

I wish for a new year with parents...



"I am so happy that you have helped us
and I thank you – it's because of people
like you that I have my child beside me"

Maria and her son were reunited by Lumos



Annual Review 13



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“Our 2013 achievements show just how expert and influential Lumos has become. There is still much to be done to transform the lives of eight million children in institutions worldwide – including raising awareness and challenging the misconception around the world that orphanages are ‘necessary’ and ‘good’ for children in adversity, which they are not.”

J. K. Rowling

Foreword by JK Rowling

Founder and Chair of the Board of Trustees

2013 was a year of significant achievement by Lumos on multiple levels, reflecting the scope and expertise of our team of dedicated professionals.

We reached the encouraging point where the child population of institutions in Eastern European nations in which we work has reduced by nearly 40% over the last five years; the figure in Moldova is a remarkable 62%. This means institutions are closing and many thousands of children are returning to their families, homes and communities.

Our teams, harnessing professional expertise, intervened to help save the lives of scores of children who were at risk of death from malnutrition in institutions. Supported by Lumos, young people with intellectual disabilities presented their demands for change in their lives at international conferences. In Moldova, 40% of schools now have staff dedicated to the special educational needs of children who might previously have been in institutions – thanks to Lumos' influence. These are but a few of 2013's achievements, as we have demonstrated robust, workable models that have been replicated in a number of countries.

Deinstitutionalisation (DI) – the technical name for a life-enhancing process that transforms children's lives - is not just about closing buildings. It is about the reform of entire care systems, to ensure they are able to meet the needs of ALL children, and which ensure the families crucially can stay together. This needs funding and political will which is why our work at the international level is so crucial to realising our vision of a world free from harmful institutions for children

In 2013 we saw the results of four years of collaborative diplomacy and advocacy to ensure that European Union funding for Member States must be used to build family and community-based care. We have already influenced the use of more than €350 million and there is huge potential to influence the use of humanitarian aid to end institutionalisation worldwide.

This year also saw significant growth for Lumos as an organisation. We have hard-working teams in Bulgaria, Moldova and Czech Republic and we look forward to a time when we can build on our initial work in Ukraine. At the same time, we are preparing to take our mission onto the global stage. Our operations in the UK have been enhanced to provide support for our international teams.

We have always aimed to be a reliable 'critical friend' to nations seeking to close institutions – an authoritative, expert guide through a complex process. Our 2013 achievements show just how expert and influential Lumos has become. There is still much to be done to transform the lives of eight million children in institutions worldwide – including raising awareness and challenging the misconception around the world that orphanages are 'necessary' and 'good' for children in adversity, which they are not.

The evidence from 2013 fills me with confidence that Lumos – with the invaluable, continuing support of our partners and donors – will meet those challenges admirably.



J. K. Rowling





"There are 8 million children missing from our families, communities and schools; it's up to all of us to bring them home"

Georgette Mulheir
Chief Executive Officer, Lumos



I'm so happy living with my grandfather...

Foreword by Georgette Mulheir

Chief Executive Officer

For a relatively small organisation we have a big ambition – to bring an end to the institutionalisation of children and young people in Europe by 2030, and worldwide by 2050.

It is still the case that many people believe institutions are a societal good. We have an uphill struggle to convince everyone involved that in spite of best intentions, institutions severely harm the health and development of children and limit their future life chances. In 2013, we increased our advocacy and awareness raising efforts in order to change attitudes and make ending institutionalisation a priority for policy makers and funders. You can read about our extraordinary successes in helping change EC regulations on page 14.

Even in countries where politicians are convinced, there is a great deal of resistance to change and many obstacles.

Firstly, countries think they cannot afford to reform their systems and set up the community services they need to ensure all children can stay in families. But the money is simply in the wrong place. In 2013 our research in Moldova, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Ukraine demonstrated that the money currently spent on running institutions is more than sufficient to run the community health, education and social services that would prevent any more children from entering institutions, provide family settings for all children currently resident in institutions and reach out to many more children in need.

Secondly, the process of moving from large institutions to a broad network of community based support services is complex and requires specialist skills in a range of areas – from planning the transfer of finances, to assessing children and families, to developing communication campaigns. We expanded our training and technical assistance in 2013, providing assistance to many countries implementing DI programmes from Central and Eastern European nations, to Malaysia, Japan and Haiti, among others.

Finally, there is a need for additional resources to develop the community service infrastructure to replace institutions. In 2013, we were successful both in our own fundraising for this – our event in November raised more than £1 million – to leveraging the funding of others – from the European Commission, to government donors, to the World Bank – our pioneering work is encouraging others to put money into deinstitutionalisation.

As an organisation working in ever changing social and political circumstances, we also have to be flexible and responsive. And in our report you will read about the hundreds of lives we have saved through our emergency response work. And while we wait for the situation in Ukraine to stabilise so we can continue our DI work, we are channelling resources and support to vulnerable families in the regions most affected by the crisis.

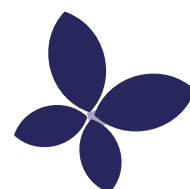
The expansion of our efforts has required an increase in expertise in the organisation and I am delighted that our team has been supplemented with a whole new range of skills, in communications and advocacy, fundraising, training and specialist technical advice. After all, it is Lumos' people, as well as our partners, that make it possible to achieve so much for so many children. And the activities involved vary considerably with the stage of development in each country.

At one end of the spectrum, this meant that in Moldova, by the end of 2013, the government and health officials, with our help, had cut the infant mortality rate. At the other end of the spectrum, in the Czech Republic, we offered advice at ministerial level on the creation of accredited standards of quality in its child protection system. In all countries, we provide training to help them build their professional capacity to run a reformed system.

