

The group was initiated by Alphonse Kanda. Theoretically, it meets twice monthly. Rather, because of the schedules of the participants, it actually meets about once a month. There are several members of Protestant churches in the group. The aim is to assist them to work in the townships near Johannesburg with HIV/AIDS patients, poor people, migrants, and others who have been highly traumatized. The sessions that we have had have been valuable. There have been several that have discussed dealing with death and dealing with issues of relationships at work. The group will continue.

Snehalaya Group India

We were approached by this group who saw us on social media. They maintain a home for about 250 children, most of whose mothers are sex workers. Some of the parents have HIV/AIDS, as do some of the children. Many of the children have been emotionally, physically, and sexually abused. We are carrying out education and psychological supervision and working with them on practical ways to improve the situation there. We find work with this group rewarding.

Supervision

Supervision continued with Alphonse Kanda in South Africa and Ivan Maslow in Split.

With regard to Alphonse, the issues were, and continue to be his thesis, which is intimately connected with his work on the psychiatric issues of HIV/AIDS sufferers, poor people, dysfunctional families, and migrants to South Africa. Alphonse also is teaching courses in logotherapy. He thus has a huge load. He has few opportunities to speak with other professionals. We find a large number of similar issues.

Ivan does body work in conjunction with psychotherapy in Split, despite his having an education only as a masseur. His work is very good and he has a great deal of insight. We have been consulting on a number of clients.

Both supervisions are going well and will continue.

The Migrant Situation

Introduction and General Issues

During the period of this report, the migrant situation in the Western Balkans, and throughout southern and southeast Europe, and in general, has deteriorated.

Despite publicity by governments to the contrary, the Balkan Route still exists. It now goes from Greece through North Macedonia and Serbia and Bosnia to Croatia and then further into the European Union. Further, Montenegro and Albania also are on the route for some.

Migration and assisting with migration, rather than being seen as humanitarian work, now are criminalized by many governments and by the European Union.

Conditions within official camps are unsanitary, degrading, humiliating, and frequently violent. In many cases, people are seen as prisoners. There is a large amount of physical, psychological, and sexual exploitation of the migrants.

Many migrants are reluctant to register and go to the official camps. They thus go into the wild, that is, forests and "squats", that is, unofficial camps. They are exploited by smugglers and others in the ways described above.

When caught at the borders, migrants are badly mistreated, and often are injured, and some die. Such policies of violence have been endorsed by governments, including by the President of Croatia, Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović. The situation in Croatia is so bad that letters have been sent to the government by such organizations as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, and UNHCR.

Medical assistance is at a premium, and local hospitals and doctors in virtually all countries in the region are reluctant to give it. This, of course, is against all standards of medical ethics.

The situation with regard to psychological assistance is even worse. The very few organizations that attempt it give it once or twice, and to an extremely small number of people in isolated places. Thus, the needs are enormous. We continually hear about large numbers of people committing suicide and self-harming and having other psychological reactions. Through their frustration, they also are committing violent acts toward the outside world. We regard this as normal, given their histories and circumstances, and we see a large danger of such violence worsening. In our view, they desperately need assistance.

There is little or no money available for this sort of work. Our answer to the issues is to train people within the migrant community itself to assist one another. Our problems are getting access to the migrants and convincing them that this is necessary. We would like to establish offices close to official and unofficial camps and squats and to work with people on a daily basis. We also would like to establish online chat rooms in various languages, to finish writing the PET program and to translate it into languages used by the migrants and, of course, to publicize it.

During the period covered by this report, we have become very frustrated with these situations.

The Situation with Regard to Short-Term Volunteers

We see a number of organizations working with short-term volunteers, that is people who stay for a week or two or possibly a few months. While these people can provide a small amount of practical assistance such as cooking or washing clothes, we feel that, frequently, they do more harm than good. In general, the organizations working with them do not train them in the cultures of the

migrants. Further, they do not give them training in what the migrants have been through. Furthermore, they do not give them training in how to work with these highly traumatized people. Additionally, the vast majority of volunteers do not have psychological supervision. Thus, the volunteers can end up hurting the migrants, frequently through inappropriate relationships or through their ignorance about other matters, and end up hurting themselves through secondary traumatization. Also, there is virtually no debriefing once the volunteers leave, so that the issues of secondary traumatization continue. Furthermore, many, if not most volunteers are blind to the need for this kind of training and supervision. We are extremely frustrated by this situation.

No Name Kitchen

No Name Kitchen is attempting to give migrants food and clothing and, occasionally, a small amount of medical assistance near the Croatian border in Šid, Serbia and in the Velika Kladuša/Bihać area of northwest Bosnia. They work with short-term volunteers, as described above. The volunteers run the work themselves. They are to be highly praised for doing work that no one else wants to do. We have supported them, and will continue to do so, in the sense of providing online training and supervision and consultation.

