



Turing
Foundation

ANNUAL REPORT

2012

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preface

Manic-depressive

Ever since our foundation we've been traveling to one of our West-African focus countries every year, where we try to visit as many of our projects as possible – two to three a day – in a one-week period. These flying visits don't allow for the evaluation of any projects, of course, but then that's not what we're there for. We want to evaluate our own preconceptions: are our ideas, based on a project application and several photos, in line with reality?

Although reality can't be conveyed fully in just words, and this foreword is no exception to that rule, we'd love to share a selection of eye-openers. In March 2012, we visited the *School on Wheels* project in Cameroon. We donated a number of cars to the project, meant to bring teachers to remote areas without schools after their regular school day, to teach children who would otherwise be deprived of education.

We were excited about the project, because it provided a practical solution for an area with a severe shortage of teachers. An extract of the project proposal read as follows: "*The cars will also be used in the morning to drive children from adjacent villages to school. In the afternoon, the children will walk home.*" We took note of this information and shrugged. Sure, if you had those minivans anyway... Our western-world imagination saw the teacher pick up a few kids on his way to work. On location, we learned that half the project was all about this morning transportation. Each minivan turned out to pick up *thirty* kids in a village 20 kilometers away and then quickly picked up *another* thirty from a village located 10 kilometers away.

It looked like a world record attempt: how many smiling children can we fit into a single Volkswagen minivan? Without these vans, none of the schoolchildren would have been able to take any classes. The applicants had been confident they had made themselves clear in their application. It was *our* imagination that had failed us.

Sometimes, reality turns out to be too complex to approach with strict rules. For example, we believe in education. Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. *Teach* a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime. According to that principle, the foundation doesn't endorse food aid. Still, one of our favorite projects was initiated in the slums of Thika, Kenya. Children there are highly motivated to learn, hoping to escape the slums one day. Although they live close to a large school that offers free education, many children can't afford to attend classes every day. After all, if they don't work, they won't eat. Attending school means a day of fasting. Sometimes, children manage to come to class two or three times a week, but eventually they're too far behind to be able to continue, so they drop out.

The Macheo Foundation designed a plan to be able to offer all 550 school children at this school a simple but nutritious breakfast every morning (seven cents worth of beans and corn). We understood that in this particular case, food was the only missing element preventing an entire generation of children from enjoying an education. The Macheo Foundation also managed to have school uniforms produced for less than two euros a set. During our working visit we questioned the local management: why had they asked for money for new school uniforms for every child every year? Was it fraud? Mismanagement? No, it turned out

the school uniform is the only pair of clothing they have. The children live in it, sleep in it, and after a year it's nothing but rags (no wonder, for a mere two euros).

That day, we also visited vegetable hothouses we helped build. The hothouses would help the food project become financially independent. We enjoyed a meal including fresh hothouse tomatoes with the project leader and about hundred children. The project leader excitedly told us about his dream to export his tomatoes to Europe, for they would yield three times as much there, allowing him to expand the food project to other schools. "But," he adds the moment we go for another bite of hothouse product, "we'd have to start using different pesticides, because what we use now is of course *completely* illegal in Europe!"

In short: these trips never cease to amaze us. And sometimes they cast you down. Nature conservation and education sometimes feels manic-depressive, continually going from thinking 'see, it really does work' to 'this world is lost forever'.

We want to share two examples of rough experiences. In Mali, we visited a wonderful reforestation project for which we paid a village to plant 10,000 trees. The villagers showed pride and dedication to their work and it was hard not to share in their excitement. To get to the project site however, we had to travel through a barren wasteland – no trees anywhere.



Minivan, School on Wheels

The once fertile soil had been dried up by the sun to an extent that farmers had to use pickaxes to make little holes for their plants. The square kilometer of twenty-centimeter saplings, hoping to become actual trees in ten years' time seemed awfully insignificant.

Another time our hearts sank was at the opening of a school in Mali.



10,000 trees planted in Mali

Surrounded by 250 waving and smiling children we were taken to the official reception room, where we found only 27 adults. Didn't the other parents have time to meet us? As it turned out, there *were* no other parents. The average number of children per woman in this village was 11. Mind you, *average* number, some women had 15. Several men had three wives. Although these hundreds of children wouldn't have been able to get an education if it weren't for us, we didn't

quite feel we were winning the battle against illiteracy.

Anyway, we considered ourselves lucky the investments were well-spent here, because that definitely isn't always the case:

- A school in an area without any children.
- A shiny tractor that has never been used, showing the first signs of rust on the hood. Donated by an inspired French foundation, but the recipients don't know how to operate it and would have preferred shovels.
- A shed chock full of computers covered in plastic, already in storage for eight years, waiting until the day the village will have electricity. They must have cost tens of thousands of euros. Once a year, an emergency aggregate is picked up from a nearby village to check if the equipment still works.

The new school next to the shed is fitted with ceiling fans. But there's no electricity, right? The project leader shrugs and says nobody cares about the heat anyway, those fans were a 'white man's' idea. Such a waste of money! Not at all, he says: they're fake fans. Plastic wings without any moving parts, mechanisms, or electric wire, costing only a few cents. You can't tell the difference in the pictures sent to their sponsors in Europe...

Thankfully, later that day we spoke to a woman who had been able to take a course in sustainable agriculture thanks to our contributions. She now knew the basics of weeding and manure – that was all – but the revenue of her vegetable patch had quadrupled. How did she feel about that?

"I feel powerful. I can feed my children. I know that I can feed them next year. Before this, I was like a beast in the field: I had to wait and see what the world would bring me. It never occurred to me that I could have any influence on that."

Powerful words pertaining to the meaning of education: at its core, education is freedom. It offers people a chance to influence their lives and surroundings. It's at moments like these we feel our work matters.

This annual report includes many projects that matter. We're critical if need be, because the more we learn, the better our results will be eventually. Once again, we want to thank fellow board members Jeroen Davidson and Alexander Ribbink from the bottom of our hearts for their effort and personal contributions. And, of course, we thank our staff members Ellen Wilbrink (director of Art and Leprosy Control), Rahana Madhar (Office Manager) and Chantal Vrugink (Project Evaluation). Special thanks goes out to Milou Halbesma, who has been involved with us since our foundation – as a board member first, but later as director – and who has shaped the art branch of the Turing Foundation. On March 1, she started as sector manager of Public Affairs at the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. Minke van Rees, former team manager at Stichting Doen and board member at Progreso, will start as our new director of Education and Nature Conservation on July 1, 2013.

Pieter and Françoise Geelen, April 2013



A new school in N'Goto- 250 children, 27 families

numbers

The Turing Foundation in Numbers

The Turing Foundation is a privately-funded grant making charity. Since it was founded in July 2006, the Turing Foundation has made donations or allocated donations for (multi-year) projects totalling €22.6 million in 2012, to fund initiatives that help:

Nature Conservation (total: € 6,151,445)

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

Education (total: € 7,229,093)

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

Art (total: € 6,087,072)

Allowing more people to enjoy art in the Netherlands: visual arts, live performances of classical music, and poetry;

Leprosy (total € 2,847,187)

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

In 2012

- we donated a sum of € 3,039,616 to charities;
- we received 373 applications;
- we granted 78 requests;
- we rejected 295 applications.

In the Netherlands we participated in*

- 678 music events with 70,239 visitors;
- 538 music events in schools;
- 9 exhibitions with 646,982 visitors;
- transporting 14,305 children with our Turing Museum Buses;
- 14 poetry activities;
- 170 poems in poetry publications.

In developing countries we contributed to the fact that*

- 59,799 children participated in education projects;
- 2,299 teachers were trained;
- 15 schools were built;
- 10,354 children received a daily schoolmeal;
- 27,594 people were trained in sustainable agriculture techniques;
- 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 West-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 2012. Since it was founded in July 2006, the Turing Foundation has made donations or allocated donations for multi-year projects totalling €22,642,297.

1.2 Vision and Mission

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.

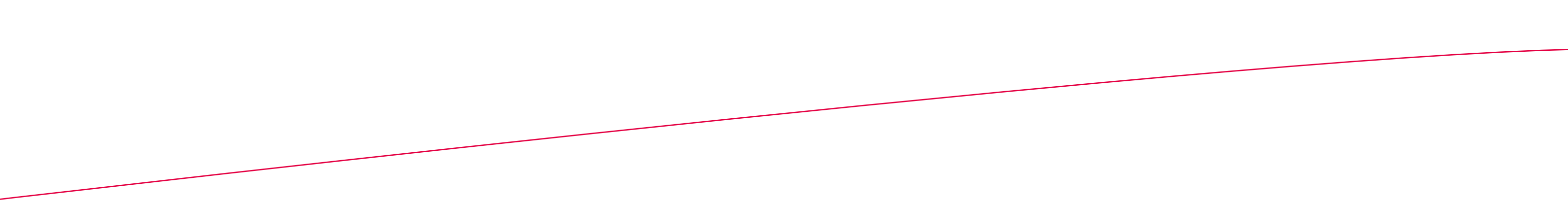
For the objectives and the policies per subarea, we refer to the following chapters:

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

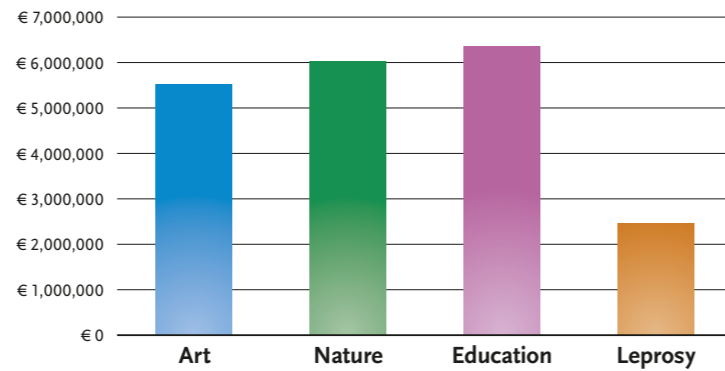
1.3 Grant Making Policy

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.

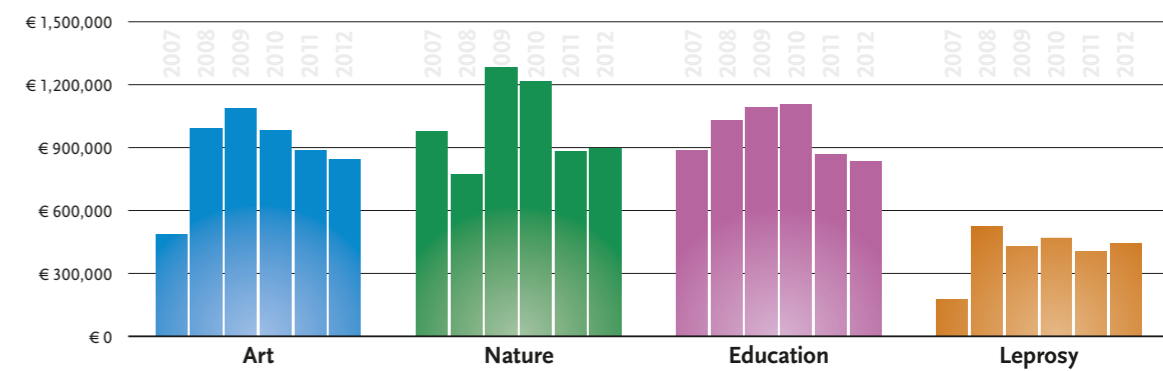
In the case of projects such as the Turing National Poetry Contest and the Turing Art Grant for the best exhibition concept, we are the concept developer and organisers of the project as well, together with others.



