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preface

PREFACE

However much pleasure and inspiration we receive from seeing projects start and continue because of our donations, the eternal question remains: Are we doing the right thing? Time and again new insights have led to revisions of our policy – which is a good thing.

We visit as many projects to which we have contributed money as possible. Not just art projects in the Netherlands, but also projects focussed on education, sustainable agriculture and preservation of the nurseries of the sea in Africa. We always learn a lot from these visits. Of course, it is wonderful to meet all the people who realise these projects. They know best. They are at the source.

For the time being, we will not understand all the ins and outs of the projects in Africa. Simply because we are not Africans. We are often – and slightly mockingly – welcomed by school children as ‘White Men’ – irrespective of gender. And that says a lot. For instance: You come from far away.



Many questions will remain unanswered for now, even if we ask them - in the quintessentially Dutch way - outright. As long as we will donate money, we will have to rely on our limited understanding. One thing we know for sure, though: If you give money to Africa, you better give it to projects initiated and organised by the local communities themselves.

Acting as western know-it-alls is quite useless; that is not what people over there are asking for. The same goes for projects in our own country as a matter of fact. Sometimes we think we have a good idea for a museum, but if the museum itself did not come up with it, it will not happen – however nice the idea. Sometimes people already begin to frown when we make a suggestion to improve their own plan.

In short: our charity organisation has – in our opinion – not determined its final position yet, but we are delighted to continue making donations in 2012! With Jeroen Davidson and Alexander Ribbink as Board members, and Milou Halbesma and Ellen Wilbrink holding the management positions, supported by Rahana Madhar. As of 1 June 2012 Chantal Vrugink

will take care of the project evaluations. Carlijne Bueters has decided to go to university again. We would like to thank her for her valuable contribution to the Turing Foundation from the very beginning – even before its establishment.

One last thing worth mentioning is that we have won the Transparency Award again. It goes without saying that we are very proud of this fact. Transparency is key to our organisation indeed. It ensures that everybody knows what we do, where we do it, and why we do it. And hopefully this will inspire others too!

*Françoise and Pieter Geelen,
May 2012*

The Turing Foundation in Numbers

Since it was founded in July 2006, the Turing Foundation has made donations or allocated donations for (multi-year) projects totalling €21,449,307 in 2011, to fund initiatives that help:

Nature (total: €6,029,950)

to protect nurseries of the sea in developing countries and to implement sustainable agriculture in West Africa;

Education (total: €6,552,132)

to improve access to high-quality education and vocational training in developing countries for underprivileged youth;

Art (total: €5,718,072)

to enjoy art in the Netherlands, especially those people who do not have the habit of visiting art exhibitions or concerts;

Leprosy (€2,821,653)

to conduct scientific research in the field of early diagnostics and treatment of leprosy.

In 2011

- we donated a sum of €3,056,233 to charities;
- we received 483 applications;
- we granted 37 requests;
- we rejected 446 applications;
- 72,000 people visited our website;
- 2,227 poets submitted 10,131 poems to the Turing National Poetry Competition.

At the office we had

- 4 employees (2.65 fte)
- 5 Board meetings
- 96 meetings with (potential) applicants

In the Netherlands we participated in*

- 676 music events with 80,550 visitors;
- 7 exhibitions with 686,537 visitors;
- the transport of 8,078 children in Rotterdam by the Turing Museum Bus;
- 310 poetry activities;
- 250 poems in 8 poetry publications.

In developing countries we contributed to the fact that*

- 32,932 children attended schools funded by the Turing Foundation;
- 2,765 students entered vocational education programmes;
- 666 children were trained in organic farming and nature awareness;
- 2,883 teachers were trained;
- 10 schools were built;
- efforts are made to protect 4,000 hectares of land;
- efforts are made to protect 6 million km² of sea in Asia;
- efforts are made to protect 3,000 different species of fish;
- 230,000 circle hooks have been distributed for the prevention of bycatch.

** Estimates based on project information at our disposal*



Chapter 1

Aims and Grants

1.1 How It Started

The Turing Foundation was founded in 2006 by Pieter and Françoise Geelen. The name of the foundation honours Alan Turing (1912-1954), the British scientist who is regarded by many as the founder of modern computer science. Turing has always been one of the heroes of our founder, Pieter Geelen. When Geelen and a friend who studied computer science together started a company in 1991, they named it the Turing Machine Company. In 2005 this company was renamed TomTom and it was listed on the Dutch stock exchange. From the proceeds of that IPO, Pieter and Françoise Geelen started the Turing Foundation.

Upon the formation, Pieter and Françoise Geelen chose four objectives for the foundation's grantmaking: nature conservation, education, art and leprosy research. Nature conservation and education projects supported focus on developing countries (primarily in Africa); art projects supported take place in the Netherlands. The donation budget is determined on an annual basis and amounted to a maximum of €3,5 million in 2011. Since it was founded in July 2006, the Turing Foundation has made donations or allocated donations for multi-year projects totalling €21,449,307.



1.2 Vision, Mission and (statutory) Objectives

The Turing Foundation aims to make a valuable contribution to a better world and a better society, now and in the future. Our main activity is to allocate funds on projects which contribute to this objective. Our grant making policy focuses exclusively on projects within the four categories mentioned: nature conservation and education in developing countries (mainly in Africa), painting, poetry and classical music in the Netherlands, and leprosy research. We do not initiate or execute projects ourselves, but work towards their realisation via (Dutch) partner organisations.

In all we do, we strive to make a significant difference and aspire to achieve sustainable results through all our projects, large and small. Although our four grant making objectives are quite far apart, we believe that organisations and people can learn from each other and may help each other across boundaries.

Each of the four categories has their own objectives, grant policies and budgets. For the objectives and the policies per subarea, we refer to the following chapters:

Chapter 2. Nature
Chapter 3. Education
Chapter 4. Art
Chapter 5. Leprosy

The Turing Foundation has included the following definition of the focus for its grantmaking in the articles of association: enabling, encouraging and supporting education to children and youngsters all over the world; conserving nature in developing countries, with a focus on West-Africa; supporting and promoting art and culture in the Netherlands; eliminating leprosy and helping leprosy victims.

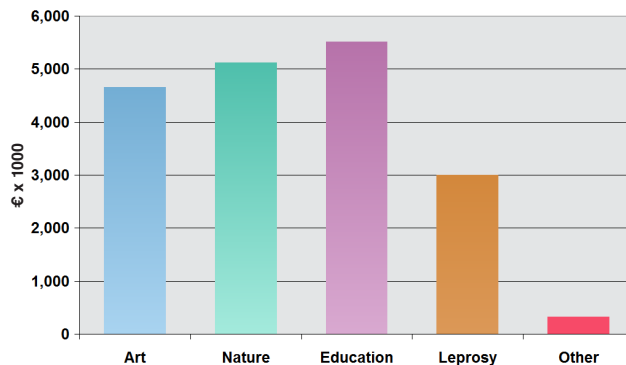
The statutory objectives of the Turing Foundation are: providing financial and other support to charity projects; awarding grants, setting up or helping others set up funds or foundations and organising or helping others organise projects for charity purposes; acquiring or having others acquire assets for the benefit of charities; as well as everything related or conducive to the foregoing, in the broadest sense.

1.3 Grant Making Policy

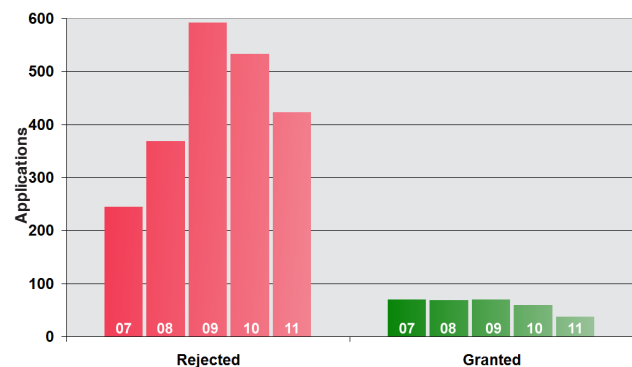
The Turing Foundation realises its objectives by cooperating with partner organisations which carry out projects in view of these same objectives. Apart from that, we regularly approach organisations and sometimes invite them to submit an application.

In the case of projects such as the Turing National Poetry Competition and the Turing Art Grant for the best exhibition concept, we are the concept developer and organisers of the project as well, together with others.

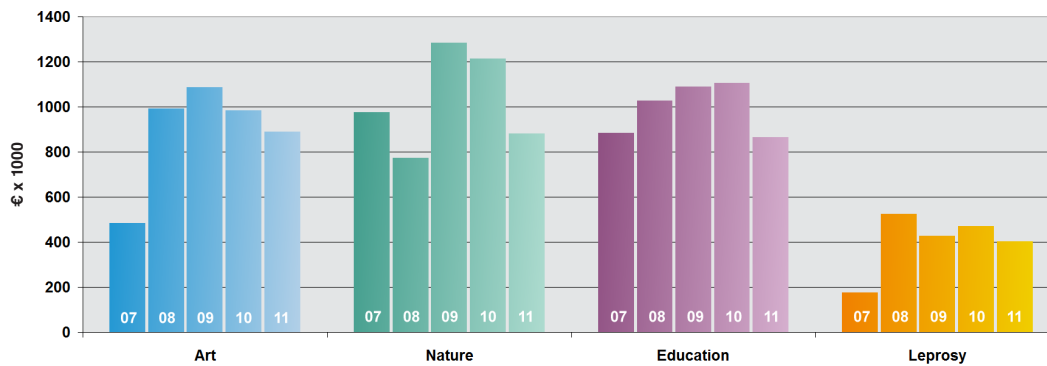
Total Amounts Granted in 2007 - 2011



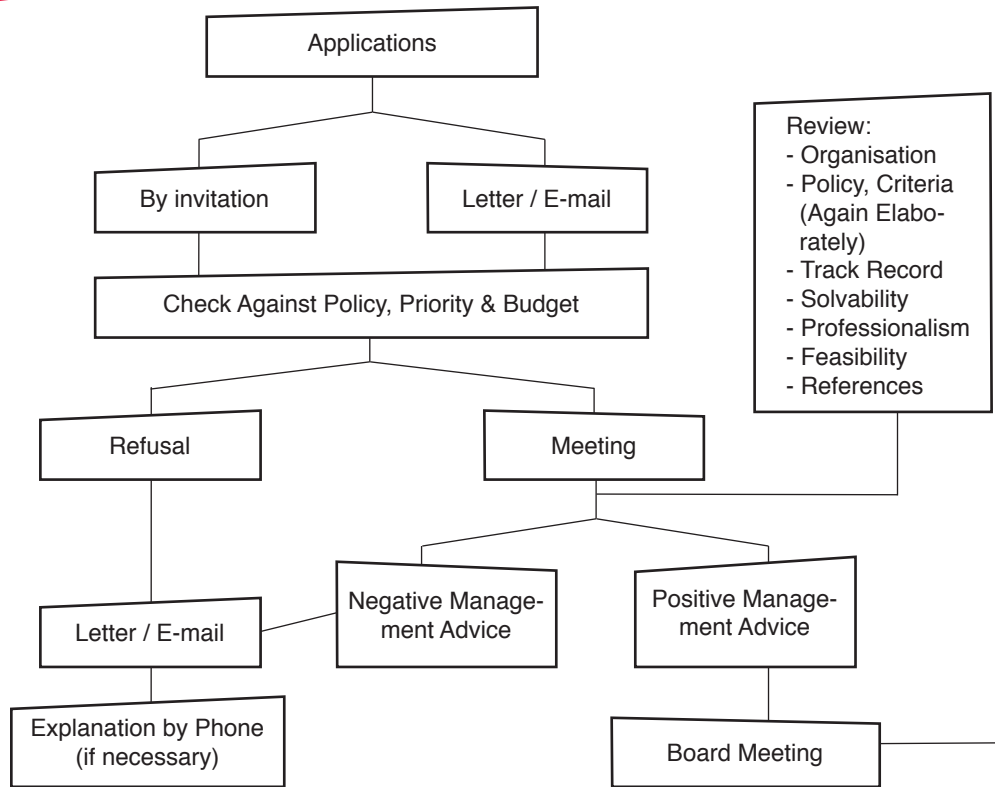
Total Number of Applications Rejected and Granted in 2007 - 2011

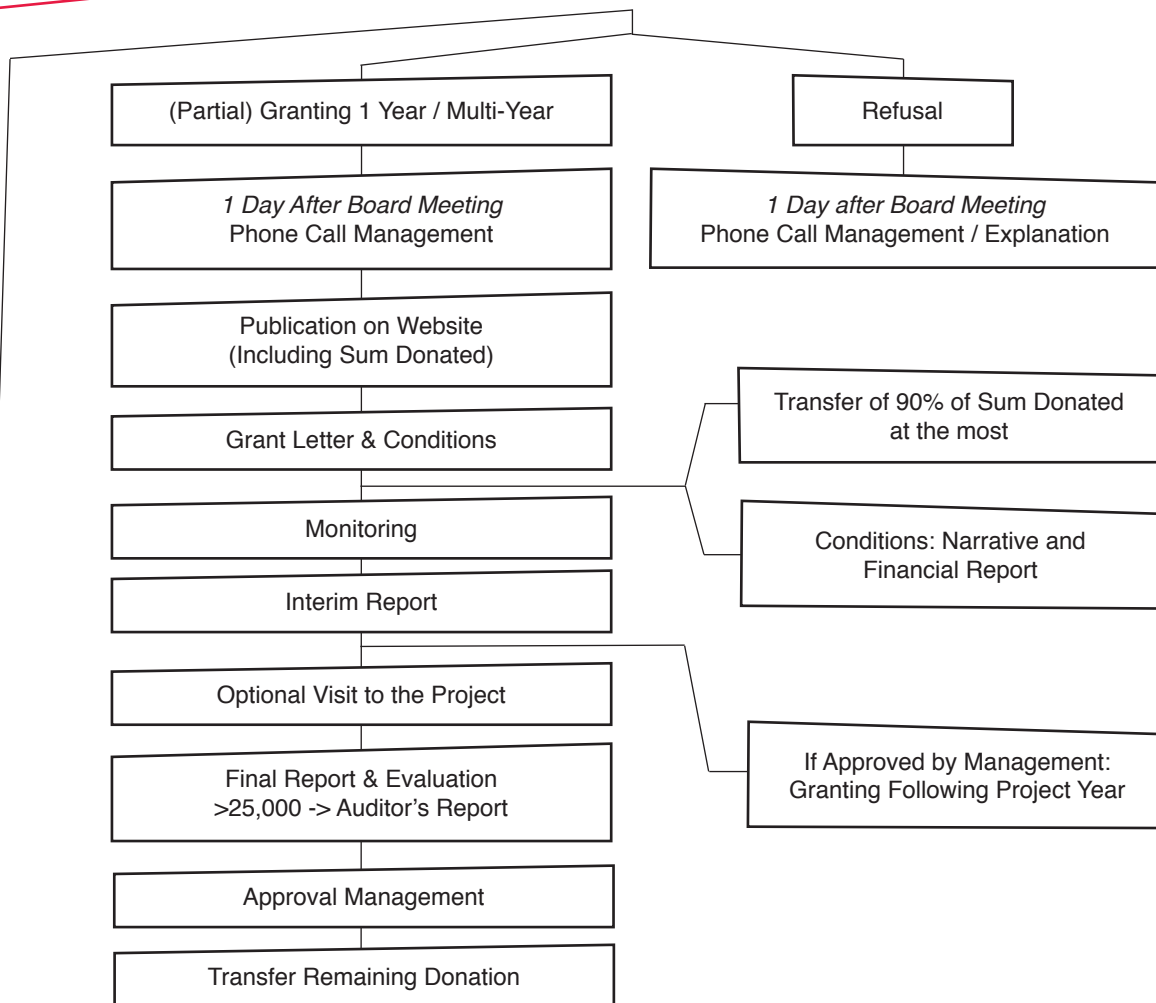


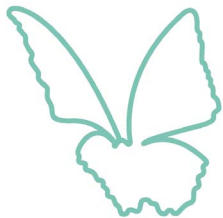
Total Grants per Grant Area over the years 2006 - 2011



application procedure







Chapter 2

Nature

2

Nature

We promote and encourage a sustainable and respectful relationship with nature. Respect in the interest of nature itself. Sustainability should ensure that the needs of present generations can be met, without reducing the possibilities of future generations to fulfil theirs.

Grant Making Policy

In the field of nature conservation, we have decided to focus on the following working areas:

1. sustainable agriculture and cattle breeding in West Africa.
2. the protection of the nurseries of the sea in developing countries;

1. Sustainable Agriculture

We aim at achieving sustainable agriculture in Africa, because we are convinced that this is a long-term investment in the protection of nature in these areas. Farmers are of key importance in nature conservation in Africa. Projects helping producers to switch to sustainable agriculture and cattle breeding methods are often small-scale initiatives, and their success depends on the involvement and training of local communities. An additional advantage of these projects is their contribution to the food security of local communities and the improvement of the quality of daily life, especially for women. This is an added incentive for the population to participate actively in these projects, since nature protection is no high-priority issue to them. With all these small projects combined, we hope to make a



significant difference to nature protection in Africa in the long term.

In 2011 we supported agricultural projects in the following West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Togo. The Board has decided to narrow the geographic focus; we will no longer support nature protection project in Ghana.

2. Nurseries of the Sea


The seas and oceans are under great pressure world wide because of climate change, overfishing and pollution. The nurseries of the sea, the coral reefs and certain costal regions are those areas where the highest concentrations of life and biodiversity can be found. By focussing on these two areas, we hope to make as significant a contribution as possible to the protection of all marine life.

In 2011, we continued our policy to finance large-scale marine projects with the help of international partners. To make these projects a success, lobbies and international agreements are crucial.

Important successes were achieved in 2 projects: the Mozambique Project, in collaboration with the Peace Park Foundation and the Coral Triangle Project in Southeast Asia.

In Mozambique, after the establishment of the very first cross-border Marine Protected Area in the world by the governments of Mozambique and South Africa on 14 July 2009, the project could enter a more practical phase, e.g. training of people and the construction of the infrastructure. On 17 May 2011 another milestone was achieved: the official opening of the new Mozambique headquarters – funded by the Turing Foundation - by the Minister for Tourism Mr. Fernando Sumbana and Governor Maria Jonas.

Concerning the Coral Triangle, we're approaching the final phase of our support through the World Wildlife Fund. One of the final projects is the establishment of a platform for sustainable tuna fishing. The yet to be founded 'Seafood Savers Platform' will bring together all important players in the field: fisheries, buyers, and retailers. The project also wants to generate a greater demand for sustainable fish products from WWF's



small-scale field projects. Also one of the final projects concerns is the CO₂-reduction and preservation of critical coral reefs. Within the Coral Triangle, the creation of Marine Protected Areas is not developing fast enough for the urgent need for breeding areas for fish and other life forms inhabiting and surrounding the coral reefs. Especially 'no-take zones', areas in which a total fishing ban is in effect, are a long time coming, although nature-preservation results and fishermen's fish stock in neighbouring areas are spectacular. Therefore we've decided to make an extra investment for the project's final phase.

Working Method

Nature protection projects are long-term processes. Therefore, we have no open application system, but have actively recruited reliable partners with large networks who manage to get good results, like WWF and ICCO. New partners in 2011 were Woord & Daad (in Burkina Faso) and CDI-Bwamanda (in DR Congo), both project partners for education as well. Also we started a collaboration with Solidaridad (in Mali) and with Child Fund (in Burkina Faso).

Project Trip to Mozambique

In May 2011 Milou Halbesma made a field visit to the Peace Park project in Mozambique to attend the official opening of the new Mozambique headquarters, to visit this marine park and to get to know the nature conservation activities along the shore and in the sea. Part of the Turing Foundation grant was invested in the infrastructure of this project: the Marine Reserve's headquarters, consisting of an office, a laboratory, marine guard dormitories and a lounge and a house for the marine manager.