But there is still much to be done and we need the continued assistance of all our partners and supporters – whether it is campaigning for us and raising awareness among politicians and the public, or helping us raise the vital funds we need to end institutionalisation. There are still eight million children missing from our families, communities and schools; it's up to all of us to bring them home.



Georgette Mulheir



Lumos – what we do and why we do it

■ **Worldwide, eight million children live in institutions, deprived of the individual love and care they need to develop.** More than 90% have living parents, though many institutions are still known as orphanages. Children are separated from their families because they are poor, or due to discrimination on the basis of disability or ethnicity. Many suffer lifelong physical and emotional harm – particularly those in institutions as babies, when they most need the nurturing love and care that only families can provide.

■ **Children who grow up in institutions** are ten times more likely than their peers to be involved in prostitution; 40 times more likely to have a criminal record; and 500 times more likely to commit suicide.

■ **Lumos promotes and supports ‘deinstitutionalisation’ of children** – removing them from institutions and orphanages so they can live with their birth families or foster families, or in small, specialist care facilities for those with the most complex needs. Lumos also promotes ‘inclusive education’ – supporting vulnerable children to learn in mainstream schools alongside their peers, making it possible for them to live in their families and communities.



■ **Creating the network of services needed to replace institutions requires large-scale reform of child-care systems.** Lumos, working with national and local governments, provides specialised and professional support for reforms. Through our innovative Remote Expert Support Service (RESS), we are training and equipping thousands of professionals in the countries where we work in the health, education, legal and social services skills they need to support children outside institutions. We run face-to-face, and virtual, 'study visits'.

■ **Most of our work has so far been in Central and Eastern Europe, where former Communist nations have a legacy of State institutionalisation of children. Our aim is that there should be no children in European institutions by 2030.** There are currently up to one million in the European region. We have worked hard and successfully for a number of years to influence the European Union to ensure its funding within the EU supports deinstitutionalisation and community services – not building or refurbishing institutions.

■ **A key aim for Lumos is to ensure the principle established for EU funding can serve as an example to other major funders globally, to bring an end to the institutionalisation of children.**



Lumos by numbers in 2013



Directly prevented **244** children from entering into institutions and influencing thousands more individual cases where institutionalisation was considered

Ensured that

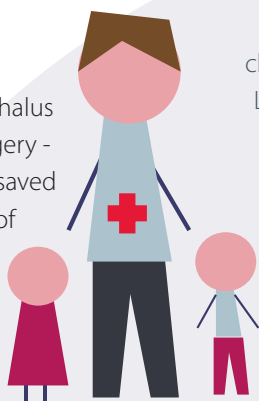
€367m

was spent on dismantling institutions and not building new ones



187

children with hydrocephalus received life saving surgery - a total of **311** children saved in two years as a result of Lumos advocacy work



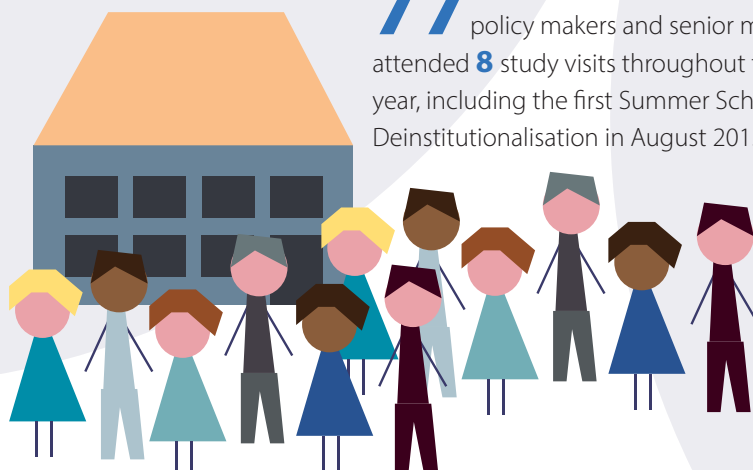
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children and young people took part in Lumos' child participation programme



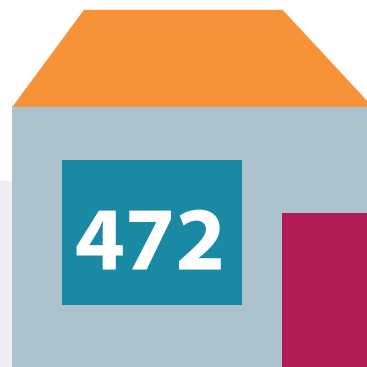
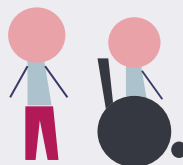
77

policy makers and senior managers attended **8** study visits throughout the year, including the first Summer School on Deinstitutionalisation in August 2013



