



Annual Review 2010

The Leprosy Mission

England, Wales, the
Channel Islands
and the Isle of Man



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Front cover: Maria, from Mozambique, was diagnosed with leprosy and received the cure quickly, so she hasn't lost any sensation. Photo©PeterLemieux

This page: Phool (centre) and her sister are receiving their school fees, books and bags through The Leprosy Mission's Catch Them Young scheme. Their father has been affected by leprosy and works as a labourer. He says that without the funding they would not have been able to continue in education.

Where the term 'The Leprosy Mission England and Wales' is used in this document it refers to The Leprosy Mission England, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. All projects mentioned in this document were part or fully funded by The Leprosy Mission England and Wales.

From the National Director



I am delighted to be introducing this Annual Review for 2010. Only a few months ago I was working for Prison Fellowship International based in the USA.

As soon as I read about The Leprosy Mission's work, values and motivation, I realised it was an organisation I wanted to be involved with. I now have the privilege of joining with dedicated staff and volunteers supporting people affected by the disease.

One of the main elements I was drawn to in The Leprosy Mission was its commitment to tackle stigma.

From my own experience I know what a hindrance to reintegration this can be – trying to rehabilitate a convicted offender back into the community is no easy task. Everyday people affected by leprosy experience a similar struggle; in their case they have committed no crime, but continue to suffer a sentence based on the customs, prejudices or lack of knowledge of those around them.

However, 2010 was a successful and exciting year for The Leprosy Mission England and Wales. It expanded its funding in China, supported research into new diagnostic tests in Nepal and influenced the development of UN guidelines to eliminate leprosy-related discrimination. It did all this while continuing to fund the treatment and rehabilitation of thousands of people affected by leprosy.

Much of what you read in this Review has been achieved under the leadership of Rupert Haydock, who sadly and suddenly passed away on 1 September 2010. His deep commitment and passion for the work is evident in all he accomplished; the following pages really are a credit to his memory.

Keith Nicholson, who I intend to glean much from over the coming months, took over as Acting National Director at the start of September, and did a marvellous job.

Reading this Review I hope you will feel, as I do, immense pride in what has been achieved, and excitement for what lies ahead, as we continue to strive for a world without leprosy.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Peter Walker'.

Peter Walker
National Director

Transforming lives

treatment

futures

attitudes

communities

livelihoods

About leprosy

Leprosy is caused by a bacteria called *Mycobacterium leprae*. It starts by damaging the smaller nerves that control feeling on the skin's surface – the first signs are numb patches on the skin. If leprosy is not treated it will attack the larger nerves that supply feeling to the hands, feet, eyes and parts of the face. This can lead to serious injuries, ulcers, paralysis and blindness. Over time, repeated injury and infection cause the bones to shorten so the fingers, toes and hands and feet may get smaller.

The cure, multidrug therapy, was discovered in 1982. This kills the leprosy bacteria but cannot reverse disability, or sensation loss in most cases.

As bacteria are killed, either by the immune system or by drugs, the body may react against these dead cells, a bit like an allergic reaction. This is very painful and can cause further nerve damage. Reaction can be treated with steroids, but can reoccur for many years after the person has been cured.

For more information, please request a copy of our leaflet *What is leprosy?*

The Leprosy Mission



Niger This leprosy community has received a water pump from the Mission. Clean water means better health. Accessible water means less long trips that can cause ulcers to leprosy-affected feet.



Mozambique After his village sent him to a leprosy colony, Luis joined a Leprosy Mission self-help group growing crops. The group is doing well – they aim to increase their business with a maize grinder.



DR Congo Nsimre's father suffered many years of leprosy-related discrimination. After he died the family was left to manage alone. But then they received a loan to sell palm oil. This meant Nsimre could continue her education, eventually achieving a state diploma.



Nepal At The Leprosy Mission's self-care unit Phul has learnt how to cook and do other daily activities without damaging her desensitised hand and foot. She has also had counselling to help overcome the psychological effects of leprosy.