On 17 May 2011, Mr Fernando Sumbana, Mozambique's Minister of Tourism, officially opened the headquarters of the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve in the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area (TFCA). Minister Sumbana said: "this was an important day for conservation in Mozambique and a significant step in the development of Africa's first marine TFCA." The ceremony was attended by numerous officials, including Mrs Maria Jonas (Provincial Governor of the Maputo Province), Mr Avelino Muchine (the Matutuine District Administrator), Dr Francisco Pariela (National Director in the Ministry of Tourism), Dr Bartolomeu Soto

(TFCA Director in the Ministry) of Tourism, Mr Werner Myburgh (CEO of Peace Parks Foundation), and representatives of the World Bank.

The development of Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve got under way on 14 July 2009, when the government of Mozambique declared the 678 km² marine protected area, stretching from Ponta do Ouro in the south to the Maputo River Mouth in Maputo Bay in the North. The Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve stretches three nautical miles into the Indian Ocean and includes Inhaca Island and Portuguese Island. Recent studies have shown that, of the marine turtles monitored in Mozambique, around 77% nest in the Marine Reserve. It is thus the most important Leatherback and Loggerhead nesting ground on the Mozambique coast. To increase the efficacy of the turtle monitoring programme along the 90km coastline, outposts were constructed at Ponta Milibangalala and Machangulo.

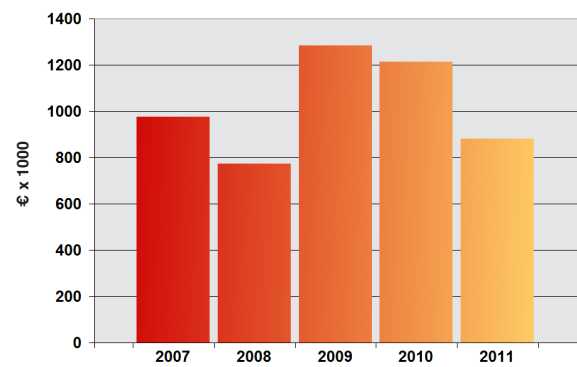
The discovery of one of the richest 'green fields' coal reserves in the world is a new threat. Botswana has an estimated resource of 212 billion tonnes of coal. This has led to the wish to build a port to transport the coal,

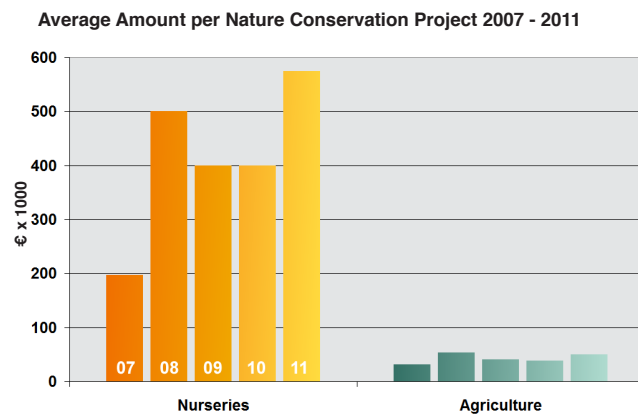
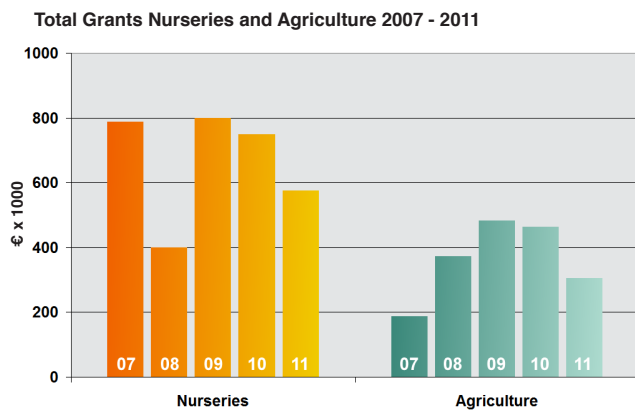
to be situated right in the middle of this beautiful coastal and marine park, on the spot of the biggest coral reefs of this park. So now the investment in the development of ecofriendly and sustainable high-end tourism and the designation of the World Heritage Site has become more important. The final report will be submitted to UNESCO in 2013.





Total Grants Nature Conservation 2007 - 2011





2.1 Sustainable Agriculture Grants



*Sustainable development of Mangrove areas,
Aguégus Commune, Benin*



*Sustainable soy cultivation,
Oueme, Benin*



*Sustainable fish production,
Oueme river, Benin*

Benin Sustainable development of Mangrove areas, Aguégus Commune, Benin, 2011-2013

Care International is an international aid agency. This project wants to enable structural coastal management by protecting and replanting mangroves in the Vallée du Couffo and Vallée de Ouémé in Benin, where we're also working with the AquaDeD organisation through IUCN NL. The ecological importance has recently been acknowledged by the Ramsar convention. An important part of the project concerns the establishment of food security and creating alternative income for a community that's entirely dependent on the mangrove forests and this coastal area.

From 2011-2013, the Turing Foundation will donate €160,000 to this project.

Benin Sustainable soy cultivation around Lake Siré, Oueme, Benin, 2010-2012

Nature Tropicale focuses on the introduction and supervision of the sustainable cultivation of soy around Lake Siré in Oueme, Benin. A minimum of 50 women and 50 youngsters are trained to cultivate soy as an alternative source of income to the cultivation of cotton, which is extremely environmentally unfriendly. By locally reducing the pressure on the environment, Lake Siré – habitat of manatees, for example – can be protected. Through IUCN NL, the Turing Foundation will donate a total of €33,000 to the project.

Benin Sustainable fish production, Oueme river, Benin, 2010-2012

AquaDeD (Aquaculture et Développement Durable) is a young NGO from Benin which especially aims to further develop sustainable fishing in the flood plains of the Oueme river, a recognised nature reserve. The use of whedos – canals constructed to take advantage of the inundation during the rainy season and to farm fish – and the organic cultivation of fish feed contributes to the recovery of nature. By training 100 women in a more economical use of wood when smoking fish, this project also plays a role in the improvement of the daily social circumstances of these women. The Turing Foundation finances this project via IUCN NL, donating €33,000.

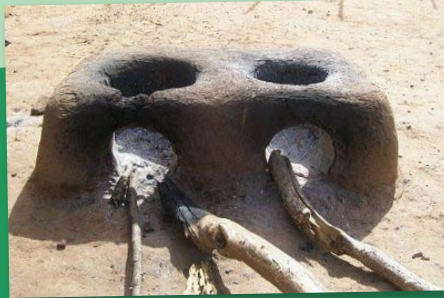


*Organic cultivation of red pepper,
Igbodja region, Benin*

Benin Organic cultivation of red pepper, Igbodja region, Benin, 2010-2012

The Beninese organisation Action Plus is working on an organic agriculture training project for women in Central-East Benin, in the Igbodja region. The aim of the project is to protect the regional forests by using the right crops and production methods in such a way that the forests can recover. This method is called 'agroforestry'. The peppers are in great demand on the local market and can therefore be a welcome source of income for the women.

The Turing Foundation provides funding for this project via IUCN NL by donating €33,000 between 2010 and 2012.



*Wood-saving stove,
Burkina Faso*

Burkina Faso Reforestation, Burkina Faso, 2011-2012

The Burkina Faso desert is swiftly advancing. And due to logging for domestic use, the country loses 80,000 acres of forest every year. ChildFund and the local IDEES/ACG offer training for sustainable land use and alternative sources of income, and provide small wood-saving stoves made of clay. Moreover, in six village communities 'Community forests' will be planted, and agroforestry trainings will be held. In 2011, the Turing Foundation donated €30,000 to the project, followed by another €25,000 in 2012.



*Sustainable agriculture, Sissili Province,
Burkina Faso*

Burkina Faso Sustainable agriculture, Sissili Province, Burkina Faso, 2011-2013

In the poor province of Sissili, Woorden Daad and CREDO are training farm families to make their companies and farming techniques more sustainable. Use of organic manure will be implemented in their farming, 600,000 bushes will be planted, and walls will be built to prevent water loss and erosion. On a provincial level, agreements will be laid down with regards to conservation and distribution of available resources.

Through 2013, the Turing Foundation will donate €80,000 to the project (€30,000 of which was donated in 2011).

2.1 Sustainable Agriculture Grants



Burkina Faso Developing organic vegetable gardens and orchards - Séguénéga, 2010-2012

The Burkinan organisation ADECUSS teaches 300 women in the extremely poor and dry northern region of Burkina Faso modern market gardening and agricultural techniques (such as making compost and grafting fruit trees) and sales techniques. This way the women can generate income and a sustainable investment is made in soil improvement and biodiversity in this region. A total of 2000 fruit trees were planted, a well was dug and 3 fenced organic vegetable gardens and orchards covering 1.5 hectares were set up.

This project was very successful in 2011. The number of women participating was higher than expected (430 in total) and the harvest had tripled, which had a positive impact on the household income.

The Turing Foundation finances this project through IUCN NL (€33,000) from 2009 until its end in October 2012.



*Organic production of 'niebe',
Darkoye Meer, Burkina Faso*



*Harvest on the Mangai Farm,
Nkambe Plateau, Cameroon*



*Reforestation area in Mampu, Kwilu district,
D.R. Congo*

Burkina Faso Introduction of the organic production of 'niebe', 2009-2012

The floodplains around Lake Darkoye in the northwest of Burkina Faso are in the poor Sahel region. The farmers use traditional agricultural methods in combination with strong pesticides. As a result the scarce agricultural land and nature have become exhausted or even poisoned. This project trains 375 farmers in ten villages in the organic production of 'niebe' (an indigenous pulse variety with a high market value), it invests in storage silos, and it teaches farmers sales techniques in order to structurally increase their revenues.

The Turing Foundation finances this project of the Burkinan organisation AGED through IUCN NL (€32,450). The project will run until August 2012.

Cameroon Organic gardening and 'night paddocks', Nkambe Plateau, 2009-2011

Njamnjama is a vegetable similar to spinach that grows extremely fast and can be grown all year round. In Cameroon the traditional cultivation of this vegetable has not been able to keep up with the huge demand, and the farmers increasingly use artificial fertilizers and pesticides. By training 150 women and 20 men, and by setting up six hectares of organic gardens, the Maingai AGRO-VET Group aims to increase the production of njamnjama and make it more sustainable. A sustainable agricultural method in the northwest of Cameroon was tested where 'night paddocks' between the gardens were introduced. The cattle stays in the night paddocks overnight and afterwards the manure is collected to improve the soil. The Turing Foundation financed this project, which ended in 2011, through IUCN NL (€33,000).

D.R. Congo Reforestation and sustainable management of ecosystems in the Kwilu district, 2011-2013

CDI Bwamanda is a Belgian NGO dedicated to education and sustainable agriculture in D.R. Congo. To protect the environment of the Kwilu district, restore the forests and structurally improve the soil quality, CDI introduces agro-forestry methods. For example, 1,235 acres of heavily degraded hilly savannah will be reforested, and 1,235 acres of oil palm trees will be planted in the valleys. In order to be able to carry out these plans, CDI will be working with 125 farmer organisations with a total of 20,000 members. Until 2013, the Turing Foundation will contribute €25,000 to the project per year.

2.1 Sustainable Agriculture Grants



Harvesting of cassava, Ingoré, Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau Sustainable manioc cultivation, Ingoré, 2010-2012

Apart from rice, the most important crops in Guinea-Bissau are manioc, beans and sorghum. Local organisation Acção para o Desenvolvimento promotes the sustainable production of these plants to help land improvement. Pesticides are being replaced by environmentally friendly pest and weed control methods, so nature - especially the important mangroves - can recuperate. A total of 160 farmers from eight villages will be trained in sustainable production. Upon completion of the project, the organisation wants a thousand farmers from 25 other villages to follow this example.

Through IUCN, the Turing Foundation will donate a total of €44,000 to the project.



Improved sustainable rice cultivation, Sangaréyah Bay, Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau Improved sustainable rice cultivation, Sangaréyah Bay, 2010-2012

In Guinea-Bissau, local organisations ADEPAG and ODIL are collaborating to (re)introduce the sustainable cultivation of rice. Since the years of cheap, imported Asian rice are over, sustainable cultivation of rice is once again a good investment for farmers. Among other things, this project provides 50 hectares of new rice fields as well as training and education for engineers. Eventually, the rice production is supposed to increase to 200 tonnes and to generate a sixfold return on investment. Through IUCN NL, the Turing Foundation will donate €66,000 to the project.



Cotton farmer in Fana, Mali

Mali Switch to sustainable cotton production, 2012

Mali is the largest producer of cotton in Western Africa. Cotton is a good source of income, but it's extremely harmful to the environment. In a pilot phase, 4,000 farmers switched to sustainable cotton farming that meets the international 'Better Cotton Criteria'. In the long run, this will prove enormously beneficial to nature. For the second phase, Solidaridad and local organisation AProCa want to help another 21,000 farmers switch to sustainable cotton production.

For the project's second phase, the Turing Foundation contributes €100,000 (of which €50,000 was donated in 2011).



Mali Sustainable management of wetlands around Lake Doro, 2010-2011

The Malinese organisation DONKO aims to improve the sustainable management of Lake Doro and the adjacent tidal areas in the province of Kayes, in the most western part of Mali. This area is both economically and biologically of great importance. The project area has 9500 inhabitants, living in eight villages: farmers, cattle breeding nomads and fishermen. In the previous phase of the project several crucial arrangements have been successfully laid down in management agreements with the many users of this area. Moreover, investments have been made in sustainable vegetable cultivation, and in more sustainable fishing and forestation methods. The next phase of this project focuses on a further development of alternative sources of income for 300 women by the creation of vegetable gardens, reforestation of 26 hectares of land and by increasing the environmental awareness in school children. The Turing Foundation provides funding for this project via IUCN NL, donating €33,000.

2.1 Sustainable Agriculture Grants



Replanting of trees on desertified land, Mali



*Family garden,
Timbuktu, Mali*



*Production of wood-saving stoves,
Mali*

Mali Communal management of grazing land and forest restoration in Ségou, 2009-2011

The agricultural region Ségou frequently suffers from the exhaustion of agricultural and grazing land. Forests are cut down for fire wood and frequently disputes about the scarce wells and between nomadic herdsman and landowners arise. In order to stop the advancing desert, this project teaches the local population to grow their own trees for replanting or for sale. Also wells are being dug for the livestock and trees are being planted, such as the baobab that is threatened by extinction. In order to restore the ecological balance, at least 50 hectares of forest are to be planted every year. In addition, all people involved are trained in communal environmental management.

We support this project through ICCO / ALPHALOG with €110,000, (€30.000 in the final year 2011).

Mali Protection of natural resources in Timbuktu, 2009-2011

In 10 villages in the Timbuktu region primarily women will be trained in organic market gardening, small livestock farming, and in the use of wood-saving ovens. One hundred of the poorest women in these villages will receive a micro credit for two goats, one male and one female, and seed to grow fodder for the animals. Two hectares of forest will be planted per village. To accomplish this, the villagers are provided with seed, and they are trained in growing trees for their own use and for sale. The establishment of an agreement on protecting the environment between various local authorities forms the foundation of this project (Conventions Locales). This was even a requirement for receiving this grant.

The Turing Foundation supported the Malian organisation AMSS through the development organisation ICCO with €106,000 (€30.000 in the final year 2011).

Mali Sustainable management of the forest of Koubaye, 2009-2011

This project aimed to protect and restore 7,700 km² of forest by making environmental agreements between the authorities of four local communities. Environmental education was given to 8,000 adults and children. A thousand wood-saving ovens were distributed and village blacksmiths were taught how to produce them. The local people were also trained in growing trees, both for replanting in the forest and for sale. Women were trained in organic market gardening (seed was also made available) and livestock farming (micro credits were given for goats, one male one and female). GRAT also dug 15 wells. The Turing Foundation supported the Malian organisation GRAT through the development organisation ICCO (a total sum of €63,500).



Regreening Initiative, Niger

Niger Regreening Initiative, 2010-2011

Niger is one of the poorest countries in the world; three-quarters of its surface is desert and 85% of its population is entirely dependent on agriculture. Both Ends and the VU Centre for International Cooperation, in association with local organisation CRESA, want to help start the natural regeneration of 80 hectares of land by creating a 'green zone', and by doing so recover nature and improve local living standards. A total of 1,200 farmers and 60 technicians were trained in afforestation and forest restoration, and 40 village committees were supplied with the necessary materials.

The Turing Foundation donated a total amount of €118,000 to the project (€45,000 in 2011).



*Food Security in the
Région Maritime, Togo*

Togo Sustainable conservation and food security for 20 villages, Région Maritime, 2011-2014

The R.C. Maagdenhuis Foundation is working with CREMA (Centre de Recherche et d'Essai de Modes d'Autopromotion) on the restoration and protection of nature and the improvement of the standard of living in 20 villages in the very poor southeast of Togo. This project wants to train 4,000 farmers in organic farming methods to improve the yield and storage of corn. On top of that, a 125-acre area will be reforested with a total of 125,000 trees and shrubs (macuna and cajanus cajan) which will enrich the soil. The Turing Foundation contributed €33,000 to the pilot project and will also contribute €55,000 to the second phase of the project, that runs from 2011 to 2014.



*Sustainable agriculture/forestry,
Missahoe Forest Reserve, Togo*

Togo Sustainable agriculture/forestry in the Missahoe Forest Reserve, 2010-2012

The local organisation Les Compagnons Ruraux works hard to recover the Missahoe forest reserve in Togo. From 2007-2009 we financed a reforestation project based on 'analogous planting', which means that new crops are planted which will have almost the same function as rain forests, but which will in part consist of economically interesting species, such as coffee plants, pepper trees and certain fruit trees. In the third phase of the project that started in 2010, another 50,000 trees will be planted, 10 information campaigns will be launched and the production of cocoa - which has started by now - will have received a sustainability certification.

The Turing Foundation provided funding for this project via IUCN NL, donating €44,000 (€83,000 was contributed to the previous phase).

2.2 Nurseries of the Sea Grants



A five-foot long Napoleon Fish



Fishing using dynamite



Bleached Coral Reefs, Coral Triangle

Seafood Savers Platform for Sustainable Tuna and Live Reef Fish, Coral Triangle, 2011-2012

We're approaching the final phase of our support of the Coral Triangle Initiative through the World Wildlife Fund. One of the final projects is creating a platform for sustainable tuna fishing. This yet to be founded 'Seafood Savers Platform' will bring together all important players in the field: fisheries, buyers, and retailers. The project also wants to generate a greater demand for sustainable fish products from WWF's small-scale field projects. In total, the Turing Foundation will donate €300,000 to this initiative.

Carbon Footprint Reduction and Protection of Critical Reefs, Coral Triangle, 2011-2012

We're approaching the final phase of our support of the Coral Triangle Initiative through the World Wildlife Fund. Two of the final project's goals are CO2-reduction and preservation of endangered coral reefs. Within the Coral Triangle, the number of Marine Protected Areas is not growing fast enough to protect the breeding areas for fish and other life forms inhabiting the coral reefs and their surroundings. Especially 'no-take zones', areas in which a total fishing ban is imposed, are a long time coming, although nature-preservation results and fish stocks in neighbouring areas are spectacular.

In total, the Turing Foundation will donate €300,000 to the accelerated establishment of No Take Zones by agreements between local fishermen, buyers, and the tourist industry.

