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## **Foreword**

2014 was a good year. It is nice that, thanks to the *Imitation Game*, some people finally understand our name. On the other hand, some people now ask us if we've ever heard about this very special guy who happens to have the same name as our foundation? Anyway, we're still happy with our decision to name our foundation in his honour.

One of the highlights among the Turing activities this year was our visit to Papua, where not only nature, but also society is still largely pristine. The efforts of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) to protect Papua's forests and mangroves are not so much due to the way the Papuans treat their environment - which is quite sustainable - but to exploitation, for instance by the distant central government of Indonesia.

It took days to get to our destination, using smaller and smaller aircrafts, eventually so small that we had to leave part of our luggage behind. The last flight went low over endless pristine jungle and ochrebrown rivers, on which we later travelled by speedboat to Agats, a city built entirely on stilts in the mangrove swamps. For our visit to the jungle village Per, where the WWF is working on mangrove restoration, we actually had to step from our boat into a canoe. Our reception in Per, with jungle drums, dancing women in grass skirts, and men

showing off dangerous stunts in their hand-carved canoes, was unforgettable. As was our swim, a few days later, with giant whale sharks in the Geelvinkbaai, part of our Coral Triangle Initiative and recently declared a Marine Protected Area.

2014 was a wonderful year for the arts. Our sixth Turing Poetry Contest once again drew over 10,000 contenders. The Brancusi/Rosso/Man Ray exhibition, winner of our Turing Art Grant, exceeded all expectations. A personal highlight for Françoise was the Rothko exhibition at the Gemeentemuseum The Hague - fulfilling her long-cherished wish to one day get Rothko to the Netherlands in a grand manner. With 265,000 visitors, it was this museum's most successful exhibition ever.

A pleasant aspect of our art activities is that they are always close to home, so we can easily monitor them, can easily visit the results, and can regularly read about them in our own newspaper. Whereas our educational activities take place in West Africa, our nature conservation projects are found among the coral reefs and mangrove forests, and leprosy is fought either in endemic countries like Bangladesh, or in laboratories (and then at such a specialized technical level that it is in fact almost impossible for us to follow).

It is therefore very nice that at the end of 2014 - as an indirect result of our trip to Papua - we decided to support a WWF-project to try to get tuna to return to the North Sea. It is a bold plan that will have to be

worked out over the course of 2015, and its viability is far from certain. Yet this is the only way to ever achieve anything: to not dismiss things as unfeasible, but work out what you could and should do to make them feasible.

We were sorry to say goodbye to Rahana Madhar, who has been with us since our foundation, but is now going to run Ma Brown's, her own tea room in Haarlem. We wish her the best of luck and good business. In March 2015 her place was taken by Florentine van Waesberghe-Six, who regularly impressed us over the past years with her well-oiled management of the Turing Museum buses (transporting school children to and from museums free of charge), which recently celebrated their 1000th trip. We are also pleased that Jeroen Davidson and Alexander Ribbink have agreed to stay on for another two years as board members. Our heartfelt thanks for their efforts.

Finally, extraordinary news reached us in August 2014 from a completely unexpected source; news that left a deep and indelible impression on us. Françoise and I established the Turing Foundation to spend our money effectively and professionally on charitable causes. That it is possible for our office, and its more than one hundred and fifty active projects, to be managed by a staff of only four people, is mainly due to the fact that we use our own funds and never felt any need to do marketing, branding or fundraising. Imagine our surprise then, when we received a call from an executor who told us that a Mrs. Josephine van Linden from Oegstgeest had left us all her worldly possessions. Furthermore, her estate, consisting of a house, furniture, antiques, art, jewellery and more than a million (!) euros in cash, came without

conditions, directions, preferences or a personal message: Mrs. Van Linden felt that the Turing Foundation would spend her legacy in the right way and on the right things.

The trust implied by this gift left us speechless. We visited her home in Oegstgeest, and admired her beautiful, flower-filled garden. We donated some of her estate directly to museums (an Eisenloeffel lamp to the Drenths Museum, a flawless Rembrandt-bible to the Amsterdam Rembrandt House, and a number of works by Jan Toorop to the Boijmans Van Beuningen in Rotterdam and to the Marie Tak van Poortvliet Museum in Domburg). In memory of Josephine, we have adopted a bench in the Hortus Botanicus Amsterdam, in a quiet, shady spot among the flowers. It is a pity that we never knew her. We will spend her money as we would spend our own.

Pieter and Françoise Geelen, April 2015

## Numbers

### The Turing Foundation in numbers

Since it was founded in July 2006, the Turing Foundation has made donations or allocated donations to (multiannual) projects totalling € 28.5 million.

### Nature

Protecting the nurseries of the sea worldwide and encouraging sustainable land use in West Africa

Total: € 7,286,906 of which € 255,500 in 2014

### Education

Improving access to high quality education and vocational training in developing countries

Total: € 8,662,529, of which € 670,399 in 2014

### Art

Letting more people enjoy art in the Netherlands: the visual arts, classical music and poetry

Total: € 8,198,233, of which € 716,396 in 2014

### Leprosy

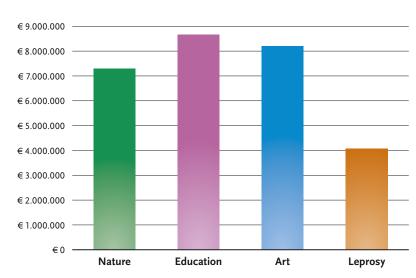
Supporting scientific research into early diagnosis and treatment of leprosy Total: € 3,983,636, of which € 380,130 in 2014

### In 2014 we:

- donated a sum total of € 2,022,425 to charities
- received 266 applications
- approved 36 applications

We were supporting 82 ongoing projects as of 31 December 2014.

### Total amounts granted by category 2007-2014





# **Chapter 1**Background and Approach

### 1.1 How it started

The Turing Foundation was founded in 2006 by Pieter and Françoise Geelen. The name of the foundation is a tribute to 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 Pieter Geelen's heroes. When Geelen completed his computer science degree in 1991, he and a friend he studied with started a company, which they called the Turing Machine Company. The company was renamed TomTom in 2005 and was listed on the Dutch stock exchange. Pieter and Françoise Geelen started the Turing Foundation from the proceeds of the IPO. They chose four funding areas when they founded it: the environment, education, art and leprosy.

### 1.2 Vision and Mission

The Turing Foundation aims to make a contribution to a better world and a better society, now and in the future. In all we do, we strive to make a significant difference and aspire to achieve sustainable results. Our main activity is to allocate funds to projects which contribute to this objective. We do not initiate or execute projects ourselves, but work towards their realisation via (Dutch) partner organisations. Our grant-making policy focuses exclusively on projects within the four defined funding areas. Each of the four areas has its own objectives, grant policies, budget and geographical focus.

# 2 Nature





## Environmental policy

The Turing Foundation's goal is to achieve a well-balanced ecosystem. This means protecting biodiversity in important habitats. It also means supporting sustainability and a respect for the environment which not only meets current needs, but that of future generations as well. The initiatives we support focus on nature conservation and the protection of biodiversity.

### We have two programmes:

- Diminishing existing pressure on the environment, and restoring degraded areas through sustainable land use.
- Protecting and restoring the nurseries of the seas in coastal areas and the sea, and encouraging the sustainable use thereof.

### 2.1 Sustainable land use

There is growing pressure on the environment from population growth, deforestation, and climate change, amongst other things. Excessive pressure soon disrupts the balance of local ecosystems, which has far-reaching consequences for soil fertility, erosion, desertification, and ultimately biodiversity. The degradation of land renders it useless, which in turn results in additional pressure on adjacent areas. This downward spiral can be prevented by using smart and cost-effective interventions, including composting, agroforestry, and specific pruning techniques. Thankfully, nature is very resilient; even highly degraded areas recover, provided nature is given the time to recuperate, and is used sustainably.

Our geographical focus in 2014 for country projects included the following African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, D.R. Congo, Guinea, Cameroon, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

### 2.2 Nurseries of the sea

The seas and oceans are severely threatened by climate change, overfishing, and pollution. The 'nurseries of the sea' – coral reefs and certain coastal and mangrove areas – have some of the highest concentrations of life and biodiversity. By focusing on these specific areas, we hope to make the maximum possible contribution to all sea life. We do not have a geographical focus for the protection of the seas, but in light of our experience and the current network we have developed, we have a preference for projects in West Africa and the countries in the Coral Triangle.

#### Procedure

We use international environmental organisations to implement our policies because of their professional expertise, infrastructure, and long-term goals and means. Where possible, we put organisations in contact with each other, so they can learn from one another and develop best practices.