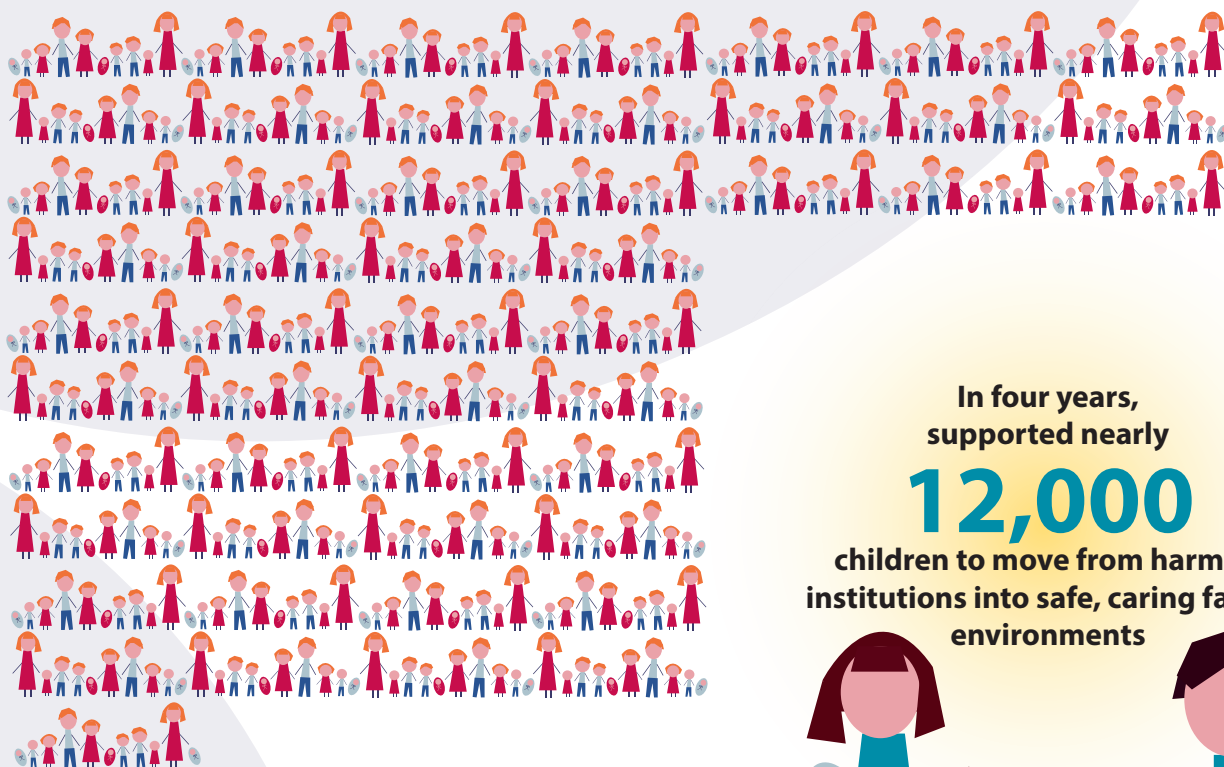


Trained over **6,000** people including care workers, teachers, psychologists, social workers, health professionals, policy makers and funders - bringing the total to **15,713** people trained in 4 years



children with special educational needs were directly supported by Lumos to enter mainstream education in schools in Moldova - contributing to more than **3,500** children in Moldova being educated in their communities, alongside their peers

Saved the lives of **459** children suffering from malnutrition and neglect



In four years,
supported nearly
12,000
children to move from harmful
institutions into safe, caring family
environments



Key achievements

- Participation of over 400 young people with physical and intellectual disabilities in major events
- Romanian Government followed the Bulgarian Government's example and agreed to fund life-saving shunts for children with hydrocephalus from 2014
- Lumos co-hosted a conference at the European Parliament, with Adam Kosa MEP
- £1 million raised at a London fundraising event
- Structural funds regulations passed for the European Union, meaning no public money can now be spent on renovating institutions in Member States
- Ialoveni children's institution in Moldova closed
- Major inclusive education conference held in Moldova
- Over 3,500 children with disabilities attending mainstream schools in Moldova
- Czech Republic assessment framework established for social workers to better assess children
- Engagement with US government and joined the Leaders Council on the Global Alliance for Children
- Carried out a successful strategic review to assess the number of children living in institutions in Ukraine
- Supported the creation of the Coalition 2025, an active group of NGOs in Bulgaria working to support the national deinstitutionalisation programme
- Provided training and consultancy to state officials in Bulgaria to undertake case conferences for children with disabilities in institutions, to assess each child's needs and where they should be placed; and in preparing children to move out of institutions and into the new services



The Lumos Journey

Step 1 The Global Big Picture – we assess the numbers of children in institutions in regions or countries; we gather evidence about the causes; and we campaign on a multi-national or international level to win the argument for deinstitutionalisation (DI).

Step 2 Promoting the children's cause in countries where we work – we press the DI argument in principle, at a national and political level, and in demonstration areas seeking long-term sustainable support for the necessary reforms of systems including helping governments put in place financial mechanisms to transfer to community-based care.

Step 3 Preserving life and preventing further harm – we assess individual children's needs, support intervention in emergencies and stabilise the health of the most vulnerable.

We work to prevent further institutionalisation.

Step 4 Listening, learning and preparing – we give children a voice and enable their participation in policy decisions affecting them. We help prepare children, families - and staff - for the closure of institutions and the move to community care.

Step 5 After the institution doors have closed – we support:

- Returning of children to biological families
- Foster care or adoption
- Specialist medical care for the most vulnerable
- Inclusive education for all children in mainstream schools



Our Work in Focus:

Key achievements on the Lumos journey in 2013

Step 1

The Global Big Picture

The numbers of children in institutions and so-called orphanages are huge – eight million worldwide, one million in Europe. Lumos always understood that big problems require big solutions and influencing the funding of institutions was a good place to start. 2013 saw the successful culmination of four years of work by Lumos, and others, to ensure EU Structural Funds are used to support deinstitutionalisation. It is a six-step journey.

1. In 2009, Lumos together with other NGOs identified that hundreds of millions of Euros were going in the wrong direction, towards building and renovating institutions. This may have improved the bricks and mortar but it continued to harm children through neglect and ill-health. Lumos set a five-year target to tackle this problem.
2. A mechanism was needed at EU level to bring together the key people – from the European Commission and Parliament, and non-governmental groups - who could change this. Lumos helped create and run the influential European Expert Group on the Transition from Institutional to Community-Based Care.
3. The Expert Group, with Lumos providing its secretariat, raised awareness of this little-understood and politically low-priority issue, including training for EU officials on the harm of institutionalised care, the alternatives that exist and the potential for EU funds to transform out-dated systems of care across the EU.
4. Given the complexity of the subject, guidance for EU officials and tool kits that could be tailored to individual EU country needs were drafted - with Lumos' help - and translated into 13 languages. As a result of the raised awareness, and guidance, at least €357million of EU funding for Member States has so far been diverted from building institutions and instead is being spent on the transition from institutions to community-based services. This was before any laws on the use of Structural Funds were passed.