Sustainable Finance for Networks of Marine Protected Areas, Coral Triangle, 2007-2012

The World Wildlife Federation is establishing a foundation for the identification and management of protected marine areas in the Coral Triangle, which consist of 50,000 km² of coral reefs, 50,000 km² of mangrove forests, and breeding grounds and migration routes of important fish species in 500,000 km² of open water. The foundation helps to bridge budget gaps, until the local governments have put their finances in order. The foundation is also able to offer immediate help should there be urgent needs in the protected areas. In 2011 it became clear that the realisation of sustainable funding was delayed by the financial crisis. An extra investment will be needed to designate and manage 3,5 million hectares of sea as Marine Protected Area.

The Turing Foundation will contribute €600,000 to this fund.



NGO capability and community involvement, Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania, 2010-2011

In collaboration with the local community, FIBA (Fondation Internationale du Banc d'Arguin) is realising a plan for the sustainable protection of West Africa's most important breeding ground: Mauritania's 14,000-kilometer coastline. The area's importance has also been acknowledged by UNESCO and Ramsar. The project consists of training local NGOs and creating alternative sources of income for the community. The project is especially aimed at women, and provides environmental education for the children of the park's 8 villages. The Turing Foundation will donate €75,000 to the project.

2.2 Nurseries of the Sea Grants



Lubombo Transfrontier Marine Protected Area, Mozambique/South-Africa, 2011-2012

The Peace Parks Foundation dedicates itself to nature reserves located in border regions, and strives for sustainable economic development, biodiversity, peace and stability in those regions. Ultimate responsibility for the parks lies with the countries themselves. The Lubombo Transfrontier Park is located on the border of Mozambique and South Africa's coastal region. It holds a wealth of coral reefs and wetlands, home to whales and tortoises, and as a result it has great touristic potential.

July 14 2009, thanks to the efforts of the Peace Parks Foundation and the Turing Foundation's contribution, Lubombo became the very first cross-border Marine Protected Area recognised by the governments of Mozambique and South Africa. Tourism plans for the park are currently being developed. It is important to act fast, so the park can be established in order to improve sustainability and to protect nature. On top of that, the sea area needs to be protected from poachers and large fish trawlers. There are currently only 800 people living in the area, and they are entirely dependent on the sea. They will be trained in sustainable fishing methods, coastal protection and tourism. 17 May 2011, Mr. Fernando Sumbana, Mozambique's Minister of Tourism, officially opened the headquarters of the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve in the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area (TFCA), attended by several officials, among them governor Maria Jonas; Werner, Myburgh representative for Peace Parks Foundation; and Milou Halbesma, representative for the Turing Foundation. The coastal and marine protected areas cover 678 square kilometres.

The Turing Foundation contributes €625,000 (€70,000 of which in 2011) to the realisation and preservation of this very first African Transfrontier Marine Protected Area.



Protecting Endangered Turtles, Coral Triangle, 2007-2012

Six of the world's seven marine turtle species live in the Coral Triangle. The animals are mainly endangered because they are caught as bycatch and because their breeding habitats along the coast are threatened. These majestic animals do not only play a principle role in the tourist industry; they also add an important symbolic meaning to initiatives and fundraising activities related to the protection of the Coral Triangle. The main goal of this World Wildlife Federation project is to ensure that half of all migration routes, feeding areas and breeding habitats of sea turtles will be protected. Moreover, WWF intends to reduce the turtle bycatch by 50%, for example by distributing more than 300,000 circle hooks among the fishing fleet.

The Turing Foundation contributes €250,000 to this project.

2.2 Nurseries of the Sea Grants



Live Reef Fish Trade Transformation, Coral Triangle, 2007-2012

This World Wildlife Federation programme intends to achieve a recovery of the diverse fish population in the Coral Triangle, and a reduction of destructive fishing methods (such as dynamite fishing). One of the goals is to establish a trade association in the fishing industry (especially in Hong Kong) to promote sustainable live reef fish. Simultaneously, plans are made to encourage consumers to only buy fish that has been MSC certified. The results in 2011: awareness campaigns were held in Hong Kong and Singapore, and the supplier of 50% of all live reef fish now strictly applies the rules for sustainable trade and is considering to become a MSC certified supplier.

The Turing Foundation will contribute €300,000 to the programme, which will run until 2012.



*Protection of coral reefs from climate change,
Coral Triangle*

Protection of coral reefs from climate change, Coral Triangle 2007-2012

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) believes it will be possible to protect the coral reefs in the Coral Triangle from the negative effects of climate change by reducing harmful influences as, for instance, industrial pollution, tourism and fishing. In 2011 WWF has lobbied on several international climate change conferences in Copenhagen and Cancun among other places. WWF also spearheaded a worldwide lobbying and media campaign to raise awareness of the uniqueness of the breeding grounds of the Coral Triangle. In collaboration with the tourism industry the South Pacific Tourism Efficiency Investment Programme was launched, for example. The Indonesian government promised to have reduced the CO2 emissions by 41% in 2020. The Turing Foundation will contribute €600,000 to this initiative.

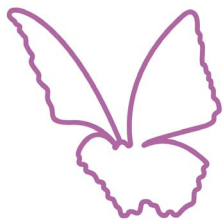


Magaging Tuna nurseries and bycatch

Tuna spawning protection areas and bycatch management, Coral Triangle, 2007-2012

Tuna is an important source of income for millions of people in the Coral Triangle. However, tuna also plays a crucial role in the ecological system of the coral reef. The World Wildlife Fund collaborates with the Coral Triangle governments on making fishing more sustainable and protecting the endangered tuna species. In 2011 almost 230,000 circle hooks were introduced and several partnership agreements were reached with the tuna industry. Moreover, the Philippines has adopted a law compelling the Philippine fishing fleet to use circle hooks. A special expert meeting, the Tuna Think Tank, is trying to find new ways to reduce bycatch for small, local fisheries.

The Turing Foundation contributes €65,000 to this initiative.



Chapter 3

Education

3

Education

We strive to offer children and adolescents in developing countries the kind of education that can help them in a sustainable way, encourage their independence and autonomy, and improve their ability to contribute to their own local communities.

Grant Making Policy

Our objective is to improve access to high-quality education in developing countries, focussing on primary education (from the age of six), secondary education, and vocational training as a specific area of interest. We support educational projects focussing on underprivileged children and adolescents, on teaching basic and technical skills and on improving the quality of education.

Geographically, we focus on educational projects in the following African countries:

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon,
D.R. Congo, Ghana, Kenya,
Mali, Niger, Tanzania and Togo.

The 2009 evaluation on the efficacy and impact of the educational projects supported by the Turing Foundation has shown that the following interventions impact the access to and the quality of education, especially if the interventions are combined:

- Improvement of the quality of school managements;
- Increase number of teachers, schools, classrooms and books;
- Offering training and constant refresher courses for teachers.

Based on these results, there is more emphasis in the selection process on whether the projects include one or more of these interventions. We primarily focus on improvement of the school management, because without it the other interventions will have less or no effect.

Partners

We carry out our policy by partnering with small private initiatives and professional organisations that undertake educational projects in developing countries, such as development aid organisations and vocational (education) organisations. We had developed a good methodology for selecting reliable partners. However, over time we have learned to be less critical of certain issues and to take more risks. Local partners are

required to have a strong management and a good track record and we focus on local ownership in particular when we assess projects, because we believe that these components are critical to the sustainability of the project.

Changes

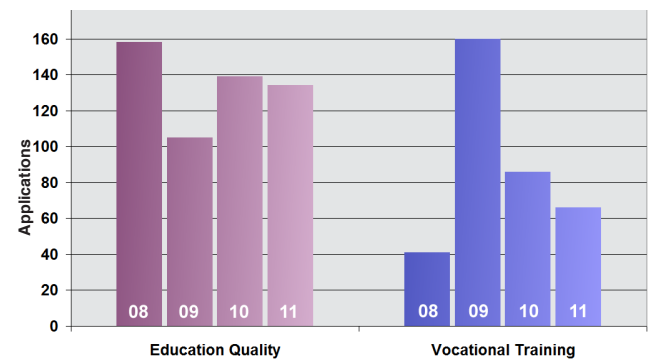
We found that little attention was paid to the maintenance of the school buildings in the projects supported by us. At the end of 2010 we therefore decided to tighten the education policy and to require a maintenance plan for applications, which included construction or renovation work. Since 2011 all applications involving construction or renovation work should be accompanied by a sound financial plan for major repairs for the next six years.

Educational Grants

In 2011, the Turing Foundation received 200 applications for educational projects. The total number of educational projects supported by the Turing Foundation since it was founded is 133, of which 85 projects concern improvement of access to high-quality education and 49 projects concern vocational training.

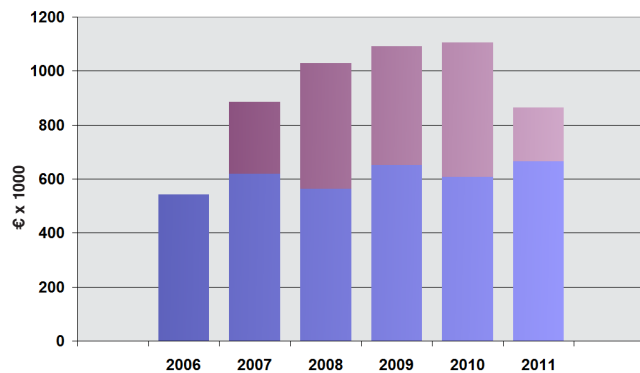


Total Number of Applications 2008 - 2011

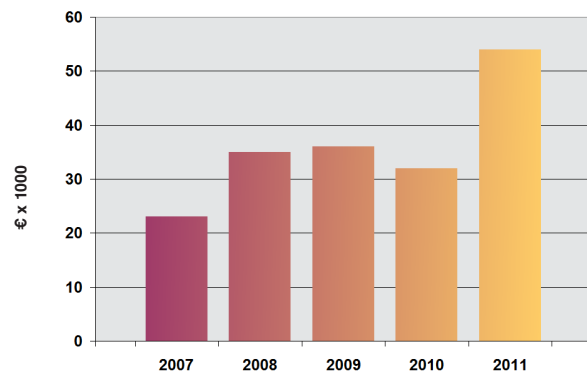




Total Grants on Educational Projects 2006 - 2011



Average Donation per Educational Project 2007 - 2011



3.1 Educational Grants



One of the other schools built by Le Pont, Benin



Speed school students, Burkina Faso



*Vcational education,
Gbomboro, Burkina Faso*

Benin Teacher training and construction of a secondary school, Gbadagui, Benin, 2011

Le Pont Foundation intended to organise a project which comprised the building of a school and training of 80 headmasters in school management, pedagogics, and administration. Unfortunately, the Le Pont Foundation had to decide to cancel the construction of the school, because the collaboration with the local partner did not work out as planned. However, the training of the headmasters in the district of Grand Popo will go ahead.

The initial donation of the Turing Foundation was €14,000 but it was reduced to €1,827, the total costs of the training programme.

Burkina Faso Speed schools and teacher training, 2011-2014

Woord en Daad and partner organization CREDO have established dozens of so-called speed schools in Burkina Faso. These schools offer an opportunity to children aged 9-12 who haven't enjoyed any education to catch up with elementary education. The speed schools offer the first three years of elementary education in a nine-month period, taught in classes of no more than 30 children. After that, the children can enter a regular elementary school. The Turing Foundation already contributed to 10 speed schools. The project was extended and now also includes 20 CREDO speed schools a year in the Kadiogo province, and teacher training for teachers working at schools that accept speed school children.

Up to and including 2014, the Turing Foundation will contribute €100,000 to the project.

Burkina Faso Vocational education Sustainable Farming, Gbomboro, Burkina Faso, 2011

In Gbomboro in the northwest of Burkina Faso, Heifer and partner organisation Asudec established a community school for vocational education on sustainable farming, as part of a broader sustainable development programme. Every three years, the school will train 60 young people, and help former students set up their own farming businesses. The target group consists of youngsters aged 15 years and older who have enjoyed no (or very little) education. After three years, the school is expected to be able to generate sufficient funds to cover its own costs. In 2011, the Turing Foundation contributed €40,000.



*Teacher Training and school expansion,
Toungana, Burkina Faso*

Burkina Faso Teacher training and school expansion, Toungana, Burkina Faso, 2011-2013

The Association for Small African Projects (ASAP) focuses on the improvement of the well-being of inhabitants of nine poor villages in Western Burkina Faso. From 2011 to 2013, three classrooms, housing for teachers, lavatories, and new school furniture will be added the elementary school in the village of Toungana.

Educational authorities have committed themselves to providing an extra teacher every year.

In 2011, the school was extended adding a classroom and a teacher's house, and the teachers of the nine villages and the surrounding areas have been trained in new teaching methods.

The Turing Foundation will contribute €45,000 from 2011 to 2013, covering 100% of the teacher training and 50% of the construction costs.



*The construction of Vocational Training Centre
CPAEC, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso*

Burkina Faso ICT vocational training CPAEC, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 2011-2012

The Zod Neere Foundation set up a vocational training centre for under-privileged youngsters in Ouagadougou. The centre (CPAEC - Centre Professionnel d'Apprentissage et d'Echanges Culturels) will be offering several vocational training courses: bronze, batik, leatherworking, carpentry, bricklaying, cutting and ICT (administration and technical support). The ICT training consists of a two to three-year training, including an internship, and can admit up to 270 students a year.

Zod Neere is trying very hard to raise enough money for the full equipment of the vocational training centre, but has only partially succeeded in doing so. Therefore the activities have been postponed to 2012.

The Turing Foundation reserved €19,000 for the establishment of the computer labs for the ICT training.



Two students electrical engineering, Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso Teacher Training solar energy systems, Bobo Dioulasso, 2010-2011

At the request of six technical schools in Bobo Dioulasso, the ETC Foundation developed a technical training programme in solar energy systems. 25 electrical engineering teachers attended the course and are now able to install, maintain and repair a solar energy system, as well as pass on their knowledge to their students. Every year 650 to 700 students will follow the electrical engineering course in one of these schools. Due to time constraints, the practical exams unfortunately had to be cancelled in 2010. Therefore, a follow-up training was organised by ETC in 2011. The Turing Foundation donated €16,400 to this project.

3.1 Educational Grants



Free School Meals, Ouahigouya, Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso Free School Meals, Ouahigouya, Burkina Faso, 2010-2011

The WOL Foundation built the Zoodo educational complex in Ouahigouya, the capital of the province of Yatenga in Burkina Faso. Their goal is to high quality provide (vocational) education for rural youth and to prevent youth from relapsing into illiteracy due to lack of proper further education.

The Turing Foundation has supported this project before by donating €150,000 for the realization of school buildings and vocational training classrooms. This time, the Turing Foundation will contribute €32,500 to provide all students with a free lunch during 2010 and 2011.



Burkina Faso Solar panels for four schools in Burkina Faso, 2011

The AFOS Foundation and the Burkinese aid organisation *Association Femmes de ZENA* have joined forces to place solar panels on four elementary schools. The panels will provide the energy for the classroom lighting, so that extra classes in the evening can be offered to children of 8 years and older who are not able to go to school during daytime. The evening school will especially help girls who never attended school before, as well as dropouts who could not go to school due to a lack of means and who would like to continue their education. The Turing Foundation contributed €16,500 to the project.



Teacher Training Electricity & Renewable Energy, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Cambodia Teacher Training Electricity & Renewable Energy, Phnom Penh, 2011

The Kram Ngoy Centre is a vocational training centre in Phnom Penh where 100 youths a year are trained to be electricians. The centre is currently short on qualified teachers. Over the last two years, the ETC Technical Training Programme trained eight people in didactics and up-to-date technical knowledge regarding electricity and renewable energy. New teaching material was also being developed for the Kram Ngoy Centre.

In 2010 and 2011, the Turing Foundation covered about 40% of all project costs (€47,635, of which €22,635 in 2011).

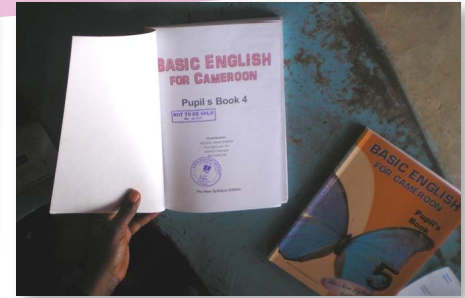


Refugees fetching water from the oldest well of Gbiti, Cameroon

Cameroon Improvement of education at eight primary schools, East and Adamawa Region, Cameroon, 2011-2013

Since 2007, the border of Cameroon's East Region has been host to over 100,000 refugees from the Central African Republic. In collaboration with the Cameroon Red Cross and Plan International Cameroon, the UN High Commission for Refugees wants to improve education at 8 primary schools open to both locals and refugees. The program involves training new teachers, improving school buildings, providing furniture and teaching materials, and will focus especially on making education more accessible to girls.

Up to and including 2013, the Turing Foundation contributes €120,000 to this project (of which €40,000 in 2011).



School book project, Cameroon

Cameroon School book project for primary schools, 2010-2012

Knowledge for Children supports rural schools in Northwest Cameroon by building up a decent supply of books and teaching them how to use books as an instructional tool in education. A book fund will also be set up in order for the schools to eventually manage and supplement the library themselves. With its activities, Knowledge for Children aims at improving the level of education for primary school children between the ages of 6 and 14. The Turing Foundation donates approximately €88,500 to this project up to and including 2012 (of which €30,000 in 2011).

3.1 Educational Grants



Teacher training in Northern Cameroon

Cameroon Teacher training in Northern Cameroon, 2010-2012

VSO sends out vocational specialists to developing countries in Africa and Asia who can share their knowledge and experience with local organisations, helping them to do their work in a more efficient way. During the three year project in Northern Cameroon four specialists will develop training modules for teachers, headmasters, parent councils and civil servants working in the field of education. Moreover, several activities are organised to make education more accessible to girls.

In the years 2010 - 2012 the Turing Foundation contributes €90,000, €30,000 per year.



Construction of a new school, Mamfe, Cameroon

Cameroon Construction of a new school, Mamfe, 2010-2011

In Mamfe Live Build, in collaboration with United Action for Children (UAC), is building a high-quality school with 14 classrooms which can hold 480 students in total. The classes will be relatively small. The programme of the school will include HIV and Aids education, vocational training, tutoring and computer training. The school is modelled after a successful school in Buea. The idea is to repeat this success in Mamfe. The first phase of construction has been successfully completed, although the budget was slightly exceeded because it was decided to lay the foundation for the whole complex instead of just for the first four classrooms.

The Turing Foundation contributed €25,000 to the first construction phase of the school in Mamfe (4 classrooms, lavatories and staff room).



Cameroon Vocational training for 100 youths, 2011

Stop Kindermisbruik and local partner ASSEJA offer 100 underprivileged youngsters in Yaoundé, Maroua, Bertoua en Ambam the possibility to receive vocational training in silk-screen printing, painting, tailoring, hairdressing & aesthetics, cooking & patisserie, and computer graphics. The training programmes consist of three months theory classes and practical training in actual work environment. Previous experience shows that 80% of the teenagers that finish their training (there's an average dropout rate of 5%) start their own self-supporting businesses. The other 20% generally has a good chance of remaining with the small businesses they were trained at. Because of the large number of applications in 2011, ASSEJA decided to assign more students per teacher.

105 Girls and 40 boys enrolled in the programme. Currently research is carried out into the effects of overcrowding. The results show that the quality is not affected: the teenagers are highly motivated and the dropout rate is very low.

The Turing Foundation donated €38,000 (50% of the training costs) to the project in 2011. Because of the success of the programme the Turing Foundation has decided to continue to support the programme for three more years with a total of €112,500.