We use our strict policies to evaluate initiatives on clearly-defined environmental goals and a clear vision for protecting and restoring biodiversity. Other important criteria are securing the involvement of the local population and other parties, both in the short term and in the long run, and integrating the initiative in a broader context – also known as the system approach.

### 2.1 Sustainable Land Use Grants





Togo Production of organic and Fairtrade cacao, Akebou

The Progreso Foundation, AVSF of France and the local farmers' cooperative Atsemawoe are collaborating on a project aimed at promoting organic cocoa production and improving the living conditions of farmers in Akebou district in south-western Togo. In the pilot phase in 2011 and phase I in 2012, 693 farmers were selected and trained to renovate their plantations, improve their plantation management, stimulate agroforestry, and use natural pesticides and composting. The project is also trying to strengthen the position of fair trade cocoa on the market. Fairtrade and organic certification have been awarded to the cooperative. They have not yet sold any certified cocoa, however, as a number of steps still need to be completed in order to comply with international quality standards. The project is being continued with the backing of other funders in order to solve this problem. The Turing Foundation supported phase I of the project in 2012 (expansion from 450 to 693 farmers) and phase II in 2013 - 2014 (followup guidance for the affiliated farmers).

Togo Sustainable nature conservation and food security for 20 villages, Règion Maritime

The R.C. Maagdenhuis Foundation has been working with the Togolese NGO CREMA (Centre de Recherche et d'Essai de Modeles d'Autopromotion) since 2003. This project aims to teach 4,000 farmers in the very poor southeast of the country organic farming methods in order to improve the yield and storage of their maize crop. In addition, a total of 500,000 trees and bushes (macuna and cajanus cajan) which fertilise the soil are being planted in an area of 200 hectares. This will restore and protect the local environment and structurally improve the standard of living in 20 villages. The 4,000 farmers have now been trained and the yield of the maize harvest has increased by another six percent. Storage has been consolidated at 11 tonnes per village. Planting was slower in 2014 than had been expected, and eventually a total of 230,000 seedlings were planted on 88 hectares.

The Turing Foundation was involved in the pilot phase and also supported the subsequent phase up to the end of 2014, which was co-financed by the R.C. Maagdenhuis Foundation.

## Burkina Faso Sustainable ecosystem restoration and management, Sahel

Tiipaalga was founded in 2006 by the Swiss foundation newTree and is its local implementation organisation in Burkina Faso. The organisation wants to green the Sahel by improving soil fertility, preventing erosion, and reintroducing indigenous trees. This requires interventions which are carried out with help of the village communities. For instance, three hectare plots are fenced off to give the local environment a chance to regenerate. People are also taught sustainable farming techniques and environmentally-friendly income generating activities, such as beekeeping and growing animal feed. Women are taught how to make, use and maintain wood-saving cooking stoves.

The targets for the whole of 2014 were already achieved in the first half of the year. A total of 83 hectares of land were fenced off, and rapidly transformed into green oases. This has also had positive carry-over effects in adjacent regions. Moreover, 101 hectares of land is being sustainably managed using 'assisted natural regeneration' methods, which include pruning techniques and contour ridges to counteract erosion. In addition, 14 people have been taught how to keep bees and



10,616 women already use wood-saving cooking stoves. The Turing Foundation will contribute in the coming years to expand the project to five villages.

### 2.2 Nurseries of the Sea Grants



### **Philippines Effective restoration of mangroves**

In addition to two major zoos, the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) has a renowned science and conservation department. It was involved in more than one hundred conservation projects

worldwide in 2013, including projects in the Philippines. There has been increased interest in mangroves and coastal protection in the Philippines since it was struck by super-typhoon Haiyan in November 2013. Villages protected by mangrove forests suffered much less damage than villages lacking this bioshield. This has translated into a new-found political will, which ZSL is capitalising on to accelerate the transfer of knowledge about proven effective methods for carrying out restoration and protection work. A tailored training programme is teaching at least 100 trainers the best mangrove restoration and protection methods and how to pass on this knowledge to others. Subsequently, a national conference has been organised to bring all of the stakeholders together on a political, scientific and executive level. Two coastal areas on the island of Panay are being established as demonstration sites, where knowledge can be applied in practice and the results can be directly monitored.

At our request, ZSL drew up a cooperation agreement with Conservation International, which is setting up a Mangrove Rehabilitation Project in the Philippines. The project started in October 2014, and the first four training sessions were well attended, and led to the exchange of ideas and good results.

In 2014 the Turing Foundation contributed towards the teaching of trainers and the transfer of knowledge to stakeholders, in order to effectively restore the Philippines' mangroves.





### Philippines Mangrove Rehabilitation, Verde Island Passage

Conservation International has been doing valuable nature conservation work for more than 25 years, and involving policy makers, business and society in its efforts. In cooperation with the local Filipino population, Conservation International wants to restore 665 hectares of mangrove swamps on the islands of Mindoro and Marinduque by replanting them. Local communities and the government are being given courses to teach them about nature conservation, which will result in better management and monitoring of at least another 1,000 hectares of mangrove and coastal areas. This capacity building and the creation of favourable political conditions are laying the groundwork for the sustainable management of mangroves in the area. At our request, Conservation International drew up a cooperation agreement with ZSL, which is also working on mangrove rehabilitation in the Philippines. Another large donor is taking longer in its decision making process than had been expected, because of which the project has not yet started.

### Mozambique Development of Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve

The Peace Parks Foundation does conservation work in the border regions of southern Africa. There are currently ten Peace Parks, including the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, which was set up between 2009 and 2013, with the help of the Turing Foundation. Management is in the hands of a solid team, and the local community is involved. However, the park does not yet generate enough income from tourism, for instance - so it still needs to be supported financially in order to consolidate the conservation work.

Since its establishment in 2009, the number of the threatened loggerhead turtles has increased and the population of extremely endangered leatherback turtles has stabilised. Two all terrain vehicles were purchased in 2014, which make patrolling the park much more effective. In addition, there were 48 civilian patrols, proof of the local involvement which is being stimulated.

The Turing Foundation has already contributed € 625,000 towards the realisation of this nature reserve. It is contributing another € 110,000 in 2014 and 2015, towards equipment to assist law enforcement, and towards operational costs.

# **3**Education





# **Education policy**

The Turing Foundation's goal is high quality education in ten African countries. We want more children to learn better. To achieve this, we are focused on primary education (from the age of six), secondary education, and vocational education. We support educational projects focused on teaching basic and vocational skills and on improving the quality of education.

In 2014 we conducted country analyses in order to better understand the current situation in each country's education sector. This added insight has sharpened our focus, improving our ability to make a difference. We are now focusing on one specific education level per country. As a result, there are five countries in which we are only focusing on initiatives to improve primary education: Burkina Faso, D.R. Congo, Guinea, Mali and Niger. We are shifting our focus in five other countries to vocational education: Benin, Cameroon, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo.

We do not regard secondary education as a goal, but rather as a means to ultimately be able to pursue vocational education. We also regard Accelerated Learning Programmes having an important role to play for the large groups of children and young people who miss out on a great deal of their education due to disasters or conflicts. Accelerated Learning Programmes are often the only way for them to be able to partake in regular education.

#### Procedure

We use development organisations that have specific educational expertise and a local network to implement our policies. In addition, we stipulate that local partners must have strong local management and a proven track record. Furthermore, we explicitly assess projects on local ownership, as we are convinced that this is critically important for the sustainability of any project.

Our geographical focus for education projects includes the following African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Cameroon, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo and D.R. Congo.

### 3.1 Educational Grants







Benin Construction of a primary school, Fanta

**Benin Vocational education** 

Le Pont Foundation works in Benin on projects concerning education, healthcare, water and sanitation. Every year Le Pont builds a school with help of the local community, which is responsible for part of the finance and labour needed for construction and maintenance. This particular project involves a school in Fanta, a small village in Comé province, in the south of Benin. Half of the 200 school children are taught in an open construction made of posts and straw. The construction of three classrooms made of stone will directly contribute to better education for this group of children.

The Turing Foundation previously sponsored Le Pont for the construction of four other schools in Benin, and will contribute to the realisation of this primary school in Fanta.

Woord en Daad works in Benin with the local organisation DEDRAS, which provides labour market-oriented vocational education for young people. The organisation aims to train at least 385 young people a year in metal working, construction, car mechanics, sewing and agriculture. Training courses are given in three locations: Parakou, Nikki, and Perere. The vocational college has a Job & Business Service Centre which provides mediation for apprenticeships and the labour market. Currently, 158 students have completed a course at one of the three vocational schools, and 168 young farmers have received training. The vocational college has been successful in setting up its own income-generating activities and even does work to order. The Turing Foundation pays for three years of vocational training for young people.