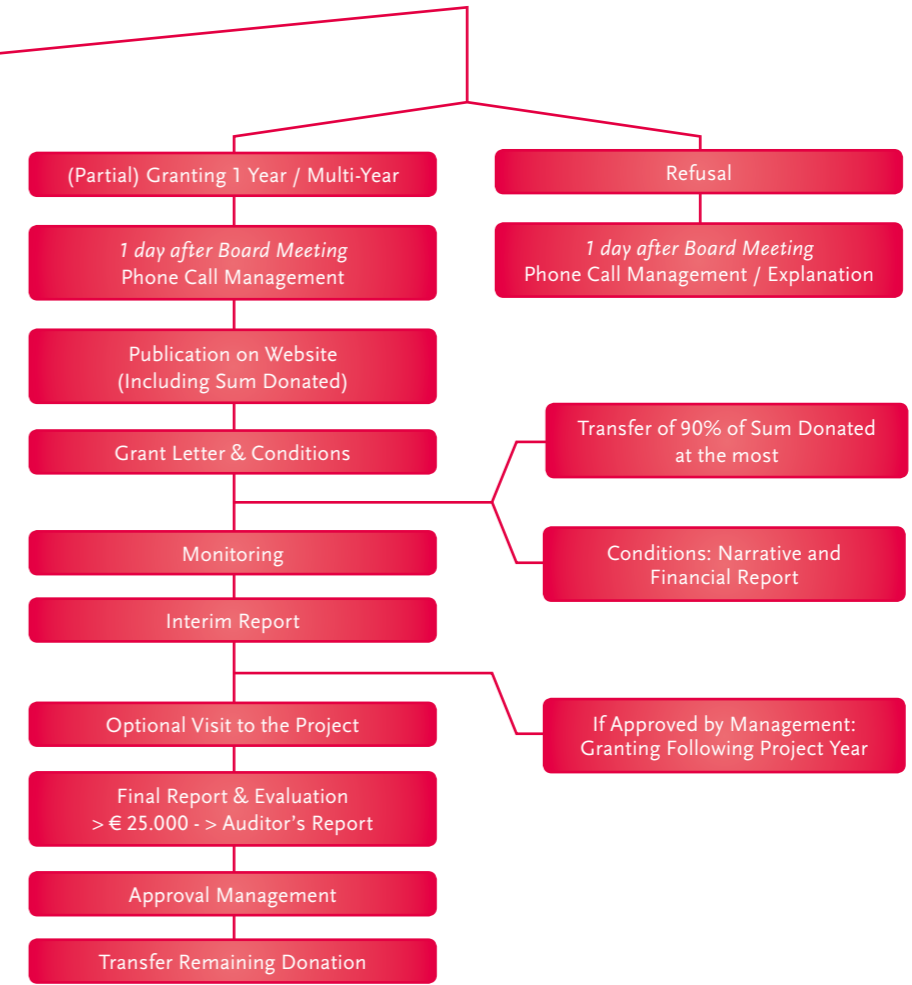
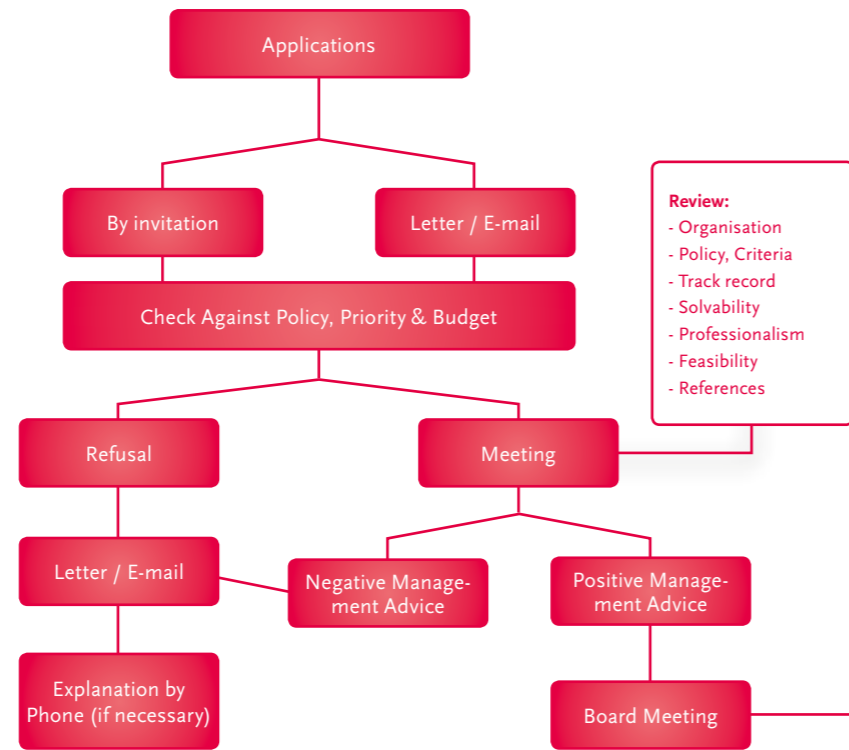
Total Amounts Granted in 2007 - 2012



Total Grants per Grant Area over the Years 2007 - 2012



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:

- sustainable agriculture and cattle breeding in West Africa;
- 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 conservation in Africa in the long term.

In 2012, our geographic focus for agricultural projects included the following West-African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, D.R. Congo, Cameroon, Mali, Niger, and Togo. Late 2012, the board decided to expand our focus, and in 2013 also support agricultural projects in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

2. Nurseries of the sea

Seas and oceans around the world have become extremely vulnerable due to climate change, overfishing, and pollution. The breeding grounds of the seas – coral reefs and certain coastal and mangrove areas – have the highest concentration of organisms as well as the greatest biodiversity. By focusing on these areas, we hope to be able to contribute to the protection of all sea life. For the protection of the seas and oceans we are not bound to a geographic focus.

Procedure

Conservation takes time, which is why we do not work with an open application system. Instead, we have been working with trusted partners and large networks, and have reached positive results with the help of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), IUCN, and ICCO, among others. In 2012, we have also worked with Woord en Daad and CDI-Bwamanda, organisations we also collaborate with for educational projects. We support organisations that pursue a more sustainable production chain (from farm to consumer) such as Solidaridad (sustainable cotton farming in Mali, since 2011), and Progreso (sustainable cocoa production in Togo, since 2012).

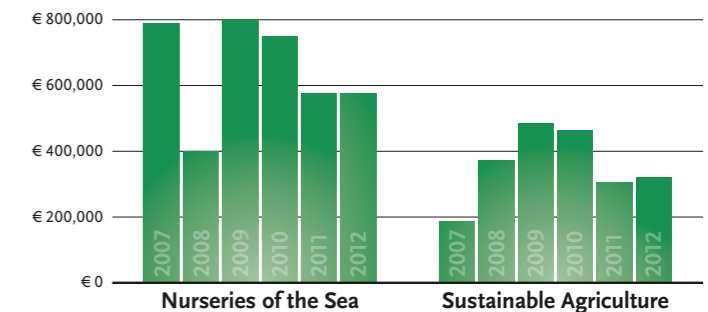
Working visit Cameroon

In February 2012, a delegation of the board and management of the Turing Foundation made a working visit to Cameroon, visiting both education and nature projects. The visit was meant to gain a better insight in the various projects the Turing Foundation supports.

Nature projects visited in Cameroon:

- Cendep program in Mbiame (IUCN)
- Mangai Vet program in Mbot (IUCN)

Total Grants Nature 2007-2012



2.1 Sustainable Agriculture Grants



CARE, mangrove nursery

Benin Sustainable development of Mangrove areas, Aguégues Commune

CARE is dedicated to the sustainable development of mangroves in Benin. Along with CARE Benin, people are working on the protection and replanting of mangroves in the Vallée du Couffo and Vallée de Ouémé, areas of which the ecological importance has 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 is entirely dependent on the mangrove forests and this coastal area.

Up until and including 2013, the Turing Foundation will be donating €160,000 to this CARE-project, €60,000 of which was donated in 2012.



IUCN - Nature Tropical

Benin Sustainable soy cultivation around Lake Siré, Ouémé

The Nature Tropicale organisation focuses on the introduction and supervision of the sustainable cultivation of soy around Lake Siré in Ouémé. At least 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 reducing the pressure on the local environment, Lake Siré – home to manatees, for example – can be protected. Through IUCN NL, the Turing Foundation has donated a total of €33,000 to the project, which ran from 2010 through 2012.



IUCN - Action Plus

Benin Organic cultivation of red pepper, Igbodja region

The Beninese organisation Action Plus dedicates itself to agriculture, the environment, and healthcare. The NGO trains women from the Igbodja region in organic farming, especially the cultivation of chili peppers. Using the right crops and production methods, the forests can recover. This method is known as 'agro-forestry'. The peppers could make a good source of income for these women, because they are in high demand locally.

From 2010-2012, the Turing Foundation financed this project with a total of €33,000 through IUCN NL.



IUCN - AquaDeD, 'whedo'

Benin Sustainable fish production, Ouémé River

AquaDeD (Aquaculture et Développement Durable) is a young NGO from Benin that wants to further develop sustainable fishing in the flood plains of the Ouémé River. The use of whedos – canals that fill up during rainy periods and in which fish are caught – and the organic cultivation of fish-food crop contributes to the recovery of nature. Between 2010 and 2012, 112 fishermen were trained to set up and maintain sustainable fish farms. The project also contributed to the improvement of the daily living conditions of women in the area: 128 women were trained to smoke fish in ovens that require less wood. Selling their fish enables them to generate their own income. Through IUCN, the Turing Foundation donated €33,000 to the project.



Woord en Daad

Burkina Faso Sustainable agriculture, Sissili Province

Woord en Daad and local organisation CREDO train farm families to make their companies and farming techniques more sustainable. 600,000 bushes and several banks have to prevent water loss and erosion, and farmers are now working with organic manure. On a provincial level, agreements are laid down with regards to conservation and distribution of available resources which are scarce. A study that started in 2012 should result in a solid manual for the villages, so they can manage their natural resources responsibly. From 2011-2013, the Turing Foundation contributes €80,000 to the project, €25,000 of which was donated in 2012.

Burkina Faso Reforestation

The Burkina Faso desert is advancing rapidly. And due to logging for domestic use, the country loses 80,000 acres of forest every year. This project by ChildFund and local NGO IDEES/ACG has trained 166 women and 70 men from five village communities to gain income from making small wood-saving clay ovens, instead of logging. Moreover, in six village communities 'Community forests' will be planted, and villagers will be trained in agro-forestry techniques and the sustainable use of land. Instead of the initial 10 acres, the villagers made available no less than 57 acres for community forests, which shows the importance of the reforestation project for the villages. In 2011 and 2012, the Turing Foundation donated a total of €55,000 to the project, €25,000 of which in 2012.



ChildFund, wood-saving clay oven



IUCN - ADECUSS

Burkina Faso Organic vegetable gardens and orchards, Séguénéga

In the extremely poor and dry northern region of Burkina Faso, the Burkinan organisation ADECUSS has trained more than 430 women in modern organic horticulture and agricultural techniques (including composting, and grafting fruit trees) and sales techniques. This way the women can generate income and the project is a sustainable investment in soil improvement and biodiversity in this region. Thanks to this project, the entire annual agricultural and horticultural cycle has improved, which has resulted in a better harvest. Through IUCN, the Turing Foundation contributed €33,000 to the project.



CDI Bwamanda

D.R. Congo Reforestation and sustainable management of ecosystems, Kwilu district

CDI Bwamanda is a Belgian NGO dedicated to education and sustainable agriculture in D.R. Congo. To lift the ecological pressure from the Kwilu district, restore the forests and structurally improve the soil quality, CDI introduces agro-forestry methods. For example, the hill ridges of 1,235 acres of heavily degraded savannah will be reforested, and in the valleys 1,235 acres of oil palm trees will be planted. To realise these plans, in 2012 CDI has worked with 209 farmers' organisations with a total of 20,000 members, exceeding the number of anticipated participating organisations by 80. From 2011-2013, the Turing Foundation will contribute a total of €75,000 to the project, €25,000 of which was donated in 2012.



IUCN - Manioc Harvest

Guinea-Bissau Sustainable manioc cultivation, Ingoré,

Apart from rice, the most important crops in Guinea-Bissau are manioc, beans and sorghum. Local organisation Acção para o Desenvolvimento promotes organic farming of these crops to help soil recovery. 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 organic farming. Aproximately 1,000 farmers from 25 other villages are expected to join this pilot project. Through IUCN, the Turing Foundation donated a total of €44,000 to the project that ran from 2010-2012.

2.1 Sustainable Agriculture Grants



IUCN - ADEPAG/ODIL

Guinea-Bissau Improved sustainable rice cultivation, Sangaréhah Bay

In Guinea-Bissau, local organisations ADEPAG and ODIL are collaborating to (re) introduce the organic rice farming. Since the years of cheap, imported Asian rice are over, sustainable cultivation of rice is once again a good investment for local farmers. Among other things, this project provides 75 acres of improved rice fields as well as trainings on how to farm rice, and irrigation techniques. Eventually, the rice production per farm should triple, and the income per household is supposed to increase by 50%. Through IUCN NL, the Turing Foundation donated a total of €66,000 to the project, which ran from 2010-2012.



Solidaridad

Mali Switch to sustainable cotton farming

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, Solidaridad had 4,000 farmers switch to sustainable cotton farming that meets the international 'Better Cotton Criteria'. In the long run, this will prove enormously beneficial to nature, as well as result in a 30% cost saving because of a limited use of pesticides. For the second phase, Solidaridad and local organisation AProCa want to help another 21,000 farmers switch to sustainable production. Training of trainers started in 2012. For the second phase of the project (2011-2012), the Turing Foundation contributes a total of €100,000, €50,000 of which was donated in 2012.



Both Ends

Niger Regreening Initiative, Phase 2

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, are working on the natural regeneration of 80,000 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. In 2012, the Turing Foundation donated €70,000 to the second phase of the project. To the first phase (2010-2011), the Turing Foundation contributed €118,000.



Progreso

Togo Development of organic and fair trade cocoa production, Phase 1

Progreso, the Agro Eco-Louis Bolk Institute, and French NGO AVSF are collaborating on a project aimed at promoting organic cocoa production and improving the living conditions of 1,350 farmers in Western Togo. During the project's pilot phase, 450 farmers were selected and trained to produce organic, sustainable cocoa and were taught about agro-forestry. In the first phase of the project, these trainings were continued and expanded to reach 693 farmers. On top of that, the organisations are working on strengthening the market for fair-trade and organic cocoa. Thanks to the project, there is now an active collaboration between the umbrella farmers' federation FUPROCAT and the Department of Agriculture. The project is expected to expand to reach 1,300 farmers in its second phase. In 2012, the Turing Foundation supported the activities of the first phase of the project by contributing €55,000.



R.C. Maagdenhuis

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

The R.C. Maagdenhuis Foundation is working with local NGO CREMA (Centre de Recherche et d'Essai de Modeles 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 trains 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. From 2011-2014, the Turing Foundation will contribute €55,000 to the project, €15,000 of which was donated in 2012. In 2010, we already donated € 33,000 to the pilot project.



IUCN - LCR

Togo Sustainable agriculture/forestry in the Missahoe Forest Reserve

Local organisation Les Compagnons Ruraux works hard to recover the Missahoe forest reserve in Togo. In 2009, the Turing Foundation financed a reforestation project based on 'analogous planting': new crops that have almost the same function as rainforests, but which will in part consist of economically interesting species, such as coffee plants, pepper trees and certain fruit trees. The third phase of the project started in 2010, which involves the planting of 50,000 more trees, 10 information campaigns, and sustainability certification of cocoa production, which has started already. In 2012, 250 acres of forest recovered through analogous planting (75 acres more than expected). The Turing Foundation supports this follow-up project by donating €44,000 through IUCN NL.

2.2 Nurseries of the Sea Grants



WWF, Coral Triangle

Seafood Savers Platform for sustainable fishing (tuna and coral reef fish), Coral Triangle

From 2007 through 2012, the Turing Foundation supported the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Coral Triangle Initiative. In that period, major progress has been made towards sustainable fish production. An intensive lobby has resulted in a platform for sustainable tuna fishing: the Seafood Savers Platform, where all important players in the field are united: fishermen, buyers, and retailers. Thanks to the platform, 20% of tuna production in the entire value chain is now sustainable.