3.1 Educational Grants



*Constuction of the Medical School,
Kiliba, D. R. Congo*



Ecological school in Sinia, D. R. Congo



*Improvement of education, Equatorial Province,
DR Congo*

D.R. Congo Construction of a medical school in Kiliba, 2010-2011

Focus on Education, in association with the local NGO Fondation Chirezi, has started a vocational school in Kiliba for health care. The school offers a three year nurse training and targets 150 students a year, especially underprivileged boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 20. In 2010 the construction work was finished and the school opened. However, the school attracts significantly less students than intended and the money-generating activities have not started yet. Focus on Education will inform us about the project's progress and the plan of action for the sub-projects which fell behind. The Turing Foundation donated €35,000 to this project, of which the remaining €10,000 will only be paid after approval of the follow-up programme.

D.R. Congo Construction of an ecological school in Sinia, 2009-2011

The Wasmoeth Wildlife Foundation initiated the building of a school with an initial capacity for 150 children on an island in the River Congo, near the village of Sinia. The construction of the school went as planned, but the follow-up of the project was seriously delayed: corrupt bureaucrats demanded bribes for the clearance to transport the containers with school supplies from the port of Boma. The Wasmoeth Foundation refused to pay and the containers were eventually delivered in Sinia over 6 months late. The total costs of the project were much higher than planned, because the initial budget was too tight and the price of building materials went up in the meantime. The Wasmoeth Foundation has assumed all extra costs and has promised to pay for the school for the coming decades. De Turing Foundation donated €40,000 for the building of the school

D.R. Congo Improvement of primary and vocational education, Equatorial Province, 2011-2014

Over the last three years CDI Bwamanda has helped to improve the quality of education in 22 schools in the Equator province in the north of D.R. Congo: six elementary schools, eleven secondary schools and five vocational training centres. From 2011 to 2014 the project will be extended to 27 schools and five literacy centres reaching a total of 15,000 students. Training is offered to improve school management and supervision as well as the skills of the teaching staff. Teaching material is also provided, and school buildings are renovated if necessary. Up to and including 2014, the Turing Foundation will contribute €105,000 to the project (€45,000 of which in 2011).



Tutoring Programme Teenagers, South Kivu, DR Congo

D.R. Congo Tutoring programme for teenagers in South Kivu, 2010-2012

This project of ZOA-VluchtelingenZorg helps teenagers from returnee families, who have missed one or more years of elementary education, to finish the elementary school programme within three years. This mainly concerns orphans, former child soldiers, and child victims of abuse, exploitation or poverty. Existing education centres will receive support for the implementation of a tutoring programme for 6,550 youths, for a period of three years. Education officials as well as the school inspection will be trained to supervise the programme. In 2011, 1,545 teenagers took part in this tutoring programme in South-Kivu.

The Turing Foundation contributes €105,000 in total to this programme, of which €35,000 was donated in 2011.



School Furniture for schools in Lubero, DR Congo

D.R. Congo School furniture for 16 schools in Lubero, 2011-2013

In the Lubero region in North Kivu, D.R. Congo, Save the Children is carrying out a five-year programme focused on creating better access to safe and high-quality education. Activities include the foundation of teacher training centres, setting up a compact education programme for children who haven't enjoyed any previous schooling, refurbishing old school buildings and training school management committees. Schools will also be provided with teaching material and school furniture. In the years 2011-2013, the Turing Foundation will contribute €85,000 to the project (50% of school furniture).



Teacher Training in South Kivu, DR Congo

D.R. Congo Teacher training in South Kivu, 2010-2012

Children in Crisis is a British NGO working on educational projects in post-conflict zones such as Afghanistan, Sierra Leone and D.R. Congo. This project in Southern Kivu aims to structurally improve the level of education and the educational results. In order to achieve this goal 172 headmasters and 1,034 teachers are trained, and the curriculum and learning materials are being distributed. The project is very successful and will reach all teachers and schools on the plateau. The Turing Foundation contributes €120,000 to the project in 2010-2012 (by contributing €40,000 annually).

3.1 Educational Grants



Vocational training, South Kivu, DR Congo

D.R. Congo Better access to education for vulnerable children, Bukavu and Walungu, 2010-2011

In South-Kivu, War Child strives for better access to education for vulnerable children. D.R. Congo has a great shortage of qualified teachers. Therefore, War Child trains teachers associated with the provincial educational authorities in a wide range of subjects: the national curriculum, modern teaching methods, safety at school, psychosocial wellbeing, school management and supervising methods. For a period of two years, the teacher trainers will train the teachers, parent councils and the school managements of 16 schools in Bukavu and Walungu, where 4,800 children live. On top of that, teaching material will be distributed, school furniture will be provided and small facility improvements (such as toilets and repairs) will be made. In the first year of the project (April 2010-April 2011) 248 teachers and headmasters in total took part in the training and the 9,747 children benefited from this training programme. The parent councils of 16 schools were also actively involved in the project. In the second year of the project (April 2011-April 2012) the project will be extended to Mwenge, because of the good results. The Turing Foundation donated a total of €80,000 to this project, of which €40,000 in 2011.



Renovation and expansion of vocational training centre, Kisantu, DR Congo

D.R. Congo Renovation and expansion of vocational training centre, Kisantu 2010-2011

The Bambale Foundation renovated the school building and expanded the Institut Technique Médicale de Kintanu, a vocational nurse training. The school management will also be trained in organisational and business skills. In 2010, the Turing Foundation contributed €33,000 to these activities, that took place in 2010 and 2011.

Biblioneef regards books as a source of development and wants to encourage reading. To that end, the organisation spreads new English and French children's books in Africa and Asia, facilitates the publication of local children's books and sets up libraries. There are currently five Biblioneef organisations, in the Netherlands, France, Belgium, South Africa and Surinam, distributing a total of 500,000 books annually. The Dutch Biblioneef organisation will start up a Biblioneef organisation in Ghana, which will focus on the distribution and publishing of children's books in Ghana.

Ghana Competency-based Teaching as part of vocational training, Kumasi en Tamale, 2010-2011

The ETC (Educational Training Consultants) Technical Training Programme focuses on human resource development and capacity building in developing countries by improving technical training. In Ghana, the ETC will be training 238 teachers: 68 teachers from the teacher training institute for technical vocational training in Ghana (COLTEK), as well as 170 teachers from 4 vocational training centres in Kumasi and Tamale. Goal is to introduce modern teaching methods (competency-based teaching) in Ghana's vocational training institutes.

Ghana Farming and Livelihood Improvement Programme 2010 - 2011

The *Farming and Livelihood Improvement Programme* aims to improve the current social protection and food security of vulnerable children and adolescents in rural Ghana. SOS Kinderdorpen and local NGO GOAN train 600 adolescents from the age of 13 in biological agricultural techniques, and assist young men and women from the age of 18 in setting up their own farms. A great number of teachers are being trained for this purpose. They will be able to continue their activities in the future without any additional financial support. The Turing Foundation is covering one-third (€60,000) of the vocational training costs of the Farming and Livelihood Improvement Programme in Ghana until 2011.

3.1 Educational Grants



Students learning social and financial skills, Ghana



Ujima Vocational Training, Kenya



Education Quality Improvement Programme, Kenya

Ghana Social and financial skills for children, 2009-2011

Aflatoun provides children between the ages of 6 and 14 with important social and economic skills by educating them about rights and responsibilities, personal development, spending and saving, and planning and budgeting. The Foundation developed the 'Aflatoun Curriculum', which aims to teach these skills through eight interactive workbooks that are suitable for children.

The project is implemented by the NGO WADEP (Women and Development Project) and will eventually reach 100 schools and 12,750 children.

The Turing Foundation finances the full project costs (€67,000, of which €27,000 in 2011) involved in training teachers and providing teaching materials at 160 schools in Ghana from 2009 until 2011.

Kenya Vocational training for underprivileged youths, 2011-2012

The Ujima Foundation offers vocational training in Nakuru and Kisumu to underprivileged youths that take care of their younger siblings. The youths are trained for jobs in the hospitality sector (hotels, restaurants, etc.). For the long-term funding of Kisumu's vocational training programme, a tourist lodge was built in Kindisi, on the shore of Lake Victoria. According to the business plan, the programme should be able to be funded entirely from the lodge's revenues within a few years. In Nakuru, Ujima already proved such a plan is feasible. The Turing Foundation contributed €15,000 to the project in 2011, and provides a €15,000 loan guarantee for 2012.

Kenya Education Quality Improvement Programme, 2011-2013

Build Africa focuses on education and income-generating programmes in Kenya and Uganda. In Central Kenya, Build Africa helps more than 20 rural schools to improve the quality of education by means of school management and teacher training, improvement of infrastructure and supply of study materials.

Up to and including 2013, the Turing Foundation will contribute €130,000 to the training activities (€50,000 of which will be donated in 2011).

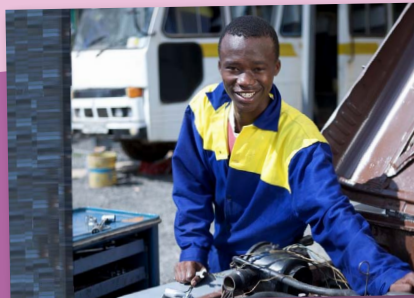


Preparations for the construction of the Mixed Day Secondary School, Kenya

Kenya Construction and furnishing of the Makaror Mixed Day Secondary School, 2011-2012

The Welzijn Wajir Foundation supports the very poor population of Wajir (north-eastern Kenya) and surroundings, focusing specifically on education, healthcare and food supply. In Makaror, the foundation wants to set up a new secondary school that will provide affordable and high-quality education. Previously, the Welzijn Wajir Foundation founded the Furaha Secondary School. This school was transferred to the educational authorities after a few years and currently operates independently of the Welzijn Wajir Foundation, boasting good exam results.

In 2011, the Turing Foundation donated €34,000 for the school's construction costs.



Car Mechanic Training, Kisumu, Kenya

Kenya Afri-car Academy, Kisumu, 2011

The Afri-Can Foundation and local organisations BIG Ltd and Pandipieri Centre set up a technical training centre for underprivileged youths in Kisumu in Western Kenya. The vocational training centre offers a practical two-year car mechanic training for 30 to 60 youths a year. The centre is expected to be financially self-supporting after two years, by generating income from the training workshop. Until then, support is needed to cover the current costs. The centre had a difficult start due to management problems and a disappointing number of students – in December 2011 the first class of 8 students successfully passed the exams. In 2011, the Turing Foundation contributed a one-time payment of €5,000 to cover the costs of the new training centre. The Turing Foundation previously supported the construction of the centre by donating €16,500.



Repaired tools for Training Centres in Kenya

Kenya Tools for twelve technical training centres, 2011

Gered Gereedschap (Saved Tools) collects and repairs used tools, and ships them to development projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America on request. Every year, the foundation provides over 100,000 tools and 1,000 sewing machines to third world countries. This way, thousands of people are offered a chance to learn a trade and earn a living.

In 2011, the Turing Foundation financed the full project costs (€37,000) for the collection, recycling, packaging, and shipping of tools and sewing machines for twelve training centres and organisations in Western Kenya.

3.1 Educational Grants



Teacher training, Kenya

Kenya Teacher training and school managers' course, 2011-2012

Twice a year, Teachers4Teachers organizes trainings by Dutch educational professionals meant for principals, teachers and educational officials in Kenya. The foundation is also developing a two-year training programme for principals to be taught at the Shanzu Teacher Training College in Mombasa. The aim is to contribute to teachers' professional skills, so as to improve education as well as stimulate children's performance in school.

Because of the good results, the Turing Foundation increased the donation for these activities in 2011 and 2012 from €64,000 to €88,750. This amount will cover 50% of the training costs for two years, for both teachers and school managers.



Students of a Vocational Centre, Kenya

Kenya Upgrading five vocational training centres, 2010-2012

VSO (Voluntary Service Overseas) sends professional experts to developing countries to share their knowledge with local organisations, so these can do their work more effectively. In Kenya, VSO is working on the quality and relevance of vocational training at five vocational training centres. Over a period of three years, teachers and school management will be trained, the new national curriculum will be implemented and the centres will be working towards a better range of internship placements.

From 2010-2012, the Turing Foundation will contribute €120,000 to this cause (€40,000 per year).



Kenya Education / food aid for 10,000 school children, Thika, 2010-2012

The Macheo Children's Centre runs a children's home in Thika, Kenya, and supports several primary schools in nearby slums by giving food aid. The daily, nutritious meals have led to a substantial increase of students at the schools involved, as well as a significant improvement of school results. Macheo wants to extend the programme to 10,000 children in the years 2010-2012.

In 2009, 2,820 children received a daily meal; this number increased to 8,000 children in 2011.

From 2010 up to and including 2012, the Turing Foundation will contribute €105,000 (of which €35,000 was donated in 2011) to the Education/Food Programme. The actual grants will be determined on the basis of the actual number of children helped at the end of every year.

3.1 Educational Grants



Construction of a Vocational Training Centre in Nairobi, Kenya

Kenya Construction of a vocational training centre in Nairobi, 2008-2010

The mission of ChildsLife International is to improve the lives of needy children in developing countries. On the outskirts of the Kibera slum of Nairobi the foundation is upgrading a vocational training centre with four classrooms, four practical training rooms, an office and a shop. In this school 140 students are able to attend courses in masonry, carpentry, dressmaking, hair-dressing and office administration.

The construction of the school was successfully finished in April 2011. The school had 65 students at the start of the courses in April 2011, 105 Students were registered 1 January 2011. The target number of 140 students is expected to be reached in April 2012.

The Turing Foundation financed half (€40,000) of the construction costs of the expansion of the training centre.



Construction of a School in Djenné, Mali

Mali Construction of a school for elementary and secondary education, Djenné, 2010-2011

The Djenné Foundation focuses on education, arts and culture in the city of Djenné. In close cooperation with the local NGO, the community and educational institutions, the foundation aims to set up an exemplary school that offers both elementary and secondary education for a total of 300 children. Education will be bilingual (Bambara and French) and classes will consist of no more than 50 students. Teachers will be trained yearly. The school's vocational training will consist of short courses (textile-, wood- and metalworking).

The Turing Foundation contributed €20,000 for the realisation of the school.



Vocational Education for Women, Bandiagara, Mali

Mali Construction of a vocational school for women, Bandiagara, 2010-2011

The Vrouw & Arbeidsmarkt Foundation is an expertise centre for vocational education for women. The foundation has founded a school in Bandiagara according to the women's vocational education strategy: short, part-time training, individual coaching, follow-up and day care. This school is able to provide training to 150 women of 15 years and older and to help them find a job or to help them to set up their own business.

The Turing Foundation donated €30,000 to the construction of the school.



Centre Professionel Mécanique Auto, Bamako, Mali



Construction of the technical school in Kambila, Mali



A School in Filingué, Niger

Mali Modern Teaching Equipment for vocational training centre CPMA, 2010-2011

The *Centre Professionel Mécanique Auto* (CPMA) for vocational training in car engineering expanded their programme with a four-year degree at Brevet de Technicien level. PUM provided training on modern car engineering for teachers and development of a new curriculum, and purchased modern teaching equipment. This project was delayed because of the installation problems of the necessary equipment and technical infrastructure. On top of that unrest, teacher strikes, and stricter exam requirements issued by the Ministry of Education, led to lower number of primary-school graduates moving up to vocational training. This also resulted in a lower number of students at CPMA than expected.

The Turing Foundation contributed €35,500 for the purchase of modern teaching equipment.

Mali Construction of a technical school in Kambila, 2010-2011

The Mali Foundation, in association with its local partner Solisa, will set up a basic technical school to open up new perspectives by providing education in an area where there is no secondary education whatsoever. The objective is to train underprivileged youths for jobs that are needed in the area. Trainings will consist of modules of 3, 6, or 12 months. The construction of the school began in May 2011 and is expected to be finished in 2012. The construction activities have been somewhat delayed due to several problems regarding the purchase of the land.

The Turing Foundation contributed €40,000 for the construction of the technical school.

Niger Educational Governance, Doutchi and Filingué, 2010-2012

In the Niger departments of Dogondoutchi and Filingué, French NGO Aide et Action is dedicating itself to the improvement of the quality of education in 17 rural areas. The focus is on infrastructural improvements, educational tools and teacher training. The pass rates of schools involved exceed the national average by over 10%. With a new, three-year project, the NGO wants to realise second-chance education for children between the ages of 8 and 14, increase the number of girls at elementary schools, and establish an increase in community involvement concerning school management.

In the years 2010-2012, the Turing Foundation will contribute a total of €150,000 to these activities of which €50,000 was donated in 2011.

3.1 Educational Grants



Niger 20 Speed schools for 500 children, Dosso region, 2011-2012

The Strømme Foundation and partner organisation RAEDD are setting up so-called speed schools in Niger. These schools offer children in the ages of 9-12 who haven't had any previous education a chance to still receive elementary education. The speed schools offer the first three years of elementary school in a nine-month period of intensive education. After the nine-month course, children can take up regular elementary education.

The Turing Foundation will contribute €69,000 for 20 speed schools in 2011 and 2012.



Construction of the School in Isitu, Tanzania

Tanzania Construction of a primary school in Isitu, 2008-2011

Connect International has built a school in Isitu consisting of four classrooms, two teachers' houses, an office, lavatories and a well. The construction went well and the school was officially opened in June 2010. The second phase of the project, a three-year programme to improve the school management and education, has not been executed yet.

The donation of the Turing Foundation is therefore decreased from €30,000 to €27,000.



Institut Zamenhof, Lomé, Togo

Togo Major repairs and improvements at Institut Zamenhof, Lomé, 2010-2011

In 2004, the School in Togo Foundation set up and built a private school for primary and secondary education in Lomé, Togo. In 2008, with the help of the Turing Foundation, a four-classroom wing was added to the school. By now, the school offers high quality education and teaches 475 children, who score extremely well on exams. Seven years after the school's opening, the building needs some improvements and maintenance work. The School in Togo Foundation guarantees the build-up of a reserve for maintenance. As an exception, the Turing Foundation contributed €10,000 for major repairs in 2011. Current policy requires that applications including building activities should include a plan for future maintenance.



Individual Scholarships

Scholarships

In the past few years the Turing Foundation awarded individual scholarships for several years to students in Nigeria, Togo, Gambia, Haiti and Benin. Up to and including 2011, a total of €38,659 was spent on these students, and although their scholarships will be financed for several more years, the Turing Foundation Board of Trustees has since decided it will no longer honour applications to support individuals.



Chapter 4

Art

4

Art

We aim to enable more people in the Netherlands to enjoy art, classical music and poetry.


4.1 Grant Making Policy

The Turing Foundation wants people to *enjoy* art – to *experience* art. We are convinced that quality contributes to the enjoyment; the quality of the art itself, but also the way in which it is presented must be of the highest possible level. We like to support initiatives aimed especially at enjoyment by large numbers of people and at reaching audiences that are not in the habit of visiting art exhibitions or concerts.

Within the arts, we focus on:

- Visual arts exhibitions in museums;
- The Dutch Poetry Competition and publications of Dutch poetry;
- Live performances of (contemporary) classical music.

In the case of classical music concerts as well as museum exhibitions, visitor numbers fell short of expectations in various instances. Therefore the Board of the Turing Foundation has decided to transfer only part of the donation in advance. From now on, 80% of the amount agreed on will be transferred immediately. The remaining 20% will be made available only if the target number of visitors has indeed been reached.



A certain amount of deviation is allowed, depending on the specific circumstances.

1. Visual arts

In 2009, the Board decided to expand its focus beyond painting to other forms of visual art. However, we continued to make substantial donations to exhibitions of works that are normally only on display in foreign museums. This is the guiding principle of our museum policy. Good examples of this policy are the grants we gave to the Louise Bourgeois exhibition in the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, the upcoming retrospective of Diane Arbus in FOAM, and the upcoming exhibition *Rodin Erotique* in the Singer Museum. To emphasize our commitment to this policy, once every two years we award the Turing Art Grant (Turing Toekenning), a donation of €450,000, to the exhibition concept which complies best with our aim. In May 2011 the second Turing Art Grant was awarded to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag for the exhibition *Alexander Calder. The Great Discovery*. 'An inspiring concept by which the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag also makes use of the unique opportunity to bring the fragile work of Calder to the Netherlands', according to the jury.