Burkina Faso Technical vocational training in Leo and Bobo-Dioulasso

Woord and Daad has been working in Burkina Faso with the local development organisation CREDO for many years. The Turing Foundation has previously supported their projects, and they have booked results. CREDO improves educational and employment opportunities for young Burkinabé by providing vocational training and employment guidance. A total of 719 young people at two vocational colleges are enrolled in three-year courses in electrical installation, steel construction, masonry, metalworking or hairdressing. In addition, 150 young people who are already working are given a three-month technical or agricultural training course each year. The job placement organisation SPEDE helps 100 young people find a job each year.





Burkina Faso Speed schools and teacher training

D.R. Congo Accelerated primary education, Fizi district, South Kivu

Woord en Daad and partner organisation CREDO have set up dozens of 'speed schools' in Burkina Faso. These schools are an opportunity for children aged 9 to 12, and have not had any education, to catch up with primary education. The speed schools teach the first three years of primary education in a nine month period, after which the children can join regular education. The Turing Foundation has already contributed to ten speed schools. This project expands the number of speed schools in the Kadiogo Province to 50.

Between October 2011 and July 2014, 1,405 children were enrolled at one of the 50 speed school centres. Meanwhile, 1,275 of these children passed their exams and entered regular education.

The Turing Foundation is contributing half of the budget for the speed schools programme.

ZOA provides support during reconstruction in specific areas that have experienced a natural disaster or armed conflict, like Fizi district in the east of D.R. Congo. ZOA is providing 960 children between the ages of 10 and 16 a three-year primary school curriculum. It is a continuation of the successful 2010-2013 education programme which was also supported by the Turing Foundation, and enabled 3,488 children to pass their primary school leaving exam. The positive effects can be seen in large parts of the district, but consultation with the local education institutions has shown that this kind of education project is still greatly needed in Sebele, Fizi central, Akomba (Katanga) and Mwanbungu (Baraka). This project provides young people who have missed out on education the opportunity to continue their education, thanks to an accelerated primary education programme. The Turing Foundation is contributing half of the total budget of this

education programme.

### 3.1 Educational Grants





## D.R. Congo Vocational training for girls, Kimpoko-Nsele Commune, Kinshasa

Christian Aid and the local NGO Fraternité Père Maurice D'Hoore are setting up a training centre in Kinshasa, D.R. Congo. It will enable 150 underprivileged girls a year to attend a vocational training programme. The project is part of a larger programme involving several other partners, reaching a total of 6,000 girls; it will stimulate the informal educational sector in D.R. Congo. The girls are highly motivated, because for many of them this is the only chance for a better future. The construction of the training centre is completed and the school officially opened on March 4, 2015.

D.R. Congo Improvement of educational quality at eight schools, Kalehe, Kabare and Wulungu

War Child is devoted to giving children who have been affected by war a peaceful future. War Child wants 3,000 children aged 11-14, living in the war ravaged district of East Kivu, to pass their national exams as soon as possible. To improve the quality of education, teachers, headmasters and school inspectors are receiving training and schoolbooks and teaching materials are being purchased. Child-friendly revenuegenerating activities are also being set up in order to pay for these children's tuition.

The project was moved closer to the conflict zone in 2014, to Kalehe, Kabare and Wulungu. Accelerated learning is new to the region, so War Child is keeping the educational institutions closely involved in the programme. Suitable sites were selected in the first half of 2014, and the first 153 children in Bunyakiri and 195 children in Walungu have started their accelerated education.





D.R. Congo Vocational training for women in Kinshasha

Humana - by 2015 after a merger with KICI 'Sympany' - is one of the biggest collectors of used clothing in the Netherlands. The organisation uses the proceeds from clothing sales to finance projects in (southern) Africa. This project is aimed at women in the Kinabwa neighbourhood in the poor urban municipality of Limete, in Kinshasa. In cooperation with the local organisation HPPC, Humana wants to use a three-year training programme to increase the self-reliance of 675 women (225 a year). The women are given a literacy course and vocational training, including an apprenticeship and job coaching, so they can become tailors, beauticians, hairdressers, or bakers. There is so much interest in the courses that HPPC has decided to expand the project. Currently 335 women are enrolled in the literacy course at eight centres. The Turing Foundation covers 30% of all the project costs.

D.R. Congo School expansion, Kinshasa

The Tosangana Foundation in the Netherlands was founded by and for Congolese women. In collaboration with the local organisations Anomes and Les Millénaires, they want to improve the quality of education in Kinshasa. In 2013 and 2014 they successfully built a multipurpose centre for preschool, as well as primary and vocational education. The school is equipped with books and new teaching methods have been developed. For the first time in their lives, 350 children from the Mitendi neighbourhood have had access to education.

### 3.1 Educational Grants







## Cameroon Revolving library and teacher training, Bamessing

The AgriDynamic Foundation is committed to improving school results in Cameroon by providing better teaching materials and facilities. After a successful pilot at a primary school in Bamessing, AgriDynamic has decided to expand the project to include six other primary schools. A revolving library has been set up, which gives 1,760 children access to teaching materials. The first library has been created, and has 5,559 basic readers for English, French and maths. The books are divided between the six primary schools, ensuring every child has access to text books. Moreover, 42 teachers are being trained how to use didactic teaching materials, how to use and prepare active teaching methods and how to use and maintain the books. School results are expected to improve, which will increase the graduation rate (from 60% to 80%) and lower the dropout rate (from 20% to 5%).

Cameroon Schoolbook project for primary schools

Knowledge for Children supports rural schools in north-western Cameroon improve the level of education for children between the ages of six and 14. It helps create a good stock of books, and trains teachers. A book fund is also being set up, so that schools can eventually manage and supplement their own text books independently. Its research has shown that the reading ability of children at the selected schools is lower than expected. As a result the school book programme is being restricted to 140 schools (instead of 200), enabling more attention to go to improving the children's reading ability and on-the-job training for teachers and teaching assistants. The Turing Foundation has already contributed to the successful earlier phase, and has decided to continue support for the new project for several more years.

Turing Foundation's donation € 90,000 (€ 30,000 in 2014) Period covered by donation 2013 - 2015

Cameroon Vocational training for 100 young people

Free a Girl – formerly known as Stop Kindermisbruik - and local partner ASSEJA give vocational training to 100 underprivileged young people each year. Training is a combination of three months of theory, and a work placement with a small company for between half a year and two years. This is done in five cities: Yaoundé, Maroua, Bertoua, Bamenda, and Ambam. The most popular courses are screen printing, painting, tailoring, hairdressing, beauty, restoration, bakery and graphic design. A total of 114 young people (83 girls, 31 boys) were enrolled in a vocational course in the academic year 2013/2014. Of the 85 people to complete their training, 38% have started their own business, 52% are still working at the company where they trained, and 10% have gone to work for other companies. The Turing Foundation contributed half of the training costs up to July 2014.

Turing Foundation's donation € 112,500 (€ 37,500 in 2014)
Period covered by donation 2012 - 2014





### **Guinea Girl-friendly schools**

The French education organisation Aide et Action is a major international player which aims to improve access to and the quality of education in Guinea. It is improving education for 5,000 students at 20 schools in four rural communities in Boké and Kindia, by training teachers and increasing local involvement in the education system. A total of 120 teachers are learning better teaching methods, as well as to develop a more positive attitude towards girls. Local involvement in the education system is increased by formulating, selecting and implementing school projects together with the local communities. In addition, these school projects directly contribute to better education by, for instance, removing obstacles for girls.

The commencement of this project was postponed until March 2015 because of the Ebola epidemic.

Kenya Education and Food Programme for 10,000 school children, Thika

The Macheo Children's Centre runs a children's home in Thika, and supports several primary schools in nearby slums. The programme provides all pupils with a simple, free meal, and donates a school uniform to the very poorest children. The nutritious daily meal has led to a substantial increase in the number of students at the schools involved, as well as a significant improvement in school results. In 2014 Macheo offered 9,000 children a school lunch every day, and hopes to increase this to 10,000 school children a day in 2015.

The Turing Foundation is supporting the programme for three years. Macheo's contribution will increase every year until the organisation can finance the programme entirely on its own.