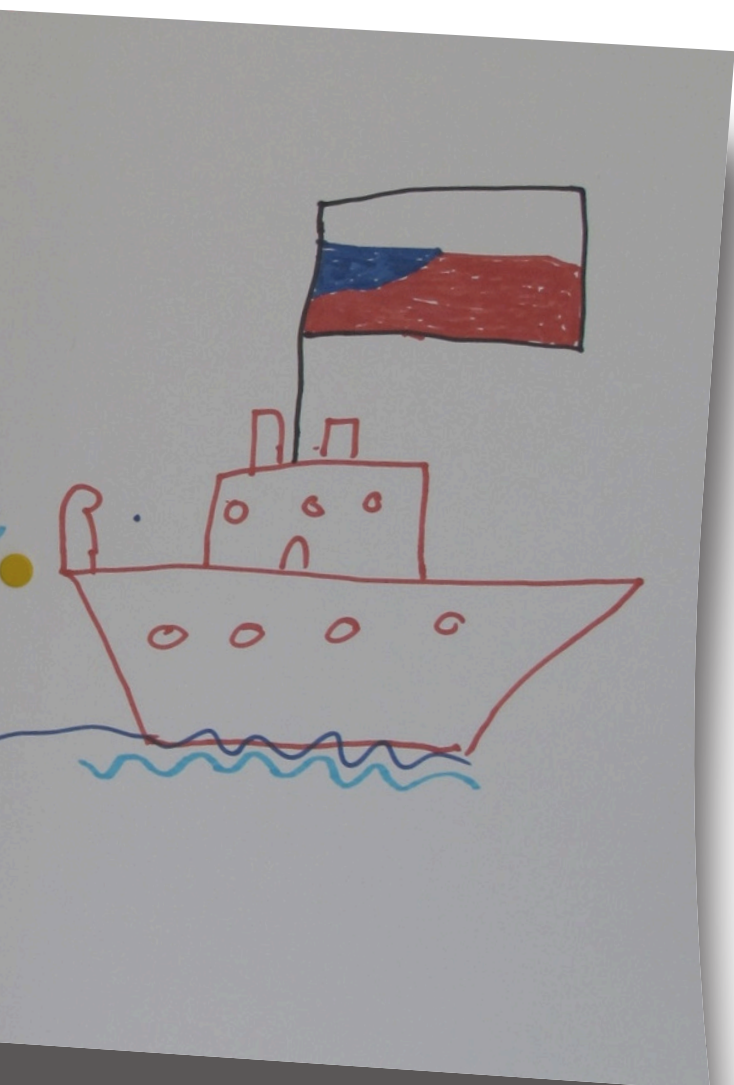
5. Lumos also helped to draft conditions, supporting deinstitutionalisation, to be applied to the European Structural and Investment Funds Regulations 2014-2020. In short, conditions would require the money to be spent on community-based care, not on building or renovating institutions. *These conditions were confirmed by the European Parliament in November 2013 - to become law for Structural Funds within the EU. This was a year ahead of Lumos' target date.*
6. Work continues to ensure EU Member States receiving hundreds of millions of Euros in Structural Funds understand and correctly adhere to the conditions and guidance.



Step 2

Promoting the children's cause in countries where we work

- In Moldova in 2013, we saw the fruits of Lumos' work in previous years to help the Government establish a mechanism for ensuring that funds saved by closing institutions were used for community-based services. Money saved from institutions, under the Ministry of Education, was ring-fenced by the Ministry of Finance and transferred to the mainstream schools. This meant that from 1 January 2013, 40% of schools had funds to assign support teachers for working with children with special educational needs, including children who have previously been institutionalised. In 2010, when we started our inclusive education programme, there were very few children with special educational needs in Moldovan schools; by the end of 2013 there were around 3,500 children. *This example shows that the money wasted on institutions is more than enough to fund community-based services and that, with the political will, one of the world's poorest nations can manage the transition.*
- Lumos had worked in the Czech Republic to help the Government frame new laws underpinning child protection. This law, covering a broad system of assessment of individual children to prevent institutionalisation and other forms of harm to children, were in place by the beginning of 2013 and in the year we saw continued training in the new issues which have been brought by the new law and the support in the professionalisation of social workers and others working with children. *In the four years to the end of 2013, Lumos has trained more than 2350 people at all levels in the Czech Republic, with nearly 800 more professionals benefitting as our training is passed on in that country.*
- In Bulgaria, the government is committed to deinstitutionalisation and has received financial assistance from five major EU funding sources. It is recognised, however, that co-ordinating these funds is vital; the risk, otherwise, is a fragmented and inefficient use of the money. In 2013, Lumos worked with the authorities in Dobrich and Varna – the two 'demonstration areas' in the east of the country, where we have based our teams – to carry out strategic reviews. These helped the authorities plan the health, education and social services they would need to replace all residential institutions, as well as reach out to other vulnerable children in the community. *This proved that, with the same funds the authorities currently spend on keeping children in institutions, they could help four times as many children to stay in families and access all the health, education and social services they need to keep them safe and ensure they develop to their full potential. It demonstrated the most effective way of funding the transition into community-based care in Bulgaria so the new systems could be financially sustained in years to come.*
- Lumos' small Ukraine team worked with the government in that country to produce an estimate of the number of children in institutions – thought to be around 120,000 – and to carry out a strategic review in two regions. These reviews are being used to plan complete DI in two regions and *there is a growing acceptance nationally of the case for deinstitutionalisation*. We provided training, and study visits, for a number of professionals working with children, as well as senior policy makers, and identified three demonstration sites. Lumos looks forward to resuming its work once the political turmoil subsides.



