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Annual review 2015



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Message from the President - Why I want to help Cambodia

Enlighten, watch, network, love, give, receive, settling dispute, forgive. With these few virtues, it should be possible to create, to shape and to cultivate small miracles with great effect, and finally to overcome big barriers, and in order to help the local population of Cambodia, and sustainably so!

My visit 2012 in Siem Reap, Cambodia, made a lasting impression on me. The open-mindedness and joy of the people is arousing. However, I also took home some negative impressions - the poor living conditions of the people in the slums, the begging children in the city, the daily struggle for the survival of the rural population. These impressions have stuck with me to this day. The decision to help this country and its inhabitants came only six months later. After I had enough time to digest and filter what I had experienced, my first thought was to open some sort of educational institute. However, I quickly became aware that these are already widely offered in the Siem Reap region. It would have not added much value to build a further school besides the existing ones.

However, I quickly became aware that these are already widely offered in the Siem Reap region. It would have not added much value to build a further school besides the existing ones. That is why I decided to go along a more innovative pathway, and I began to study the rural population in the province of Siem Reap, in order to improve communal living conditions. I subsequently concluded to deal more intensively with the basic needs of the Cambodians. I was predominantly concerned with the question of what is needed to improve the quality of life of the rural communes. UAC now pursues this goal in a variety of ways. We subdivide our projects into six different project groups: Construction & Renovation, Water, Economy, The Environment, Education and Health. It is extremely important to us to realise projects in harmony with the customs, religion and ideas of the local

population, because my preferred mantra and credo remains one of **sustainability**. Although this fashionable term has already been embraced by many, and for a thousand times, few people are conscious of how sustainability describes a concrete principle for action in the efficient use of resources. Sustainable development is, however, only possible if all parties involved work closely together and have the same goal in mind.

This leads me to another important point: our team. Large goals can only be achieved together, which is why I am convinced that networking is indispensable. This includes not only all contacts established in Cambodia, but also those in Switzerland. I have already set up respectable teams in both Switzerland and Cambodia in order to implement challenging and extensive projects with these outstanding and loyal co-workers.

In order to be able to meet the basic needs of the local population, the following questions arise: How can we solve water problems during times of drought? How can farmers be aided to multiply their crop yields? How can farmers be convinced to use compost as a fertilizer rather than a chemical compound? Careful handling of fertilizer and insect repellents, as well as alternative soil treatment methods, are important to ensure that human health is not jeopardized. This is especially true for vegetables, fruit and herbs. Another question is:

How can we advance into remote areas of Cambodia in order to guarantee a basic education there?

I would like to draw the attention of people in Siem Reap and overseas to certain things which, in my view, are mission critical for sustainable aid:

We at UAC want to motivate the local population to actively participate in the design of our projects and to create a future that can make everyone happy in the long term.

My Vision is....

- ...to supply basic needs to - and thus a sustainably strengthen of - local social and communal structures
- ...Creating opportunities through education
- ...Raising awareness of the locals
- ... to motivate our fellow citizens to participate actively

Enzo Renato Sportelli
President

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "E. Sportelli", written on a light blue grid background. The signature is written over a horizontal line.

Who we are

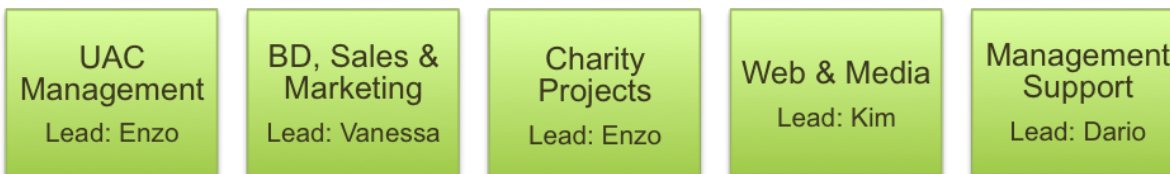
United Asia Charity was founded in Switzerland in September 2014 as a non-profit organization, and by Enzo Sportelli. Since November 2014, we have been implementing projects in the province of Siem Reap, Cambodia. We are committed to the rural population in order to improve their living conditions in the long term. Shortly after Enzo Sportelli had started working in Cambodia, Pisey Chin was hired as a project manager and cultural agent.