The Turing Foundation has supported this initiative with €300,000 in 2011 and 2012.



WWF, Coral Triangle

Carbon footprint reduction and protection of endangered coral reefs, Coral Triangle

The goal of this project is to protect endangered coral reefs and reduce CO₂ in the Coral Triangle by establishing Marine Protected Areas, among other things. Unfortunately, the process is advancing too slowly to create enough fish breeding areas, and protect other life forms inhabiting the coral reefs and their surroundings. So people are currently working on No-Take Zones: areas where a total ban on fishing is in effect. Results are encouraging and immediate, and it's not only nature that benefits, but thanks to recovery of the fish stock in surrounding areas, fishermen do so as well. In 2011 and 2012, the Turing Foundation invested a total of €300,000 for the expedited realisation of No Take Zones.



Peace Parks Foundation

Lubombo Transfrontier Marine Protected Area, Mozambique/South-Africa

The Peace Parks Foundation dedicates itself to sustainable economic development, biodiversity and stability in nature reserves located in the border regions of Mozambique. In 2009, the Lubombo Transfrontier Park on the border of the coast of Mozambique and South-Africa became the first cross-border Marine Protected Area recognized by the governments of both countries. The protected sea and coastal area covers 678 km² and is home to only 800 people. Tourism is developing in the beautiful area, and to make sure it's sustainable, and to protect the area against poachers and fish trawlers, the local people are trained in sustainable fishing methods, coastal protection and tourism. In 2011 and 2012, the Turing Foundation donated a total of €625,000 to the project.

Protecting endangered turtles, Coral Triangle

Six of the world's seven turtle species live in the Coral Triangle, including the green turtle and the leatherback turtle. The animals are mainly endangered because they are caught as bycatch, and because their coastal nesting habitats are threatened. Based on WWF's efforts to map their nesting habitats, migration routes, and illegal trade, the Indonesian government has decided to actively protect the turtle. In 2013, almost 500,000 acres of turtle nesting habitat will become official Marine Protected Areas. WWF have achieved their goal to protect at least 50% of the most important nesting habitats. Moreover, WWF intends to reduce the turtle bycatch by 50%, for example by distributing circle hooks that prevent bycatch. Consumer behavior as well as turtle trade are still issues that require attention. From 2007-2012, the Turing Foundation contributed a total of €250,000 to the project.

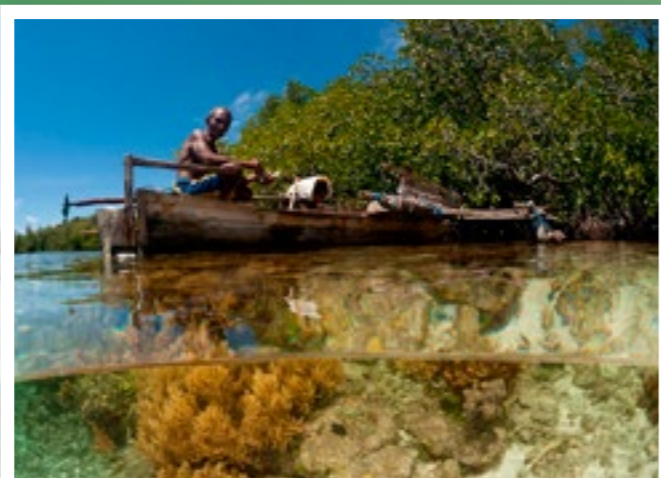


WWF, Coral Triangle

Live Reef Fish Trade Transformation, Coral Triangle

This World Wildlife Federation program was set up to recover the diverse fish population in the Coral Triangle, and reduce destructive fishing methods such as dynamite fishing. To that end a fishing industry Trade Association was founded to promote responsible live reef fish trade. Consumers are also encouraged only to buy fish that has been MSC certified. In 2012, the activities led to the implementation and observance of the rules for sustainable fishing in Malaysia and the Philippines with regards to several species. On top of that, since 2012 the WWF has been collaborating with the foremost exporter of live reef fish in the area, who is responsible for 40% of all fish trade in Indonesia. A lot of work still needs to be done, however. It proves very challenging to come to actual agreements regarding the no-take zones.

From 2007-2012, the Turing Foundation contributed a total amount of €300,000 to this initiative.



WWF, Coral Triangle



WWF, Coral Triangle

Tuna spawning protection areas and bycatch management, Coral Triangle

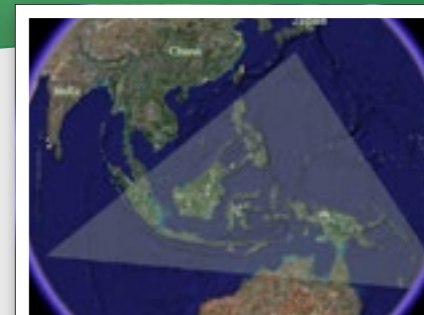
The World Wildlife Fund and the governments of the Coral Triangle are working towards sustainable fishing and protecting endangered tuna species. In 2011, approximately 230,000 circle hooks were introduced, and several partnerships with the tuna industry were established. On top of that, the Philippines have adopted a law forcing their national fishing fleet to use circle hooks. A special expert meeting, the Tuna Think Tank, discussed new ways to reduce bycatch for small, local fisheries. The Turing Foundation contributed €650,000 to the project, which ran from 2007 through 2012.



WWF, Coral Triangle

Protection of coral reefs from climate change, Coral Triangle

The World Wildlife Fund wants to protect the coral reefs in the Coral Triangle from the negative effects of climate change, and from polluting industries, tourism and fishing. WWF has been lobbying at several international climate conferences, and they launched a worldwide media campaign to raise awareness of the uniqueness of the Coral Triangle breeding grounds. In collaboration with businesses, WWF launched the South Pacific Tourism Efficiency Investment Program, for example. On top of that, the Indonesian government has committed to have reduced CO₂ emissions by 41% in 2020. In the period 2007-2012, the Turing Foundation has contributed a total of €600,000 to the initiative.



WWF, Coral Triangle

Sustainable financing for Marine Protected Area networks, Coral Triangle

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has set up a foundation to manage Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the Coral Triangle: 50,000 km² of coral reefs, 50,000 km² of mangrove forests, and an area covering 50,000 km² of open-water breeding grounds and migration routes of important fish species. The foundation helps to bridge budget gaps until the local governments have their finances in order. The foundation can also offer quick assistance in case the protected areas need help urgently. In the period from 2007-2012, a total of 8,6 million acres of sea have become designated MPAs. So, the initial goal to increase the number of MPAs by 50% has been well-achieved. Up until and including 2012, the Turing Foundation contributed a total amount of €600,000 to this fund.



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.

One of the important policy changes of 2012 was the implementation of a stricter geographic focus. In March 2012, the board decided to no longer support projects in Ghana. By the end of 2012, the board decided to concentrate on Western Africa, meaning the Turing Foundation will no longer support projects in Kenya and Tanzania from 2013 onwards. Instead, the geographic focus will come to include the West African countries Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia.

Based on research into the impact of our projects, the following interventions prove to have a positive effect on access and quality of education, especially when combined:

- Improving the quality of school management;
- Increasing the number of teachers, schools, classrooms, and books;
- Training teachers, and provide refresher courses during their careers.

When choosing our projects, we therefore focus on those that plan to implement one or more of these interventions. The Turing Foundation is most interested in improving school managements. Without proper management the impact of other interventions is lost (partly). Our policy is carried out mostly with the help of small independent initiatives or professional organisations that take on education projects in developing countries. Examples are development aid agencies and (education) labor unions.

We have developed a solid method for selecting reliable partners. Local partners are required to have a strong, local management as well as a track record, and we judge projects expressly based on local ownership. We strongly feel these variables are of overriding importance for the sustainability of the projects. Any application for construction or renovation must therefore be accompanied by a thorough, substantial, and financial plan covering major maintenance for the next five years.

Working visit Cameroon

In February 2012, a delegation of the board and management of the Turing Foundation made a working visit to Cameroon, visiting both education and nature conservation projects. The visit was meant to gain a better insight in the various projects the Turing Foundation supports. Our travel partner in Cameroon was Thomas Orock of United Action for Children (UAC).

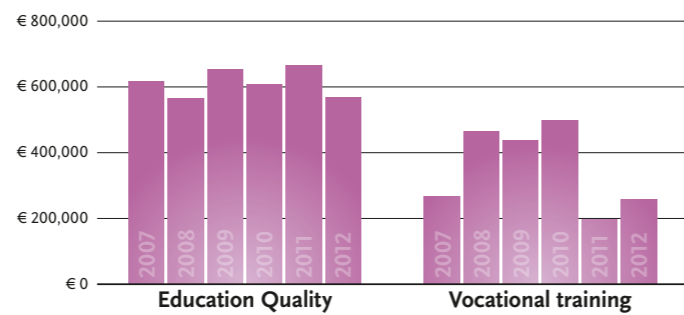
Schools and projects visited in Cameroon:

- School on Wheels in Buea en Mamfe (OneMen/UAC)
- Dream Center in Mamfe (LiveBuild/UAC)
- Knowledge4Children in Kumbo
- Stop Kindermisbruik (Stop Child Abuse) / ASSEJA in Yaoundé
- UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Yaoundé
- VSO Netherlands in Yaoundé

Educational investments

In 2012, the Turing Foundation received 171 applications for the funding of education projects, 23 of which were accepted. 13 projects received donations for the improvement of education (quality), and 10 vocational training projects were awarded donations as well.

Total Grants Education 2007-2012



Benin Vocational education

In Benin, Woord en Daad is working with local organisation DEDRAS to realise vocational education for youths aged 15-25, tailored to the current labor market. Goal is to train at least 385 youths in the fields of automotive, metal, construction, sewing and agriculture. Trainings are available in three locations in Benin: Parakou, Nikki, and Perere. The courses include an apprenticeship and coaching, and the vocational training facility has a Job & Business service centre for apprenticeship and labor market mediation. DEDRAS achieved their objectives for 2012: 143 students (103 boys and 40 girls) were enrolled in the regular vocational trainings, and 200 farmers took part in the six-day agricultural training in sustainable production and cultivating soy crops. On top of that, staff members did a management consultancy training, and a course on result-oriented working. Teachers were trained in agricultural entrepreneurship according to the principles of the Farmer Business Schools.

For the period 2012-2015, the Turing Foundation will donate a total of €125,000 to the project, €25,000 of which was donated in 2012, thus enabling youths to receive vocational training for three full years.



Woord en Daad



Gered Gereedschap

Benin Tools for three training organisations

Gered Gereedschap (salvaged tools) collects and fixes used tools and sends them to developing-aid projects in Africa, Asia, and Latin America on request. Every year, the foundation supplies developing countries with over 100,000 tools, enabling thousands of people to learn a trade and make a living. In 2012, the Turing Foundation has paid for the full project costs of €37,500, including the collection, recycling, packaging and shipping of tools and sewing machines to three training centers in Benin.



Le Pont

Benin Construction of a secondary school, Sazué

The Le Pont foundation is active in the field of education, healthcare, water and sanitation in Benin. The Turing Foundation has already funded the construction of a school by the Le Pont foundation three times before. In 2012, Le Pont started the construction of a secondary school in the village of Sazué. The new building has three classrooms and will be put into use at the start of the new school year in 2013. The project also includes teacher trainings, new school gardens, and providing school lunches.

In 2012, the Turing Foundation contributed €15,000 to this project



AFOS

Burkina Faso Teacher houses with solar panels, Rakissé-Toèghin

The AFOS Foundation is dedicated to improving the life standard in developing countries, especially in Burkina Faso. Because of the primitive conditions in rural areas, it's challenging to find teachers who want to stay for an extended period of time. In collaboration with the Burkina development aid agency Association Femmes de ZENA, AFOS wants to expand the facilities of the elementary school in Rakissé-Toèghin by adding a school kitchen and two teacher homes. On top of that, six teacher homes will be equipped with solar panels to generate light during the evening.

In 2012, the Turing Foundation contributed €17,500 to this project.

3.1 Educational Grants



WOL

Burkina Faso Free school meals at four schools, Ouahigouya

The WOL Foundation and local partner DSF have set up the Zodo educational complex in Ouahigouya. In 2012, Burkina Faso was on the brink of a famine. Yatenga has been suffering from little rain, too, due to which the local population has been able to harvest only a third of the total amount of food that is needed. As a result, children are going to school on empty stomachs, and the number of malnourished children is increasing rapidly. To prevent these children from having to stay home from school, which would be detrimental to the overall level of education, the Turing Foundation helped out by providing free school meals at four schools for a period of one year.

On top of the €32,500 that has been donated for school lunches for the Zodo Complex pupils already, the Turing Foundation made a one-time contribution of €18,600 in 2012 for the four other schools in Yatenga.



Zeewolde Werelddorp

Burkina Faso Expansion of the secondary school, Gaongho

The Municipality of Zeewolde has a friendly connection with the village of Gaongho in Burkina Faso. The Zeewolde Werelddorp foundation is therefore dedicated to improve the living conditions in Gaongho. In collaboration with the Burkina Faso developmental organisation ADDG, they want to expand the municipality's only secondary school with extra classrooms, a storage room, and an administrative office. By doing so, the school can offer an education to twice as many students: 400. The school will also be equipped with solar panels, so it can offer evening (tutoring) classes. In 2012, the Turing Foundation contributed a total of €30,000.



ASAP

Burkina Faso Teacher training and school expansion, Toungana

The Association for Small African Projects (ASAP) focuses on the improvement of the well-being of inhabitants of various villages in rural areas of Burkina Faso. In nine villages in Western Burkina Faso, teachers receive extra training in their respective subjects, and are taught new teaching methods. In three years' time, the elementary school in Toungana will be expanded by three classrooms, housing for teachers, lavatories, and new school furniture. Educational authorities have committed themselves to providing an extra teacher every year. From 2011 to 2013, the Turing Foundation contributes a total of €45,000 to the project (€10,000 in 2012), covering 100% of the teacher training and 50% of the construction costs.