Free-of-charge, comfortable and safe transport turns out to be the decisive factor for schools to overcome the obstacle of taking their pupils on a visit to a museum. The 'Turing Museum Buses' transport children from their school to the museum. Since 2008, the first Turing Museum Bus transports children from the Rotterdam area to and from Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen and the Chabot Museum. In 2011, the preparations for the Turing Museumplein Bus started, which will transport schoolchildren from the suburbs of Amsterdam and surrounding villages to and from the Rijksmuseum, the Van Gogh Museum and the Stedelijk Museum from 2012 on. The three museums will collaboratively offer one education programme which covers a large part of (Dutch) art history.

2. Poetry

Our aim is to increase the overall interest in poetry. Therefore we officially launched the Turing National Poetry Competition in April 2009, in collaboration with the Poëzieclub (Poetry Club) and the well-known poet Gerrit Komrij, who became the first chairman of the jury. The project was an instant success. For this first edition 15,688 poems were submitted by more than 6,300

people; the second edition of the Poetry Competition received 9,869 poems from 2,300 poets. With Ramsey Nasr as the new chairman of the jury, the third edition received 10,131 poems from 2,227 poets. In 2011 people from Belgium could also enter the competition. And with success: the Belgian poet David Troch was the winner. Our aim is to turn this contest into a broader event that can finance other poetry projects.

Apart from crowd-pullers like the Turing National Poetry Competition, we continued to support special publications, such as the anthologies by publishing house Van Oorschot and the poetry sections in the Dutch cultural and literary magazine De Gids.

3. Classical Music

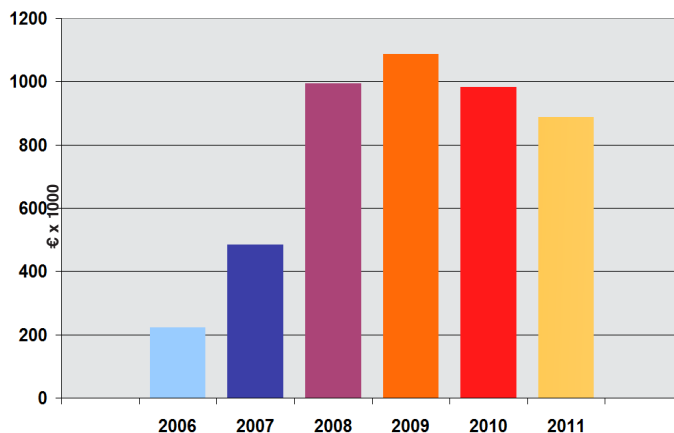
The Turing Foundation offers financial support to performances of (contemporary) classical music. In 2010 we already tightened our criteria and decided to focus on festivals with an outstanding live classical music programme and which will reach audiences that normally do not come in contact with classical music.

In 2011 we were even forced to be stricter due to the large amount of applications.

Art Grants

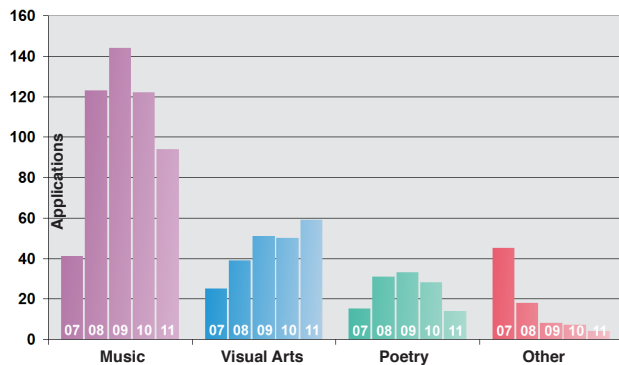
In 2011 we received a total of 171 applications for art projects, 59 of which in the field of visual arts, 14 in the field of poetry, 94 in the field of classical music and 4 for other disciplines.

Art Grants 2006 - 2011

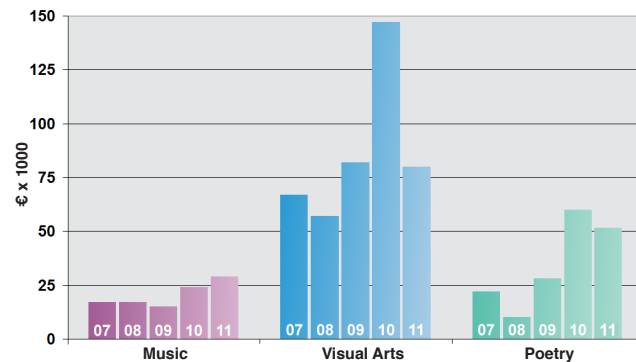


In 2011, we granted 13 applications. The total number of art projects supported by the Turing Foundation since it was founded is 87, of which 39 in the field of visual arts, 16 in the field of poetry and 32 in the field of classical music.

Number of Applications per art sector, 2007 - 2011



Average sum donated per art sector, 2007 - 2011



4.1 Visual Arts Grants



*'Van Oostsanen, The True Jacob',
Amsterdam - Alkmaar, 2014*

Van Oostsanen, the True Jacob, Amsterdam Museum, Stedelijk Museum Alkmaar, 2014

In 2014 it will have been 500 years since Jacob Cornelisz van Oostsanen was at the height of his career. This exhibition is designed as a triptych and will take place in three locations: the Amsterdam Museum, the Great St. Laurens Church in Alkmaar and the Stedelijk Museum Alkmaar. Combined, the three locations will provide a complete overview of the works of Van Oostsanen that's never been on display before. The project was nominated for the Turing Art Grant 2011. The Turing Foundation will donate €75,000 to the project.



*'The Secret of the Snake',
Afrika Museum, 2012*

The Secret of the Snake, Afrika Museum, 2012

The Afrika Museum will organise an intercultural exhibition on the depiction of an universal animal symbol, from the very first prehistoric art from Africa to contemporary art in Africa, America and Europe today: the snake. Including contemporary artists such as Kiefer and Oppenheimer. The project was nominated for the Turing Art Grant 2011. The Turing Foundation contributes €30,000 towards this exposition.



Jules Bastien-Lepage, 'Le père Jacques', 1881

Main supporter Illusions of Reality, Van Gogh Museum, 2010-2011

The Van Gogh Museum organised an exhibition on Naturalist painting, presenting huge paintings from collections all over the world. Never before has Naturalism been showcased on such a scale in the Netherlands. The exhibition also focused on the influence of literature, photography, and film on painting, which resulted in a beautiful portrait of the era. This project was nominated for the Turing Art Grant 2009.

The Turing Foundation donated €100,000 towards this exposition, which took place from 8 October 2010 to 23 January 2011 and attracted 230,690 visitors.



William Turner, 'Clouds and Water'

Supporter of *More Light*, Museum de Fundatie, 2011-2012

Museum De Fundatie is the only museum in the Netherlands, which has a William Turner painting in its collection. This canvas served as the starting point for a contemporary art exhibition about the sublime in art. The exhibition 'More Light' included works by James Turrell, Wolfgang Tilmans, David Claerbout and Olaf Eliasson.

The Turing Foundation contributed €25,000 to this exhibition, which was on display in Zwolle from 2 October 2011 to 6 January 2012, and attracted 26,660 visitors.



Auguste Rodin, ca. 1900

Main supporter *Rodin Erotique*, Singer Museum, 2012-2013

This exhibition, organised by the Singer Museum, will be the first-ever exposition of the erotic works of Auguste Rodin in the Netherlands.

Rodin's first paintings preceded and directly inspired artists like Klimt, Schiele, Matisse and Picasso. All the exhibited drawings will be lent by the Musée Rodin in Paris. 75 Watercolours and 20 sculptures in total will be on display in Laren, amongst which the famous sculptures 'The Kiss' and 'La Danaïde'. The exhibition will be on display in the Singer Museum from September 2012. The Turing Foundation donated €100,000 in 2011.



*'Portrait of Aeltje Uylenburgh',
Rembrandt van Rijn, 1632*

Exhibition 'Made in Holland', Mauritshuis, 2010-2011

From 4 November 2010 to 30 January 2011 the Mauritshuis organised the exhibition *Made in Holland*. Old Masters from a private collection in America, showing 17th century paintings from the collection of the Dutch-American couple Eijk and Rose-Marie de Mol van Otterloo. 44 Masterpieces produced by Dutch masters during the Golden Age were brought to the Netherlands, including works by Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Jan Lievens, Adriaen Backer and Aelbert Cuyp. The Turing Foundation contributed €70,000 towards the exhibition which was very successful and attracted over 60,000 visitors.

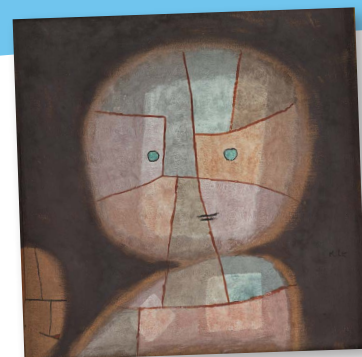


'Goldfinger', Woody van Amen, 1965

Main supporter *Pop Art in Western Europe*, Museum Het Valkhof, 2012-2013

Pop Art forms the core of the collection of the Valkhof Museum, which makes the museum the ideal place for an overview of Pop Art in Europe. From September 2012 works by artists like Niki de Saint Phalle, Christo, Panamarenko, Woody van Amen, Gerhard Richter, Wim T. Schippers and Sigmar Polke will be on display in Nijmegen. As the first fund to support this exhibition, the Turing Foundation hopes to be the catalyst for the realisation of this project.

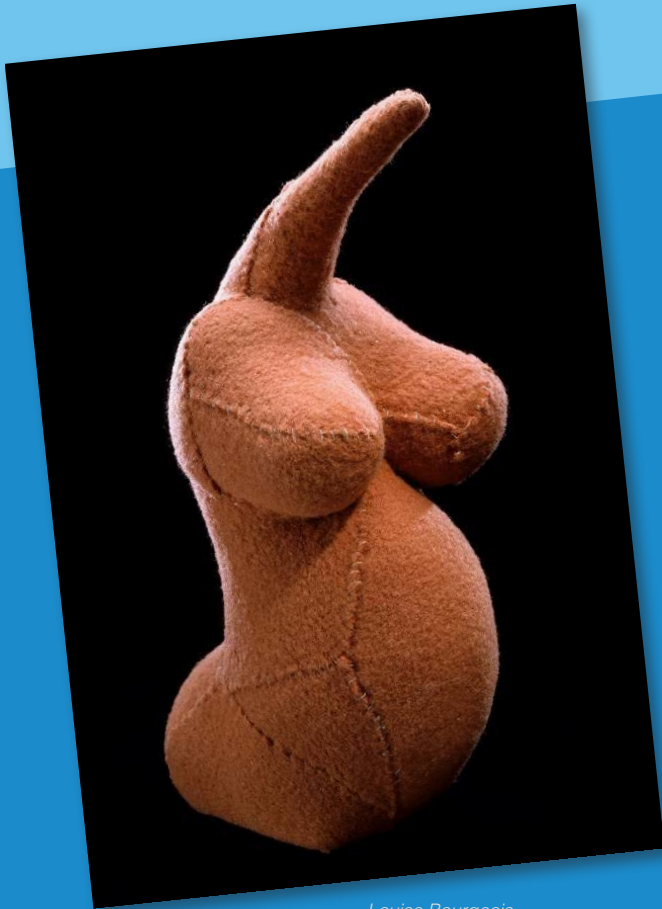
The Turing Foundation was the main supporter by contributing €50,000 in 2011.



*'Bust of a Child',
Paul Klee, 1933*

Main patron *Klee and Cobra. A Child's Play*, CoBrA Museum Amstelveen, 2012

From 28 January to 21 April 2012 the Cobra Museum organised an exhibition on the much-loved artist Paul Klee (1879-1940) in relation to works of the CoBrA art movement. The exhibition will be set up with the help of the Zentrum Paul Klee in Bern and the Danish Louisiana Museum of Modern Art. The collective exhibition will consist of a minimum of 90 of Klee's works and around 60 masterpieces by artists such as Constant, Jacobsen, Pedersen, Jorn and Appel. With a €75,000 donation, the Turing Foundation is this exhibition's main patron.



Louise Bourgeois,
'Fragile Goddess', 2002

**Main supporter Louise Bourgeois / Hans Bellmer -
Double Sexus, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, 2010-2011**

Louise Bourgeois (1911 – 2010) was a French-American artist and sculptor. The Gemeentemuseum Den Haag wanted to create a dialogue between her work and the work of German artist Hans Bellmer (1902 – 1975). Both artists find their origin in the surrealist tradition, their work displaying a search for identity, the relationship between men and women and a fascination for the human body. In close cooperation with the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag has succeeded in organising an exceptional exhibition, in which works by these two internationally acclaimed artists were shown in the Netherlands for the first time. The exhibition *Double Sexus* (on display from 11 September 2010 to 16 January 2011) was a huge success and attracted 72,000 visitors. The Turing Foundation donated €50,000.



*Diane Arbus, 'Two Ladies at the Automat',
N.Y.C., 1966*

Main supporter *Diane Arbus - A Retrospective*, FOAM, 2010-2013

Diane Arbus (1923-1971) is one of the most fascinating and important photographers of the second half of the 20th century. For the first time her work receives an extensive retrospective in the Netherlands and it is unlikely to happen again soon. The choice and quality of the works on display (mainly vintage prints, printed by the artist herself) give the exhibition its extraordinary quality. This FOAM project has been nominated for the Turing Art Grant 2009.

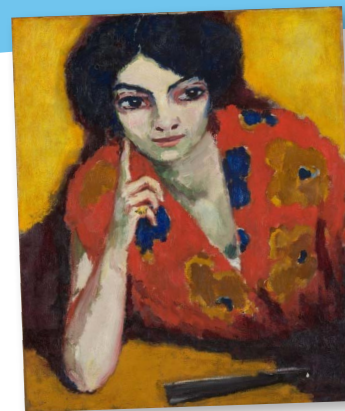
By awarding a €100,000 grant, the Turing Foundation is the main supporter of the exhibition, enabling FOAM to enter into a contract to realise this ambitious project. *Diane Arbus - A retrospective* will be on display in FOAM from 25 October 2012 to 13 January 2013.



*Geer van Velde, 'Composition',
1947-1950*

Main supporter *Bram and Geer van Velde*, Museum Belvedere, 2010-2011

From 13 November 2010 to 13 January 2011, The Belvedere Museum presented an exhibition on the work of artists and brothers Bram and Geer van Velde. The focus of the exhibition was on the development phase of both artists. It showed how the two brothers have inspired and influenced each other, drawing on the achievements of modern art surrounding them, and eventually developing their very own modes and styles. The Bram en Geer van Velde exhibition attracted 12,500 visitors in total and was the most successful exhibition in Museum Belvedere's history. The Turing Foundation donated €11,800 towards this exhibition, which is the remainder of an earlier donation to the Belvedere Museum.



*Kees van Dongen, 'La doigt sur la joue',
1910*

Main supporter *All Eyes on Kees van Dongen*, Museum Boijmans van Beuningen, 2010-2011

From 18 September 2010 to 23 January 2011 the exhibition *All Eyes on Kees van Dongen* (De Grote Ogen van Kees van Dongen) showcased an overview of the work of painter Kees van Dongen (1877-1968). Approximately 80 masterpieces illustrated the life and development of the Rotterdam born painter Kees van Dongen, who primarily lived and worked in Paris and became an internationally renowned and well-loved artist. The exhibition was very successful and attracted 200,000 visitors (almost three times as many as expected).

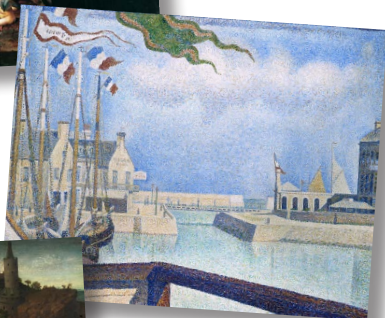
By donating €75,000, the Turing Foundation was the main contributor to this exhibition.

4.1 Visual Arts Grants



Nomination:
Van Oostsanen, The True Jacob, Stedelijk Museum Alkmaar / Amsterdam Museum

Nomination:
Divisionism: From Seurat to Mondriaan, Kröller Müller Museum, Otterloo



Nomination:
The Road to Van Eyck Museum Boijmans van Beuningen, Rotterdam

Winner:
Alexander Calder. The Great Discovery, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag



The Turing Art Grant: €450,000 for the best exhibition proposal

One of the Turing Foundation's goals is to enable more people to enjoy the world's greatest art masterpieces in Dutch museums. To that end, the Turing Foundation introduced the Turing Grant in December 2008, which is a €450,000 donation that will be granted to a single exhibition once every two years. In doing so, the Turing Foundation can make a decisive contribution to exhibitions that may not be realised without it, and can put works of art on display that would otherwise only be shown abroad. All Dutch museums can compete for the Turing Art Grant. On 24 May 2011 the second Turing Art Grant was presented to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag for the exhibition *Alexander Calder. The Great Discovery* (De Grote ontdekking). This exhibition will be on show in Den Haag from 11 February to 28 May 2012.



The Turing Art Grant 2009 - Mike Kelley, A Retrospective, Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam, 2012

On 25 May 2009, the first Turing Art Grant was presented to the Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam for a retrospective of the American artist Mike Kelley (1954-2012). After years of renovation The Stedelijk Museum will reopen on 23 September 2012. *The exhibition Mike Kelley: Themes and Variations from 35 Years*, presenting Mike Kelley's work from the seventies till his death on 30 January 2012, will premiere in the Stedelijk Museum on 14 December 2012 and will travel to the Centre Pompidou in Paris, MoMA PS 1 in New York and the Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles afterwards.

4.1 Visual Arts Grants



Turing Museum Bus, Museum Boijmans van Beuningen and the Chabot Museum 2008-2014

Free of charge, comfortable and safe transport turns out to be the primary factor to break down the barriers for schools to take their pupils on a visit to a museum. For the Turing Foundation, this was reason for financing the first Turing Museum Bus in 2008, which brings children from the Rotterdam area to the Museum Boijmans van Beuningen and the Chabot Museum for free. The aim is to bring 10,000 children to these museums each year.

The Turing Foundation has previously invested €140,000 in this project and will continue to support the bus from 2011 to 2014 by donating €40,000 per year.

Turing Museumplein Bus - Van Gogh Museum, Rijksmuseum, Stedelijk Museum 2011-2014

Starting in 2012, the three largest museums on the Museumplein (Museum Square), Rijksmuseum, Stedelijk Museum and Van Gogh Museum, will offer school children from the Amsterdam suburbs a joint programme on the highlights of their collections. By means of the Turing Museumplein Bus, the three museums expect to welcome 25,000 children from grades 6-8 in three years' time (approximately 20% of all school children within a 60 km radius of Amsterdam). For many it will be their first-ever museum visit.

The Turing Foundation will donate €275,000 in total for the start-up and transportation costs, a contribution to the public relations and a gradually decreasing contribution to the project's coordination. Start-up costs for 2011 were €35,000 and covered the development of the Museumplein Bus's identity, a general museum website for tour bookings, public relations and project coordination.



The Third Turing National Poetry Competition, 2011-2012

In 2009, the Turing Foundation launched its National Poetry Competition, the first poetry contest in the Netherlands that is open to everyone and which does not focus on a certain poet, but on poems. The competition was organised in collaboration with The Dutch Poetry Club and was a huge success again last year. 2,227 Poets submitted 10,131 poems in total. The first prize was a sum of €10,000 which was won by the Flemish poet David Troch for his poem *Wij waren geen jongens*. A selection of 100 poems representing the best work submitted was published in a special anthology with the title *The Witch Hazel (De Toverhazelaar)* by publishing house Augustus. The 3 best poems were also published in the January-February issue of the prestigious literary magazine *De Gids*.