It quickly became clear that the concept of the organization was successful and the work

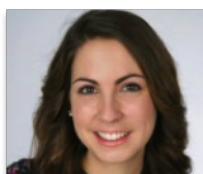
required more time and labor. In March 2015 the team was supported by Lukas Biry and Ranja Habegger. From May, Kim Thurnheer joined the team. In June, Esmir Davorovic took over the project management, allowing Enzo Sportelli to return to Switzerland in early July to devote himself to fundraising. The team continues to grow steadily. In order to be able to successfully implement our projects in the future, we are dependent on a good and loyal team, which is why we are very proud of our local volunteers!



Organisational structure



- Organisation Development (Enzo)
- Public Relations EU (Enzo)
- Führung Büro Kambodscha (Dave)



- Marketing Concepts (Vanessa)
- Sales & PR EU (Milena/ Raffaella)
- Marketing Support/ Redaktion (Milena/ Raffaella)



- Projekt-konzeption (Enzo/Dave/ Vanessa)
- Projekt-realisation (Dave/Pisey/ Vanessa)
- Dokumentation & Publishing (Dave/ Vanessa)
- PR Kambodscha (Dave/Pisey/ Vanessa)



- Web-programming (Kim)
- Multimedia Production (Nicola)
- Social Media & Blog (Lukas)



- Finance (Tobias)
- HR (Enzo)
- Process & Planning (Dario)
- Rechtliches (Marco)

Annual review

It is good news which United Asia Charity can announce for the 2015 financial year. We have been able to increase the quality of life of many people in the province of Siem Reap and feel the gratitude of the inhabitants time and again when we return to the rural villages.

Our handpicked projects focused mainly on the three villages of Korksrok, Arhnchahn and Eulork. It is our aim to provide these villages with sustainable assistance. Last year, we were continuously present in these villages.

This included not only the initiation, monitoring and monitoring of new projects, but also the continuous examination of the sustainability of our previous work.

We particularly promoted our areas of 'health', 'education' and 'construction and renovation'.

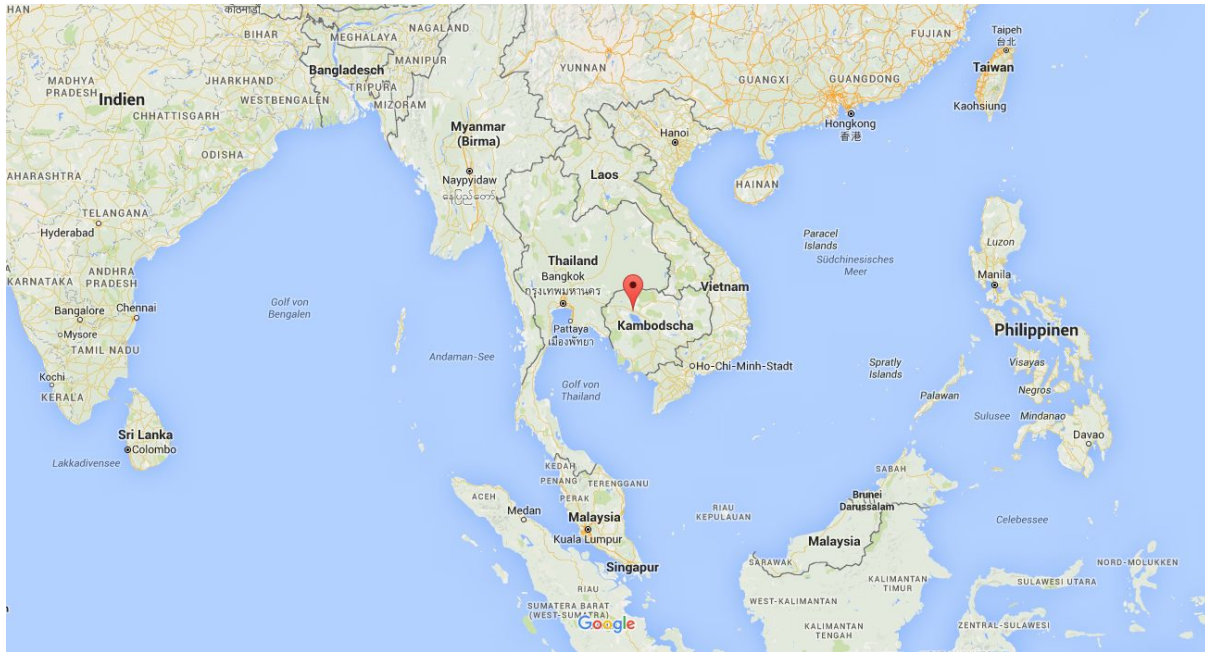
In the calendar year 2015, United Asia Charity successfully completed 22 projects. A further 24 projects have been adopted, eight of which have already gone through the preparatory phase and are ready for implementation. The latter have a very high priority and are expected to be realized in 2016.