Burkina Faso Vocational training for girls, Ouagadougou

The Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland (SKN) supports local NGO ATTous in offering technical vocational education to deprived girls at the Centres Féminin d'Initiation et Apprentissage à la Mécanique (CFIAM) in Ouagadougou and Koudougou. These centers are unique, because they are the only schools in Burkina Faso where girls can opt for a technical training program. In Ouagadougou, 130 girls in the ages of 13-21 are trained in either car electronics, bodywork (dent removal, spraying), clothing design/sewing, or electrical engineering every year. In 2012 and 2013, the Turing Foundation contributes €23,000 (€11,000 in 2012) for tools and teaching material for the car electronics and bodywork trainings, and career guidance for graduated girls.



Kinderpostzegels

3.1 Educational Grants



Woord en Daad

Burkina Faso Speed schools and teacher training

Woord en Daad and partner organisation CREDO have established dozens of 'speed schools' in Burkina Faso. These schools offer an opportunity to children aged 9-12 who have not had any education to catch up with elementary education. The speed schools offer the first three years of elementary education in a 9-month period. After that, the children can enter a regular elementary school. The Turing Foundation already contributed to 10 speed schools. This project involves an expansion of 20 speed schools per year in the Kadiogo Province, and a teacher training for teachers working at schools that accept children who completed the speed school program. From 2011-2014, the Turing Foundation contributes €100,000 to the project (€35,000 of which was donated in 2012).



Zod Neere

Burkina Faso ICT vocational training CPAEC, Ouagadougou

The Zod Neere Foundation set up a vocational training center for underprivileged youth in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The center (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 or three-year training (including an internship) and can admit up to 250 students a year. The Turing Foundation contributes €19,000 for the computer rooms for the ICT program. The project has been delayed substantially because of the increased prices for raw materials due to the crisis. The furnishing of the computer rooms will start after construction has been completed in 2013.



Stop Kindermisbruik

Cameroon Vocational training for 100 youths

Each year, Stop Kindermisbruik (Stop Child Abuse) and local partner ASSEJA offer 100 underprivileged youths in Yaoundé, Maroua, Bertoua en Ambam a chance to receive vocational training in silk-screen printing, painting, tailoring, hairdressing & aesthetics, cooking & patisserie, and computer graphics. The training programs consist of 3 months of theory and an apprenticeship-based training with existing small businesses. Previous experience shows that 80% of the teenagers that finish their training start their own self-supporting businesses. The other 20% generally has a good chance of remaining with the small businesses they were trained at. The students prove to be exceptionally motivated and there are hardly any dropouts. The Turing Foundation already supported the project in 2011, and will contribute €112,500 for the 2012-2014 period (covering 50% of costs), €37,500 of which was donated in 2012.



VSO

Cameroon Teacher training in Northern Cameroon

VSO (Voluntary Service Overseas) sends out vocational specialists to developing countries in Africa and Asia to share their knowledge and experience with local organisations. In Northern Cameroon, four specialists will develop training modules for teachers, principals, parent councils and civil servants working in the field of education, all over a period of three years. Moreover, several activities will be organised to make education more accessible to girls. In 2012, the project was expanded to cover 58 schools instead of 48. To improve school management and increase parent involvement – and so generating a greater attendance – parent councils and separate mother councils proved effective. From 2010-2012, the Turing Foundation contributed a total of €90,000 (€30,000 of which was donated in 2012).



Knowledge for Children

Cameroon Schoolbooks for primary schools, Northwest Cameroon

Knowledge for Children supports rural schools in Northwest Cameroon by building up a decent supply of books and training teachers how to use books as an instructional tool in education. A book fund will also be set up at every school so they can eventually manage and supplement the library themselves. With its activities, Knowledge for Children aims at improving the level of education for primary school children aged 6-14. In 2012, 110 schools participated in the Knowledge for Children schoolbook project. The number of books given out (12,167) was lower than expected, however. Because of the fluctuating number of children attending classes at the schools, the target of three books per child in five years' time proved unrealistic. From 2010-2012, the Turing Foundation contributes a total of €88,500 to the project, €25,000 was donated in 2012.



UNHCR

Cameroon Improvement of education at 8 primary schools, East and Adamawa Region

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 eight primary schools open to both locals and refugees. The program involves training new teachers, renovating school buildings, providing furniture and teaching materials. It is dedicated to education for girls as well. From 2011-2013, the Turing Foundation contributes €120,000 to this project (€40,000 in 2012).

3.1 Educational Grants



Bambale

D.R. Congo Equipping of information center, Inkisi-Kisanu

The Bambale Foundation focuses on education, agriculture, and healthcare in D.R. Congo. In Inkisi-Kisantu, Bambale wants to start and equip an Information & Training center. Eventually, the foundation wants to integrate computers into elementary and vocational education, train teachers, and organise courses for adults and entrepreneurs. Local people will also have access to the center's facilities. In 2012-2013, the Turing Foundation will contribute €10,000 to the project, which allows for the purchase of 12 computers, the training of administrators, the realisation of computer courses, and the training of teachers and students.



War Child

D.R. Congo Improvement of educational quality at 8 schools, East Kivu

War Child is devoted to giving children who have experienced war a peaceful future. War Child wants 3,000 children aged 11-14 living in the conflict-ridden district of East Kivu to pass their national exams as soon as possible. To that end, teachers, directors and school inspectors are being trained to improve the quality of education, and schoolbooks and teaching material are being purchased. The project is also setting up revenue-generating activities to pay for these children's tuition. From 2012-2015, the Turing Foundation will donate a total of €105,000 to the project (€25,000 of which was donated in 2012).



Humana

D.R. Congo Vocational training for women, Kinshasa

Humana is one of the largest clothing collectors of the Netherlands. Using the proceeds from their clothing sales, the organisation finances projects in Africa. In Kinshasa, Humana is currently working with local organisation HPPC to increase the self-reliance of women in the poor Kinabwa neighborhood. A total of 675 women are participating in a three-year training program, consisting of a literacy course and vocational training including an apprenticeship and job coaching to become tailors, beauticians/hairdressers, bakers/pastry cooks, or city gardeners. The program is still in its startup phase. Should it prove a success, the training program will be expanded to become a long-range project. From 2012-2015, the Turing Foundation will donate € 75,000 to this project (€ 25,000 of which was donated in 2012).



ZOA

D.R. Congo Tutoring program for teenagers in Kivu

This project of ZOA-Vluchtelingen zorg (refugee care) helps teenagers from returnee families who have missed one or more years of elementary education, to finish elementary school within three years. It mainly concerns orphans, former child soldiers, and child victims of rape, sexual abuse, exploitation or poverty. Existing education centers will receive support for the implementation of a tutoring program for 6,550 youths. The 2011 campaign to recruit more girls at schools has proved fruitful: in 2012, 977 boys and 1311 girls took classes at the education centers. The Turing Foundation contributed € 105,000 to this program between 2010-2012, €30,000 of which in 2012.



CDI Bwamanda

D.R. Congo Improvement of primary and vocational education, Northern Equatorial Province

CDI Bwamanda wants to recover and rebuild education in the Northern Equatorial province. In an earlier phase of the project, the foundation worked to improve 22 schools (6 elementary schools, 11 secondary schools and 5 vocational training centers) for three years. From 2011 to 2014, the project will be expanded to cover 27 schools and 5 literacy centers, 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. From 2011-2014, the Turing Foundation will contribute a total of €105,000 to the project, €30,000 of which was contributed in 2012.



Save the Children

D.R. Congo School furniture for 16 schools in Lubero

In the Lubero region in North Kivu, D.R. Congo, Save the Children is carrying out a five-year program focused on creating better access to safe and high-quality education. The program includes the founding of teacher training centers, setting up a compact education program for children who haven't had any previous schooling, refurbishing old school buildings and training school management committees. In 2012, seven schools have been furnished. From 2011-2013, the Turing Foundation will contribute €85,000 to the project, €30,000 of which was donated in 2012.

3.1 Educational Grants

D.R. Congo Vocational Training in Kinshasa, Uvira and Bandundu-Ville

Tools to Work offers young people work experience by involving them in the repairing of goods for developing countries. This particular project involves the revision, transport, clearance, receipt and use of machines and materials for three vocational training programs in D.R. Congo.

1) Through local NGO SRDA in Uvira, we contribute to the delivery of 32 treadle sewing machines for training cooperation (women mostly), a 3-shear plough and a contribution for the construction of a workshop with sleeping area for young men. Goal is working towards the training of 100 youths a year.

2) Through local NGO HHCA in Kinshasa, we're constructing a classroom and setting up a vocational training program / work experience placement for orphans and children of families living in the area. The project will start by training 50 older youths from the orphanage to become joiners, tailors, plumbers, or electricians. To that end, 25 sewing machines and 20 toolboxes are required, which will be supplied through this transport.

3) Through local NGO VTC in Bandundu-Ville, we're supporting an existing vocational training program / work experience placement



Tools to Work

providing technical education for 102 youths in the field of carpentry, joining, metallurgy, bricklaying, and agriculture. Right now, there's need for heavier machinery, an expansion of their computer training, and bicycles for teachers and bicycle taxis. A total of 45 computers, 65 toolboxes, 16 machines to equip the school, 70 bicycles, and 20 sewing and knitting machines will be provided in order to train an extra 100 young people every year. In 2012, the Turing Foundation has donated €30,000 to the project, covering approximately 50% of the project costs to provide all three vocational trainings with the necessary training materials in a single transport.



Children in Crisis

D.R. Congo Teacher training in South Kivu

Children in Crisis is a British NGO that initiates and coordinates educational projects in post-conflict zones such as Afghanistan, Sierra Leone and Liberia. In South-Kivu, D.R. Congo, 1034 teachers and 172 principals were trained, curricula were developed, and teaching materials were provided, all to improve the level of education and children's results structurally.

From 2010-2012, the Turing Foundation contributed a total of €120,000 to the project, of which €40,000 was donated in 2012.



Amsterdam-Bolgatanga

Ghana Educational tools and solar panels, Primary school, Dazungu

The Amsterdam-Bolgatanga Foundation and local organisation CESRUD want to improve education in the poor Upper East Region of Ghana, where no more than approximately 13% of people can read and write. The village of Dazungu had a primary school with six classrooms that was being used for kindergarten, elementary and secondary education. Since the construction of a junior secondary school, there are now 12 classrooms. Moreover, the school now has electricity thanks to the installation of solar panels. The new school building saw its grand opening on October 26, 2012.

In 2012, the Turing Foundation donated €7,500 for solar panels and educational tools for the primary school.



Bibliodef

Ghana Start Bibliodef

Bibliodef sees books as the source of development and wants to stimulate reading. To that end, the organisation provides Africa and Asia with new books in French and English, facilitates publications of children's books in local languages, and sets up libraries. The five Bibliodef organisations in the Netherlands, France, Belgium, South-Africa, and Surinam distribute 500,000 books each year.

The Turing Foundation intended to contribute a total of €150,000 to the set up of a Bibliodef organisation in Ghana. Unfortunately, Bibliodef Netherlands has not succeeded in fully arranging the funding for the project. The contribution from the Turing Foundation will therefore be withdrawn.

3.1 Educational Grants



Kids in Kenia

Kenya Construction of four classrooms, Kwale district

The Vitsangalaweni primary school in the poor Kwale district in Southeast Kenya consist of four temporary loam-and-wood classrooms. But two of them are too unsafe, due to which classes are now being taught in the open air. The Kids in Kenya foundation supports the Vitsangalaweni primary school by constructing four classrooms, drinking water facilities, sanitary fittings, school furniture, and teacher trainings. Construction should be completed by the end of 2013. In 2012, the Turing Foundation donated €15,000 to the project.



Build Africa

Kenya Education Quality Improvement Program

Build Africa fully focuses on education and income-generating programs in Kenya and Uganda. In Central Kenya, Build Africa helps more than 20 rural schools to improve the quality of education by organizing trainings for school management and teachers, improving infrastructure and supplying of study materials. In 2012, the project was expanded successfully and now covers 28 schools in the Gilgil/Machakos and Mwala districts. From 2011-2013, the Turing Foundation will contribute €130,000 to the training activities, €40,000 of which was donated in 2012.



Ujima

Kenya Vocational training for underprivileged youths

The Ujima Foundation offers vocational training to underprivileged youths in Nakuru and Kisumu who have been orphaned and/or take care of their younger siblings. The youths are trained for jobs in the hospitality sector. The program is doing well and trained 239 students in 2012. For the long-term funding of Kisumu's vocational training program, a tourist lodge was built in Kindisi, on the shore of Lake Victoria. According to the business plan, the program should be able to be funded entirely from the lodge's revenues within a few years. The Turing Foundation contributed €30,000 to the initiative, €15,000 of which was donated in 2012.



VSO

Kenya Upgrading of five vocational training centers

VSO (Voluntary Service Overseas) is working on the quality and relevance of vocational training at 5 vocational training centers. Over a period of 3 years, teachers and school management will be trained, the new national curriculum will be implemented and the centers will be working towards a better range of internship placements. By late 2012, nearly all centers were equipped with new teaching materials, teachers were trained, and students of all programs are taking computer classes, which will give them an advantage when searching for jobs. The development of a number of new programs has been delayed, causing the number of students to stay behind. VSO ensures us this check will be made up for. From 2010-2012, the Turing Foundation contributed €120,000 to this cause, €40,000 of which was donated in 2012.



Macheo

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

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. Due to the steep increase of food prices, Macheo started a farm that supplies the food program with vegetables at cost price. Last year, a total of 8,163 children received school meals, which is less than the initial goal Macheo set to feed 10,000 children. Based on the actual number of children fed, the Turing Foundation contributed a total amount of €34,775 in 2012.