### 3.1 Educational Grants







Liberia Vocational Training for rural communities, River Cess

Children in Crisis is a British NGO which helps children suffering the effects of poverty and conflict in countries like D.R. Congo, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. Together with its partner organisation FAWE, Children in Crisis is giving young adults literacy courses and vocational training, in vocations such as hairdressing, tailoring, and bakery. The course lasts four months, after which graduates are assisted in setting up their own businesses. There will be 17 training centres across the region by 2016.

Activities were downsized in 2014 due to a lack of funds. A total of 196 young adults were given vocational training, of which 105 were also given a literacy course. The programme was halted in August 2014 because of the Ebola epidemic. The project will be resumed as soon as the situation permits.

Liberia Education for vulnerable girls in Paynesville, Monrovia en Kakata

Liberia is one of Save the Children's focus countries. For this project, Save the Children and local NGO THINK are offering 900 underprivileged girls an accelerated two-year school programme, after which they will able to partake in formal (vocational) education. To this end, special 'drop-in centres' are being opened and 30 teachers are being trained. 312 girls were enrolled in education at one of three centres in 2013. 103 of the 125 girls from the first year are now enrolled in formal primary education or vocational courses. The project keeps a tab on these girls in their subsequent education, and offers support where necessary.

The project has been temporarily halted because of the Ebola epidemic. When the situation permits, the project will be continued.

Mali Material for a vocational school for women, Bandiagara

Tools to Work reconditions good quality goods in the Netherlands and transfers this knowledge to local communities so they can recondition and maintain these goods themselves. In doing so, they provide tools and machines for small companies and vocational educational institutions in developing countries. Tools to Work is providing 120 bicycles and 30 sewing machines and associated tool sets for a vocational school for women in Bandiagara (built with help of the Turing Foundation). The donation enables 100 women to learn how to make and repair leather clothing. In addition, 14 women are being trained to recondition and maintain the machinery and tools.

The Turing Foundation contributes towards the reconditioning and shipment of the bicycles and sewing machines, as well as towards local training and knowledge transfer.

Turing Foundation's donation € 20,000
Period covered by donation 2014 - 2015



### Niger Speed schools for 250 Adolescents, Dosso en Tillabéri

The Strømme Foundation from Norway is an international development organisation focused on microfinance and education. It operates in 12 countries across the world, including Niger. The Turing Foundation supported 20 type 1 speed schools in Dogondoutchi, Niger, in the period 2011 - 2013. This enabled 585 children to complete three years of curriculum in nine months. A total of 492 children managed to pass the exams which enabled them to join the fourth year of regular education. A grand total of 220 speed schools were started in Niger in this period, including 100 schools which were financed by the government of Niger.

Following this success, the Strømme Foundation developed type 2 speed schools. These speeds schools are aimed at older children, between the ages of 13 and 14, who have not had any primary education. Six years of primary education are taught in two years of intensive schooling in small classes. This enables older children to move on to secondary education. Together with the local organisations ONEN and ATPF, the Strømme Foundation is setting up ten new speed schools (type 2) in Dosso and Tillabéri. These schools have the capacity for 250 teenagers.

### 3.1 Educational Grants







### Mali Construction of a technical school in Kambila

The Mali Foundation, in association with its local partner Solisa, is setting up a technical school to give young people prospects beyond primary education. As there is no secondary education in the area, the technical school gives young people an opportunity to learn a trade which is needed locally. After some delay, the technical school in Kambila was officially opened on 8 November 2014. The school – consisting of two buildings, with six classrooms, latrines, office space and boreholes – started with 40 pupils. Its maximum capacity is 80 pupils. In addition to this school in Kambila, the Turing Foundation has previously financed the construction of schools by Mali Foundation in Kenenkou, N'goro and Balandougou.

Sierra Leone Improving the quality of education at three rural primary schools, Kono district

Action Aid is an international development organisation which aims to improve access to and the quality of education. It operates in 45 countries, including Sierra Leone. In Sierra Leone, Action Aid is improving the quality of education for 850 children at three primary schools by training teachers better teaching techniques with the help of better teaching materials. School management is also being trained and its position in relation to education authorities is being strengthened. Girls are disadvantaged and often unsafe in and around school, which is being addressed on radio shows, by organising workshops and setting up girls' clubs.

The project has been postponed because of the Ebola epidemic.

Sierra Leone Teacher Training Rural Primary Education, Tambakha

Street Child is dedicated to making high quality education available to the most vulnerable children in Sierra Leone. So far, they have reached 20,000 children in 30 locations throughout the country. This project is training 100 teachers and building 20 basic educational facilities in 60 communities in the northern region of Tambakha, in order to reach 4,000 children. All of this is being done in cooperation with the local population. The teacher trainee course takes three years to complete, after which a government qualification is awarded.

The project has been temporarily halted because of the Ebola epidemic. When the situation permits, the project will be continued.







Sierra Leone Access to good quality education in Kailahun district

Togo Technical training, Lomé

Togo Technical training, Lomé

The number of children receiving an education in Sierra Leone is extremely low; girls in particular seldom go to school. This education project, set up by Plan Nederland, enables 1,500 children to receive a good quality education. One of the express goals of the project is to reach a 50% participation level for girls. The project involves the building of a school in Kailahun, and training courses for 50 teachers, 75 government employees, and the school management. In addition, parent committees are being set up, and work is being done to promote local awareness of the importance of the education of children and particularly of girls.

The project has been temporarily halted because of the Ebola epidemic.

The R.C. Maagdenhuis Foundation supports small-scale projects initiated by local communities in developing countries. A network of on-site advisors evaluates the feasibility of the projects and monitors their development. The R.C. Maagdenhuis Foundation is working with the local organisation CAGED in Lomé to organise job placement in technical occupations for women. The women are assisted in finding a job in the area with good prospects or work for themselves in a technical occupation. They are given tuition and training in commercial, entrepreneurial and job application skills.

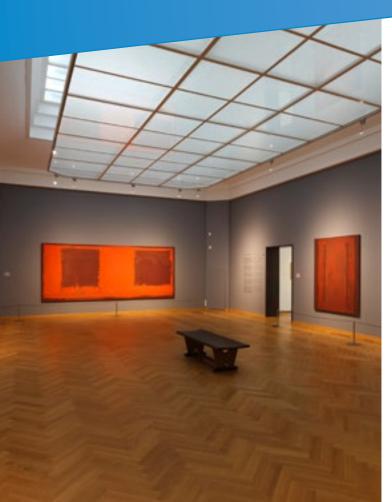
So far, 27 women have been given tuition and coaching, of which 20 have also completed short job placements.

The R.C. Maagdenhuis Foundation supports small-scale projects initiated by local communities in developing countries. A network of on-site advisors evaluates the feasibility of the projects and monitors their development. The R.C. Maagdenhuis Foundation, in cooperation with the technical school CEFOP in Lomé, is supporting disadvantaged young people from the age of 14 who would otherwise not be able to pay for the course. Apart from tuition fees, they receive a contribution towards their upkeep. When they graduate they can start working straight away.

Thus far, 60% of the pupils have progressed to the next academic year. Increased individual supervision and better information about the course will be used to improve the pass rate.

4 Art





## Art Policy

The Turing Foundation wants more people to enjoy art by experiencing it. We are convinced that quality contributes to this goal: the quality of the art itself, but also the way it is presented must be of the highest possible level. We like to support initiatives that target a wide audience, and successfully reach people who do not regularly come in contact with art.

### Our focus in the arts is on:

- Visual arts: exhibiting visual art in museums;
- Poetry: the Turing Poetry Contest and publications of outstanding Dutch-language poetry;
- Classical music: live performances of classical music.

### 4.1 Visual Arts

The Turing Foundation wants to help Dutch museums to increase their ambitions, and make a financial contribution to art exhibitions that would otherwise only be seen in museums abroad. Our ambition is to make a decisive donation towards an extraordinary visual arts exhibition at an early stage. The exhibition concept that best meets our requirements receives the Turing Art Grant, a prize that is awarded biannually. From 2015, the Turing Art Grant will consist of two prizes: the Turing Art Grant I with an amount of  $\varepsilon$  500,000 for large museums and the Turing Art Grant II of  $\varepsilon$  150,000 for medium and small museums. Apart from exhibitions, the Turing Foundation also supports projects which promote museum accessibility for children by taking them there by bus.

### 4.2 Poetry

The Turing Foundation wants more people in the Netherlands to come in contact with and enjoy Dutch-language poetry. To that end, we organise the annual Turing Poetry Contest: the poetry contest that is open to everyone, from amateurs to professionals. In keeping with the above, we also support the annual poetry contest for young people called Doe Maar Dicht Maar ('go ahead, write poetry'). We also contribute towards extraordinary poetry publications.