Fortunately, we were also able to record an ever-increasing number of volunteers who, with their voluntary work, are able to make the achievements of UAC possible. Continuous occupation was achieved in our administrative back offices in Switzerland and Cambodia.

In this annual report, a selection of our projects are presented in detail and further information about our organization can be found.



Cambodia in context



source: Marc Hubacher

The Civil War of Cambodia belongs into the historical context of the Vietnam War (1959-1975), one of the most lossy wars of the 20th century. The war in Cambodia is a tragic example of how the development of a poor country was stopped and thrown back for decades by the Civil War.

During the war years between 1970 and 1975, the civilian population suffered mainly from famine and from the violence of the war parties. The economy was in a desolate state. In 1975, the Khmer Rouge took over and established the terrorist regime under Pol Pot. Their reign led to unspeakable atrocities and culminated in one of the most terrible genocides in history. The number of victims of torture and execution, starvation or lethal fatigue is estimated at between 1.7 and 2 million people.

It was mentioned above that intellectuals (it was enough to be a spectacle wearer to be classified as such) were persecuted. Only 50 physicians and 5'000 from 20,000 teachers previously survived.

The Khmer Rouge was overthrown by Vietnamese troops in 1979. But Cambodia was deeply shaken and destabilized. The rival parties

- including the royal family's supporters and the remaining Khmer Rouge - fought in a civil war, which could only be halted in 1991 via international mediation. Elections were held in 1993, and a constitution came into effect. New elections followed in 1998, accompanied by violent riots. Nevertheless, with these elections some sort of stability was achieved. The Khmer Rouge officially dissolved. In 1998 Pol Pot passed away.

While the country still had the highest standard of living in Southeast Asia before 1970, and was often referred to as the "Swiss South-East Asia", Cambodia was thrown back decades by the destruction of corporate structures and the ruin of the economy and now found itself one of the poorest countries in the world. While initial economic support came from the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc, these resources also shed after their collapse in 1990.

It was only during the 1990s that Cambodia recovered slowly and economically from the long war - with extensive international assistance.

The war goes, the poverty remains!

The aftermath of a war goes far beyond its end - materially and mentally. The war continues to call for its victims. Mines, environmental damage, health damage and poverty are the consequences of war in Cambodia. 35 years after the end of the Vietnam War and two decades after the end of the Civil War, Cambodia is still one of the poorest countries in Asia. Health, education and the environment are areas where the country is underdeveloped.

Around 30% of the population of 14 million people live under the poverty limit. The economy is developing. Growth is, however, mainly restricted to the urban centers. Rural areas remain underprivileged. Crop yields for farmers are affected by floods, drought and environmental damage caused by illegal deforestation.



What we help with

We are mainly concerned with the development of rural areas in the province of Siem Reap. We divided our projects into six different areas, which we would like to explain in more detail below.

We provide access to potable water by installing water filters, drilling wells or by repairing both. Major projects are also planned, such as the installation of water treatment plants with water tanks or the construction of water reservoirs.

Water

Purified, germ-free drinking water is the basis for a healthy life. Thousands of children are still dying in Cambodia due to contaminated water.