Welzijn Wajir

Kenya Construction and furnishing of the Makaror Mixed Day Secondary School

The Welzijn Wajir Foundation supports the very poorest people of Wajir (Northeastern Kenya), focusing specifically on education, healthcare and food supply. In Makaror, a new secondary school was established, providing affordable quality education. Despite the drought, which hindered the project severely, construction of the school started in August of 2011. In February 2012, the school opened its doors. At the start of the new school year, 126 students attended classes (28 girls and 98 boys), and that number is still growing. In 2011, the Turing Foundation contributed €34,000 for construction of the school.

3.1 Educational Grants



Teachers for Teachers

Kenya Teacher training and school managers' course, South-East Kenya

Twice a year, Teachers4Teachers organises trainings in Kenya by Dutch educational professionals meant for principals, teachers and educational officials. The aim is to contribute to teachers' professional skills, so as to improve education as well as stimulate children's performance in school. The foundation is also developing a two-year training program for principals to be taught at the District Center for Early Childhood Education.

In 2011, the Turing Foundation supported these activities already. In 2012 the Foundation increased their total donation to €88,750, covering 50% of training costs for both teachers and school managers in 2011 and 2012.



Mali Foundation

Mali Construction of a technical school in Kambila

The Mali Foundation, in association with its local partner Solisa, will be setting up a technical school in Kambila, an area in Mali that has primary education but no secondary education programs. The objective is to train underprivileged youths for jobs that are needed in the area. Trainings will consist of modules of 3, 6, and 12 months.

Construction of the school has been somewhat delayed due to problems regarding the purchase of the land, but was commenced in May of 2011 and was completed successfully. Due to the problems in Mali it's yet unsure when the school will open, and the courses will start.

In 2010, the Turing Foundation donated €40,000 for the construction of the technical school in Kambila. Previously, the Mali Foundation received donation for the constructions of primary schools in Kenekou, N'goro, and Balandougou.



Oxfam Novib

Niger Vocational training for supervisors after-school activities, Tillaberi

Oxfam Novib is an international organisation that has made Niger one of their focus countries, because it's receiving relatively little developing aid. With the help of local partner MCE, Oxfam Novib wants to improve the quality of education in the Tillaberi region. This project involves training youths who have not been able to finish their education for whatever reason to become supervisors at after-school activities. The training also offers them a chance to learn skills in the field of agriculture and cattle breeding. It will prepare them for their future and an independent life after school. MCE wants to expand this successful concept to other parts of Niger. In 2012 and 2013, the Turing Foundation will donate a total of €50,000 (€25,000 in 2012) for the vocational training for 160 supervisors, and towards making the after-school activities financially independent.



Aide et Action

Niger Educational Governance, Douchi 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. With this project, the NGO wants to realise second-chance education for children aged 8-14, increase the number of girls at primary schools, and increase community involvement concerning school management. In 2012, 246 children attended classes at five second-chance programs, 96 children were admitted to a vocational training, and a supervisor system for all girls at 15 schools increases their chances of graduating. The pass rates of the schools involved exceed the national average by over 10%. In the years 2010-2012, the Turing Foundation contributed a total of €150,000 to these activities (of which €50,000 in 2012).



Strømme

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

The Strømme Foundation and partner organisation RAEDD are setting up speed schools in the Dosso region in Niger. These schools offer children aged 9-12 who have not had any previous education a chance to receive elementary education after all. The speed schools offer the first three years of elementary school in a nine-month period of intensive education in classes of no more than 25 children. After the course, children can take up regular primary education. The children are highly motivated and the first year has been a success. Almost 90% percent of the 159 girls and 141 boys passed their exams and can start in the fourth year of primary education. In October 2012, the second batch of pupils started on the course. The Turing Foundation contributed €69,000 for the realisation of 20 speed schools in 2011 and 2012 (€27,000 in 2012).



Ukengee

Tanzania Solar-powered computer labs, Mbekenyeru and Liwale

The Ukengee foundation is creating solar-powered computer labs at secondary schools in Tanzania in an effort to help improve the quality of secondary education in the country. Following a successful pilot in 2009, the foundation now aims at equipping 35 computer labs at secondary schools in Lindi over the next ten years. Ukengee also takes care of maintenance and teacher training. The computer labs are accessible to the local community and are also used for courses open to villagers. The Turing Foundation contributes to the realisation of two computer labs, one in Mbekenyeru (875 students), and one in Liwale (623 students). Ukengee will reach a total of 8,000 people with this project (including the two new labs). In 2012, the Turing Foundation will donate €30,000 for the realisation of the two computer labs in Mbekenyeru and Liwale.

Tanzania Marera Primary School Project

In Tanzania, the Rhotia Valley Foundation is working on the improvement of the quality of education at Marera Primary School, teaching 430 children. In 2011, school buildings were renovated, school books were purchased, and teachers were trained in the use of laptops in education in light of the One Laptop per Child program. This project involves the provision extra teaching materials, planting a vegetable garden and acquiring livestock, the profit of which may be used for the realisation of the school breakfast in the future. The Turing Foundation supported both the school breakfast and investments in the vegetable garden and livestock with a contribution of €15,000 in 2012.



Rhotia



R.C. Maagdenhuis Foundation

Togo Technical trainings, Lomé

The R.C. Maagdenhuis Foundation supports small-scale projects initiated by the local community in developing countries. There is a network of advisors on the spot to inform on the feasibility of the projects as well as monitor their development. Through local organisation CAGED, the Maagdenhuis Foundation organises job placement programs in Lomé for women with a technical expertise. The women receive extra technical training, and they will be taught skills that will help them in finding jobs or start their own businesses.

From 2012-2014, The Turing Foundation will donate a total of €30,000 to the project, €10,000 of which was donated in 2012.



R.C. Maagdenhuis Foundation

Togo Technical vocational trainings, Lomé

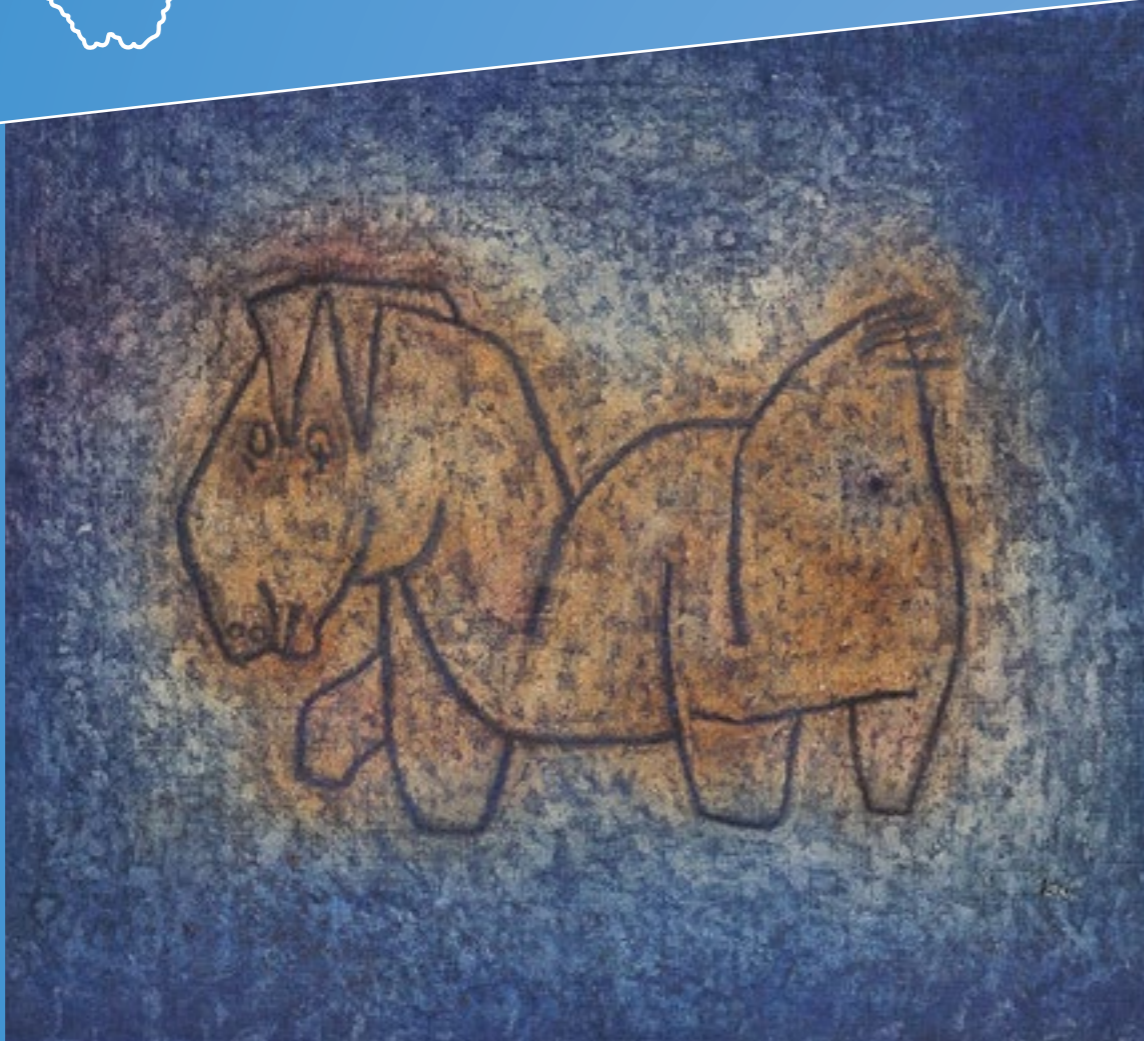
The R.C. Maagdenhuis Foundation offers talented, underprivileged teenagers from 14 years old to enroll in a technical vocational training at the CEFOP education center. Apart from tuition, the program contributes to the youths' livelihoods. Upon graduation, they can start working right away. From 2012-2014, the Turing Foundation will donate a total of €10,000 to this training program for underprivileged youths, €3,000 of which was donated in 2012.



Scholarships

Scholarships

Over the past years, the board of the Turing Foundation has awarded individual scholarships to a number of people in Nigeria, Togo, Gambia, Haiti and Benin. Up to and including 2012, a total of €46,049 was spent on these students, and although their scholarships were financed for all of 2012, the Turing Foundation Board of Trustees decided in 2009 already it will no longer honor 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.

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:

1. Visual arts exhibitions in museums;
2. The Turing National Poetry Contest and publications of Dutch poetry;
3. Live performances of (contemporary) classical music.

1. Visual Arts

The Turing Foundation wants to help Dutch museums to revise their ambitions. To that end, we enable the organisation of art exhibitions that would otherwise only be seen in museums abroad, by making a financial contribution. It is our goal to make decisive donations to extraordinary exhibitions of fine art at an early stage, knowing that without our contribution, these expos would be impossible to realise. Museums are free to submit applications for exhibitions that are in line with our goal. The exhibition concept that best meets our requirements receives the Turing Art Grant, a prize of €450,000 that is awarded biannually.

Apart from exhibitions, the Turing Foundation also funds the 'Turing Museum Buses' that drive children to and from museums for free. In offering free-of-charge, comfortable, and safe transport we meet the most important requirements for getting pupils into museums. Since 2008, the very first Turing Museum Bus has been transporting Rotterdam school children to and from Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen and the Chabot Museum. February 2012 saw the introduction of the second bus: that year, the Turing Museum Square Bus drove more than 6,400 children from villages and municipalities surrounding Amsterdam to the Rijks Museum, the Van Gogh Museum, and the Stedelijk Museum.

2. Poetry

We want to increase the overall interest in poetry. To that end, we decided to set up the Turing National Poetry Contest in April 2009. We did so in collaboration with the Poëzieclub (Poetry Club) and our first chairman was Gerrit Komrij. The competition was meant to be an annual poetry competition that was open to everyone. The fact that all entries are submitted entirely anonymous is what makes it such a special challenge. Today, the Turing National Poetry Contest has become a household name among poets of all walks of life.

In 2011, Flemish poets were invited to try their best at winning €10,000 for the first time as well. To realise participation of the Flemish, we started working with Poetry Center Ghent. Now the event is truly Dutch-Flemish.

For the past years, the judging panel was chaired very successfully by Ramsey Nasr, who has recently been discharged with honor. Since the last edition, our awards ceremony is part of Poetry Week, an initiative introduced by the CPNB (Collective Promotion for the Dutch Book) to generate maximum attention for poetry for one week every year, with the help of the largest Dutch and Flemish poetry organisations. The week ends with the Poems Ball, which follows the Turing National Poetry Contest awards ceremony.

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

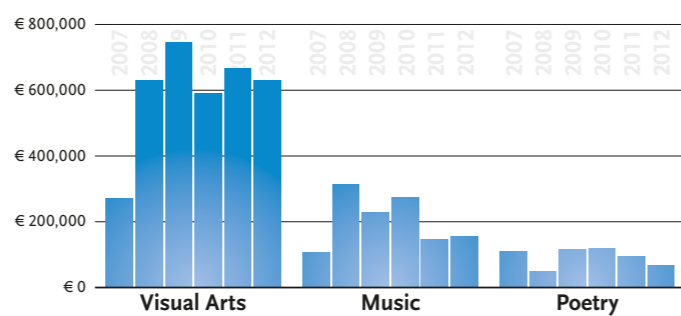
3. Classical Music

The Turing Foundation wants to enable more people in the Netherlands to enjoy performances of (contemporary) classical music. We like to support those initiatives that are aimed especially at enjoyment by large numbers of people and at reaching audiences that are not in the habit of visiting concerts. In 2012, we redefined our criteria concerning donations to music projects. It's been decided to give precedence to festivals with a national character, a high-quality musical program, and a considerable number of musical performances.

Art Grants

In 2012 we received a total of 97 applications for art projects, 37 of which in the field of visual arts, 14 in the field of poetry and 46 in the field of classical music. We granted a total of 14 applications, 4 of which in the field of visual arts, 4 in the field of poetry and 6 in the field of classical music.