### 4.3 Classical Music

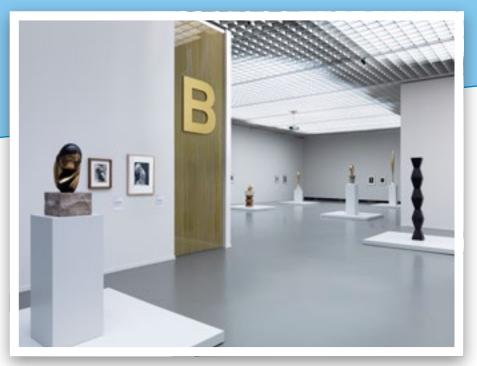
The Turing Foundation wants as many people as possible to enjoy live performances of classical music in the Netherlands. We support initiatives that produce high quality performances and reach audiences which are not regularly in contact with classical music. Our musical policy focuses on festivals with a national character, a high quality musical programme, and a considerable number of performances.

### 4.1 Visual Arts Grants

'Brancusi, Rosso en Man Ray - Framing Sculpture', Museum Boijmans van Beuningen

On 23 May 2013, the third Turing Art Grant was awarded to Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen for the exhibition 'Brancusi, Rosso and Man Ray - Framing Sculpture', which was held from 12 February to 25 May 2014 in Rotterdam. The exhibition used 44 sculptures and 107 photographs to show the relationship between

the artists – and pioneers of modern art – Constantin Brancusi, Medardo Rosso and Man Ray. The works were lent by 30 institutions and individuals from seven countries. The exhibition afforded an insight into the artists' working methods, the development of modern sculpture and the role of photography as an artistic medium. Three artist's studios were installed in the exhibition space, where visitors could experiment with the photographic techniques used by Brancusi, Rosso and Man Ray.

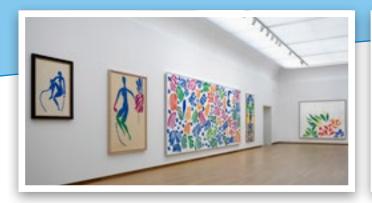


The exhibition received national and international praise for its content and design, and was declared the best exhibition of 2014 by the magazine Kunstbeeld.

The exhibition drew a grand total of 97,371 visitors and had a special spin-off for the Boijmans Museum, which announced on 25 November 2014 that it had been able to add the sculpture Femme à la Voilette (1923) by Medardo Rosso to its collection.

€ 450,000

2014





### 'The Oasis of Matisse', Stedelijk Museum

Henri Matisse (1869-1954) was one of the most important and influential artists of the twentieth century, and one of the founders of modern art. Matisse became skilled at making colourful collages from paper cut-outs (découpages) in the final years of his life. The Stedelijk Museum is organising an exhibition of these cut-outs, centred on the masterpiece La perruche et la sirene from the museum's own collection. This exhibition is introduced by a retrospective of Matisse's earlier work, incorporated in the Stedelijk Museum's permanent collection of works by contemporaries.

The Turing Foundation is contributing  $\in$  100,000 towards this exhibition, which will be on view from 27 March to 16 August 2015.

### 'Geisha', National Museum of Ethnology

The National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden - which is the owner of the largest collection of nineteenth-century Japanese art outside of Japan - has organised an exhibition on the prime icon of style in Japanese culture: the geisha. Her snow white face, red lips, and sumptuous kimono make her the stereotype of Japanese beauty. The world of geishas has been veiled in mystery and secrecy, which was reason for the National Museum of Ethnology to delve into the history, position and role of the geisha in Japanese society.

The exhibition was on view from 10 October 2014 to 26 May 2015 (originally 6 April), and has been the museum's most visited exhibition ever. The Turing Foundation made a contribution towards the costs of the exhibition's museum loans.

### 4.1 Visual Arts Grants





Jackson Pollock's Ocean Greyness (1953) Ioan, Cobra Museum

'Old Drawings, New Names', Rembrandt House Museum

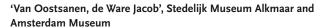
From April to August 2014, the Cobra Museum in Amstelveen held an unique exhibition of 50 works of art, entitled 'Art of Another Kind'. The exhibited pieces were part of the opening exhibition of the Guggenheim Museum in New York in 1959. The exhibition presented a selection of works by representatives of the international abstract movement including Rothko, Pollock, De Kooning, and Cobra artists Alenchincky, Appel, and Jorn.

It is in part thanks to the Turing Foundation that Jackson Pollock's painting Ocean Greyness (1953) could be brought to the Netherlands. It is an extraordinary work, which was at the heart of the exhibition. 70,000 people visited the exhibition, making it a resounding success.

The Rembrandt House Museum organised an exhibition about seventeenth-century drawings by Rembrandt, his apprentices and contemporaries. The museum showed drawings which used to be attributed to Rembrandt, but have been credited to other painters in recent decades. The exhibition used works by Rembrandt, and some of his apprentices and contemporaries, such as Ferdinand Bol, Govert Flinck, and Arent de Gelder, to give insight into art historical research into seventeenth-century drawing.

The exhibition drew 33,314 visitors, which was ten percent more than had been expected.





In 2014, it was 500 years ago that Jacob Cornelisz van Oostsanen was at the height of his career. This was marked by the Stedelijk Museum Alkmaar, the Amsterdam Museum, and the St. Laurence Church in Alkmaar, which organised a joint exhibition. It was set up as a triptych, and could be visited at all three locations in the same period. Together, the three exhibitions gave a complete overview of Van Oostsanen's work, something that has never been done before.

The Exhibition ran from 14 March to 29 June 2014 and received a total of 100,550 visitors. This was a fine achievement for this triptych exhibition, which was 30,000 visitors more than had been expected.



'Munch: Van Gogh' exhibition, Van Gogh Museum

The artists Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890) and Edvard Munch (1863-1944) are both renowned for their emotionally charged paintings and drawings, their personal and innovative styles, and their tormented lives. Both wanted to modernise art, and to that end developed universal, expressive imagery. The Van Gogh Museum, in close collaboration with the Munch Museum in Oslo, is organising the exhibition 'Munch: Van Gogh', in which the two artist's artistic kinship is the focal point. The exhibition will run from September 2015 until the middle of January 2016.

# 4.1 Visual Arts Grants







Mark Rothko exhibition, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag

The Gemeentemuseum Den Haag organised an exhibition on abstract artist Mark Rothko (1903-1970) in the autumn of 2014. It was the first retrospective of the influential artist in the Netherlands in forty years. The museum achieved this by working closely with the National Gallery of Art in Washington, which has the largest collection of Rothko works in the world.

The exhibition was on view from 19 September 2014 until 1 March 2015, a resounding success, attracting 265,000 visitors.

The Female Gaze, IDFA

From its first edition in 1988, the International Documentary Film Festival Amsterdam (IDFA) has developed into the most important documentary film festival in the world. From the over 3,500 international documentaries which are produced each year, 300 are selected for the festival, giving an overview of the documentaries being made in the world. In 2014 the festival organised a themed programme on the role of women in documentaries, entitled 'The Female Gaze', Fifteen leading international female directors chose documentaries and explained their selection during the festival. In addition, the results of research on the topic were presented and debates were organised.

Turing Museum Bus, Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen and Chabot Museum

Rotterdam has had a designated Turing Museum Bus since 1 October 2008, which takes children for free to and from the Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen and the Chabot Museum. The museums initially aimed to transport 10,000 children to the museums each year, but that has been scaled back to 6,000 - 8,000 children per school year. In the 2013-2014 school year 7,000 children used the museum bus – 1,000 more than in the previous school year – which is the start of a steady increase.

The Turing Foundation's donation finished at the end of 2014; private gifts will ensure the museum bus will be able to continue for at least another two years.

# Turing Museum Square Bus - Van Gogh Museum, Rijksmuseum, Stedelijk Museum

Since 2012, the Turing Museum Square Bus has been transporting school children from the Amsterdam region (within a 60 kilometre radius of Amsterdam) to and from the Rijksmuseum, the Stedelijk Museum and the Van Gogh Museum. There has proved to be a great deal of demand for the free museum bus in Amsterdam's satellite municipalities. In the period 2012-2014 more than 34,500 children travelled to the three big museums on the Museum Square. The Turing Foundation has been the main benefactor of this project since its inception in 2012. To ensure the future of the museum bus, the Turing Foundation has decided to support the project until the end of 2015, which will give the museums time to find new benefactors.