Šid

The situation of migrants in Šid is difficult. There is electronic surveillance at the Croatian border. There are several unofficial camps. No Name Kitchen is present at a "squat", that is, a destroyed factory on the south side of the town. There are tents and a generator there. The population of the squat is primarily unaccompanied Afghanistani young men, mostly underage. There is a hierarchy controlled by smugglers. The smugglers exploit the young men psychologically, physically, and sexually. No Name Kitchen is providing a daily meal for approximately 80-120 of the young men at the squat and is washing their clothes. They have told us that the doctors and the hospital in the town are not willing to treat the migrants, except in extreme emergencies. Further, they tell us that psychologists in the town are not willing to assist the migrants. There is another group of migrants, mostly families, at the railway station. For a number of months, Charles Tauber went to Šid weekly to attempt to assist the volunteers and the migrants. We would like to establish an office in Šid and have a person working with the migrants, and possibly with the volunteers, on a daily basis. We do not have the funds to do so.

Velika Kladuša/Bihać, Bosnia

There is a similar, if not worse situation in the Velika Kladuša/Bihać region of northwest Bosnia. We were made aware of it by Dr. Dimitar Anakiev, a Slovenian physician with a large heart for migrants, who runs the organization Zdravniki brez granica /Doctors for Asylees. Originally, we were working online with a group called SOS Kladuša, which was run by Adis Imamović, also known as Pixi. We also have been working with No Name Kitchen there.

The situation with regard to the migrants in that part of Bosnia is very bad. The conditions within the official camps, which are run by IOM, are deplorable, according to all reports. The pushbacks by the Croatian and Bosnian police are violent. They decline even to call for medical assistance in emergencies, and several people have died as a result. As indicated above, there have been a number of complaints about this to and by international bodies. There is very little if any

psychological assistance given to migrants. Again, we would like to establish an office there, but we do not have the funding to do so. There is no question that the needs are urgent.

Advocates Abroad

Through the Global Psychosocial Network (GPN) of Psychologists for Social Responsibility, we came into contact with Advocates Abroad and its director, Ariel Ricker. The organization is registered in the USA and is working in Greece, primarily on legal issues, with short-term volunteers. They are enlightened in the sense that they have a psychological component to their programs. We are becoming increasingly involved with them. Already, we have begun a weekly supervision group online with them. We are encouraged by their vision and by our interaction with them.

The situations in the areas in which they are working are very difficult. As we have predicted in previous reports, the amount of violence, both external, that is, assaults and violence within the community, and internal, that is, suicide and self-harm, is high and increasing.

We very much would like to increase our work and establish several offices in Greece and have people working jointly with Advocates Abroad. We think that the combination of legal and psychological-medical services is a useful one. The barrier is one of funding.

Attempts at Reaching Out to Other Groups

We have attempted to reach out to a wide variety of governmental, inter-governmental, and non-governmental groups. For the most part, they don't even answer our emails. Very occasionally, they start a dialogue which they do not take further. Again, this is frustrating, as we would like to cooperate and form a wide coalition on these issues.

Conclusions, Solutions, and Perspectives

We see the migrant situation, not only in this region but all over the world, as extremely serious, and feel that action must be taken urgently. We see virtually no action being taken on the psychological aspects of it. We see this as extremely dangerous. In our view, ignoring these issues only can lead to further distress, physical illness, and violence.

Our answer to at least part of the problem is to train as many people as we can within the communities through such programs as Pragmatic Empowerment Training (PET). Self-help within the community can be of assistance. This is not the only answer, however. Political will must be present to see migrants and refugees and those assisting them human beings in great need, not as criminals.

Work with Universities

During the first half of the year, we gave three sets of seminars at various universities.

The first was a one-time seminar at the University of Osijek for the psychology course of Prof. Gorka Vuletić on methods of psychotherapy. There were about 20 students present. Notable was that there were only two males. This highlights the lack of males in this work, as does the series of seminars with the students from the University of Belgrade. Males are very much needed to relate to male needs and the embarrassment of males of speaking to females about certain topics. The topics of this seminar were field work, the Pragmatic Empowerment Training methodology, and migrant psychology. Charles Tauber gave a short introduction to humanistic psychology and existential

psychology. We wrote a study guide, which is available on our website at <https://www.cwwpp.org/osijek-seminar-7-may-2019.html>.