Total Art Grants 2007-2012



4.1 Visual Art Grants



Exhibition The Road to Van Eyck, Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen

Johannes van Eyck (1390-1441) has decisively reinvented painting in Northern Europe. He's been named the father of oil painting. Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen, in collaboration with the Gemäldegalerie of the Berlin Staatliche Museum, organised the exhibition *The Road to Van Eyck*. Displaying approximately 90 paintings from Dutch, French, and German artists from around 1400, the exhibition illustrated who inspired Van Eyck, and how. Highlight of the exhibition were the display of a few of the rare works of Van Eyck himself.

Contributing €100,000, the Turing Foundation was one of the first sponsors of the exhibition, which was open to the public from October, 2012, up until and including January, 2013. No less than 141,591 people visited the expo.



Rafael Exposition, Teylers Museum

The Teylers Museum is the only Dutch museum owning a substantial collection of drawings by Raphael (Urbino, 1483 - Rome, 1520). This collection along with the collection of drawings of the Albertina Museum in Vienna was on display in the Teylers Museum from September 28, 2012, to January 7, 2013. Welcoming a total of 87,000 visitors, it was an undisputed success. In an early stage, the Turing Foundation granted the exhibition €65,000.



Rodin Erotique, Singer Museum

Auguste Rodin's erotic drawings directly preceded and inspired artists like Klimt, Schiele, Matisse and Picasso. In 2012, the Singer Museum in Laren organised the very first exhibition on the erotic works of Auguste Rodin in the Netherlands. The drawings range from dreamy nudes to explicit images, and are testament to Rodin's skill, and his passion for his favorite subject: the woman. All exhibited drawings were lent by the Musée Rodin in Paris, and are displayed only rarely. The exhibition was on display from September 12, 2012, to January 14, 2013, and welcomed more than 48,000 visitors. The Turing Foundation donated €87,255.



Main patron Klee and Cobra. A Child's Play, Cobra Museum

From 28 January to 23 April 2012, the Cobra Museum displayed an exhibition on the artist Paul Klee (1879- 1940) in relation to works of the Cobra art movement. The exhibition was set up with help of Zentrum Paul Klee in Bern and the Danish Louisiana Museum of Modern Art. A total of over 130 of Klee's masterpieces were shown, alongside 120 Cobra highlights from international collections, including works by Karel Appel, Constant, Corneille, Eugène Brands, Asger Jorn, and Pierre Alechinsky. Visitors were given a chance to see how Klee as well as the generation of post-war Cobra artists translated the free expression of a child into radical new artworks that still exude color, spontaneity, and purity today. With a €75,000 donation, the Turing Foundation has been the main sponsor of the exhibition, which welcomed no less than 58,000 visitors.



Pop Art in Western Europe, Museum Het Valkhof

The basis of the collection of the Valkhof Museum is Pop Art, which makes the museum the ideal place for an overview of Pop Art in Western Europe, including works by artists like Niki de Saint Phalle, Christo, Panamarenko, Woody van Amen, Gerhard Richter, Wim T. Schippers and Sigmar Polke. For this exhibition, masterpieces from major foreign museums were transported to Nijmegen. The expo was open to the public from September 8, 2012, to January 21, 2013, and received good reviews. Despite the critical enthusiasm, visitor numbers stalled at 35,354, staying behind the anticipated 50,000. By contributing €47,500 to the exhibition, the Turing Foundation was its main sponsor.

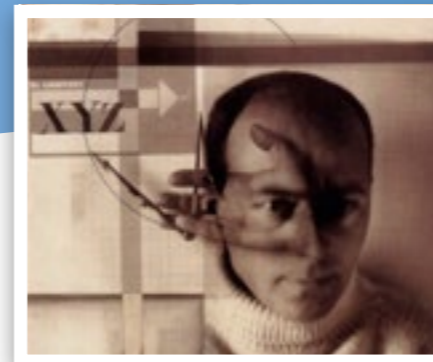


Diane Arbus - A Retrospective, FOAM

Diane Arbus (1923-1971) is one of the most fascinating and important photographers of the second half of the 20th century, which was reason for FOAM to organise the very first retrospective of her work in the Netherlands. The choice and quality of the works on display (mainly vintage prints, printed by the artist herself) generated raving reviews and a lot of media attention. The exhibition (October 25, 2012 - January 13, 2013) welcomed 71,299 visitors, much more than the 50,000 that was aimed at. The Turing Foundation was main sponsor of the exhibition and donated €100,000.

**Paula Modersohn-Becker: 'Ein Wunderland, Ein Götterland',
Museum Belvedere**

Paula Modersohn-Becker (1876-1907) is a German painter who's regarded as one of the main representatives of early expressionism. Modersohn-Becker used to live in the artistic community north of Bremen, Worpswede. Museum Belvedere sees a clear connection between the Worpswede and Heerenveen scenery, and will be displaying an extraordinary exhibition on this artist in the spring of 2013. The focus of the exhibition will be entirely on her landscapes and figure pieces. With a €35,000 donation, the Turing Foundation is the main sponsor of this exhibition.



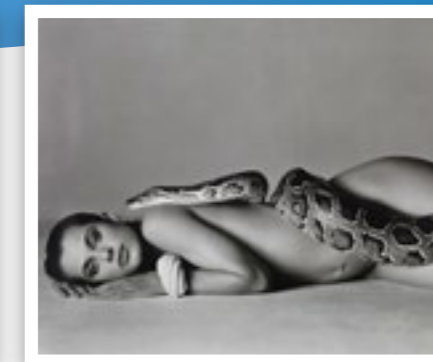
Exhibition 'Lissitzky-Kabakov. Dream and Live', Van Abbe Museum

El Lissitzky (1890-1941) was one of the defining artists of the Russian avant-garde in the early 20th century, as well as a representative of Suprematism. Under the authority of the Van Abbe Museum in Eindhoven, the artist couple Ilja (1933) and Emilia (1945) Kabakov acted as guest curators for an exhibition in which their current work was confronted with Lissitzky's. The exhibition 'Lissitzky-Kabakov. Dream and Live' was on display in the Van Abbe Museum from December 1, 2012, to April 29, 2013. The Turing Foundation contributed €50,000 to this exhibition.



Van Oostsanen, the True Jacob, Stedelijk Museum Alkmaar

In 2014, it will have been 500 years since painter and print designer Jacob Cornelisz van Oostsanen was at the height of his career. Reason for the Stedelijk Museum Alkmaar, the Amsterdam Museum, and the Great St. Laurens Church in Alkmaar to organise a joint exhibition set up as a triptych, to be visited at all three locations during the same period. The three locations will provide a complete overview of the works of Van Oostsanen that's never been on display before. Together, the three exhibitions display a complete overview of Van Oostsanen's work, something that's never been done before. The Turing Foundation will donate €75,000 to the project, which will be open to the public from March 15 – June 29, 2014. The project was nominated for the Turing Art Grant 2011.



Godly and Grisly: The Secret of the Snake, Africa Museum

In 2012, the Africa Museum had a snake theme. The museum organised an intercultural exhibition on the depiction of this universal animal symbol, featuring over 200 extraordinary international artworks, ranging from the very first prehistoric art from Africa to contemporary art from Africa, America and Europe. This project was in the running for the Turing Art Grant 2011, and the concept was praised widely. The Turing Foundation contributed €30,000 to the exhibition that was open to the public from April 8 – November 4, 2012. The expo was visited by 54,561 people.

Turing Museum Bus - Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen and the Chabot Museum, Rotterdam

Free, comfortable and safe transport turns out to be the primary factor for schools to consider taking their pupils on a visit to a museum. For that reason, since October 1, 2008, the Turing Foundation has been financing the Turing Museum Bus, 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. In the 2011-2012 school year, approximately 8,000 children visited the Rotterdam museums through the Turing Museum Bus. Although it's a great result, it doesn't meet the initial goal of 10,000. The museums have done their utmost to reach as many children as possible and will continue to do so for the next school year. The Turing Foundation donates €40,000 a year to continue the bus service up until and including 2014. In an earlier phase of the project, we already invested €130,000 in the project.

Turing Museumplein Bus - Van Gogh Museum, Rijksmuseum, Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam

Since February 2012, school children from the Amsterdam suburbs can hop on the Turing Museumplein Bus to visit the three largest museums on the Museumplein (Museum Square): Van Gogh



Museum, Stedelijk Museum and Rijks Museum. The museums offer a joint program covering the highlights of their collections. With 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 a total of €275,000 (€80,000 of which in 2012) for the startup and transportation costs, a contribution towards PR activities, and a gradually reducing contribution for project coordination. In 2012, 6,400 pupils were transported to the three museums, which was according to plan. Registrations for 2013 – the year all museums on Museum Square will be open to the public again – has seen a substantial increase and is expected to easily achieve the 11,200 target.

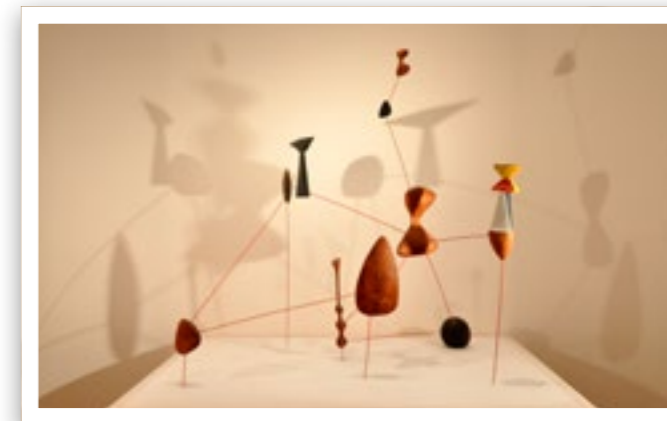


Turing Art Grant 2011: Alexander Calder, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag

On May 24, 2011, the second Turing Art Grant was presented to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag for their exhibition Alexander Calder: The Great Discovery. Alexander Calder (1898-1976) was one of the most important American artists of the 20th century. His visit to Piet Mondrian's studio in 1930 served as the starting point of the exhibition. The studio had a great impact on Calder and its influence on his later work is irrefutable. No wonder the copy of Mondrian's Parisian apartment was the center of the expo. It was surrounded by a fine collection of Alexander Calder's works, as well as the most important works of Mondrian from the Gemeentemuseum's own collection. The expo (February 11 - May 28, 2012) was a great success in all respects and welcomed no less than 109,073 visitors.

Turing Art Grant 2009 - Mike Kelley, Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam

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). Because of Kelley's unexpected passing it was decided to honor him by presenting 'the greatest Mike Kelley retrospective of all time', including work ranging from the seventies to the day he died, early 2012. The exhibition premiered December 14, 2012, in the wonderfully renovated Stedelijk Museum. In 2013, the expo will be on display in the Centre Pompidou in Paris, MoMa PS1 in New York City, and the Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles.



Doe-het-zelf (Do it Yourself)

Na zichzelf, met een witte lijn,
te hebben omkrijt, herrijst hij
van de plaats delict, hijst zich
stap voor stap in nieuwe voeten,
past zijn kuit, dijen (als gegoten),
omgordt zich met een schaambeem
en een buik van genereuze omvang.

Stof daalt neer: zijn navel schudt hij uit;
zijn middenrif, zijn twaalfde rib
schragen hart en longen die hij inslikt
uit het niets, zo zonder mond nog,
zonder tong, alsof hij licht schiep
dat kortelings voorafging aan de zon.

Ontboezemt dan zijn borstkas, slaat
losjes zijn armen om zich heen, lijnt
zijn nek uit, stelt atlas en draaier aard-
en nagelvast. Staat als een huis.

Als kroon op het werk welt meesterlijk
het ravissante hoofd. Hoofd vol hersens,
hoofd aan barrels, waaruit hij ontstond.



4th Turing National Poetry Contest

2012 saw the fourth edition of the Turing National Poetry Contest: a contest for the best poem of the year. Submissions are anonymous and the contest is open to everyone, both amateurs and professionals. In total, 2,227 poets (Including 372 from Belgium) entered, submitting 9,834 poems. The best 100 poems have been compiled in the collection 'Naaktlopen met je hersenen' by Van Gennep publishers. The first prize of €10,000 was awarded to Onno Kusters for his poem 'Doe-het-zelf' (Do it Yourself).

The top-3 poems were also published in the February edition of literary magazine De Gids. The Turing National Poetry Contest is a joint effort of the Turing Foundation, De Poëzieclub, and Poëziecentrum Gent. For the period 2009-2013, the Turing Foundation has set aside €250,000 for this project, €45,000 of which was donated for the 2012 edition.



Poetry anthology

Over a four-year period, publisher Van Oorschot will be publishing 12 beautiful, hardcover anthologies. These anthologies include the best poems of excellent poets – whose fame is waning, unfortunately – recommended by inspired anthologists. In the spring of 2012, the collection 'Overkomst dringend gewenst' (Presence urgently required) by Jan Emmens was published, selected and introduced by Wim Brands. Earlier publications included collections of Vestdijk, Van Geel, Morriën, Vasalis, Hanlo, Van Schagen, Der Mouw, and Leopold. The Turing Foundation will donate a total of €60,000 for this beautiful anthology collection by Van Oorschot publishers.



Poetry in literary magazine De Gids

From 2008-2010, the Turing Foundation supported the poetic contributions to literary magazine De Gids (The Guide). In 2011, the support was extended by two years because the magazine celebrated its 175th anniversary in 2012. In that year, De Gids safeguarded its survival by entering into a collaboration with magazine De Groene Amsterdammer. The Turing Foundation donated a total of €10,000 to De Gids, €5,000 of which was donated in 2012. Prior to that, the foundation already donated €30,000 for the publication of poetry in De Gids.



The Poems Ball - Closing ceremony Poetry Week

In 2012, CPNB (Collective Promotion for the Dutch Book) organised the first Poetry Week: from January 30 – February 6, 2013, well-known poetry events such as Poetry Day, the VSB Poetry Award, and the Turing National Poetry Contest joined forces. The week, initiated by CPNB, is meant to generate maximum attention for Dutch poetry. On February 6, 2013, the very first Poems Ball was held at Stadsschouwburg Amsterdam (the city theater). The event marked the end of Poetry Week and the grand finale of the Turing National Poetry Contest. The Turing Foundation contributed €8,000 to the event, which has been a great success, welcoming approximately 1,000 visitors.