Step 3

Preserving life and preventing further harm

- The last remaining child to be fed by tube in the baby institution in Dobrich, in Bulgaria, had the tube removed in 2013 due to our work. The seven-year-boy is now eating with a spoon; initially the local professionals did not believe this was possible. This marks the culmination of Lumos' intervention and close working with health professionals in Dobrich County **to ensure there are no longer any children in life-threatening critical conditions as a result of malnutrition**. Research shows that babies use food more effectively and thus grow more quickly when their feeding experience involves close interaction and engagement with adults. The same is true of vulnerable and disabled children and young people who may not have developed the fundamentals of speech communication. Interaction does not just apply to feeding time, however; for vulnerable, disabled children, it must be built into the daily routine of their lives. In Krushari, in Dobrich, Lumos experts trained local health professionals in 'intensive interaction' with children who had been emotionally and intellectually under-stimulated in institutional care. **The results in 2013: local professionals in Krushari reported that children were more alert, eating more with increased independence and interacting happily.**
- Children with disabilities are over-represented in institutions and according to one study are 100 times more likely to die in those institutions than their non-disabled peers. Hydrocephalus is a life-threatening disability but can be treated by the insertion of 'shunts' – devices with tubes that safely remove accumulated cerebrospinal fluid from the brain. Parents often cannot afford shunts and are persuaded to leave children in institutions on the promise – rarely fulfilled – of 'better care.' Lumos has worked in Bulgaria to persuade the Government to fund the insertion of shunts for children living with their families. **By the end of 2013, Bulgaria had paid for more than 280 such shunts. At a Lumos-hosted conference on children and hydrocephalus - in Sofia, in October 2013 – the Romanian government announced it, too would provide shunts.**
- Lumos focuses on helping authorities to support parents and families so they have alternative choices to the desperate decision to place children in institutions. Sometimes though, there is a starker imperative – to prevent babies dying at home. At the request of the Moldovan Ministry of Health, **Lumos' team has worked with a range of professionals from the health care and social assistance sectors to help cut infant mortality rates. Since this work started in 2011, the overall death rate of children under one year has fallen from 11 per 1000 live births in 2011 to nine per 1000 in 2013, which is twice the EU average. Statistics show an even greater reduction of infant mortality at home: from 19.5% in 2010 (when there was no inter-sector cooperation enabling doctors, nurses and social workers to prevent together young children from dying at home) to 15.5% in 2012. This vital work goes on.**



Step 4

Listening, learning and preparing

- Turning Words into Action (TWIA) was a Lumos-led, EC-funded project in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Serbia, bringing children and young people with intellectual disabilities together with policy makers and experts, with the aim of influencing key decisions that will make their societies more inclusive. In all, 49 children and young people with intellectual disabilities participated in the TWIA groups, learning more about their rights, and how to use their own personal experiences to articulate their need for quality healthcare, community living, employment, and life-long training and education opportunities. TWIA ended in 2013, after 18 months. 2013 saw some landmark events and TWIA left a legacy that will strengthen the voices of vulnerable children.
- Children and young people from the TWIA/Lumos groups in Serbia and Bulgaria took part in a major international conference on child participation held in Switzerland at the end of June. The Lumos delegation was the only one made up of children with intellectual disabilities and this was also the first mainstream international event that TWIA groups had attended. The conference - entitled Children as Actors for Transforming Society (CATS) - attracted children from across the world and the Lumos group played a full part.
- Two TWIA 'self-advocates' from the Czech Republic and Bulgaria spoke at a Lumos conference in the European Parliament in Brussels. Their presentations were supported by a film featuring the voices and drawings of other members of their advocacy groups. They sent a clear message about the harm they and their peers suffered in institutions and how much better it is to live in the community.
- Twelve children, with and without disabilities, from Ialoveni and Floresti in Moldova participated at the Inclusive Education Conference in Chisinau, the capital, in November. They sent a strong message to the politicians about the importance of inclusive education. Child participation groups developed under TWIA in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic will get continued support from Lumos, as will Moldovan children.
- Lumos' experience shows that it is also important to listen to institution staff, overcoming their resistance to the change involved in closing institutions. Many may get jobs in the reformed care system. In 2013, Lumos supported a legal amendment in Moldova relating to increasing the salaries of personnel needed in new educational and social services. Lumos teams were aware of the positive impact on staff of witnessing child participation in action.

CHANGE is run by people with learning disabilities. It helps people with learning disabilities and champions them. It did important work for Lumos in 2013. Shaun Webster, from CHANGE, helped young people say what they wanted to say at big international meetings. Lumos wrote books for young people in institutions and CHANGE made them easy to read for young people with learning disabilities.

Thank you Change!