Further, we gave a series of two seminars online for Erasmus students in a course on the community-based approach and methodology at the Theological Faculty of Palacky University in Olomouc, in the Czech Republic. The assistant professor (student assistant), Ivana Ljuština, was from Vukovar. The students were studying social work, political science, religion, and philosophy. Two were from the Republic of Georgia, one was from the Ukraine, and one was from France.

A series of weekly seminars organized by Prof. Tamara Džamonja of the Departments of Psychology and Political Science in Belgrade, began during this period. There was a group of 11, all female, all volunteers, who want to work with migrants. They were fairly enthusiastic and participated actively. One of the issues here was not being able to find an adequate place in the Belgrade area for them to work with migrants.

Pragmatic Empowerment Training (PET)

We have started to work on the second PET course, namely that on communication. When we will finish it depends on time spent on other things. We expect there to be approximately 70 lessons in that course.

Further, thanks to our Board member, Gwyneth Jones, we have gotten translations of the manual of the first course, namely that on the caregiver-client relationship and self-care, into Farsi, French, German, and Spanish. We are working on finding more translations. Through GivingWay, we found someone to translate it into Italian. We still need translations into Arabic, Pashtu, and Urdu, at least. Additionally, we have found someone to improve the videos for that first course.

Attempts at Working Elsewhere

During the first half of 2019, we attempted to set up a group in Bukavu in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, primarily with the Evangelical Quaker Church and also with the Peace and Reconciliation Project. We still are working on this. There are a number of barriers. The first is funding, as they say that they need computers and a better Internet connection, as well as other infrastructure. Another problem there is the situation in the region. There has been a great deal of fighting between ethnic groups. Further, there is a large number of refugees from Rwanda. We have seen reliable estimates that more than 90% of the women and about 70% of the men in the region have been sexually assaulted. There has been a great deal of other types of violence. Still another barrier is Ebola. Especially considering the amount of traumatization there, we very much would like to set up an office in Bukavu, staffed primarily by local people.

Another place from which we have received a request for assistance is Nigeria. The request came from a psychiatric nurse working with both beneficiaries and humanitarian workers. He reported that both groups are highly traumatized. At the time of writing, we are still talking about our possible contribution.

Connection with Other Groups and Individuals

Charles Tauber continues to be a member of the Global Psychosocial Network (GPN), <http://www.globalpsychosocial.org> , which is part of Psychologists for Social Responsibility. Members are living in a number of parts of the world. There are guest speakers who have worked in a variety of places including Greece, Israel/Palestine, South Africa, and Rwanda. We find the exchange of information useful.

We continue to have contact with Johannes Cornelius van Nieuwkerk and his organization, Refival, <http://www.a1216.refival.org> , which is working on a new model of the integration of refugees.

Publications

We had several articles published in *De Vriendenkring*, the Dutch Quaker monthly. The latest is available on our website, also in English. Others are available upon request. These articles are about our work and about the migrant situation.

Further, we had a virtual presentation on Pragmatic Empowerment Training at the InPACT conference in May. The presentation may be seen here <http://inpact-psychologyconference.org/2019/virtual-presentations/> .

Further, the International Leadership Association is publishing a chapter of ours on psychology and peacebuilding in a book that is scheduled to come out later in 2019.

We also were featured on the Mental Health Innovation Network (MHIN). The current reference to our contribution is https://www.mhinnovation.net/find?search_api_views_fulltext=cwwpp&sort_by=search_api_relevance_1 .

Courses Taken

Charles Tauber has begun to study Arabic through the online course given by Duolingo.

Further, he took a course given by the University of Strathclyde on work with unaccompanied migrant children. The link is <https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/caring-for-children-moving-alone>.

Further, he took a free online course from Last Mile Health, a part of Harvard University, on community health worker programs. The link is <https://www.edx.org/course/strengthening-community-health-worker-programs-to-deliver-primary-health-care> .

INTERNAL AFFAIRS**Funding and Fundraising**

Please see the financial report at the end of this document for a statement of funds received and of expenses to 30 June.

Issues of Fundraising

The issues that we face are the ones that appear in every report that we write.