Poetry collection 'Dichter Draagt Voor', Ramsey Nasr

Ramsey Nasr, the Poet Laureate who was discharged early 2013, started the 'Dichter draagt voor' (Poet Recites) project in 2012. The project aims at unlocking the works of classical Dutch poets to a wide audience by means of a poetry collection, 20 short poetry videos, and a CD. Nasr selected works by Leopold, Boutens, Bredero, Focquenbroch, Gorter, Du Perron, Kouwenaar, Kloos, Vasalis and Boon: poets that are considered old-fashioned by some and are at risk of being forgotten, even though they form the basis of today's poetry. The Turing Foundation contributed €10,000 for the publication of the poetry collection.



Ricciotti Ensemble

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, at health care institutions, in prisons, at schools, in the street and at refugee centers. The Turing Foundation has been the main sponsor of Ricciotti ever since 2007. In 2012, the Turing Foundation donated €30,000 to the Ricciotti Ensemble.



Community Concerts, Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra

Every year, in an attempt to make classical music available to all, NedPhO GO! organises at least 30 concerts in random spots, meant for people who wouldn't normally visit classical concerts, for whatever reason. Their performances are part of Concerten in de Wijk (community concerts) and can be found at the Westerpark, elderly homes, community events, hospitals and festivals throughout Amsterdam. From 2012 through 2014, the Turing Foundation will be the main sponsor of the Community Concerts, donating a total of €35,000 (€10,000 of which was donated in 2012). In an earlier phase (2008-2010), the foundation already donated €60,000.



Closing performance Holland Festival, Simon Bolivar Orchestra

Ever since 2007, the Turing Foundation has been supporting the Holland Festival, which brings music of international standing to the Netherlands each June. One of the highlights of last year's edition was the closing performance of the Simon Bolivar Orchestra conducted by Gustavo Dudamel. The 30-year-old Dudamel managed to gain widespread fame as a conductor in a very short time, and has already conducted all major orchestras from all over the world, including the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra. The performance of the Simon Bolivar Orchestra at the 2012 Holland Festival was their first-ever concert in the Netherlands. The program included the exhilarating *Rituales Amerindos* by Esteban Benzecry, and Richard Strauss' *Eine Alpensymphonie*. In 2012, the Turing Foundation donated €50,000 to the closing performance of the Holland Festival.

4.3 Live Music Grants



The Amsterdam Cello Biannual

The Amsterdam Cello Biannual is an international cello festival offering a variety of both specialist performances and accessible activities, as well as free cello performances. The fourth edition of the festival was held at Muziekgebouw aan 't IJ from October 26 through November 3, 2012. The event welcomed over 20,000 people, making it the world's largest cello festival. The Turing Foundation contributed €15,000 to the accessible Bach and Breakfast concerts. The foundation also contributed to these concerts in 2008 and 2010.



Goodbye tour Willem Breuker Collective

Willem Breuker (1944-2010) was a Dutch composer and saxophone player as well as one of the founding fathers of free music in the Netherlands. In late 2012, the Willem Breuker Collective he founded set up a goodbye tour entitled 'Happy End' to honor their founder and name giver. The 20 concerts combined Breuker's most important compositions with music of artists including Hans Dulfer, Leonard Frank, and Vera Beths. The Turing Foundation contributed €5,000 to the Willem Breuker Collective goodbye tour.



Musical performances 'Classical Express'

The Princess Christina Competition strives to inspire as many children as possible to take an interest in classical music. An important tool towards achieving that goal is the Princess Christina Express, a truck that tours Dutch schools and treats them to classical concerts on the spot. From 2010-2012, the number of school concerts performed in the Classic Express increased from 300 to 500 concerts a year. The initiative has now reached over 36,000 children. In 2012, the Turing Foundation donated €20,000 in 2012 to increase the number of school performances.



Dutch Youth String Orchestra (NJSO)

The Dutch Youth String Orchestra (NJSO) counts 24 musicians between the ages of 12 and 20, all of whom are associated with the young talent classes of the Dutch schools of music. They perform in homes for the elderly, community centers and schools. Each concert features renowned musicians such as Lisa Ferschtman, Cora Brugman, and the Zapp String Orchestra. By donating €5,000 a year, the Turing Foundation will remain the main sponsor of the free NJSO concerts until and including 2013. Thanks to this contribution, NJSO is able to increase their yearly number of performances from 15 to a minimum of 21.



Youth Concert 'Takkenherrie'

The Blikskaters! Music Group is part of the 'Alle Hoeken van de Kamermuziek' Foundation consisting of musicians who started their careers in the Ricotti Ensemble. Blikskaters! Created the classical music production Takkenherrie! (hullabaloo). The musical youth concert was performed 32 times over the 2011-2012 school year, reaching a total audience of 4,480 people. The organisation thus amply exceeded their goal (20 performances for 3,500 people). By contributing €5,000, the Turing Foundation is the main sponsor of the school concerts.



Adaptation St Matthew Passion, Frank Groothof

The Turing Foundation has been a loyal partner of Stichting Vrije Val for the past five years. Frank Groothof wants to develop the first-ever children's version of the St Matthew Passion that's performed every year at Easter. Gradually, he wants to create a tradition of not only telling adults about the passion, but children, too. The first performances are scheduled for early 2014. The Turing Foundation will be contributing €20,000 for the realisation of this musical performance.



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.

Since 2006, Netherlands Leprosy Relief (NLR) has been 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 or 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

Until 1940 there was no cure for leprosy. By the end of the 40s, the Dapsone antibiotic was introduced. After wide use of the medicine, the leprosy bacterium became resistant to it within 20 years after it was discovered. To counter the resistance, 1981 saw the introduction of a multi-drug therapy (a cocktail of three different antibiotics), which was improved further in 1997. Treatment with this specific cocktail is very effective and now available free of charge for leprosy patients.

Numbers

In the 70s of the 20th century the world knew 10 to 12 million people who suffered from leprosy. In 1985, leprosy was a public health problem in 122 countries still. Since then 15 million leprosy patients have been treated with the multi-drug therapy, and by late 1994 there were only 1.3 million leprosy patients under treatment, and 560,000 new cases were diagnosed every year. In 2000, leprosy was eliminated according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) with a prevalence rate of less than 1 case per 10 000 persons.

However, in 2008 249,000 new cases of leprosy were diagnosed worldwide, including 23,000 children and 14,000 people who had already been maimed prior to diagnosis. According to the latest WHO statistics, 2011 saw 219,075 new cases of leprosy, including 12,225 people maimed prior to diagnosis, and 20,000 children.

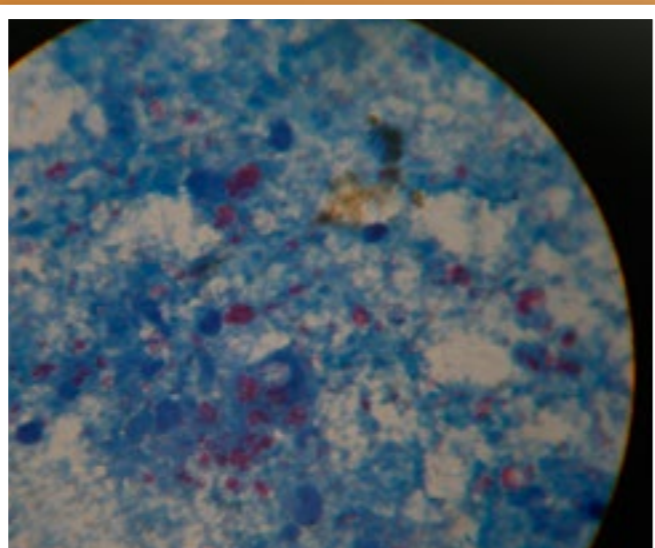
Source: World Health Organisation

Research Leonard Wood Memorial Research Center: 'Into macro and micro-epidemiology of leprosy'

The Leonard Wood Memorial Research Center researches the transmission patterns of leprosy on the island of Cebu (4 million inhabitants) on the Philippines. Their research hypothesis states that it's possible to develop a more effective treatment for leprosy by gaining a better understanding in of the transmission patterns within a community and identifying individuals with a high risk of being infected with the leprosy bacterium. Aim of this study is to map all known cases of leprosy in Cebu from 1999-2013 spatiotemporally, and to add all new cases of leprosy to the database (macro-epidemiology).

The database will also be expanded with the *M.laprae* strain-typing of new cases (micro-epidemiology) to get to a better insight into the transmission patterns of the disease, the risk factors involved, and the virulence pattern of the *M.leprae* stems. Despite patients having received MTD (multi-drug treatment) for years, the transmission of leprosy seems to be continuing in many areas, including Cebu.

In 2012, 232 new leprosy patients were registered. Although the number is lower than for 2011 (299), it's higher than that of the year 2010 (204). The majority of new patients are youth and children. Moreover, infections seem to be shifting towards the more severe,



Leprosy bacterium

multi-bacillary variety. It's reason for the research team to focus on the most vulnerable group (including children) and on the more severe varieties of leprosy.

The Turing Foundation will contribute a total of €105,192 to above research, €21,500 of which was contributed in 2012.



TENLEP

Research on 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 led by the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT). TENLEP combines the expertise of all institutes in the field of leprosy-related inflammation of the nerves.

The central research questions of the large-scale research project TENLEP Trial 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 recent clinical nerve function impairments?

A random double blind research method was designed to find answers to these questions,



Mycobacterium leprae

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. In the second trial, the optimal duration of a 32 weeks treatment of clinical nerve damage will be investigated. Depending on the type of nerve injury, patients will take part in one of the two trials. They will be categorized randomly into 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 then at 12 and 18 months after it was started.

The results of corticosteroid treatment of 20 weeks will be compared to the results of the 32-week trial. This comparison should reveal the best treatment strategy towards a maximum reduction of the risk of permanent nerve damage. 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 runtime of the project was originally going to be four years (2010-2014), but has been extended to five years (2010-2015) due to a delayed start. The extension doesn't require extra budget. Preparatory activities have been concluded in 2011, and in early 2012 the project started admitting patients. For the first trial however, the number of patients admitted was less than had been anticipated. It remains to be seen whether or not the number of patients admitted in 2013 will be high enough to allow for a reliable assessment of the treatment method. The Turing Foundation contributes €694,052 to this research project, of which €195,000 in 2012.

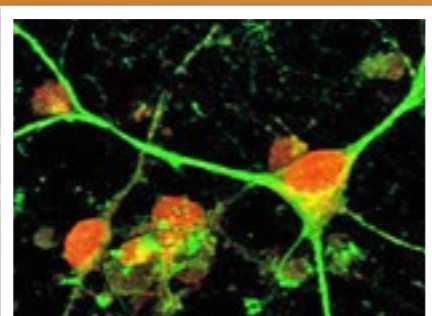


LUMC – Immunopathology

Research Leiden University Medical Center: ‘Immunopathology of Leprosy II’

Early diagnosis and prediction of lepra reactions contribute to the development of new and more effective treatment methods, and so to the prevention of handicaps caused by nerve damage. The *M. Leprae* bacterium has a high affinity for Schwann cells: cells that form a protective layer around peripheral nerves. If a reaction occurs, these Schwann cells are damaged as well as the nerve cells. A team of the Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC) is researching the processes leading to the damaging of Schwann cells and nerves, which in turn could lead to permanent nerve damage and lifelong handicaps. A better understanding of the mechanisms involved in lepra reactions and the identification of biomarkers – the antibodies in the patient’s blood responsible for these reactions – are extremely important when predicting reactions.

For the second phase of above research (2013-2015), the Turing Foundation contributes €138,750, €30,000 of which was donated in 2012. To the first research phase (2010-2011) the Turing Foundation donated €332,034.



Cancer cells

Research Netherlands Cancer Institute: ‘How mycobacteria lyse the phagosomal membrane’

The Tumor Biology Department of the Netherlands Cancer Institute (NKI) conducts fundamental research into the BCG vaccine. It’s a vaccine used to prevent tuberculosis, but it proves beneficial for the prevention of leprosy as well.

Previous NKI research showed that the main difference between pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria lies in the location of the bacterium in the host cell. The study focuses on understanding what factors 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 tuberculosis as well as leprosy.

From 2010-2014, the Turing Foundation contributes €241,278 to the study, €34,000 of which was contributed in 2012.

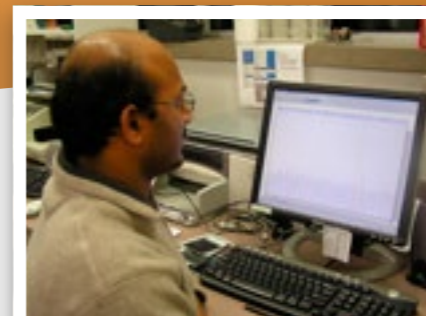


LUMC – Biomarkers

Research Leiden University Medical Center: ‘Identification of innate and adaptive immune biomarkers’

LUMC is currently researching certain immunopathological mechanisms in order to gain a better insight into the immunopathogenesis of leprosy and lepra reactions that lead to nerve damage. The research team supposes the activation of specific cell types in the blood – T cells with an inflammation-related role, for example – is an important link in the chain that eventually leads to nerve damage. A better understanding of the nature and workings of these mechanisms, cell types, and factors in the human body should lead to new strategies aimed at an earlier detection and prevention of nerve damage caused by leprosy.

The Turing Foundation donated €255,636 to this study (50% of the total cost), which runs from 2011 up until and including 2013. The donation for 2012 has been fixed at €75,126



IDEAL

IDEAL: sample collection for biobanking

The IDEAL consortium (Initiative for Diagnostic and Epidemiological Assays for Leprosy) is an initiative of all authoritative leprosy research groups in the world, and develops immunodiagnostic tests to detect leprosy infections at an early stage. The consortium also develops molecular tests to gain a better understanding of the transmission of the leprosy bacterium. The eventual goal is being able to develop tests that can detect leprosy prior to the manifestation of the disease. In 2012, IDEAL started a biobank containing samples for future research. Follow-up research in 2013 should lead to the development of a simple diagnostic leprosy test for field use.