# **4.2 Poetry Grants**

### The Turing Poetry Competition - Sixth Edition

Who wrote the best Dutch-language poem of the year? That is what the Turing Poetry Competition is about. It is organised annually by the Turing Foundation in cooperation with the Poëzieclub and Poëziecentrum Gent. The poetry competition was launched in 2009, and every edition stimulates thousands of poets in the Netherlands and Belgium. The winner receives a cash prize of € 10,000 and the hundred best poems are published in an annual anthology by Van Gennep publishing house. A selection of the top hundred poems is recited in January of each year on the radio programme Met het Oog op Morgen. Alongside the cash prize, the competition gives both amateurs and established poets the opportunity to engage a new audience, gain media attention, make public appearances and come in contact with publishers.

The sixth edition of the Turing Poetry Competition attracted 3,319 participants, including 542 from Belgium, who submitted a total of 10,355 poems. The awards ceremony was held at Stadsschouwburg Amsterdam on 4 February 2015. The jury, headed by poet laureate



Anne Vegter, awarded the first prize to not one, but two winners: Ruth Lasters from Antwerp for the poem 'Witlof' and Laurens Hoevenaren from Brummen for 'De Zotte Charlotte'.

Once again, the award ceremony took place on the closing night of the Dutch Poetry Week (29 January - 4 February 2015), and was followed by the Poetry Ball.







# Poetry Calendar 2015

Van Oorschot Publishers, in cooperation with Poetry International, has been publishing the Poetry Calendar since 2013. This page-a-day calendar features highpoints from Dutch and world poetry, including a selection of poems with QR codes linking to sound clips from Poetry International's archive. The 2015 Poetry Calendar features literary events like the Dutch Poetry Week, the VSB Poetry Prize, and the Turing Poetry Contest.

The Turing Foundation is making a contribution to lower the retail price of the calander from  $\in$  15 to  $\in$  12.50.

# Poetry anthology

Publishing house Van Oorschot is publishing 12 beautiful, hardcover anthologies over a five-year period. These anthologies include the best poems of exceptional poets, who are in danger of disappearing from the public spotlight. The poems have been recommended by inspired and well-known anthologists. The eleventh part of the series was published in 2014 with the title: 'De wanhoop is tijdelijk voorbij' with poems by Hans Lodeizen, selected and introduced by Bart Moeyaert. The twelth and final part of the series was published in early 2015: 'Hoe zou het zijn om thuis te zijn' with poems by Rutger Kopland, selected and introduced by Marjoleine de Vos. Previous publications include work by Eybers, Emmens, Leopold, Vestdijk, Van Geel, Morriën, Vasalis, Hanlo, Van Schagen, and Der Mouw.

# Doe Maar, Dicht Maar

Doe Maar Dicht Maar (go ahead, write poetry) has been the largest poetry contest for secondary school students (aged 12-19) in the Netherlands for many years. The contest is promoted by all Dutch secondary schools and is supported by an educational programme. Every year a Top 100 and a Top 10 (including five junior winners and five senior winners) are selected from approximately 2,000 entries. The Top 100 is published in a professionally designed anthology.

The Turing Foundation finances the publication of the annual anthology, and contributes to the prize money.

# 4.3 Music Grants





# Festival Classique

Festival Classique is an annual music festival around the Hofvijver pond in The Hague, which successfully reaches a wide audience by presenting classical music in an accessible way. About half of the Festival Classique concerts are for free. Festival Classique's annual highlight is the Hofvijverconcert, which is broadcast live on Dutch television by AVRO. The number of seats on the podium in the Hofvijver pond is being doubled in 2015, enabling a total of 5,000 people to attend the concert.

The Turing Foundation's contribution towards Festival Classique 2015 (18-21 June) is earmarked for the Hofvijverconcert expansion.

# **International Saxophone Festival SAX**

To mark the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of saxophone's inventor, Adolphe Sax, the Adolphe Sax Revisited Foundation organised the first edition of the International Saxophone Festival in November: SAX 2014. The festival was held in Muziekgebouw aan 't IJ. SAX 2014's elaborate and varied programme showcased the saxophone in all its dimensions: from classical to jazz, and from pop to world music. There were performances by renowned saxophonists, like Branford Marsalis and Claude Delangle, as well as by the Dutch masters Raaf Hekkema and Ties Mellema. The festival was visited by a total of 12,043 people, which was a little less than the target of 14,400 visitors, but it was a good result for the first edition.

The Turing Foundation's contribution was earmarked for the 'Classical Day' on 21 November 2014.





# Coup Fatal, Holland Festival

Every year, the Holland Festival produces an internationally renowned, innovative and talked-about festival, with a mix of performing arts, big names, and daring experiments. The Turing Foundation contributed towards the performance 'Coup Fatal'. Countertenor Serge Kakudji from D.R. Congo and 13 musicians from Kinshasa interpreted pieces from a number of baroque composers, resulting in an exuberant and organic performance of baroque phrases, rock, jazz, and traditional and contemporary Congolese music.

This, the final edition of Holland Festival (1 – 28 June 2014) directed by Pierre Audi, was a high point, both in terms of content and the number of visitors. There were 56 productions, visited by a grand total of 115,000 people, which was a substantial increase from the previous edition which attracted approximately 70,000 people.

# **Dutch Youth String Orchestra NJSO**

The Dutch Youth String Orchestra (NJSO) is the number-one string orchestra for talented string musicians between the ages of 12 and 21. The orchestra combines the training of young professionals with high-quality performances. In addition to regular concerts, NJSO also tries to perform at special locations several times a year – including homes for the elderly, hospitals, and schools – for people who would otherwise have limited access to classical music.

The Turing Foundation contributed € 5,000 to the NJSO programme in 2014.

### 4.3 Music Grants





# **Dutch Harp Festival 2014**

The Dutch Harp Festival was founded by the talented harpist Remy van Kesteren (1989) in 2010. The biannual festival aims to showcase the versatility of the harp, as well as introduce it to a wider and new audience. For this reason, the festival programme does not only cater to existing harp enthusiasts, but focuses on younger generations as well. The third edition of the Dutch Harp Festival was held between 26 February and 2 March 2014, with 'storytelling' as its central theme. The festival was visited by 6,000 people – a substantial increase from the previous edition, which was visited by 2,200 people, but still less than the target of 7,500 people.

# Concerts in the neighbourhood, The Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra

To make classical music accessible to everyone, the Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra and its partner the Netherlands Chamber Orchestra set up a large-scale educational programme, NedPhO GO! This programme organises at least 30 concerts in unexpected places, meant for people who would not normally visit classical concerts. The concert tour has been dubbed 'Concerten in de wijk' (concerts in the neighbourhood). NedPhO GO! Performs in neighbourhoods in Amsterdam, old age homes, community events, hospitals and festivals throughout Amsterdam.

The Turing Foundation has been the main sponsor of these concerts since 2008, and also financed the second phase of the initiative, covering 2012 -2014.



# Christina Pluhar and l'Arpeggiata, Utrecht Early Music Festival

The Organisatic Oude Muziek (OOM) promotes the knowledge and love of early music – music from the Mediaeval, Renaissance and Baroque periods. OOM is a trend-setter and plays an important role internationally in the field of early music, presenting and stimulating new developments in areas such as repertoire, new ways of playing instruments and new interpretations. Its flagship production is the Festival Oude Muziek Utrecht (Utrecht Early Music Festival): a ten-day festival with 250 concerts, making it the biggest early music event in the world.

The festival Oude Muziek Utrecht has grown tremendously since 2009: the number of concerts has increased significantly and there is a greater variety of programming. This has never been to the detriment of its substantive focus.

The result has been an increase in the number of visitors from 37,392 in 2009 to 64,000 in 2014.

The Festival Oude Muziek 2014 took place between 29 August and 7 September in the new TivoliVredenburg music hall; the theme was the influential Hapsburg dynasty. The Turing Foundation's contribution was earmarked for the concert by Christina Pluhar and early music ensemble l'Arpeggiata.

# 5 Leprosy



# Leprocy Policy

Leprosy is a chronic disease which almost exclusively affects the poorest of the poor. Its victims hardly ever die as a result of it, but often lose hands or feet, or suffer a loss of sight. Leprosy has an unusually long incubation period for a bacterial disease: mostly five to seven years. A key challenge is to detect the disease in time and to treat it before it causes irreversible nerve damage.

It is for this reason that the Turing Foundation contributes to scientific research in the field of early diagnostics and treatment of leprosy. Netherlands Leprosy Relief (NLR) is the Turing Foundation's main partner in this field of work.