Construction & renovation

Some of the rather rudimentarily erected huts suffer under the diverse climatic influences. These must therefore regularly undergo maintenance and service. Even residential fires can expose families to the risk of existential financial threat. We help these people by solving structural deficiencies. With the realization of small projects such as the renovation of walls and roofs, we can make a big impact despite a modest budget. We also build complete houses for families. Being in the planning phase, we also plan construction of sanitary facilities or a bridge, which is intended to give the rural village population more security and easier access to the cities. As a positive side-effect, we create jobs for the local population.

Education

A basic school education lays the ground for a successful start into the professional career without obstacles. Basic knowledge of the English language help young and older citizens of Cambodia access better career opportunities. We make it possible for children to access school by providing them with bicycles, for example, in order to cope with more distant travel. We also provide the schools with desks and chairs to provide the basic infrastructure for an appropriate learning environment. Our major projects, which are currently in our planning stage, include: establishment of dormitories and transit houses.

Health

Missing, one-sided and contaminated food as well as germ-contaminated water lead to various deficiencies and diseases. As a result, diseases emerge and prevail such as cataract or various symptoms caused by vitamin deficiency. Actually what would otherwise be considered

easy-to-cure diseases or small impairments can lead to considerable restrictions on the quality of life. We buy, for example, spectacles for the poor, bring and accompany them to hospitals or take over the cost of medication.

Agriculture

Biodynamic and productive agriculture allows small farmers access to an adequate income. Our focus is on the cultivation of the plant *Moringa Oleifera*, which is characterized by an extremely high content of proteins, vitamins and minerals. *Moringa Oleifera* has not been commonly known for a long time in the Western world, but is now already considered a *superfood*. In India, however, the plant has been used for more than 5000 years in Ayurvedic medicine. In addition, the cultivation of the plant in Cambodia is relatively simple, since it requires little water, much light and heat. The tree is characterized by its rapid growth. We provide the seed to the farmers and help them cultivate.

Environment

In Cambodia there is no functioning waste disposal system, especially in rural areas. The garbage therefore increases steadily in the small villages and spreads to the residential areas. In the rainy season, the villages are flooded, the waste spreads throughout the region, and the polluting water gets harmful substances into the groundwater. For example, we would like to provide waste bins where the waste is collected, separated and then removed. We want to bring people through patience, empathy and education the urgency of a functioning waste disposal. We also support sustainable and environmentally friendly energy sources, the use of compost as a fertilizer and the use of compost toilets.



What we have achieved thus far

Although UAC is still a very young organization, we have already been able to implement some interesting projects. For a better insight into our work, we are happy to present some of these projects.

CON-009/15-SR - construction of a new house



In the village of Korksrok in the district of Rolous, UAC has built a new house from 3rd of February 2015 to 9th of February 2015. Heing Yath (45) had lived in a decayed bamboo hut with her children Tao (16) and Tom (9). This was so damaged and infested with vermin, that we had to tear down the hut and build a completely new house. We chose a simple house, which stands on wooden piles and concrete bases. For the roof, we used corrugated iron so that the living space during the monsoon season is better protected from the rain. For the side walls and the floor, wooden boards and palm leaves were used, in order to inhibit the heat development in the living area during the drying time.

In order to improve the hygienic conditions of the family, we renovated and repaired their existing toilets. The new homeowners were also equipped with pillows and blankets and we bought a bicycle to son Tao so that he could cope with the long journey. The total cost of the project (material incl. bicycle, personnel costs and their food) amounted to 1214.75 USD.



WAT-010/15-SR - drilling a well in Korksrok

The UAC commissioned a team from the region of Rolous to build a well on 6th of February 2015. The drilling occurred without complication and at 24 meters drilling depth we came across ground water. After completing the drill hole, a concrete floor was installed and a hand pump was mounted. The Heing family has had access to clean water since. In addition, an agreement was reached that the neighbor family may also use the well for the irrigation of their vegetable and herbal beds. The total project cost ended up at 130 USD.

AGR-053/15-SR - cultivation of Moringa Oleifera

At the end of July 2015 we supplied the farm Chin Thot and his family with 200 Moringa seedlings. The family did not have the financial resources needed to use their uninhabited land. We helped to encourage these young citizens and accompanied the project throughout the following weeks. The goal was to enable the farmers to sell that share on the market, which they can not use for their own needs. It was also negotiated that the farmers had to make a small part of their harvest available to the poorest families of Korksrok, free of charge.