In 2012, the Turing Foundation contributed €90,000 to the project. In an earlier stage, the Turing Foundation already contributed €595,048 to IDEAL research.



Mycobacterium leprae

Overhead Dutch Leprosy Relief for donations to scientific research

Since 2007, the Turing Foundation and Dutch Leprosy Relief have been financing research projects into the early diagnosis of leprosy and leprosy bacteria. In 2012, the Turing Foundation contributed approximately €450,000 to projects of KIT/TENLEP, LUMC/ biomarkers, LUMC/immunopathology, the Netherlands Cancer Institute, and the Leonard Wood Memorial Center. In its decision-making process, the Turing Foundation is grateful to be able to consult the experts at CWO (the scientific advisory body of Dutch Leprosy Relief). In late 2012, the Turing Foundation decided to grant 5% of the overhead costs for the donations provided for scientific research to Dutch Leprosy Relief. For 2012, that sum has been fixed at €22,000.



Chapter 6
Management, Organisation and Communication

6

Management, Organisation and Communication

6.1 Board of Trustees

As of 31 December 2012, the constitution of the Board of Trustees of the Turing Foundation is as follows:

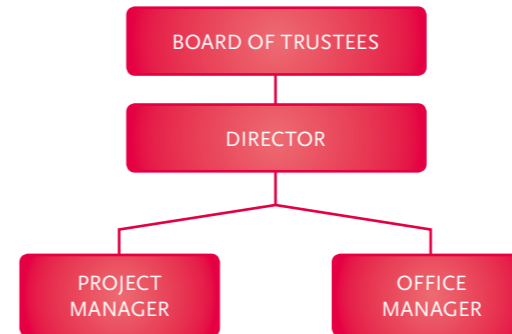
Pieter Geelen (Chairman), CTO TomTom NV

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.

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 2012 for another two years until 1 January 2014. Alexander Ribbink was reappointed for the period of 1 July 2012 to 1 July 2014. 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 2012 it employed 2.6 fte. The foundation outsources tasks such as asset management, accounting and supporting tasks.

Milou Halbesma is director of Education & Nature Conservation (Coasts & Seas) (0.75 fte). She's also in charge of financial management and external communication of the foundation. Additional positions: Board Member of the Cinema Zuid foundation, Vier het Leven foundation, and the Water4Life foundation; guest lecturer at VU Amsterdam and Windesheim University of Applied Sciences.

Ellen Wilbrink is director of Art, Sustainable Agriculture, and Leprosy Control (0.75 fte). Additional position: Board Member of the Amerongen Castle foundation.

The board of directors is supported by Chantal Vrugink, project manager of Education & Sustainable Agriculture (0.5 fte, since June 1, 2012) and office manager Rahana Madhar (0.6 fte). Right now, they do not hold any additional positions.

Remuneration of management and staff is determined based on salaries from similar equity funds and charity organisations. On January 1, 2013, salaries have been adjusted for inflation by 2.4%.

Organisational changes for 2013

Late 2012, Milou Halbesma decided to leave the Turing Foundation. On March 1, 2013, she started as Sector Manager of Public Affairs at the Van Gogh Museum. The open position of director of Education & Nature Conservation will be filled by Minke van Rees, who will start on July 1, 2013.

6.3 Report of the Board of Trustees

In 2012, 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 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.

6.5 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.

Sometimes, goals regarding the number of visitors for exhibitions and musical performances prove to be unrealistic. For this reason, the board has decided to base part of their donation on actual visitor figures. Initially, applicants receive 80% of the granted donation. Only in extreme cases when less than half of the estimated number of people visit the event, the final 20% of the donation won't be granted.

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 Contest 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.

6.6 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.

To be able to inform and facilitate 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 info on new projects is added to the website immediately after each board meeting.

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.

6.7. 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.

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 February 2012, a delegation of the board and management of the Turing Foundation made a working visit to Cameroon, visiting both education and nature projects.

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 discuss, for example, how to formulate a grant making policy, the assessment of new applications or to share contacts.

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.

6.8 Objectives for 2012 & 2013

We set several priorities for 2012, amongst which:

Investing in more partners for vocational training projects

In 2012, we have recruited actively and found a number of new partners for vocational training projects, such as Hubi and Vinciane Foundation in Benin, Oxfam Novib in Niger, Tools to Work and Humana Foundation in D.R. Congo.

One of the important policy changes of 2012 was the implementation of a stricter geographic focus. In March 2012, the board decided to no longer support projects in Ghana. By the end of 2012, the board decided to concentrate on Western Africa, meaning the Turing Foundation will no longer support projects in Kenya and Tanzania from 2013 onwards. Instead, the geographic focus will come to include the West-African countries Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia.

Towards a stricter agricultural policy

Our changed geographic focus also applies to our projects involving sustainable agriculture. Here, the focus is expanded to include Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. We also support agricultural projects in Benin, Burkina Faso, D.R. Congo, Cameroon, Mali, and Niger.

New project manager Education & Nature Conservation

On June 1, 2012, the Turing Foundation team was reinforced with project manager Chantal Vrugink. Chantal is responsible for the

monitoring and evaluation of current projects involving the quality of education and sustainable agriculture.

Towards a stricter (classical) music policy

In 2012, we redefined our criteria concerning donations to music projects. It's been decided to give precedence to festivals with a national character, a high-quality musical program, and a considerable number of musical performances.

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 (2.6 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. 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.

Nevertheless, a number of investments did not yield the desired results. The education project of the Centre Professionel Mécanique Auto (CPMA) in Bamako, Mali, was not able to realise its goals. For its technical vocational training, the organisation didn't manage to recruit enough students. On top of that, the garage/workshop for students didn't function as expected due to trouble in finding and installing the right equipment. This was reason for the Turing Foundation to refrain from granting the initiative the final 10% of the donation.

The exhibition 'Pop-art in Western Europe' in the Valkhof Museum was well-received, but unfortunately attracted fewer visitors than was anticipated (35,354 instead of the intended 50,000). For that reason, the Turing Foundation lowered their donation from €50,000 to a total amount of €47,500.

The Macheo organisation reached a total of 8,163 children with their food program in Thika, Kenya. The aim of reaching 10,000 failed, and therefore the donation for Macheo was lowered.

6.10 Preview and Budget

In 2013 we will work towards the further improvement of the quality of our donations and projects. At the same time 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. Since its formation in July 2006, the Turing Foundation has allocated

a total sum of €22.6 million for grants plus reservations for multi-year projects. Experiences from previous years have shown that the total amount of grants per year depends on the quality of the applications and the year in which projects will actually take place.

For 2013, we've set the internal goals stated below:

- Recruiting a new director of Education & Nature Conservation
- Realising a stricter spending policy for coasts & seas and searching for new partners
- Realising a stricter spending policy for sustainable agriculture and searching for new partners
- Searching for new partners and projects for education and agriculture in our new focus countries Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.



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. Out of the foundation's capital an amount of approximately €3.5 million will be made available per year for realising the foundation's objectives.

7.2 Financial Developments in 2012

Since its founding in 2006, the Turing Foundation has made donations or reservations for multi-year projects up to a sum of more than €22.6 million. A sum of a little over €3 million was donated to projects in 2012, and a sum of approximately €1.9 million is currently allocated to identified grants in the coming few years (appropriated reserves).

The amount of grants awarded in 2012 added up to almost €3.04 million. The amount budgeted for donations in 2012 (€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	06/07	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Appropriated	Total
Education	€ 1,424,489	€ 1,028,266	€ 1,089,834	€ 1,105,068	€ 864,875	€ 826,961	€ 889,600	€ 7,229,093
Art	€ 707,000	€ 993,210	€ 1,086,669	€ 983,000	€ 908,193	€ 854,000	€ 555,000	€ 6,087,072
Nature	€ 975,000	€ 773,000	€ 1,283,450	€ 1,214,000	€ 879,500	€ 896,495	€ 130,000	€ 6,151,445
Leprosy	€ 175,000	€ 525,000	€ 427,066	€ 469,501	€ 403,665	€ 462,160	€ 384,795	€ 2,847,187
Other	€ 295,500	€ 32,000	-	-	-	-	-	€ 327,500
Total	€ 3,576,989	€ 3,351,476	€ 3,887,019	€ 3,771,569	€ 3,056,233	€ 3,039,616	€ 1,959,395	€ 22,642,297

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. 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 2012, this applied to two-thirds of our capital). The remaining part is mainly invested through Rabobank and ABN AMRO Bank. Apart from that, a few of our investments are managed by Barclays Wealth America.

Apart from being advised by the banks that manage our assets, we often ask independent experts for advice as well. The Turing Foundation's assets showed a positive return of 5.11% in 2012 (see further under 7.4 Investment Returns).

7.4 Investment Returns

In 2012, the total result from interests and capital gains of the Turing Foundation added up to €2,064,230. This result consists of €128,961 in interest revenues on liquidities, €154,761 in dividends, €265,157 in interest on securities, € 405,082 in realised and €1,188,020 in unrealised investment gains, amounting to a total return of 5.11% on the total portfolio in 2012. The investment results are slightly lower than our benchmarks (with a weighted average of 7.97%).

Value of Investments in Balance Sheet (EUR)	Bonds	Shares	Forward Exchange Contracts	Other	Total
Book Value as of 1 January 2012	€ 23,693,290	€ 2,269,464	€ -4,229	€ 1,739,373	€ 27,697,898
Total Purchases	€ 7,803,933	€ 6,416,127	€ 8,398,125	-	€ 22,618,185
Total Sales	€ -9,761,240	€ -2,284,551	€ -8,294,163	€ -1,102,423	€ -21,442,377
Unrealised Results	€ 958,098	€ 271,021	-	€ -41,099	€ 1,188,020
Book Value as of 31 December 2012	€ 22,694,081	€ 6,672,061	€ 99,733	€ 595,851	€ 30,061,726

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	31-12-2012		31-12-2011	
Bonds	€ 22,694,081	57%	€ 23,693,290	57%
Shares	€ 6,672,061	17%	€ 2,269,464	5%
Forward Exchange Contracts	€ 99,733	0%	€ - 4,229	0%
Alternatives	€ 595,851	1,5%	€ 1,739,373	4%
Liquidities	€ 9,595,634	24%	€ 8,143,288	20%
Liquid Assets	€ 256,319	0,5%	€ 5,425,673	14%
Total	€ 39,913,679	100%	€ 41,266,859	100%

7.5 Financial Statements

Summary Balance Sheet*

Assets	End of 2012	End of 2011
Fixed Assets		
1. Tangible Fixed Assets	€ 104,552	€ 129,988
2. Financial Fixed Assets	€ 39,679,581	€ 35,864,914
Total Fixed Assets	€ 39,784,133	€ 35,994,902

Current Assets		
3. Debtors	€ 277,574	€ 393,173
4. Liquid Assets	€ 256,319	€ 5,425,673
Total Current Assets	€ 533,893	€ 5,818,846

Total Assets	€ 40,318,026	€ 41,813,748
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Liabilities	End of 2012	End of 2011
5. Equity Capital		
Appropriated Reserves	€ 1,959,395	€ 3,806,021
Other Funds Available (for discretionary spending)	€ 37,114,448	€ 36,580,530
Total Equity	€ 39,073,843	€ 40,386,551

Short-Term Liabilities		
6. Donations Committed but Unpaid	€ 763,813	€ 1,210,074
7. Accrued Liabilities	€ 480,370	€ 217,123
Total Short-Term Liabilities	€ 1,244,183	€ 1,427,197

Total Liabilities	€ 40,318,026	€ 41,813,748
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* KPMG issued an unqualified version of the Dutch report on 21 June 2013 for the full Financial Statements. The full Financial Statements for 2012 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 64o 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 2012 amounted to € 235,056, equalling 6.9% of the total expenditure. Board of Trustees members rendered all services unpaid.

Summary Statement of Income and Expenditure *

Income:	Budget 2012	Actual 2012	Deviation	Actual 2011
8a. Income from Donations	€ 30,000	€ 26,624	€ -3,376	€ 19,732
8b. Write down Claim Donations	-	-	-	€ -40,000,000
9. Financial Income	-	€ 2,064,230	€ 2,064,230	€ -29,400
Total Income	€ 30,000	€ 2,090,854	€ 2,060,854	€ -40,009,668

Expenditure	Budget 2012	Actual 2012	Deviation	Actual 2011
10. Employee Expenses	€ -204,741	€ -184,339	€ 20,402	-194,381
11. Depreciations of Fixed Assets	€ -28,245	€ -25,436	€ 2,809	-28,248
12. Donations Provided	€ -3,500,000	€ -3,039,616	€ 460,384	-3,056,233
13. Other Expenses	€ -146,215	€ -154,171	€ -7,956	-137,945
Total Expenditure	€ -3,879,201	€ -3,403,562	€ 475,639	-3,416,807

Income minus Expenditure	€ -3,849,201	€ -1,312,708	€ 2,536,493	€ -43,426,475
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* KPMG issued an unqualified version of the Dutch report on 21 June 2013 for the full Financial Statements.

The full Financial Statements for 2012 can be consulted on www.turingfoundation.org.

Colophon

Editing and text Turing Foundation

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Art

Exhibition Paula Modersohn-Becker, Museum Belvedere
One of the art projects supported by
the Turing Foundation in 2012



Leprosy

Research Leiden University Medical Centre
One of the leprosy projects supported by
the Turing Foundation in 2012



Nature

Organic cocoa production, Togo
One of the sustainable agriculture projects supported by
the Turing Foundation in 2012



Education

Vocational training for girls, Burkina Faso
One of the education projects supported by
the Turing Foundation in 2012