# **Numbers**

In the seventies of the 20th century, ten to twelve million people were infected with the leprosy bacterium. In the early 21st century, the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimated that number to be 600,000. As such, the disease was considered under control according to WHO standards (less than 1 case per 100,000 people). And although the incidence of the disease has definitely seen a decline, it has not yet been eradicated at all. The latest numbers indicate that 2013 saw 215.656 new cases of leprosy. This is more than enough reason to continue the fight against leprosy.

# Research 'Treatment of early neuropathy in leprosy' (TENLEP)

The TENLEP Research Consortium (Treatment of Early Neuropathy in Leprosy) is an international collaboration of seven renowned research institutes, which are all involved because of their expertise regarding leprosy-related inflammation of the nerves.

The central questions for this large-scale research project are:

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

A random double blind research method has been designed to find answers to these questions, including two integrated clinical trials. In the first trial, a corticosteroid treatment of subclinical nerve damage will be tested over a 20-week period. The second trial will investigate the optimum duration of a 32-week treatment of clinical nerve damage. Comparing the results of both treatments should reveal the best

treatment strategy to minimise the risk of permanent nerve damage. The research is being conducted in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and big countries where leprosy is endemic (Indonesia, India, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Brazil, and Ethiopia).

The project was originally supposed to last for four years (2010-2014), but in 2012 this was extended to five years (2010-2015) due to commencement being delayed. The project was further delayed in 2013, which has resulted in yet another one-year extension (2010-2016). The delay was caused by equipment failure, staff changes, and trouble recruiting patients for Trial 1. All of these delays resulted in the drugs which had been purchased passing their expiry date, which put the whole project in jeopardy. The decision to produce new drugs was however revoked, as an interim analysis indicated that the outcomes in Trial 1 showed no differences between the patients treated with the drugs and those who received a placebo. Trial 1 was suspended on the basis of these findings. All 371 patients will be monitored for the full 18



TENLEP: nerve testing in Nilphamari, northern Bangladesh

months, and alternative research questions will be answered. The final analysis of this trial will commence in November 2015. The intake for Trial 2 was completed in October 2013. The analysis of the 867 patients will start in May 2015.



IDEAL: Biobanking

# **IDEAL**: early detection of leprosy

The IDEAL consortium (Initiative for Diagnostic and Epidemiological Assays for Leprosy) is developing a new generation of tests to detect leprosy infections at an early stage. Since 2013 IDEAL has been collecting blood samples from leprosy patients and their domestic contacts in a 'biobank'. Some of these contacts are also given a BCG vaccination. The biobank will enable future analysis of the contraction and transmission of the leprosy bacterium and the effect of the BCG vaccination on this. In an earlier phase of the IDEAL study immunodiagnostic methods were developed which can determine the degree of exposure to the leprosy bacterium and thus the risk of infection. The Turing Foundation has contributed approximately € 800,000 to the IDEAL consortium's research in recent years, and in 2014 it financed the expansion of the biobank and the start of the analysis of the collected blood samples. This research will continue in 2015 with a new name, INDIGO, and combined with the continuation of the MALTALEP research project, which has also been supported by the Turing Foundation.



Information meeting Leonard Wood Memorial Research Centre

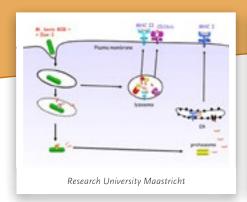
# Research 'Into macro- and micro-epidemiology of leprosy'

The Leonard Wood Memorial Research Centre (LWM) researches the transmission patterns of leprosy on the island of Cebu on the Philippines. Their research hypothesis is that it is possible to develop a more effective treatment for leprosy by gaining a better understanding of the transmission patterns within a community, and identifying individuals at a high risk of developing leprosy. The aim of this study is to map all known cases of leprosy in Cebu in the period 1999 - 2013 in space and time, and to add all new cases of leprosy to the database (macroepidemiology). The database will also be expanded with the M.leprae strain-typing of new cases (micro-epidemiology) to gain better insight into the transmission patterns of the disease, the risk factors involved, and the virulence pattern of M.leprae strains.

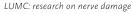
To date the research team has analysed the profiles of all the 4,247 leprosy patients who have been traced in Cebu over the past 15 years. These numbers show a slow decline over the years. The decline was apparent in all age groups, except children under 15. This suggests that the disease is still actively being spread, especially in younger age groups. According to the research group, untreated cases of leprosy are still the most important source of infection, with family members running a risk of developing the disease (as a result of genetic predisposition and long-term exposure).

The project ended in 2013, but it has become clear that the quality of the retrospectively collected data from leprosy patients is not sufficient for any definitive conclusions. For this reason the decision has been made to extend the research programme by another three years, in order to collect sufficient data. LWM hopes it will be able to use these data to substantiate their findings scientifically, and therefore meet the objectives of the original research proposal.

The Turing Foundation has already contributed  $\in$  118,500 towards this research and will also support this follow-up research.









# Research 'How mycobacteria lyse the phagosomal membrane'

The BCG vaccine is used to prevent tuberculosis, but is also beneficial in the prevention of leprosy. Research by the Netherlands Cancer Institute's (NKI) Tumor Biology Department has demonstrated that the main difference between pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria has to do with the location of the bacterium in the host cell. This follow-up study is focused on gaining a better understanding of the factors which play a role in both the bacterium and the host cell. The eventual goal is to improve the BCG vaccine, and so improve the prevention of both tuberculosis and leprosy. The project suffered several months of delays in 2014, which had to do with the relocation of the NKI's research to Maastricht University and the establishment of a new laboratory. For this reason the project is being extended by a year, and will be completed in 2015.

# Research 'Immunopathology of leprosy', second phase

A team at the Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC) is researching the processes which cause permanent nerve damage and lifelong handicaps as a result of leprosy. The research group has found a number of new host proteins which play an important role in resistance to mycobacteria. The possibility of modulating the activity of these proteins means that therapies could be developed to promote the killing of mycobacteria. This is called host-directed therapy, and can be used in conjunction with current antibiotics, since results have shown the therapy to have a complementary effect. Studying these mechanisms will therefore result in new and improved insights for treating leprosy and leprosy reactions.

# Contribution to Netherlands Leprosy Relief's research department

Since 2007, the Turing Foundation and the Netherlands Leprosy Relief have been financing various studies into leprosy and leprosy reactions. Netherlands Leprosy Relief has been part of the Leprosy Research Initiative since September 2013; this is an international partnership for funding research into leprosy. The research projects are evaluated on their scientific quality and progress by a scientific advisory body, the Scientific Review Committee (SRC). Netherlands Leprosy Relief runs the Leprosy Research Initiative's secretariat. For this reason the Turing Foundation contributes towards the overhead costs which are related to these research projects. The donation is 5% of the total sum of donations made to Netherlands Leprosy Relief in a year (€ 350,000 in 2014).



# **Chapter 6**Board of Trustees and Organisation

# 6

# Board of Trustees and Organisation

### 6.1 Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees of the Turing Foundation is composed of the following members as of 31 December 2014:

Pieter Geelen (Chairman), Founder TomTom NV

Alexander Ribbink (Secretary), general partner Keen Venture Partners Other positions: chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Stedelijk Museum, chairman of the Amsterdams Lyceum, advisor to the Ribbink - Van den Hoek Family Foundation, and chairman of the Supervisory Board of Royal Tichelaar Makkum.

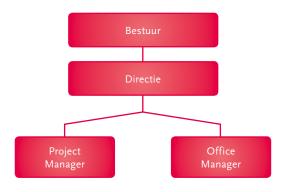
**Jeroen Davidson** (Treasurer), managing partner Ernst & Young Tax Advisers Netherlands/Belgium

Other positions: treasurer / board member of the Gan Hasjalom Foundation, AHA Foundation, and Bischoffsheim Foundation.

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

Chairman and founder Pieter Geelen has been appointed for an indefinite period of time. Other trustees are appointed for a maximum period of two years, but are indefinitely eligible for reappointment.

On 1 January 2014, Jeroen Davidson was reappointed for another two years, until 1 January 2016. On 1 July 2014, Alexander Ribbink was reappointed until 1 July 2016. The decision was made for periods of reappointment not to correspond in order to preclude the simultaneous departure of trustees.



# 6.2 Organisation

The Turing Foundation has chosen to keep the number of staff it employs to a minimum. It employed four people, representing 2.4 full-time equivalents (FTEs), as of 31 December 2014. The foundation outsources activities such as asset management, financial administration and support activities.