Step 5

After the institution doors have closed

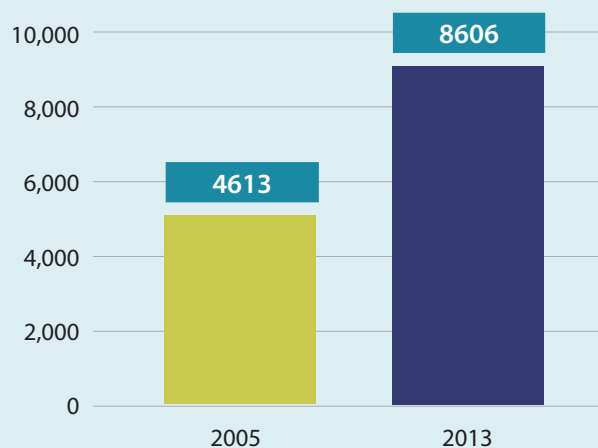
Reuniting children with birth families

In most cases, the cost of supporting a child to remain in their family is significantly cheaper than placing a child in residential care. In 2013, as a result of work by Lumos' Moldovan teams in three 'demonstration areas', Floresti, Ialoveni and Chisinau, 28 children left institutions to be reunited with their birth or extended families. Where appropriate, they received support from social services. There were 18 successful reintegrations with supported families in Lumos' two demonstration areas in Bulgaria, Dobrich and Varna. These figures are only part of the picture. In Moldova as a whole, the population of around up to 11,500 children in institutions in 2006 had fallen by 62%, according to the data collected after implementing the National Strategy and Action Plan on the reform of the residential child care system for 2007-2012. By the end of 2013 there were 3,909 children placed in the remaining institutions. Thousands are now with families. Reuniting children is part of the picture, as our teams also encourage countries to carry out 'early intervention' assessments which prevent children being taken from parents in the first place. We know that disability, poverty and inability to cope are reasons why parents give their children to institutions. In 2013, Lumos teams worked with 150 children and their families in Floresti, Ialoveni and Chisinau in Moldova to prevent them reaching the point of 'abandoning' the child. Similar preventative work took place with 98 children in Bulgaria. Lumos' work in the Czech Republic is aimed at helping the authorities develop a framework for identifying the needs of and risk factors for families supported in the community.

Fostering and adoption

Birth parents may not be contactable, or may have died, and the extended family may not be able to help. In a small number of cases, as in every country, there may be a risk to the child that means it is not safe to remain with the birth family. In such cases, it will be deemed appropriate to place the child in foster care, or for adoption, which are alternatives to the institution and offer children the loving family environment which is vital to their development. Adoption, by its nature, is a slow process. The need for foster care may, by contrast, be urgent. In 2013, Lumos worked in the Czech Republic to help strengthen the system for assessing the need for emergency support of families, and provided training in some aspects of foster care. Whether children are with birth or foster/adoption families, their safety is paramount. In 2013, Lumos team members took part in a Czech 'expert ministerial group' developing standards for quality of care for child protection social workers – a largely invisible but crucial element underpinning child protection. The standards will support new laws on child protection which were approved by the Government in January 2013 and were strongly supported by Lumos. Czech officials were invited to Glasgow and Sheffield to look at models for delivering foster care. The graph below clearly shows the increase in the number of children in foster care since Lumos started working in the Czech Republic.

Number of children in foster care in the Czech Republic



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs



Specialist care for the most vulnerable

There will always be a small number of children and young people who have severe and complex needs, such as complex multiple disabilities or challenging behaviours that make it difficult for them to cope in a family. For these children, specialist residential care must be developed. We work to ensure that such care homes are designed as 'small group homes' located in areas within easy reach of their parents. In October 2013, in Ialoveni, one of our demonstration sites in Moldova, we saw the official opening of a small group home for children at risk, attended by the Minister of Labour, Social Protection and Family, and the President of Ialoveni Region. The Lumos Remote Expert Support Services team organised a training programme for personnel at the new home. The aim was to develop a team who were able to create a safe, child-centred and warm environment where all the children's individual needs could be met and where they were encouraged to develop to their full potential – the polar opposite of an institution. Lumos advised on the planning and construction of the new home including the involvement of ten children and their families in preparation programmes. Specialist residential care is expensive, requiring high staff-child ratios and careful preparation. However, only a small number of children in an institution need this service; most children can go home to families with community support – a much cheaper alternative than an institution. The small group home for children at risk is managed and financed by the local authorities. The results obtained in Ialoveni region proved once again that transferring resources from the institution to community services means the needs of all children can be met. And every child – no matter the complexity of their needs – can enjoy life in a family environment.

Inclusive Education

All children are entitled – morally and legally – to an education that will allow them to develop to their full potential, included in mainstream schools. Parents should never have to make the choice either to have their children live with them or ensure they can access education. Yet across Central and Eastern Europe hundreds of thousands of children are separated from their parents and placed in residential special schools. Separated from their parents, children are exposed to serious risk of harm and, in most cases, the educational outcomes are poor. Evidence over decades shows us that education in large, regimented institutions is rudimentary at best. For children with intellectual/learning difficulties it is often non-existent. In 2013, Lumos organised a study visit for Czech officials – including some from the county school department in Pardubice, one of our demonstration areas – to view work on special education needs, including visits to mainstream schools in UK. In Moldova, in 2013 we saw the remarkable extension of inclusive education and special needs support described on page 15 - which is continuing - and which underlines Lumos' influence. Local public authorities from Ialoveni and Floresti regions developed, with Lumos' methodological support, more inclusive education resource centres in mainstream schools, based on the model created by Lumos in 2012 in 12 pilot schools from these regions. In 2013, Julia Hayes, a leading UK educational psychologist, worked with Lumos to carry out a comprehensive 'mid-term evaluation' of Lumos Moldova's inclusive education project. She judged there had been remarkable and enthusiastic progress and offered advice on ways Moldova could build on its achievements so far. In a video presentation, which you can view here - www.coraclefilms.co.uk/Showreel/Moldova - Julia encapsulated the role played by Lumos by commenting: "A parent told me: 'Lumos is doing some extraordinary and marvellous things.' And that was very much my impression."

"A parent told me: 'Lumos is doing some extraordinary and marvellous things.' And that was very much my impression."

Julia Hayes, leading UK educational psychologist working with Lumos in Moldova





2014 and beyond

Lumos, European Union funding and the Global Alliance for Children

In December 2013, Lumos was invited to join the Global Alliance for Children – a coalition of philanthropic, governmental and international funders, with expert groups, whose aims include harnessing international aid to support countries to move children out of large institutions and into family and community-based care.