The project was successful in the first four months and the trees grew fast. After the rainy season towards the end of December, however, the trees began to lose their leaves. We assume that torrential rains damaged the plants, as *Moringa Oleifera* usually require little water. We are now continuing to accompany this project and implement new approaches. The current cost for the project is 118 USD.

This example is intended to show that we do not just stand for the sustainability of our projects and want to support people permanently. We also draw conclusions from the setbacks and always look for new solutions. We will continue to communicate these failures in the future in order to ensure utmost transparency of our work.



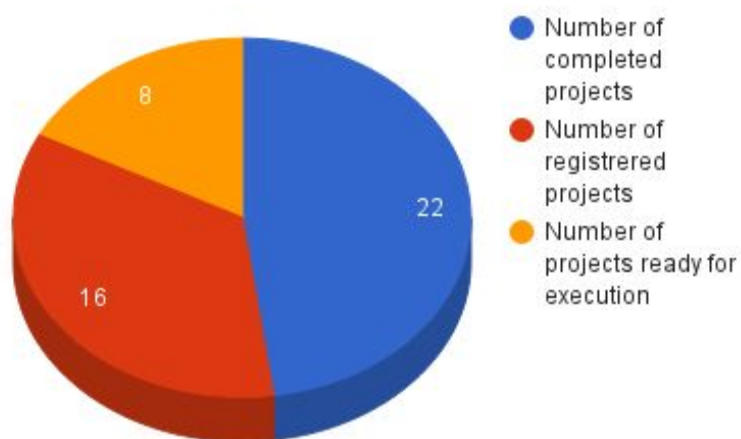
UAC in figures...

...31 local volunteers are currently working for UAC

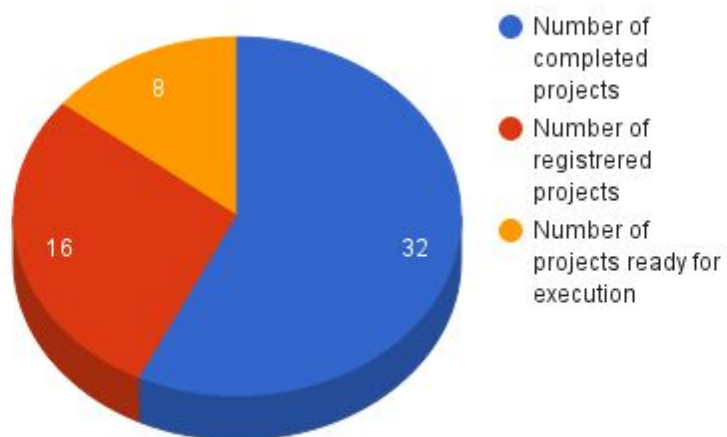
...5 honorary employees support UAC from Switzerland