The management is composed of the following members as of 31 December 2014:

**Minke van Rees,** director of Education and Nature (0.75 FTE). Other positions: board member Progreso Foundation, board member Pymwymic Foundation.

**Ellen Wilbrink,** director of Art and Leprosy Relief, and responsible for the financial management of the foundation (0.75 FTE). Other position: board member of the Amerongen Castle Foundation.

The management is supported by **Chantal Vruggink**, Project Manager Education (0.5 FTE), and office manager **Rahana Madhar** (0.4 FTE).

Management and staff remuneration is based on remuneration at comparable equity funds and charities.

### 6.3 Trustees' Report

The Board of Trustees met four times in 2014. At each board meeting it discussed policy, finances, communication, grant applications and the status and evaluation of ongoing projects.

Each board meeting focuses on one specific funding area, which is discussed in terms of what is going well, what could be improved, and how to tackle these issues. Depending on the conclusions, policies, preferences, criteria and/or approaches may be adjusted. Adjustments are communicated to our partner organisations via our website and/or via email.

### 6.4 Governance

The Board of Trustees is responsible for adopting and monitoring policies; management is responsible for its application and implementation. These working agreements have been recorded internally in the minutes of board meetings. The Turing Foundation makes its decisions on grants and policies autonomously. The combination of successful business people and experienced charity professionals on the board and in management gives the foundation sufficient knowledge and experience to make well-founded grant-making decisions.

# 6.5 Performance Assessment and Project Monitoring

Every organisation that makes a successful application receives an official grant letter, which sets forth the conditions, interim evaluation criteria and requirements for the final report. This letter, together with the project plan, is used as the basis for monitoring and evaluation. When an application is approved, the Turing Foundation usually directly provides 90% of the sum granted. The remaining 10% is paid after the final report and the financial report have been approved. In addition, donations to museums and musical performances are also partly dependent on achieving the visitor number targets that have been set by the organisations.

For our art contributions, we closely monitor the entire process from grant approval to realisation, and we visit nearly all projects, sometimes more than once. Projects in developing countries are monitored through our (Dutch) partner organisations, and once a year we try to visit projects in one of our focus countries in West Africa. This was not possible in 2014, due to the outbreak of Ebola in the region.



# **Chapter 7**Financial Report

# **7**Financial Report

# 7.1 Capital of the Turing Foundation

The founders of the Turing Foundation donated  $\in$  60 million in total to the foundation in the period 2006 until 2009. Every year  $\in$  3.6 million is made available from the capital of the foundation for realising its objectives. The annual budget is an approximation; the real amount depends on the number of applications that is approved, the actual realisation of projects, and the planning and runtime of projects.

# 7.2 Financial Developments in 2014

Since its founding in 2006, the Turing Foundation has made a total of donations or reservations for multi-year projects up to a sum of € 28.5 million.

A little over € 2 million was donated to projects in 2014, and over € 4.1 million is currently allocated to identified grants in the coming few years (appropriated reserves). The Turing Foundation received a gift of € 1 million from the estate of Mrs. J.M.F. van Linden from Oegstgeest. The foundation expects to receive another € 0.8 million in 2015 from the settlement of this legacy.

Donations	2006 - 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Appropriated	Total
Education	€ 3,542,589	€ 1,105,068	€ 864,875	€ 826,961	€ 671,637	€ 670,399	€ 981,000	€ 8,662,529
Art	€ 2,786,879	€ 983,000	€ 908,193	€ 854,000	€ 839,755	€ 716,396	€ 1,110,000	€ 8,198,223
Nature	€ 3,031,450	€ 1,214,000	€ 879,500	€ 896,495	€ 149,961	€ 255,500	€ 860,000	€ 7,286,906
Leprosy	€ 1,127,066	€ 469,501	€ 403,665	€ 462,160	€ 29,147	€ 380,130	€ 1,111,967	€ 3,983,636
Other	€ 327,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	€ 327,500
Total	€ 10,815,484	€ 3,771,569	€ 3,056,233	€ 3,039,616	€ 1,690,500	€ 2,022,425	€ 4,062,967	€ 28,458,794

# 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 2014, this applied to two-thirds of our capital). The remaining part is mainly invested through Rabobank. Apart from being advised by the banks that manage our assets, we often ask independent experts for advice as well.

### 7.4 Investment Returns

In 2014, the total result from interests and capital gains of the Turing Foundation added up to  $\in$  1,603,448. This result consists of  $\in$  89,157 in interest revenues on liquidities,  $\in$  112,292 in dividends,  $\in$  85,632 in interest on securities,  $\in$  226,976 in realised and  $\in$  1,089,391 in unrealised investment gains, amounting to a total return of 4.20% on the total portfolio in 2014. The investment results are slightly lower than our benchmarks (with a weighted average of 4.93%).

Value of Investments in Balance Sheet (EUR)	Bonds	Shares	Forward Exchange Contracts	Other	Total
Book Value as of 1 January 2014	€ 18,969,544	€ 11,703,240	€ 29,886	€ 539,173	€ 31,241,843
Total Purchases	€ 319,981	€ 6,882,107	-	€ 11,369	€ 7,213,457
Total Sales	€ -3,103,450	€ -4,857,074	€ -29,886	€ -13,711	€ -8,004,121
Unrealised Depreciations	€ 228,274	€ 1,112,927	€-116,256	€ -135,554	€ 1,089,391
Book Value as of 31 December 2014	€ 16.414.349	€ 14.841.200	€-116,256	€ 401,277	€ 31,540,570

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	31-12-2014		31-12-2013	
Bonds	€ 16,477,598	41%	€ 18,969,542	48%
Shares	€ 14,843,952	37%	€ 11,703,240	29%
Forward Exchange Contracts	€ -116,256	0%	€ 29,886	0%
Alternatives	€ 401,277	1%	€ 539,173	1%
Liquidities	€ 5,218,757	13%	€ 8,420,809	21%
Liquid Assets	€ 3,235,265	8%	€ 105,409	1%
Total	€ 40,060,593	100%	€ 39,768,059	100%

# 7.5 Financial Statements

Summary Balance sheet\*

Assets	End of 2014	End of 2013
Fixed Assets		
1. Tangible Fixed Assets	€ 57,420	€ 83,891
Total Fixed Assets	€ 57,420	€ 83,891

€ 36,759,327	€ 39,662,652
€ 984,735	€ 228,972
€ 3,235,265	€ 105,409
€ 40,979,327	€ 39,997,033
	€ 984,735 € 3,235,265

Liabilities	End of 2014	End of 2013
5. Equity Capital		
Appropriated Reserves	€ 4,062,967	€ 2,576,048
Other Funds Available (for discretionary spending)	€ 36,524,404	€ 36,962,160
Total Liabilities	€ 40,587,371	€ 39,538,208
		,
Short-Term Liabilities		
6. Donations Committed but Unpaid	€ 414,202	€ 320,184
7. Accrued Liabilities	€ 35,174	€ 222,532
Total Short-Term Liabilities	€ 449,376	€ 542,716
Total Liabilities	€ 41,036,747	€ 40,080,924

 $<sup>{\</sup>rm *KPMG}\ is sued\ an\ unqualified\ version\ of\ the\ Dutch\ report\ on\ 18\ June\ 2015\ for\ the\ full\ Financial\ Statements.$ 

The full Financial Statements for 2014 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 2014 amounted to  $\leqslant$  234,162, equalling 9.8% of the total expenditure.

# Summary Statement of Income and Expenditure \*

Income:	Budget 2014	Actual 2014	Actual 2013
8. Income from Donations	€ 25,000	€ 1,844,010	€ 27,680
9. Financial Income	-	€ 1,603,448	€ 2,493,212
Total Income	€ 25,000	€ 3,447,458	€ 2,520,892

Expenditure	Budget 2014	Actual 2014	Actual 2013
10. Employee Expenses	€ -175,000	€ -196,817	€ -179,222
11. Depreciations of Fixed Assets	€ -26,550	€ -26,471	€ -25,833
12. Donations Provided	€ -3,600,000	€ -2,022,425	€ -1.690,500
13. Other Expenses	€-168,350	€-152,582	€ -160,972
Total Expenditure	€ -3.969,900	€ -2,398,295	€ -2,056,527
	'		
Income minus Evnenditure	€ -3 944 900	€ 1 049 163	€ 464 365

Income minus Expenditure
 € -3.944,900
 € 1,049,163
 € 464,365

The full Financial Statements for 2014 can be consulted on www.turingfoundation.org.

<sup>\*</sup> KPMG issued an unqualified version of the Dutch report on 18 June 2015 for the full Financial Statements.

# Colofon

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