As we have seen on page 14 the principle has been established that EU Member States' funding cannot be used to build or renovate institutions, but must be spent on alternative community-based care.

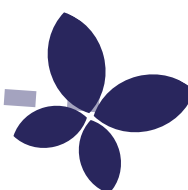
We now ask: if ending institutionalisation and prioritising community and family-based services represent the right approach for vulnerable children within the European Union, should not the same apply for the estimated eight million children in institutionalised care worldwide?

This EU is the world's largest donor of aid for humanitarian and development purposes – with almost €27 billion available between 2014 and 2020.

This is why Lumos, in 2014 and beyond, will work with the European Commission and Parliament to ensure the principle is applied consistently across three other categories of nation, outside Member States, which may receive aid funds - pre-accession states in various stages of preparation for potential entry into the EU; 'neighbourhood' region states, including former Soviet countries as well as some in the Middle East/North Africa region; and developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The influence of the European principle may reach even further. Members of the Global Alliance for Children include the US Agency for International Development, the World Bank and large aid foundations in the US, Sweden and Switzerland. Lumos, as a member of the Leaders' Council of the Global Alliance, will work to ensure that the spirit of the principle established in the EU influences the decisions of these huge international funders.

Lumos has recognised that it is, in effect, challenging a decades-old belief that 'orphanages are good for children' and that this may be a difficult message for staff who work, often voluntarily, in orphanages, as well as the millions of concerned citizens who donate to charities supporting them. However, our case, simply, is that there is a better way.



Financial review information

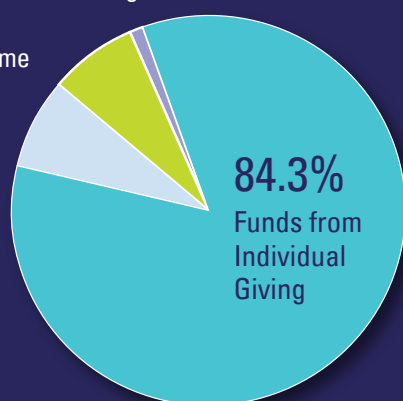
Draft figures to be confirmed following auditors' report.

Income	2013 £	2012 £
Lumos' incoming resources total	4,420,000	3,759,294
Funds from individual giving, including Gift Aid	3,730,000	3,166,196
Royalties income	330,000	269,349
In addition Lumos received:		
Investment income	320,000	260,607
Grants totalling	40,000	63,142
Expenditure	2013 £	2012 £
Total outgoing resources	3,230,000	3,097,829
Resources expended on charitable activities	2,620,000	2,741,151
Total resources expended	81.1%	88.5%
Costs of generating voluntary income, communication and donor communication costs	570,000	341,413

Income: £4.4m

Source breakdown

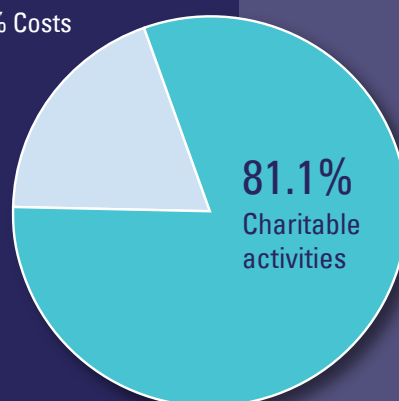
- 84.3% Funds from Individual Giving
- 7.5% Royalties
- 7.3% Investment Income
- 0.9% Grants



Expenditure: £3.2m

Expense breakdown

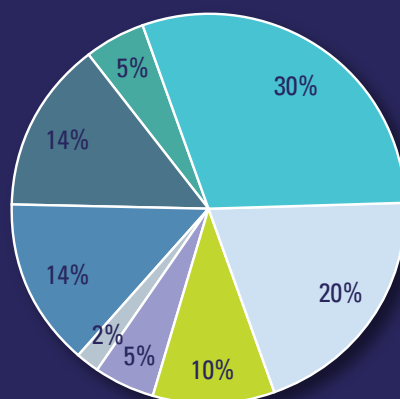
- 81.1% Charitable Activities
- 18.9% Costs



Charitable activities: £2.6m

Activity breakdown

- 30% Moldova
- 20% Bulgaria
- 10% Czech Republic
- 5% Ukraine / Programme Development
- 2% Emergency Child Protection
- 14% Advocacy and Campaigning
- 14% Remote Expert Support Services
- 5% Research and publications



Trustees

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Thank you to the following organisations for their generous grants in support of our work in 2013

European Commission
Leonardo da Vinci Programme

Thank you to all those who have fundraised and donated to Lumos over the course of the year, we are truly grateful for your commitment to helping us in our work to end the institutionalisation of children

Thank you to our partners

Toshevo and Dolni Chiflik
Alexei Mateevici Theoretical High School of Sanatauca, Moldova
Amalthea o. s., Czech Republic
Andy Wells
Bents Green School
Beyond 2015
Birds & Animals UK
BOND
Brent Carpets
Brian Smith
British Airways
British Association for Adoption and Fostering
Bulgarian Association for Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida
Bulgarian Red Cross
By Word of Mouth Ltd
Cath Irvine
CCF Moldova
Cedar Foundation, Bulgaria
CELSIS – Centre for excellence for looked-after children in Scotland, University of Strathclyde
Centar za prava deteta/Child Rights Centre Serbia
Centreplate
CHANGE
Child Rights Information Center, Moldova
Children's Involvement Team, Sheffield
Chris Batty
Chris Leslie
Citi€
Classico Productions
Confederation of Family Organisations in the EU (COFACE)
Core Assets
Council of Europe
Dennitsa Georgieva
Dnepropetrovsk regional authorities
Donetsk regional authorities
Donetsk region Child Protection Department
Dobrich Hospital
Dormer Wells School
Down Madrid, Spain