...UAC is present in eight villages thus far

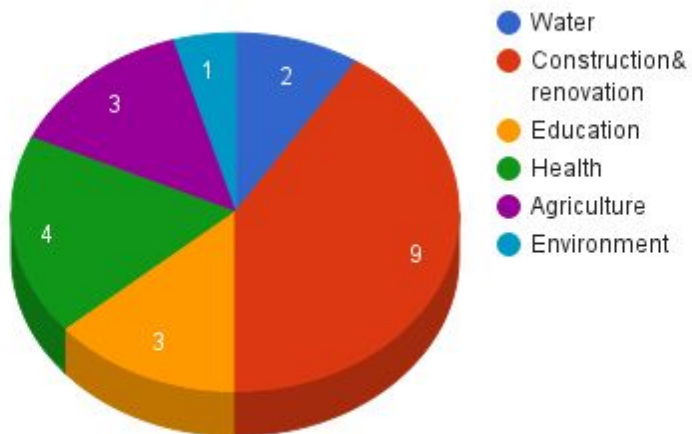
All of UAC's Projects in 2015



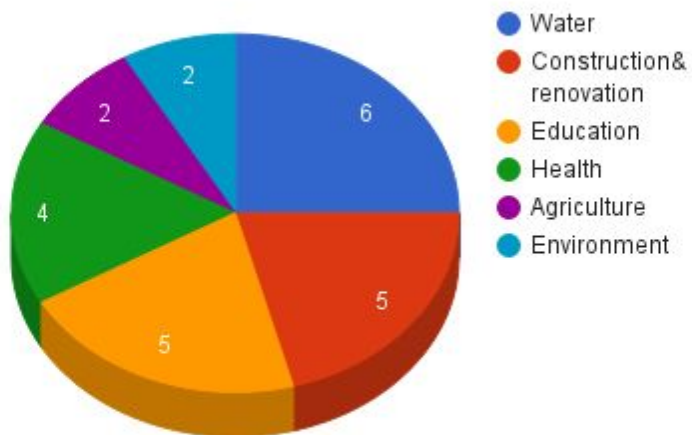
All of UAC's Prior Projects



Type of projects completed in 2015



Type of projects registered in 2015



What's next ?

We also planned a great deal for 2016. We are constantly supporting smaller projects and thus try to improve the quality of life of individual individuals or their families. Most of these projects can be implemented with smaller financial resources. Here are some examples.

Micro projects

Construction & renovation (CON-036/15-SR)

Rural areas often lack sanitation facilities. This is why personal business is often carried out in the open air. In order to improve the hygienic conditions, we want to build a toilet facility in Korksrok in the district of Rolous, which will be available to three families.

The picture on the left shows the fourteen-year-old Yun Rak Sa. She can not attend the school at the moment because she does not have a bike and the school is too far away to cope with the route every day. For just \$45, we could buy the girl a bicycle to complete her education.

Water (WAT-039/15-SR)

We would like to install a water system with an automatic pump for a family in Bakong. The couple have three children and a large garden, where they grow various herbs and vegetables. Since the man suffers from considerable back problems, he can only perform light work on the construction site, with which he can only earn a deep wage. With this income the family can barely survive.

With an autonomous water system, the family could save time and energy. For the mother would also like to look for a job to relieve her husband and the children.

Education (EDU 057/16-SR)



Large projects

UAC has planned some major projects. Three of these are briefly presented below. All projects are still in the pre-project phase. Data are collected, detailed drawings are produced and research undertaken..

Water (WAT-040/15-SR)

Clean water is essential for a healthy life. Unfortunately, many Cambodians have no access to purified drinking water. Therefore, in regions where permanent potable water supplies can not be guaranteed, there is a need for water reserves. We carefully calculate the required budget and have created some blueprints. It is only when this phase has been completed that we can implement the plans.

The water should be collected efficiently. Important are, for example, the canopies, from which one can collect a lot of water during the rainy season. Also, in the vicinity of the reservoir, lids are lined with a special film in order to conduct further water into the reservoir with a filter system.

The following points must necessarily be included in the final planning:

1. Politische und kulturelle Situation vor Ort, sowie Umgehen, bzw. verhindern von Korruption
Damit das Projekt möglichst effizient funktionieren kann, soll ebenfalls eine Wasseraufbereitungsanlage installiert werden. Wir setzen auch bei diesem Projekt auf die Mitarbeit von unseren lokalen Volontären und Experten.

The number of people who will actually use the reservoir

2.

Average rainfall per year in this area

3.

Area calculations for roof drainage as well as for the maximum volume flow

4.

Geological conditions

5.

Political and cultural situation on the ground, as well as avoiding, or preventing corruption

In order for the project to function as efficiently as possible, a water treatment plant is also to be installed. We also rely on the cooperation of our local volunteers and experts in this project.

Education (EDU-034/15-SR)

We would like to offer free accommodation to students from poor families. Student hostels are designed to provide young people with the opportunity to study in the city and free of charge. Thus, they can use their money for enrollment or required material.

The student halls are preferably built in the cities and their agglomeration.

Prior to the realization of the project, careful investigations must be made regarding land purchase, ownership and the economic situation on the ground.

A home should accommodate 100 students. The rooms are designed for two people each and each one has its own simple desk. The floor area of the rooms will be about 20 to 25 square meters.

On the roof we intend to establish a lounge and common room, which is to be located beside tables and chairs also a small library. This creates a space in which the students can exchange and support each other.