Last year Flemish poets were allowed to enter the competition for the first time. 314 Of the 2,227 competitors were Belgian. The Flemish submitted 1,365 poems in total. The organisation was pleased to welcome the Flemish participants, including the Flemish winner of the competition, and is looking forward to turning the competition into a yearly 'poetry feast' in Flanders as well.

The Turing Foundation has set aside €250,000 for the first five editions of the Turing National Poetry Competition, €70,000 of which was to be spent during the initial year 2009 and €45,000 in 2010 and 2011. The Turing Foundation intends to donate an annual sum of €45,000 in 2012 and 2013.

4.2 Poetry Grants

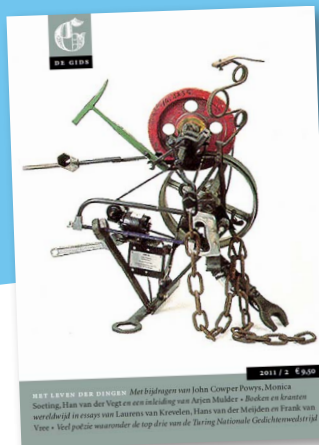


*The recent anthology with poems of
J. H. Leopold*

Poetry anthologies 2008 - 2011

Over a period of four years, Publishing House Van Oorschot will be publishing twelve beautiful, bound anthologies. Said anthologies hold the best poems of outstanding poets (who are in danger of losing an audience), praised by inspiring and well-known readers. In doing so, Van Oorschot wants to reach new and contemporary readers. In November 2011, the last volume in the series was published: *Wij gaan en komen en de winst is waar?* by the poet J. H. Leopold. Earlier publications contain work by C. J. van Geel, Adriaan Morriën, M. Vasalis, Jan Hanlo, J.C. van Schagen and J.A. der Mouw.

The Turing Foundation adopted Van Oorschot's beautiful series of anthologies by donating €60,000 (€15,000 annually), so the retail price can be kept at an affordable level .



*De Gids (edition 2011/2), with the Top 3 poems of
the Turing National Poetry Competition*

Poetry in literary magazine De Gids, 2011 - 2012

The Dutch cultural and literary magazine De Gids celebrates its 175th anniversary in 2012. Over the last three years De Gids was enabled to seriously invest in publishing poetry by the Turing Foundation. The Turing Foundation gave its final grant to the publication of poetry in De Gids in 2011 and 2012 as part of the anniversary activities. The Turing Foundation donated €10,000 in total to poetry in De Gids in 2011 and 2012. This brings the total contribution of the Turing Foundation to poetry in De Gids to €40,000.



National Poetry Day 2011

Main supporter National Poetry Day, 2008-2011

Every year the National Poetry Day focuses attention on poetry. On 27 January 2011 300 poetry activities (lectures, school projects, performances, library projects) took place as part of this event in the Netherlands and Flanders. The Poetry Day Collection contained poems by Remco Campert and was distributed in large numbers and sold at a low price. Just as in 2008, 2009 and 2010, the Turing Foundation was National Poetry Day's main supporter in 2011 by donating €30,000.

4.3 Live Music Grants



2007 *Era la Notte*



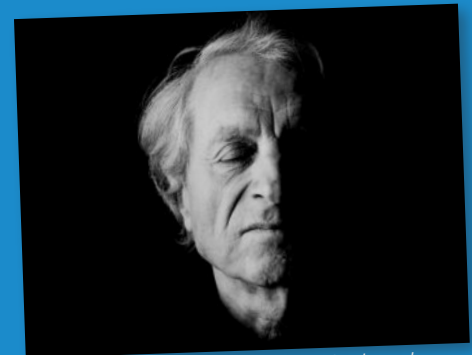
2008 *La Pasion
Segun San Marcos*



2009 *Pitie*



2010 *A Tribute to Umm Kulthum*



2011 *Iannis Xenakis Weekend*

Main supporter Iannis Xenakis Weekend, Holland Festival 2011

From 2 to 26 June 2011 Amsterdam celebrated the Holland Festival, which is known for its avant-garde music programme with performances by internationally acclaimed musicians. The festival's first weekend (3-5 June, 2011) was dedicated to the Greek visionary composer and architect Iannis Xenakis. Four superb concerts were given at the Amsterdam Muziekgebouw aan 't IJ, which also hosted the exhibition *Iannis Xenakis: Composer, Architect, Visionary* during the festival. The Turing Foundation was the Xenakis Weekend's main supporter with a €50,000 contribution.

4.3 Live Music Grants



25th Romantic Music Day

25th Romantic Music Day, 2011

The Buitengoed Foundation organises 'The Romantic Music day' (Dag van de Romantische Muziek) in the park near the Euromast in Rotterdam each year. During this free festival, musicians of renowned orchestras perform along with laureates of the Princess Christina Competition and the Young Musical Talent Foundation. The 25th edition of the Romantic Music Day was held on 14 August 2011 and attracted approximately 24,000 visitors.

Just as in 2010, the Turing Foundation donated €5,000 to the festival.



The Dutch Student Orchestra

Performances of The Dutch Student Orchestra (NSO) 2011

The 100 strong Dutch Student Orchestra (NSO) performs at the best music venues in the Netherlands. In response to the declining number of visitors, NSO experimented with a reduced ticket price of €10 in 2011. This approach turned out to be very successful: the 10 concerts given in January and February 2011 attracted 8,500 visitors in total (aim was 6,000 visitors).

The Turing Foundation donated €7,061 to NSO in 2011.



The Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra & Choir

St. John Passion, Amsterdam, 2011

After a period of funding issues, Ton Koopman and the Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra & Choir started afresh by planning two 'unforgettable performances' of the St. John Passion by J.S. Bach in the Amsterdam Westerkerk on April 9 and 10, 2011.

The Turing Foundation contributed €5,000 to enable the Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra & Choir's 'resurrection'.



Het Nederlands Jeugd Strijkorkest



School Concerts 'Takkenherrie'



The Ricciotti Ensemble performs in a prison

Main supporter Dutch Youth String Orchestra (NJSO), 2010-2013

The Dutch Youth String Orchestra (NJSO) counts 24 musicians; all of them are between the ages of 12 and 20. These young musicians are associated with the young talent classes of the Dutch schools of music. The NJSO would like to reach the most diverse audiences and performs in homes for the elderly, community centres and schools. Thanks to the Turing Foundation, NJSO is able to increase their yearly number of performances from 15 to a minimum of 21.

By donating €15,000 (€5,000 per year), the Turing Foundation will be the main patron of NJSO's free concerts in 2010, 2011 and 2012.

Main supporter Youth Concert 'Takkenherrie' 2010-2012

The Blikskaters! Music Group is part of the 'Alle Hoeken van de Kamermuziek Foundation' and created the classical production *Takkenherrie*. This children's show, in which music plays an important role, was performed no less than 30 times in schools in the provinces of Utrecht, South Holland and North Brabant in spring 2012.

The Turing Foundation is the main patron of these school concerts and contributed €5,000 in 2011.

Main patronage of the Ricciotti Ensemble, 2010-2012

The Ricciotti Ensemble consists of 40 idealistic conservatory students, and performs at least 100 times a year. They visit people who are unable to attend live classical performances for various reasons. The Ricciotti performs, invited or not, in health care residences, prisons, at schools, in the street and in refugee centres.

From 2010 to 2012, the Turing Foundation is main patron of the Ricciotti Ensemble's Dutch performances by donating €30,000 per year.

4.3 Live Music Grants



The Classic Express



On Wings!



Who will tame the King?

The Princess Christina Competition - Classical Express, 2010-2012

The Princess Christina Competition strives to inspire as many children as possible to take an interest in classical music, for example by the Classic Express: a truck that tours schools in the Netherlands to perform classical concerts for children. Due to the overwhelming success, the Classical Express wants to go from 300 to 500 concerts a year in order to acquaint 12,000 children with live classical music each year. We donated €30,000 in 2010 and 2011 for the expansion of the number of school concerts, and intend to continue this support in 2012.

Second International Wind Instruments Festival On Wings! 2010-2011

From 19 to 21 May 2011 the second International Wind Instruments Festival *On Wings!* took place in Groningen. In order to reach as many people as possible, *On Wings!* collaborated with basically all cultural organisations in Groningen: music schools, concert halls and theatres. The festival programme consisted of 40 performances by the Jazz Orchestra of the Concertgebouw, the Groningen Postmen Brass Band and Kytelman, a very popular trumpet player among the young ones, to name a few. The *On Wings!* Festival was a huge success and attracted approximately 10,000 visitors in total. The Turing Foundation donated €12,500 to the second edition of *On Wings!*

Music performance *Who will tame the King?*, 2010-2011

The Apollo Ensemble has specialised in baroque performances played on authentic instruments. In *Who will tame the king?* (*Wie temt de koning?*) the focus is on baroque music for children. The show aims at acquainting children with the 18th century by performing music by Purcell, Desmas, Bach, Hume and others. There will be 13 family concerts throughout the Netherlands as well as 8 performances at schools in the province of Flevoland. The Turing Foundation will donate €20,000 to this musical performance developed especially for children.



'The Music Factory'

Main supporter school- and family concerts *The Music Factory*, 2010-2011

Calefax Reed Quintet has given more than 600 concerts in 20 countries since it was founded in 1985. With their *Music Factory* (De Muziekfabriek) project, Calefax developed and played a compact 'Car Boot Concert' (kofferbakvoorstelling): easy to perform in concert halls and churches, without complicated technical requirements, props or actors.

The Turing Foundation donated €15,000 and was the main supporter of 19 concerts for children and young concert goers in 2010-2011.



Bach Day

Bach Day - An Introduction to Bach at Dutch Primary Schools, 2009 - 2011

The three-year project *Bach Day* (Dag van Bach) focuses on primary schools across the country and introduces children to classical music, musicians and their musical instruments. The Netherlands Bach Society intends to reach 4,500 pupils per year with this project, amongst whom many children who would otherwise not necessarily get introduced to classical music.

The Turing Foundation made available €45,000 for this project until June 2012 (€15,000 per year).

The Netherlands Bach Society eventually reduced the number of performances from 15 to 10 and reached approximately 2,250 children per year. On the basis of these results the Turing Foundation decided to lower the yearly donation of €15,000 to €7,500. The Netherlands Bach Society has received €22,500 in total.



'Kees The Boy'

Rock Opera *Kees The Boy* by Frank Groothof, 2011-2012

Time and time again, Frank Groothof manages to incite curiosity and enthusiasm for classical music among large groups of children. In 2011 and 2012, Groothof plays *Kees de Jongen* (Kees The Boy), after the classic by the well-known Dutch author Theo Thijssen. The opera premiered in the Stadsschouwburg in Amsterdam 27 November 2011.

From 2009 to 2012, The Turing Foundation gives continued support to the school concerts of Frank Groothof by donating €15,000 per year.



Chapter 5

Leprosy

5

Leprosy

We aim at the elimination of the disfiguring disease leprosy.

Grant Making Policy

Leprosy is a cruel, disfiguring disease which almost exclusively affects the poorest of the poor, to such extent that people in richer countries are often unaware that the disease still exists. Its victims hardly ever die as a result of it, but leprosy may often lead to loss of hands or feet, or loss of sight. Leprosy has an incubation period of many years. A key challenge is to detect the disease at an early stage and to treat it before others are infected and before nerve damage has become irreversible.

It is for this reason that the Turing Foundation contributes to scientific research in the field of early diagnostics and treatment of leprosy. Additionally, the Turing Foundation contributed to the treatment of leprosy patients by donating €1.25 million over several years (from 2006 to 2009). Since 2010, the Turing Foundation's leprosy policy focuses exclusively on scientific research.

Netherlands Leprosy Relief (NLR) is the Turing Foundation's main partner in this field of work.

The Disease

Leprosy is a chronic infectious disease of the skin and the nerves. Leprosy bacillus spreads through coughing and sneezing and thrives in the cooler parts of the body (face, ears, eyes, fingers). An early sign of leprosy is loss of sense in hands of feet, caused by damage to nerves. The incubation period of leprosy is unusually long for a bacterial disease: mostly five to seven years. Leprosy bacteria cannot be grown in laboratories, which makes scientific research difficult.

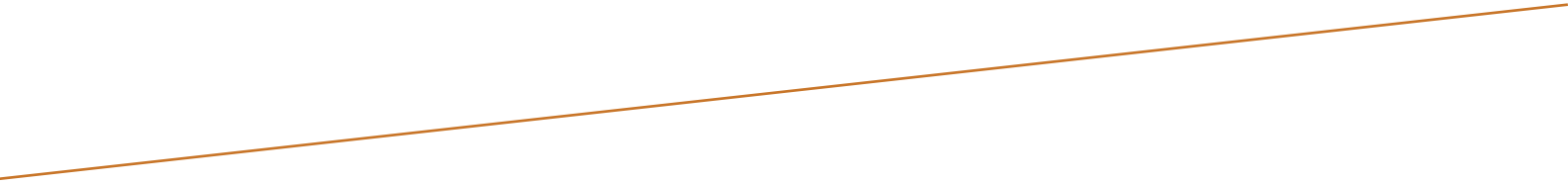
Treatment

There was no cure for leprosy until 1940. The antibiotic Dapson was discovered in the late 1940s. As this medicine was widely used, the leprosy bacterium became resistant to it within 20 years. Following that, the so-called *multi drug therapy* was introduced in 1981 (which is a cocktail of three different antibiotics) and further improved in 1997. Treatment with this cocktail is effective and the medicine today is available to leprosy patients all over the world at no cost.

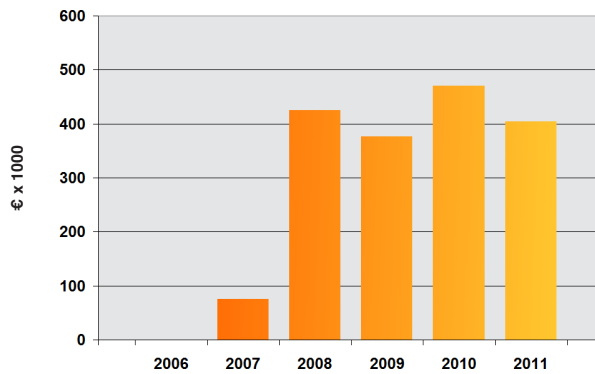
Leprosy in Numbers

During the seventies of the 20th century, there were between ten and twelve million people on this planet who suffered from leprosy. In 1985, leprosy was still a public health issue in 122 countries. Since then, 15 million leprosy patients have been treated with the *multi drug therapy*. At the end of 1994, there were only 1.3 million lepers left and it was estimated that each year 560,000 new cases arose. In the year 2000, leprosy had been eliminated on a global level – at least, according to the standards of the World Health Organisation (less than 1 case per 100,000 people). However, this very same organisation announced that there had been 249,000 new cases of leprosy in 2008, amongst whom 23,000 children and 14,000 people who were mutilated before they were diagnosed.

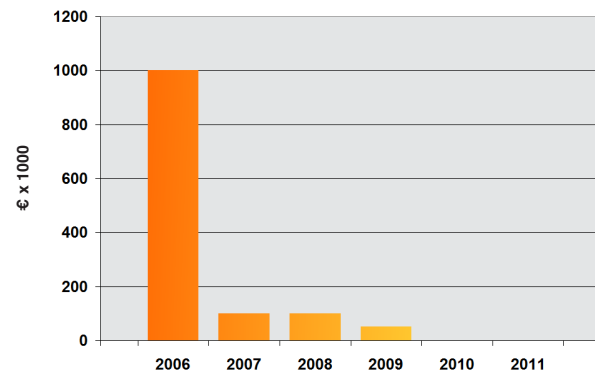
Leprosy is no longer considered to be a major public health problem. Certainly there has been remarkable progress in reducing the number of prevalent cases, and the lack of significant drug-resistance to the *MDT* regimen would signify that the new cases being diagnosed can be treated successfully. However, the challenge of similar yearly numbers of new cases and the problem of reactions and nerve damage, leading to disability, remain serious issues.



Total Grants on Scientific Research 2006 - 2011



Total Grants on Treatment of Leprosy 2006 - 2011



5.1 Leprosy Grants

Research on Treatment of Early Neuropathy in Leprosy 2010-2014

The TENLEP Research Consortium (Treatment of Early Neuropathy in Leprosy) is an international collaboration of seven renowned research institutes from all over the world, combining their expertise in the field of leprosy-related inflammation of the nervous system. The central research questions of the large-scale research project TENLEP trial are:

1. To what extent can treatment of sub-clinical nerve damage reduce the number of patients with permanent nerve function impairments?
2. What is the most effective treatment for patients who have recent clinical nerve function impairments?

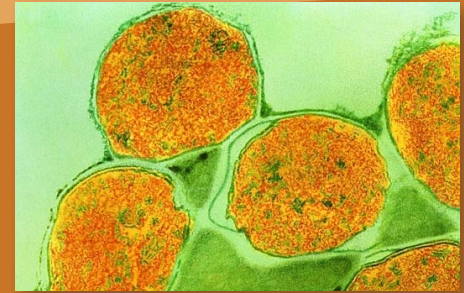
A random double blind research method was designed to find the answers to these questions, including two integrated clinical trials.

In the first trial, a corticosteroid treatment of sub-clinical nerve damage will be tested during a period of 20 weeks. Patients will be assigned randomly to a group getting treatment and a group receiving a placebo. The effect of the leprosy treatment will be measured at the end of the treatment, and after 12 and 18 months. Advanced electronic devices, measuring factors such as nerve conductivity and sense of temperature, will be used to monitor the effect of treatment.

The results of the comparison groups will show whether treatment of such early subclinical nerve damage may prevent further deterioration.

In the second trial, the optimal duration of treatment of clinical nerve damage will be investigated. This will also be done through a clinical trial and at the same centres as the first trial. Corticosteroid treatment of 32 weeks and of 20 weeks respectively will be compared in order to

Neuropathy



Mycobacterium leprae

see which will provide the best treatment outcomes.

The research is conducted in the largest leprosy endemic countries (Indonesia, India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Brazil) with collaborators in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The project suffered some delays in the start-up phase. In 2010 and 2011 most preparatory work was done. Research protocols were been drafted and finalized, research sites were selected, equipment was selected and delivered at the research sites, International Steering Committee meetings were convened and staff was trained. The intake of patients started in December 2011.

The Turing Foundation will contribute €719,000 to this research project between 2010 and 2013 (approximately 50% of the total research budget), of which €160,000 in 2011.

5.1 Leprosy Grants

Immunopathology



Mycobacterium leprae

Research on immunopathology of leprosy, 2010-2011

The *M. leprae* bacterium has a high affinity for macrophages (protective cells) and Schwann cells (cells that form a protective layer around peripheral nerves). A team at the Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC) researches the processes that lead to infection of, and damage to Schwann cells and nerves. Leprosy nerve damage is one of the main reasons why lifelong handicaps occur in patients. Despite the availability of an effective antibiotic cocktail (MDT) to treat *M. leprae* infection, many patients develop acute strong immune reactions during treatment, which often leads to nerve damage with irreparable consequences.