- There is little if any interest in the Western Balkans. People think that all problems in the region have been solved. In reality, the opposite is the case. We believe that the issues of direct traumatization and, increasingly, of secondary traumatization, barely have been tackled. Virtually nothing is happening with regard to work on traumatization, reconciliation, or economic revival. This is leading to an exodus from the region. It also is leading to increased nationalism. We see these factors, including the lack of psychological healing, as leading to physical illness. We also see these factors leading to domestic and civil violence in the near and distant future. Thus, donors are ignoring an extremely important issue.
- Aside from the residents of the region, there is the very substantial issue of migrants and their mental health. Again, we see very little interest in this work. Again, we see ignoring this issue as exceedingly dangerous, not only from a humanitarian standpoint but also from the standpoint of the frustration of the migrants, which inevitably leads to domestic and civil violence. We have good indications that the mental health of migrants is poor, this for people on the move as well as in those in the process of integration. We hear of increasing self-harm and suicide attempts and domestic and civil violence.
- Another issue is that of general interest in mental health. Some people continue to regard it as “peripheral” and “irrelevant” in relation to other considerations. We see it otherwise. We regard it as an integral part of recovery from war and migration, and see it as essential for integration into receiving societies.
- A further issue is our philosophy of taking a long-term deep approach. Our experience over many years is that work on trauma takes time and that the results are not always immediately visible and that short-term fixes don’t work in the long term.

Personnel

We very much would like to increase the number of personnel that we have in the field, considering the needs that we see. Because of lack of funding, we are presently unable to do so.

PLANS FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR AND BEYOND

We feel that our largest concentration must be on the migrant situation, which continues to worsen. We will continue to attempt to gain access to the migrants themselves officially and unofficially. In the same context, we will attempt to continue to work on the PET courses, primarily online, both with groups and with the development of the self-paced courses.

Further, we will continue to work with clients and groups.

We also wish to write about our experiences to a greater extent than we have.

All of this depends on time and funding.

CONCLUSIONS AND EPILOGUE

Our work is very much needed in many parts of the world and with many marginalized groups. Despite our strong belief that psychological trauma is an essential part of peacebuilding, it is being ignored by governments, inter-governmental organizations, large NGOs, and donors. We believe that that is a dangerous standpoint and will lead to further physical psychological reactions, physical illness, and violence. Thus, we will continue to promote this work and to do what we can for as long as we are able.

SEMI-ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2019

ALL AMOUNTS IN EUROS

INCOME REPORT

Name of Donor	Total Contributions	Total This Donor
Anne Frank Fund		1787
Anonymous Donor		60870
Bagrly Alex		20
Baudouin Foundation Belgium		5000
Client Contributions		791
Dougherty Patrick		25
Hewlett Jason		10
Jones Helen		50
Okram		150
Surana Pradnya		5
Tauber, Charles David		13547
Total Contributions	82254	

EXPENSES REPORT

Personnel Costs				
<u>Salaries</u>				
Head of Mission				18000
Deputy Head of Mission				6000
<u>Total Salaries</u>			<u>24000</u>	
<u>Consultancy IT Specialist</u>			<u>370</u>	
<u>Supervision</u>			<u>516</u>	
<u>Medical</u>			<u>660</u>	
Total Personnel		25546		
Plant Equipment and Building Costs, Including Maintenance and Repair		183		
Office Equipment Costs, Including Maintenance and Repair				
<u>Computer Software</u>			<u>525</u>	
<u>Miscellaneous Costs</u>			<u>7</u>	
Total Office Equipment Costs, Including Maintenance and Repair		532		
Rent and Utilities				
<u>Rent</u>			<u>2400</u>	
<u>Electricity</u>			<u>427</u>	
<u>Water</u>			<u>64</u>	
<u>Gas</u>			<u>751</u>	
<u>Garbage</u>			<u>103</u>	
<u>Municipal Taxes Vukovar</u>			<u>125</u>	
Total Rent and Utilities		3869		
Telephone, Fax, and Internet				
<u>Telephone</u>			<u>258</u>	
<u>Internet</u>			<u>514</u>	
Total Telephone, Fax, and Internet		772		
Office Supplies		106		

Travel Costs				
<u>Fuel</u>			<u>853</u>	
<u>Maintenance</u>			<u>188</u>	
<u>Insurance</u>			<u>279</u>	
<u>Registration</u>			<u>266</u>	
<u>Auto Club Membership</u>			<u>96</u>	
<u>Parking</u>			<u>12</u>	
<u>Tolls</u>			<u>10</u>	
<u>Bicycles</u>			<u>15</u>	
<u>Purchase of Renault Clio</u>			<u>3753</u>	
<u>Miscellaneous Travel Costs</u>			<u>42</u>	
Total Travel Costs		<u>5514</u>		
Other Operational Costs				
<u>Administrative Charges for Donations</u>			<u>3043</u>	
<u>Bank Charges</u>			<u>366</u>	
<u>Credit Card Charges</u>			<u>30</u>	
<u>Conference Fees</u>			<u>300</u>	
<u>Membership Fees</u>			<u>75</u>	
<u>Costs of Fundraising</u>			<u>45</u>	
Total Other Operational Costs		3860		
<u>Total Costs January Through June 2019</u>	<u>40381</u>			