The building will be two or three floors high. The length will be about 120 meters, the width will be about 40 meters. 500 square meters of floor area will be sufficient to ensure sufficient space. Thus, the building would have a total area of approximately 1500 to 2000 square meters. Shower/bath rooms will be available on each floor. An efficient roof drainage will be supplied to the sanitary facilities. In addition, a reservoir and a water treatment plant are to be built. A reverse osmosis system is to be installed for

water treatment. The production volume aspires for a water requirement of 10 to 50 liters per hour. It should be sufficient for 100 people, as this is drinking water.

A careful and clean installation will be meticulous. In the ideal case the connection to the public water network is omitted. When it comes to power, we want to ensure that we can cover a good part by photovoltaics. Cambodia is ideal for photovoltaic installations due to its

many sunny days. A large part of the electricity requirement could thus be covered. We also want to build a small fermentation plant. The gas thus obtained serves, for example, for cooking. Organic waste or human excrements could thus be further processed, but a principle scheme would suffice. Enzo Sportelli has already gained a lot of experience in this field since he has already built various plants in the area of process engineering, under the guidance of project managers and engineers.

The largest and most comprehensive project is called “**LotusGardenEducationCampus**”

Here we will talk about the most exciting, interesting and pragmatic project of UAC. We opt to provide information via the following hyperlinks, otherwise this annual report grows out of proportion... feel free to click and dive in !

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1UzYvxLoo-TwAEwHVz-VHGrGrJfuZr2uzLKyiGBAFNjg/edit>

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1IGrZusygpSGc2bxvUCb0laBJyU85cTmzus5lRTmCY4/edit>

Both files are also available in **pdf-format**:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0Bw5CbzCEqItBaWJ3bXk4WXMtWm8>

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B5Q7UFPOg12mdkwzWnNzZGxSenc>

Finance

UAC Profit and Loss Account 2015 (CHF)

Donations	9'520.00
Membership income	0.00
Other income	0.24
Interest income	<u>0.10</u>
Total income	9'520.34

Project-related expense	(2'642.38)
Back-office Cambodia	(12'052.76)
Expense for volunteers	(154.10)
Expense for meals	(1'861.22)
Third-party suppliers	(747.75)
Rental expense	(1'920.00)
Transport expense	(138.50)
Cost for insurances	(189.00)
Fees	(5.40)
General administration	(268.20)
MArketing & advertising	(1'844.50)
Other finance costs	<u>(253.81)</u>
Total expenses	<u>(22'077.62)</u>

Net loss for the period	(12'557.28)
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UAC Balance Sheet on 31st Dec 2015 (CHF)

Cash at hand	9'017.96
Other current assets	<u>0.00</u>
Total current assets	9'017.96
Non-current assets	<u>0.00</u>
Total assets	9'017.96
Donor Advanced Payable	20'300.51
Payables	<u>880.00</u>
Total current liabilities	21'180.51
Non-current liabilities	<u>0.00</u>
Total liabilities	21'180.51
Accumulated net loss	(12'557.28)
Called-up capital of the association	<u>394.73</u>
Total equity	(12'162.55)
Total equity & liabilities	9'017.96

Diving into our activities

With the following two contributions, we would like to give an insight into life in the rural region of the Siem Reap province as well as into the life of a local volunteer.

A day in the life of a Cambodian family

Arhnchahn is a small village, about 15 minutes from Siem Reap. In this village, UAC has already implemented several projects. As sustainability plays an enormously important role in our projects, we regularly visit them, even if the material work has already been completed.



We regularly visit the Ket family after helping them to renovate their home. We passed by the family's house in the morning to find out about their well-being. The daughter is sitting in the shadow of the mango trees and gently rocks her one-year-old son who is comfortably sleeping in a hammock.

The Ket family lives a simple life. Their house can only be reached by motorcycle. Around the house, mango trees and other fruit trees are planted that provide shade, but also feed the family with food. The family consists of eight members who all live together in one household. These include the grandparents, their three children, the partner of one daughter and the two grandchildren. The 46-year-old grandmother works as a dishwasher in two different pubs. One shift takes place in the evening from 5 pm to 2 am, the next work shift already starts five hours later.