Earlier research has shown that leprosy bacilli can be taken up inside Schwann cells, where they are partly destroyed. However, following this process

small fragments of the bacterium get presented by these same Schwann cells to immune Thelper-cells. These cells then get activated and subsequently can cause damage or even death to the Schwann cell. An immune response must always be kept in proper balance, because otherwise tissue damage will occur, in this case Schwann cell and nerve damage. This balance is maintained through the activity of immunoregulatory cells which have been identified through work carried out for this project (regulatory T cells and regulatory macrophages in mycobacterial infection). The researchers have also found new molecules that are involved in the activation of these regulatory cells. In addition, they have analysed the response of Schwann cells to infection by measuring the expression of all known human genes at various points in time after infection. A new genetic pathway was identified which

plays an important role in the survival of bacteria inside infected cells. Genetic or chemical knock down of these genes leads to better control of infection in human cells, including Schwann cells. Thus, the researchers believe that a dysbalance in the regulation of immune responses is a key mechanism involved in leprosy nerve damage. Follow-up research will focus on dampening and preventing these immunopathological mechanisms, while inhibiting bacterial survival inside infected cells. The results from this research may be used to develop new strategies for predicting, diagnosing and preventing nerve damage in leprosy. The Turing Foundation contributed €337,500 to the first fase of this research. Following promising results the Turing Foundation has also committed itself to co-funding a follow-up research in 2011-2014 with a donation of €150,000, of which €26,250 in 2011.

Biomarkers

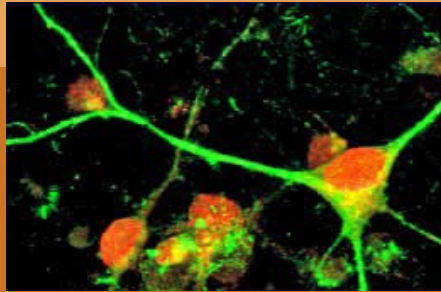


Mycobacterium leprae

Research on identification of innate and adaptive immune biomarkers 2010-2013

To enable the early diagnosis of leprosy and prediction of certain reactions, the Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC) researches certain immunopathological mechanisms. The research team hypothesizes that the activation of certain cell types, such as the T-cells that play a role in inflammation diseases, is a main element in the processes that lead to nerve damage. New insights about the nature and working of these mechanisms, cell types and factors in the human body might allow for strategies to be developed, aimed at prevention and detection of nerve damage caused by leprosy. The Turing Foundation funds half of this research from 2010 to 2013 (total costs €520,000) of which €66,000 in 2011.

Vaccination

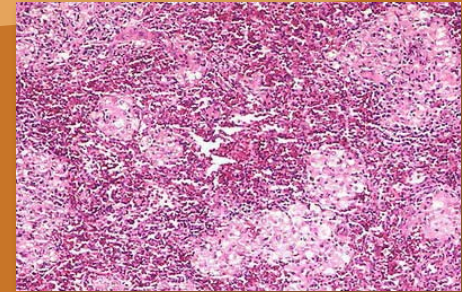


Cancer cells

Research into how mycobacteria lyse the phagosomal membrane 2010-2014

The Tumor Biology Department of the Netherlands Cancer Institute (NCI) conducts fundamental research into the BCG vaccine. This vaccine is used to prevent tuberculosis, and also contributes to prevention of leprosy. Earlier research of NCI showed an important difference between pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria. Researchers now want to improve the BCG vaccine by using the different characteristics of both bacteria. To do this it is vital to understand what factors of the bacteria and the host are involved. The Turing Foundation will contribute €260,000 to this long-term study (€125.500 of which was donated in 2011).

Epidemiology



Leprosy bacteria in the spleen

Research into macro and micro-epidemiology of leprosy 2010-2013

The Leonard Wood Memorial Research Centre in Cebu, Philippines, hypothesises that effective leprosy control can only be developed with a better understanding of the transmission patterns within communities, and the identification of people with an increased risk of developing leprosy. They will map all known leprosy cases in Cebu in space and time, and add all new cases of leprosy to the database (macro-epidemiology). Adding the M.leprae strain typing within the clusters of the new cases (micro-epidemiology) should allow a better understanding of the disease's transmission patterns, its risk factors and the virulence patterns of the M.leprae strains. The Turing Foundation contributes €118,500 to this long-term study (€75.000 of which was donated in 2011).



Hoofdstuk 6

Management, Organisation and Communication

6.1 Board of Trustees

As of 31 December 2009, the constitution of the Board of Trustees of the Turing Foundation is as follows:

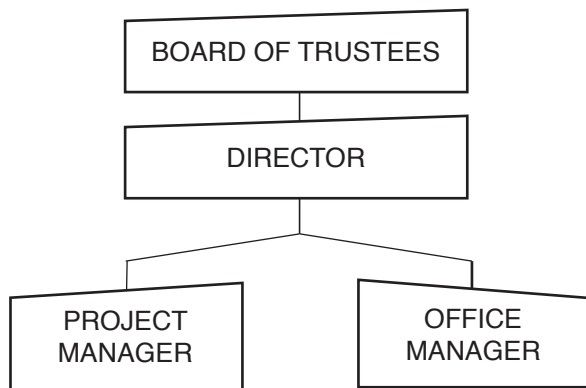
Pieter Geelen (Chairman), CTO TomTom NV

Alexander Ribbink (Secretary), Partner Prime Ventures
Other Positions: Chairman Board of Trustees of the Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam, Chairman Board of Amsterdams Lyceum, Board Member of the Ribbink/Van den Hoek Family Foundation, Supervisory Director of Royal Tichelaar Makkum and Supervisory Director Rotterdam School of Management.

Jeroen Davidson (Treasurer), Partner International Tax Services, Ernst & Young, Board Member Ernst & Young Tax Advisers Netherlands/Belgium
Other positions: Treasurer / Board Member of the Gan Hasjalom Foundation and the Bischoffsheim Foundation.

The members of the Board of Trustees render their services unpaid and do not claim any expenses.

Chairman and founder Pieter Geelen was appointed for an indefinite period of time. The other Trustees are appointed for a maximum period of two years, and subsequently are eligible for re-appointment. Jeroen Davidson was re-appointed on 1 January 2010 for another two years until 1 January 2012. Alexander Ribbink was reappointed for the period of 1 July 2010 to June 2012. The periods of reappointment do not correspond so as to prevent the simultaneous retirement of Trustees.



6.2 Organisation

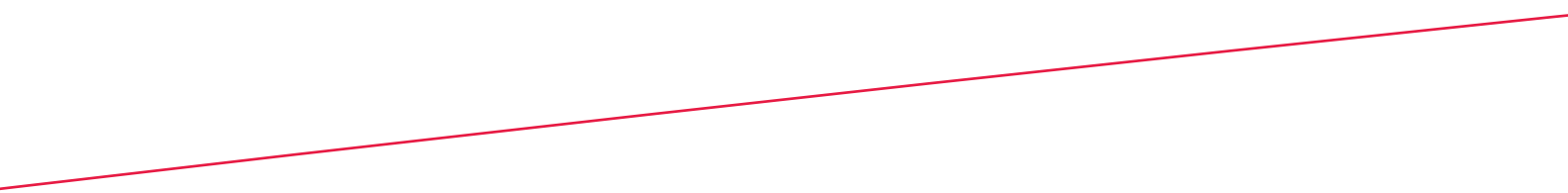
The Turing Foundation has chosen to keep the number of employed staff low. On 31 December it employed 2.65 fte. The foundation outsources tasks such as asset management, accounting and supporting tasks.

Carlijne Bueters is Director Education & Leprosy programmes (0.6 fte). Apart from that, she is responsible for the financial management of the Foundation (until 1 March 2012).

Other Positions: Board Member/Treasurer of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, advisor to the Board of Zicht op Toekomst (View of the Future) Foundation.

Milou Halbesma is Director Art & Nature Conservation programmes (0.7 fte). Apart from that, she is responsible for all external communications.

Other Positions: Board Member of the Vier het Leven (Celebrate Life) Foundation, Board Member of Water for Life, Member of the Advisory Board of Ashoka Social Entrepreneurs, Member of the Advisory Board for the Rotterdam exhibition space TENT, Member of the Editorial Advisory Board of Filantropisch Magazine / FM Weekly



and Guest Lecturer on Philanthropy, Communication and Fundraising at the Hoge School Windesheim and the Vrije Universiteit.

The directors have organised their tasks in such way that they can at all times replace each other.

The two directors are supported by **Ellen Wilbrink** (0.75 fte), Project Manager and **Rahana Madhar** (0.6 fte), Office Manager.

The salaries of the directors and employees are based on salaries paid by similar Trust Funds and charities. The salaries were adjusted for inflation by 2.2% per 1 January 2012.

Organisational changes 2012

In 2011 Carlijne Bueters decided to start the Postgraduate study at VU University 'Control in the Public and Non-Profit Sectors'. This has led to the following organisational changes per 1 January 2012:

Milou Halbesma is Director Education & Nature Conservation (coasts & sea) programmes (0.75 fte).


Apart from that, she is responsible for all financial/asset management and external communications.

Ellen Wilbrink is Director Art, Sustainable Agriculture & Leprosy programmes (0.75 fte).

Chantal Vrugink is Project Manager Education & Sustainable Agriculture (0,5 fte, starting 1 June 2012).

6.3 Report of the Board of Trustees

In 2011, the Board of Trustees held five meetings. Agenda items on each Board meeting were the policies, communications, grant applications and the status and evaluation of projects funded. The directors, programme manager and office manager attended the board meetings. The directors made a selection from the submitted applications or invited organisations to submit an application. Only applications that met all criteria and complied with our policy and priorities were discussed in Board meetings. A management advice was added



to these applications (see paragraph 1.2, Vision and Mission). The directors commented on these projects and the Board of Trustees eventually decided whether to award a (partial) donation or to reject the application. The project manager reported on the running projects and wrote monitoring and evaluation reports.

6.4 Evaluation of Policy and Strategy

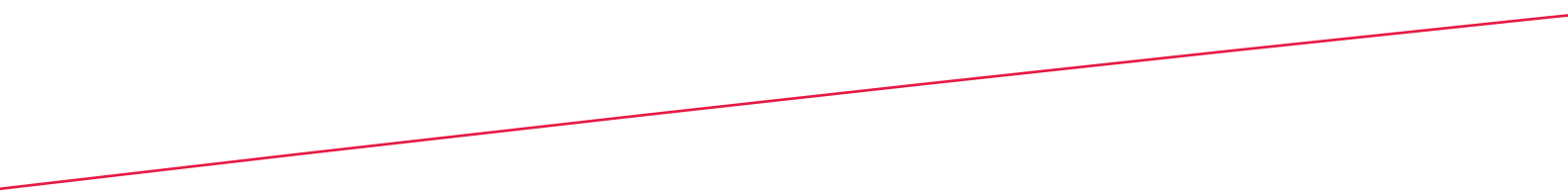
In 2011, in each Board of Trustees meeting time was spent on (interim) evaluations, and the Trustees often discussed whether certain results should or should not have any consequences for the foundation's grant making policy. A special Board of Trustees meeting was devoted to the evaluation of the policy pursued in the field of nature projects and the strategy for the coming years. Also, adjustments were made to the policies on education, nature conservation, art and leprosy. For more information on these adjustments, see chapters 2 (Nature Conservation), 3 (Education), 4 (Art) and 5 (Leprosy).

6.5 Governance

The Turing Foundation has its registered office in Amsterdam. It is registered at the Chamber of Commerce under file number 34252769. On 5 October 2006, the Tax Administration recognised the Turing Foundation as a Public Benefit Organisation (Algemeen Nut Beogende Instelling). By receiving this ANBI-status, the new charity organisation called the Turing Foundation was born. In 2007 the temporary ANBI-status was converted into a permanent ANBI-status.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for adopting and monitoring the policy; the management is responsible for its actual application and implementation. These working agreements have been recorded internally in minutes of Board meetings.

We make decisions on grants and policies autonomously, without the intervention of committees and advisory bodies. The combination of successful business people and experienced charity professionals on its Board and management results in sufficient knowledge and knowhow to adopt well-founded decisions on grant making. We do however obtain the advice of two heavyweights in the art



world for the Turing Art Grant (see paragraph 4.2 Visual Arts): Carel Blotkamp, Professor Emeritus of Modern Art at the Vrije Universiteit of Amsterdam and Jan Piet Filedt Kok, Professor Emeritus of Studio Practice at the University of Amsterdam, former Co-Director and Chief Curator at the Rijksmuseum.

6.6 Performance Assessment and Project Monitoring


Each organisation whose application is accepted receives an official grant letter, stating the conditions, as well as interim and final reporting requirements. Together with the project plan, this grant letter forms the basis for monitoring and evaluation.

Upon awarding the donation, the Turing Foundation usually makes 90% of the sum granted directly available. The remaining 10% is paid after the final narrative and financial reports have been approved. If €25,000 or more is granted, an accounting audit of the project is required. It has become apparent that visitor targets for exhibitions and music events are often not realistic. Therefore, we decided in 2009 that part of the donation will depend on the actual number of visitors. The number of visitors may

differ 20% from the targeted number. In cases where the number of visitors falls from 20% to 50% below the targeted number, only half of the remaining 20% of the donation will be paid out. In those cases where not even half of the estimated number of visitors is achieved, the remaining 20% of the donation will not be paid out.

To gain a better insight into the effects of our donations, we base all our monitoring and evaluation activities on the applications and the financial and substantive objectives mentioned there. To be able to improve our evaluation methods we have decided to devote more attention to tightening the application procedures. Evaluations offer important management information and evaluation summaries are reported in Board of Trustees meetings.

If we award donations in the field of art, we closely follow the entire development process and visit almost all projects, sometimes even several times. We are partners in concept development, organisation, publicity and adjudication in projects such as the Turing National Poetry Competition and the Turing Art Grant.



We realise most - though not all - of our projects in developing countries through the help of Dutch partner organisations. We keep in close contact with them. During our meetings we like to assist them in several issues or to mediate in establishing contacts, which is a service our partners often ask for. To gain a better insight into projects in developing countries supported by us, we seek contact with other organisations that have experts near the project location. To that effect, we have an ongoing collaboration with PUM-Netherlands Senior Experts.

In 2011, two Turing supported educational projects were visited and assessed by PUM Senior Experts:

- Olokii Training Institute, Arusha District, Tanzania (Dorcas)
- Training Institute Jobortunity, Arusha District, Tanzania (Jobortunity)

6.7 Communication with Stakeholders

The Turing Foundation sets great store by open and clear communications with its stakeholders. This is

because we are proud of our partners and the projects we support. We also hope that our communications inspire others to create a foundation like ours. Website, annual report, press releases, contact in writing and personal (ad hoc) contact are the most important means of communication we have with all stakeholders mentioned.

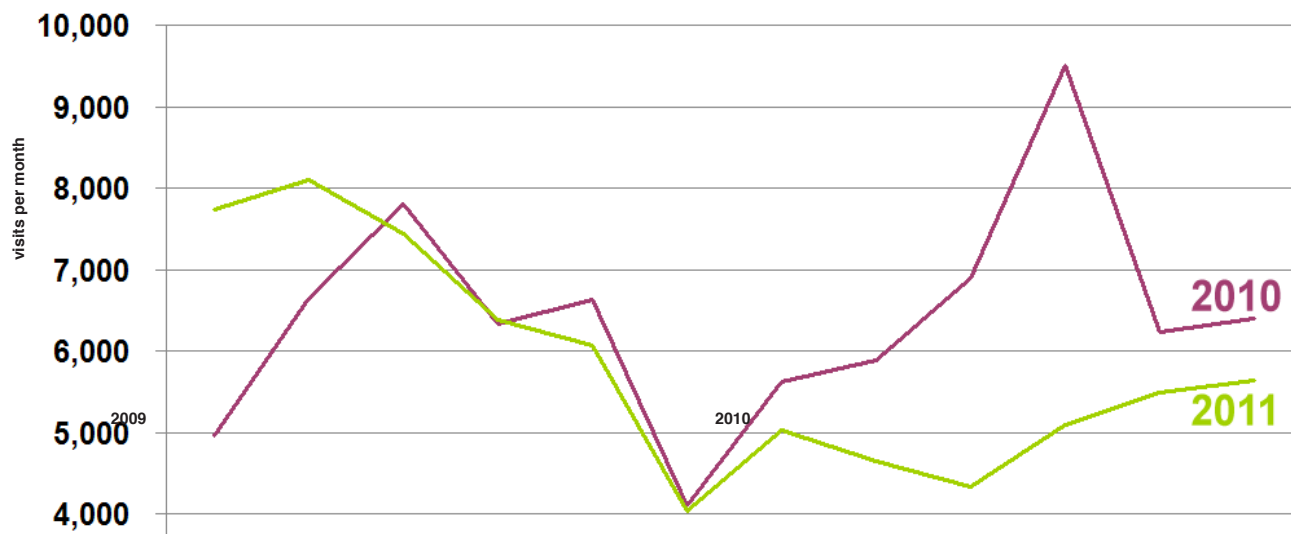
6.7.1 Winner of the Transparency Award

At the end of 2007, we immediately published an elaborate annual report covering both 2006, our first year, and 2007. We also participated in the Transparency Award (Transparant Prijs). Our efforts were awarded in 2009 with the Transparency Award for the best annual report of a charity within the Trust Funds category. In 2010 there was no possibility for trust funds to participate in the Transparency Awards as a separate category. In 2011 we submitted our annual report again, together with 25 other foundations, and we won. Chairman of the Jury Alexander Rinnooy Kan described the way we communicate as '*an inspiring example to all foundations*'.

6.7.2 Website

To be able to inform and facilitate all our stakeholders as well as we can, we invest considerable time in our website. It is structured into separate sections on each grant category (education, nature conservation, art and leprosy), providing information on our grant

making policies, specific application criteria and an overview of all projects supported, including pictures, terms, donations and a link to the relevant partner organisations. Detailed information on new projects is added to the website immediately after each Board meeting. In 2011 the website of the Turing Foundation had 72,000 visitors.



6.7.3 Stakeholders

Our stakeholders fall into four groups:

1. (potential) applicants;
2. (local) partner organisations;
3. charity organisations;
4. media.

1. Applicants

Organisations operating within the field of our objectives are the most important stakeholders of our foundation. Because of its wide range of objectives and sub-objectives, the Turing Foundation keeps in contact with a wide range of applicants too. For example, we keep in close contact with partners engaged in the worlds of museums, poetry, classical music, with leprosy researchers, nature conservationists and development-aid organisations working on education improvement in our African focus countries.

The Turing Foundation is a relatively young organisation and it is still developing. Policy, criteria and approach are subject to change. Apart from keeping in personal

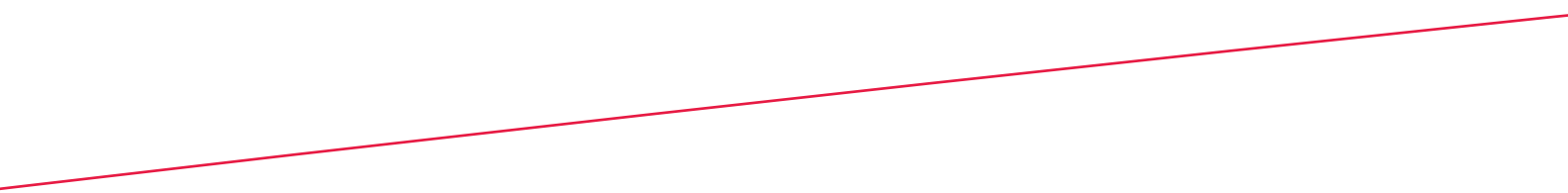
contact with our stakeholders, we also inform them in writing of policy changes that may be relevant to them. All such changes and all investments are immediately published on our website, which is structured according to the four charity categories.

Rejections

Obviously we do not honour all requests we receive. In practice approximately 85% of all applications are rejected. The main reasons for rejection are that projects do not comply with our policies, that we have doubts about either the organisation or the chances of success of the project plan, or the fact that we have to make strict choices within the means available. As a rule, organisations whose projects are rejected receive written notice within eight weeks. If they have any further questions, we try to answer these as well as we can.