Dr. Apostol Apostolov
Dr. David Towell
Dr. Haralan Alexandrov
Dr. Matt Muijen
Dr. Roger Banks
Dr. Veronika Išpanović
Ealing Council
Eclipse Presentations
Edinburgh City Council
Elton John Aids Foundation
Embassy of the United Kingdom in Bulgaria
Embassy of the United Kingdom in Moldova
Embassy of the United Kingdom in Ukraine
Embassy of the United States in Moldova
Enable
ENIL-ECCL
EU Civil Society Platform against the Trafficking of Human Beings
European Association of Service Providers for People with Disabilities (EASPD)
European Disability Forum
European Commission – DG EMPL, DG REGIO, DG JUST, DG ENLARG, DG Europeaid
European Expert Group on the Transition from Institutional to Community Based Care
European Foundation Centre
European Social Network (ESN)
Eurochild
European Parliament
Evans Vettori Architects
Femeia si Copilul – Protectie si Sprijin Association, Moldova
Floresti County Council
Fogyatékos Személyek Esélyegyenlőségéért Közhazsnú Nonprofit Kft
FSZK
Global Partnership on Children with Disabilities in Development
Government of Bulgaria
Government of the Czech Republic
Government of the Republic of Moldova
Government of Ukraine
Greenfields Children's Centre
Gymnasium of Ciutulesti, Moldova
Gymnasium of Malcoci, Moldova
Hachette
Haringey Council
House of Lords
HSBC Bank
Ialoveni County Council
Inclusion Europe
Ines Bulić
Institute of Educational Sciences
International Federation for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus
Ion Pelivan Theoretical High School of Razeni, Moldova
Islington Council
John Richardson
Julia Hayes
Justin Simon
Karin Dom Foundation in Bulgaria

Karlovy Vary County, Czech Republic
Municipality Of Balchik, Bulgaria
Keystone Human Services International
Moldova Association
Kharkov Early Intervention Institute
Kharkov Specialised Baby Home
Leonard Cheshire Disability and Inclusive Development Centre
Liz Gray
Lough Road Centre
Makeyevka city Centre for Social Services to Family Children and Youth
Makeyevka city Child Protection Department
Makeyevka municipal authorities
Martin Club
Mayoralty of Chisinau Municipality
Melita Murko
Mental Health Europe
Mental Health Initiative Open Society Foundations
Michaela Ivanova
Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, Bulgaria
Mihai Eminescu Theoretical High School of Ghindesti, Moldova
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Czech Republic
Miron Costin Theoretical High School of Floresti, Moldova
Motivatie Association, Moldova
Municipality Dobrichka, Bulgaria
Municipality Of Dobrich, Bulgaria
Municipality Of Dolni Chiflic, Bulgaria
Municipality of General Toshevo, Bulgaria
Municipality Of Krushari, Bulgaria
Municipality Of Provadia , Bulgaria
Municipality Of Varna, Bulgaria
National association of health mediators, Bulgaria
National Association of Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria
National Council of Child Rights Protection
National Council of Evaluation and Accreditation in Healthcare
Newman Displays Ltd
Noreen Tehrani
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
Office of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights
Office of the Ukrainian Presidential Ombudsman for Children's Rights
Oggi Thanic
Pardubice County, Czech Republic
Parents' Community of children and young people with ID from Child participation group, Bulgaria
Partnership for Every Child, Moldova
Permanent Representation of Bulgaria to the European Union
Permanent Representation of Greece to the European Union
Permanent Representation of Lithuania to the European Union
Permanent Representation of the Czech Republic to the European Union
Petre Ștefănuță Theoretical High School of Ialoveni, Moldova
Picsolve

Playspace
Potted Panto and Eric and Little Ern at the Vaudeville Theatre
Potted Potter: The Unauthorised Harry Experience - A Parody by Dan and Jeff
Professor Sheila Baroness Hollins
QUIP
Regional Administrations in the Varna and Dobrich regions, Bulgaria
Rinat Akhmetov Foundation for the Development of Ukraine
Robert Blair School
Robert Owen Early Years Centre
Ruby Lalor
Ruinart Champagne
Samir Bičak
Sheffield City Council
Sotheby's
Speranta Center, Moldova
St. Quintin Centre for Disabled Children
StonehillSalt PR
Supported Fostering Services, Kent
Susan King
Terre des hommes Moldova
The Agency for social assistance and its Child protection units in Dobrich, Varna, Provadia, Gen.Toshevo and Dolni Chiflik
The Blair Partnership
The Bridge School
The Bulgarian State Agency for Child Protection
The Fostering Network in Glasgow
The Mission of the Republic of Moldova to the European Union
The Mission of the USA to the European Union
The Noble Collection
Theoretical High School of Costesti, Moldova
Theoretical High School of Frumusica, Moldova
Theoretical High School of Puhoi, Moldova
Theoretical High School of Tipala, Moldova
Tollgate School
Tree House School
UNICEF
United Kingdom Parliament
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Vasile Alecsandri Theoretical High School of Marculesti, Moldova
Veselina Mihailova, Director, "Stoyan Bachvarov" Theater, Varna
Warner Bros.
Warner Bros. Studio Tour London – the Making of Harry Potter
West Lea School
Whitefield School and Centre, Waltham Forest
World Bank
Yvonne Spencer



Protecting Children. Providing Solutions.

For more information visit our website wearelumos.org
find us @Lumos on Twitter or email us on info@lumos.org.uk

Lumos Foundation, founded by J.K. Rowling, is a company limited by guarantee
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