UAC in action

The house of the family Ket was built by the grandfather himself - from natural materials that were available at the time. Available funds were insufficient to coat the walls traditionally with palm leaves or to coat with metal plates. Thus, the family had to cover the walls with old plastic planes, in order to at least have some protection from external environmental influences. Likewise, the interior of the house is only separated by large cloths, in order to divide it into rooms.

UAC has helped the family renovate this house. The plastic sheets were replaced by solid metal plates. The boards as well as the wooden beams, which have already been eroded by beetles, were replaced by UAC with high quality wood. This renovation was implemented with a relatively small budget. This is, however, only a transitory solution until the family can build a solid house with our support. For the future the family wants two things: sufficient money to build a solid, big house as well as a good education. The grandmother told us: "We hope that our grandchildren can have a good education, so that they can earn enough money and look after themselves."



The older son will soon be six years old and should attend school accordingly.

Unfortunately, however, he does not have the opportunity to do so because public schools are located too far from his home. Private schools offer a pick-up service, which costs the monthly basic fee of ten US dollars - but these are ten dollars which the family can not afford. In order to enable the little boy to take this opportunity, the whole family is working hard to set some money aside. At the moment, however, they still have to make repayments to the bank as they have borrowed through a loan for their land purchase.

We have not only helped this family to renovate their home, but we have also provided them with a water filter, so they have clean drinking water without the need to boil the water.

Interview with a young volunteer

The 24-year-old Rem Chhoeng has been supporting United Asia Charity for a year and has greatly benefited us with her knowledge and commitment. Rem is employed at the reception in a hotel in Siem Reap, where she started to work as a cleaner and was able to work her way up to her current position. Rem grew up in a village outside of Siem Reap. Since 2010, however, she has been living in the city, where she has completed high school. She is currently studying accounting.

and want to be a part of a charity organization and try and support my fellow citizens.

Why did you want to lend support to UAC ?

I grew up in the country side and was constantly confronted with poverty. Many of my neighbors could not even afford a decent house. I want to provide aid to these people.

You came to Siem Reap four years ago. *What makes rural life the most different from life in the city?*

Life in the city is much more exciting. There is always something going on. This is probably due to the fact that there is electricity here and that everything works with batteries or candles in the country. In the country we have neither toilets nor have all people access to clean water, which is a very big problem.

What are the main changes to be made in the country?

My hopes for the future are that all people have access to drinking water, the opportunity to have a solid education and also have access to medical care. These are certainly points that must first be considered. But there are other points, such as agriculture. We have to show the



How have you ended up with UAC ?

Pisey, UAC's local project manager, told me about a year ago. We used to work in the same hotel and we were still in touch after Pisey had already switched to UAC. I loved the idea, too.

farmers how they can produce profitably and sustainably with little effort. That is why I am convinced that UAC can achieve a great deal here, because UAC is pursuing six areas - water, health, education, agriculture, construction and renovation as well as ecology.

There are numerous NGOs in Cambodia. What value does these organizations bring to the rural population of Cambodia?

The work done by NGOs like UAC is extremely important. Because they have a lot of knowledge and experience, but also because they motivate people to change and achieve what they want.

How you can support us



Sponsorships

1. Individuals are dependent on godparents. Children especially, but also adults, need support in various living conditions.
2. A sponsorship is an exciting support option, mainly because you can get in direct contact with the child you support and its family.
3. Admire the progress of your help for years and experience the boundless gratitude of these people.

Financing concrete projects

1. You donate for a concrete project, which appeals most to you.
2. Your donation flows directly into the chosen project.
3. You monitor of the progress and sustainability of the projects online.
4. A one-time donation is at times good enough to alleviate the sufferings.

Ongoing membership

1. Support the United Asia Charity with an annual donation.
2. You can become a patron from 20 USD per month.
3. As a patron, you are decisively involved in carrying out the alteration.

Emergency aid

1. Donate quickly, safely and in an uncomplicated manner.
2. Your donation is used directly where it is most needed.
3. In the case of larger donations, you can contact us directly and discuss with us where exactly you would like us to deploy your funds.

For further information on the different donation possibilities, please visit our homepage:
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