2. Partner Organisations

The Turing Foundation works together with mainly Dutch partner organisations. We inform them about the course of the projects supported and other relevant developments. Through them, we also communicate with



our local partners. Wherever we can, we try to establish direct contacts through e-mail. Apart from that, we try to visit several projects every year. In May 2011, the Turing Foundation visited the Peace Park project of nature conservation partner Peace Parks in Mozambique (see paragraph 2.1 Policy on Nature Conservation),

3. Charity Organisations

The Turing Foundation invests in good relationships with other Trust Funds and individual donors. The directors of the Turing Foundation regularly find time to meet high net-worth individuals or Trust Fund representatives to share contacts or to give them advice on, for example, how to formulate a grant making policy. Many have consulted our website or annual reports for these purposes.

Carlijne Bueters and Milou Halbesma represented the foundation at the Civil Society Conference, the annual charity conference in the Netherlands. Milou Halbesma gave lectures for the minor 'Grant making, Sponsoring and Philanthropy' of Hogeschool Windesheim. Milou Halbesma also gave two at the VU University of Amsterdam on 'Philanthropy and Transparency'.

4. Media

Reputation management is important to the Turing Foundation since it can help us receive as many valuable applications as possible. Apart from that, we hope to reach other high net-worth individuals and to inspire them to make structural donations to charity organisations. If requests by media can help us achieve these aims, we are at all times willing to contribute to articles in the media.

We rarely send out press releases: only in the case of exceptional projects or if we want to bring attention to our own projects, like the Turing National Poetry Competition and the Turing Art Grant. The presentation of the Turing National Poetry Competition and the Turing Art Grant attracted a lot of interest from the national media like the NOS Journaal, all the newspapers as well as of the popular radio show Met het Oog op Morgen. The Turing National Poetry Competition also became a relatively large internet and Facebook community.

6.8 Objectives for 2011

2006 and 2007 were the years of the formation of the foundation, in which the organisation took shape. We implemented a donation policy and explored the worlds of both charity and trust funds. They were also the years of getting to know various people and of awarding the first large and small(er) grants. Since then, we supported 73 projects in total in 2007, 109 in 2008, 119 in 2009, 103 in 2010 and 115 in 2011.

Directors Carlijne Bueters and Milou Halbesma focused on policy development and new applications. Donations to education and art projects were closely monitored and evaluated by Project Manager Ellen Wilbrink. Milou monitored the nature conservation projects and Carlijne did the same for the leprosy projects.

In 2011 25 projects were completed. We evaluated the results in detail and these offered new valuable information for future grantmaking choices. We set several priorities for 2011, amongst which:

Further development of grant making policy

As every year, we invested time in reviewing our criteria

and in communicating these to our stakeholders in 2011. We expected to receive a higher number of applications in 2011. In fact, we received 483 applications – significantly less than in 2010. This is probably a result of the stricter guidelines, which have been published on our website.

Evaluation of grantmaking policy and increase in level of monitoring and impact measurement for Nature Conservation projects

Since the start of the Turing Foundation, our number of nature conservation projects and partners increased rapidly. In 2011 we increased the level of monitoring and evaluation of these projects. In May 2011, the Turing Foundation visited the Peace Park project of nature conservation partner Peace Parks in Mozambique (see paragraph 2.1 Policy on Nature Conservation).

Investment in staff knowledge of monitoring, evaluation and impact measurement

In 2011 we aimed to increase our knowledge of impact evaluation. Therefore we invested in training our project manager in monitoring and evaluation skills, including impact assessment.



Education and vocational training

In 2011 we actively sought contact with organisations that have expertise in vocational training in our focus countries, in order to increase the number of applications in this field of work.

Expansion of the scope of our own projects (Turing Art Grant, Turing National Poetry Competition) and development of new initiatives.

In 2010 we invested many working hours in managing the Turing National Poetry Competition. Because of the increased workload caused by this major project, we agreed that the Turing Foundation office would invest more of its time and effort in professionalising the management and marketing of this competition in the future. And with success: for the 2011/2012 edition we received 10,131 poems and the competition was expanded to include Belgium. This third edition has proved that the Turing National Poetry Competition is becoming a yearly event not to be missed.

We also awarded the second Turing Art Grant (Turing Toekenning) to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag for their project plan on Alexander Calder, the first exhibition

on this internationally acclaimed artist in Holland in 40 years. 14 museums of art from all over the Netherlands entered the competition. The following project plans were nominated for the Turing Art Grant 2011: *Van Oostsanen (1470-1533)* – Amsterdam Museum & Stedelijk Museum Alkmaar (2013); *The Road to Van Eyck* – Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen (2012-2013); *Alexander Calder: The Great Discovery* – Gemeentemuseum Den Haag (2012); *Divisionism: From Seurat to Mondriaan* – Kröller-Müller Museum (2014).

In 2010, we successfully expanded our efforts to introduce more Turing Museum Buses: we donated the first grant for the Turing Museumplein Bus, a collaboration between the Rijksmuseum, Van Gogh Museum and Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam. From January 2012 on, this bus transports schoolchildren from the Amsterdam suburbs within a 60-km radius from Amsterdam to these museums.



6.9 Risks

The Turing Foundation distinguishes four types of risks: financial risks, operational risks, reputational risks and investment risks.

Financial Risks

Strict agreements have been made within the Board on investment management. For example: the ratio between shares and bonds is between 20/40 and 60/80 and our assets are managed by various banks. We do not invest in individual shares but only in long-term investment funds with a healthy, worldwide spread.

Operational Risks

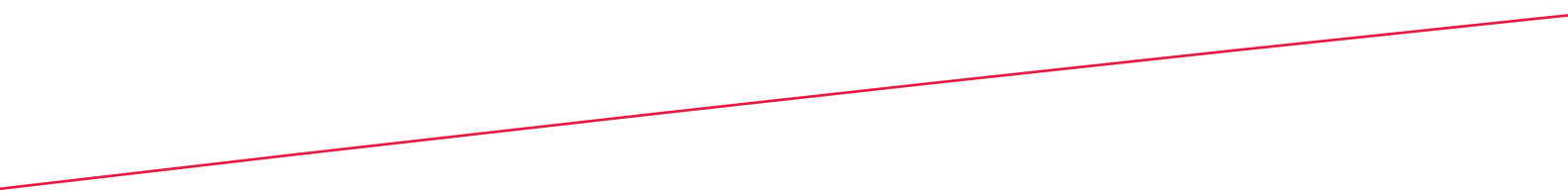
All administrative and financial processes and responsibilities which apply to the foundation have been recorded in a document on accounting systems and related internal controls. Given the size of our organisation (2.65 fte) no code of conduct has been drawn up. Policy, criteria and implementation procedures are the solid basis of our investments. The integrity of all investments is the guiding principle to each Board meeting.

Reputational Risks

Our strategy is to give as much information as possible on choices, policies and investments to the outside world in an active way, even if such investments do not have the desired effect. For this we use our website and our annual reports. This communication policy was honoured with the 'Transparency Award 2009' for the best and most transparent Annual Year report. We also inform interested parties about relevant changes in our general or investment policies as soon as possible. Furthermore, our policy is to answer questions by stakeholders and media as fast as we can and as accurately as possible.

Grant Risks

The Turing Foundation is active in many developing countries and we are aware that grants in these countries involve more risks than grants in the Netherlands. This is why we choose to allocate these foreign grants to Dutch partner organisations and we check the references of potential partners. We screen all projects and partners in advance. Of all the charity organisations we work with we check annual accounts



and reports of the last two years, budgets and policy plans for the years to come and their registration at the Chamber of Commerce. The risks are mapped and incorporated into the director's advice to the Board of Trustees.

However, some of the 2011 grants did not work out as planned. The Le Pont Foundation education project, compromising the construction of a school and training of the headmasters of the Grand Popo district, was hampered by the difficult collaboration with the local partner. Eventually, the Le Pont Foundation decided to cancel the construction of the school. The training of the headmasters will go ahead, though.

The construction of the school in Isitu in Tanzania by Connect International went well, but the three-year improvement programme, which was to follow directly afterwards, did not take place. Therefore the Turing Foundation decided to reduce the donation.

The music project 'Bach Day' (De Dag van Bach) of the Netherlands Bach Society took place on a smaller scale. Ten performances in total reached approximately 2,000 children (predicted: fifteen performances reaching 4,500

children). Therefore the Turing Foundation decided to reduce the donation again in the final year of the project.

6.10 Preview and Budget

In 2012 we will work towards the further improvement of the quality of our donations and projects. Following the national cuts in government subsidies for development aid and the arts, we expected an increase in the number of applications in 2011. However, to our surprise it turned out that there was a decrease in the number of applications received by the Turing Foundation in 2011. A higher number of applications is expected in 2012, when the effects of the new government policies will hit the sector.

We have set ourselves the following internal objectives for 2012:

- investment in searching new project partners for vocational training projects;
- further development of grant making policy sustainable agriculture;
- further development of grant making policy nurseries of the sea;

- investment in searching new project partners for nature projects;
- further development of grant making policy (classical) music;
- further development of grant making policy poetry;
- recruiting a new Project Manager Sustainable Agriculture & Education.

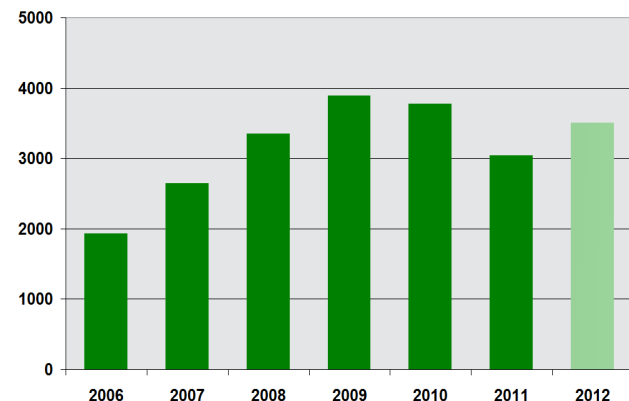
of grants per year depends on the quality of the applications and the year in which projects will actually take place. We expect to allocate the entire grant budget in 2012.

Budget

The economic recession and the depressed markets face us with serious challenges. To guarantee the continuity of our organisation, we must balance our capital and our ambitions. Despite the economical developments we continue to develop a socially responsible investment policy. Further more, we continue to work on the improvement of the quality of our donations and projects.

Since its formation in July 2006, the Turing Foundation has allocated a total sum of €21,449,307 for grants plus reservations for multi-year projects. Experiences from previous years have shown that the total amount

Grants 2006 - 2011, budget 2012





Chapter 7

Finance

7.1 Capital of the Turing Foundation

The Turing Foundation granted a donation of €100 million by its founders in 2006, of which €60 million has been received by now. The Board expects the Turing Foundation to receive the remaining €40 million over the next few years. In 2011 the Board has decided to no longer report the remaining claim of €40 million in the annual accounts, but to report the remaining donations as income once received. Out of the foundation's capital an amount between €3.5 million and €4 million will be made available per year for realising the foundation's objectives.

7.2 Financial Developments in 2011

Since its founding in 2006, the Turing Foundation has made donations or reservations for multi-year projects up to a sum of more than €21.4 million. A sum of a little over €3 million was donated to projects in 2011, and a sum of approximately €3.8 million is currently allocated to identified grants in the coming few years (appropriated reserves).

The amount of grants awarded in 2011 added up to almost €3.06 million. The amount budgeted for donations in 2011 (€3.5 million) was not fully spent. In some cases this was due to project claims that were lower than originally budgeted for, in others because parts of projects were cancelled, or because the final donation was decreased because certain pre-defined criteria were not met. Another reason is that for some grant areas insufficient applications were received that met our criteria.

Donations per Category	06/07	2008	2009	2010	2011	Appropriated	Total
Education	1,424,489	1,028,266	1,089,834	1,105,068	864,875	1,039,600	6,552,132
Art	707,000	993,210	1,086,669	983,000	908,193	1,040,000	5,718,072
Nature	975,000	773,000	1,283,450	1,214,000	879,500	905,000	6,029,950
Leprosy	175,000	525,000	427,066	469,501	403,665	821,421	2,821,653
Other	295,500	32,000	-	-	-	-	327,500

Total	3,576,989	3,351,476	3,887,019	3,771,569	3,056,233	3,806,021	21,449,307
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The Turing Foundation has been granted €100 million in the form of annuities by its founders. To date the foundation has received €60 million. At the founders' request the remaining part of the donations has been put on hold. The Board expects to receive the remaining instalments, to which no legal claim can be made, of €40 million in total in the future. In 2011 the Board decided on a new forecast of the receipts and decided no longer to include the claim in the annual accounts. From now on the remaining donations will be reported as income once received.

7.3 Asset Management

The objective of the Turing Foundation's asset management is to make optimal use of the capital so as many charitable projects as possible can be supported over the years. It is not a goal in itself to maintain the original capital.

The Turing Foundation follows a moderately conservative investment policy, investing between 60% and 80% of its assets in fixed-interest securities. Investments in equities (20% to 40%) are generally made in worldwide index funds. We do not invest in individual shares. A maximum

of 5% of the capital is invested in long-term, higher-risk investments such as private equity investments, real estate or hedge funds.

The largest part of the Turing Foundation's assets is managed by Goldman Sachs International (at the end of 2011, this applied to two-thirds of our capital). The remaining part is mainly invested through Rabobank. Apart from that, a few of our investments are managed by Barclays Wealth America.

The following issues may be mentioned concerning our asset management in 2011.

- Our first objective was and remains to protect the value of our assets against inflation;
- Our investments varied from government bonds, to high-quality corporate bonds and equity;
- These investments were balanced to serve our liquidity needs, as well as capital preservation interests;
- In the summer of 2011 a large part of our equity portfolio was sold anticipating poor developments in the stock markets;

- At the end of 2011 gradual re-investment was started in several more broadly-based equity funds so as to re-establish a healthy global spread of investments;

The Turing Foundation's assets showed a slightly negative return of 0.09% in 2011 (see further under 7.4 Investment Returns).

7.4 Investment Returns

In 2011, the total result from interests and capital gains of the Turing Foundation added up to - €29,400. This result consists of €53,938 in interest revenues on liquidities, €62,377 in dividends, €413,633 in interest on securities, - €815,694 in realised and €256,346 in unrealised investment gains, amounting to a total return of – 0.09% on the total portfolio in 2011. The investment results are slightly lower than our benchmarks (with a weighted average of 0.28%).

Value of Investments in Balance Sheet (EUR)	Bonds	Shares	Forward Exchange Contracts	Other	Total
Book Value as of 1 January 2010	24,233,637	8,930,941	-130,523	2,098,330	35,132,385
Total Purchases	4,322,662	2,439,781	427,591	-	7,190,034
Total Sales	-5,276,448	-8,977,582	-301,297	-325,540	-14,880,867
Unrealised Depreciations	413,439	-123,676	-	-33,417	256,346
Book Value as of 31 December 2010	23,693,290	2,269,464	-4,229	1,739,373	27,697,898

Bonds, shares and forward exchange contracts have been valued at current price. Given its limited marketability, the hedge fund was valued at its acquisition price

Spread of Investment Portfolio

Asset Allocation	31-12-2011		31-12-2010	
Bonds	23,693,290	57%	24,233,637	54%
Shares	2,269,464	5%	8,930,941	20%
Alternatives	-4,229	0%	-130,523	0%
Forward Exchange Contracts	1,739,373	4%	2,098,330	5%
Liquid Assets	8,143,288	20%	1,447,374	3%
Liquidities	5,425,673	14%	7,892,606	18%
Total	41,266,859	100%	44,472,365	100%

7.5 Financial Statements

Summary Balance Sheet*

Assets	End of 2011	End of 2010
Fixed Assets		
1. Tangible Fixed Assets	129,988	158,236
2. Financial Fixed Assets	35,864,914	76,603,112
Total Fixed Assets	35,994,902	76,761,348

Current Assets		
3. Debtors	393,173	460,217
4. Liquid Assets	5,425,673	7,892,606
Total Current Assets	5,818,846	8,352,823

Total Assets	41,813,748	85,114,171
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Liabilities	End of 2011	End of 2010
5. Equity Capital		
Appropriated Reserves	3,806,012	4,797,798
Other Funds Available (for discretionary spending)	36,580,530	79,015,228
Total Equity	40,386,551	83,813,026

Short-Term Liabilities		
6. Donations Committed but Unpaid	1,210,074	1,076,780
7. Accrued Liabilities	217,123	224,365
Total Short-Term Liabilities	1,427,197	1,301,145

Total Liabilities	41,813,748	85,114,171
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** KPMG issued an unqualified version of the Dutch report on 12 June 2012 for the full Financial Statements.
The full Financial Statements for 2011 can be consulted on www.turingfoundation.org.*

Explanation:

The Financial Statements have been presented in accordance with the Annual Reporting Guidelines (Richtlijnen voor de Jaarverslaglegging). Guideline 640 for non-profit making organisations has been observed especially.

The foundation's Equity Capital can be subdivided into:
Appropriated Reserves: the appropriated reserves include donations to organisations which have been committed, but which have not yet led to an irrevocable obligation to the receiving organisation. Other Funds Available (for discretionary spending): that part of the equity capital which the competent bodies can dispose of without any legal or statutory restraints within the objectives of the foundation.

The administrative overheads in 2011 amounted to € 220,073, equalling 6.4% of the total expenditure. Board of Trustees members rendered all services unpaid.

Summary Statement of Income and Expenditure *

Income	Budget 2011	Actual 2011	Deviation	Actual 2010
8. Income from Donations	26,055	19,732	6,323	25,746
8.a Write Down Claim Donations	-	-40,000,000	-40,000,000	-
9. Financial Income	1,783,916	-29,400	-1,813,316	2,366,195
10. Other Income	-	-	-	-
Total Income	1,809,971	-40,009,668	-41,819,639	2,391,941

Expenditure	Budget 2011	Actual 2011	Deviation	Actual 2010
11. Employee Expenses	-205,000	-194,381	10,619	-201,031
12. Depreciations of Fixed Assets	-30,600	-28,248	2,352	-30,368
14. Donations Provided	-3,502,500	-3,056,233	446,267	-3,771,569
15. Other Expenses	-146,620	-137,945	8,675	-174,249
Total Expenditure	-3,884,720	-3,416,807	467,913	-4,177,217

Income minus Expenditure	-2,074,749	-43,426,475	-41,351,726	-1,785,276
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Colophon

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Photography

Pag. 62, 74 and cover Gemeentemuseum Den Haag Alexander Calder, Vertical Constellation with Bomb (1943) National Gallery of Art, Washington, photo: nathanborror/flickr **Pag. 68** Stedelijk Museum Alkmaar Jacob Cornelisz van Oostsanen, Jacob Cornelisz painting his wife (ca. 1550) Museum of Art, Ohio **Van Gogh Museum** Julien Bastien-Lepage, Le Père Jacques (1881) Milwaukee Art Museum, Layton Art Collection **Pag 70** Singer Museum Auguste Rodin, Woman lying on her right side, her dress hitched up to her hips (ca. 1900) Musée Rodin **Pag 71** Mauritshuis Rembrandt van Rijn, Portrait of Aeltje Uylenburgh (1632) private collection **Cobra Museum** Paul Klee, Bust of a child (1933) Zentrum Paul Klee, Bern **Pag 72** Gemeentemuseum Den Haag Louise Bourgeois, Fragile Goddess (2002) Private collection, Courtesy Barbara Gross Galerie, München, **Pag 73.** FOAM Diane Arbus, Two ladies at the automat, N.Y.C. (1966) © 1980 The Estate of Diane Arbus **Boijmans van Beuningen** Kees van Dongen, La doigt sur la joue (1910) Collection Museum Boijmans van Beuningen, photo John Tromp **Pag. 75** Stedelijk Museum Mike Kelley, Estral Star #3 (1989), Private collection Zürich **Pag 76** Turing Museumplein Bus, photo Ernst van Deursen **Pag 77** Turing Nationale Gedichtenwedstrijd, photo Frank van Beek, Capital Photos

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