Ethiopia Alemnesh is part of a co-operative and has received training and financial support in animal husbandry. Now she can afford a house and no longer begs to survive.



Sudan Khadija lives in Mayo leprosy village. The Leprosy Mission has funded latrines to improve health and hygiene for the whole community.



Nigeria Self-care group members check each other for injury to desensitised areas and encourage each other to seek treatment if necessary. This dramatically reduces the likelihood of disabilities developing.



1. Guinea
2. Niger
3. Nigeria
4. Chad
5. Sudan
6. Ethiopia
7. DR Congo
8. Uganda
9. Angola
10. UR Tanzania
11. Mozambique
12. Zimbabwe
13. Botswana
14. Swaziland
15. South Africa
16. Lesotho

a worldwide partnership



Myanmar (Burma) Salai has received treatment for a leprosy-related ulcer, and bed rest to allow the foot to heal, at the Leprosy Mission's partner hospital in Mawlamyine, Myanmar.



India Ashwani's family is affected by leprosy and he has benefited from The Leprosy Mission's education scheme. He says, 'We're getting school fees paid, school books and bags. My favourite subject is English.'



Bangladesh Following leprosy treatment, Shirin received two years' tailoring training from The Leprosy Mission. She now runs a very successful business from her home, with six trained tailors and three trainees.



China A resident of a leprosy village in Diqing. The village has received medical care, new housing and sanitation and education support for children, through a Leprosy Mission partner organisation.



India Nine-year-old Ashis received surgery on his clawed hand at a Leprosy Mission hospital. With physiotherapy he will be able to use his hand again and return to school.



East Timor Apolio is a member of a self-help group. He borrowed money for a poultry business and was able to return it with interest to the group within a month. The profits have helped him buy good sandals to prevent leprosy-related ulcers.



- 17. China
- 18. South Korea
- 19. Nepal
- 20. India
- 21. Bangladesh
- 22. Burma (Myanmar)
- 23. Laos
- 24. Thailand
- 25. Sri Lanka
- 26. Indonesia
- 27. East Timor
- 28. Papua New Guinea

= where we work

Transforming through treatment

Highlights

In 2010, with funding from England and Wales, The Leprosy Mission ...

Funded a mobile health clinic, treating and referring approximately 10,000 people living in Mumbai slums.

Diagnosed a total of 4,143 people at Leprosy Mission hospitals in India and Nepal.

Performed 4,848 eye surgeries in India.

Provided new equipment for Anawala Hospital in Nigeria, including eye drugs, theatre supplies and surgery equipment.

The Leprosy Mission's dedicated health teams provide specialist health care for people affected by leprosy and poverty. Without their hard work tens of thousands of marginalised people would be unable to access the treatment they desperately need.

Around 16% of people diagnosed by The Leprosy Mission already have a visible disability. Often, a Leprosy Mission hospital is the only provider of specialised surgery for leprosy patients. For example, in India highly-trained surgeons restore mobility to hands and feet affected by leprosy, and treat eye conditions such as lagophthalmos (inability to blink). Patients rely on these free services, being unable to access treatment elsewhere due to poverty, discrimination or lack of leprosy expertise.

In 2010 Leprosy Mission-supported hospitals provided comprehensive rehabilitation for patients with disabilities. This included physiotherapy and the provision of mobility aids, protective footwear and prostheses. Self-care techniques were taught to reduce risk of injury to desensitised eyes, hands and feet. Patients then shared these skills with their communities, ensuring project sustainability.

The Leprosy Mission's hospitals also provide general medical care, with an emphasis on serving people living in poverty. For example, at Lalgadh Hospital in Nepal, The Leprosy Mission funded a five-bed isolation ward for highly



A group of community health volunteers in Bangladesh, trained by The Leprosy Mission. Most are motivated because they or a family member have had leprosy.

Leprosy is one of the most devastating progressive diseases. It is absolutely vital that the provision of specialist services are maintained and expanded so prompt treatment is accessible to everyone who needs it.

— Dr Beryl Dennis, Leprosy Mission Trustee

infectious patients with TB, cholera, typhoid or hepatitis.

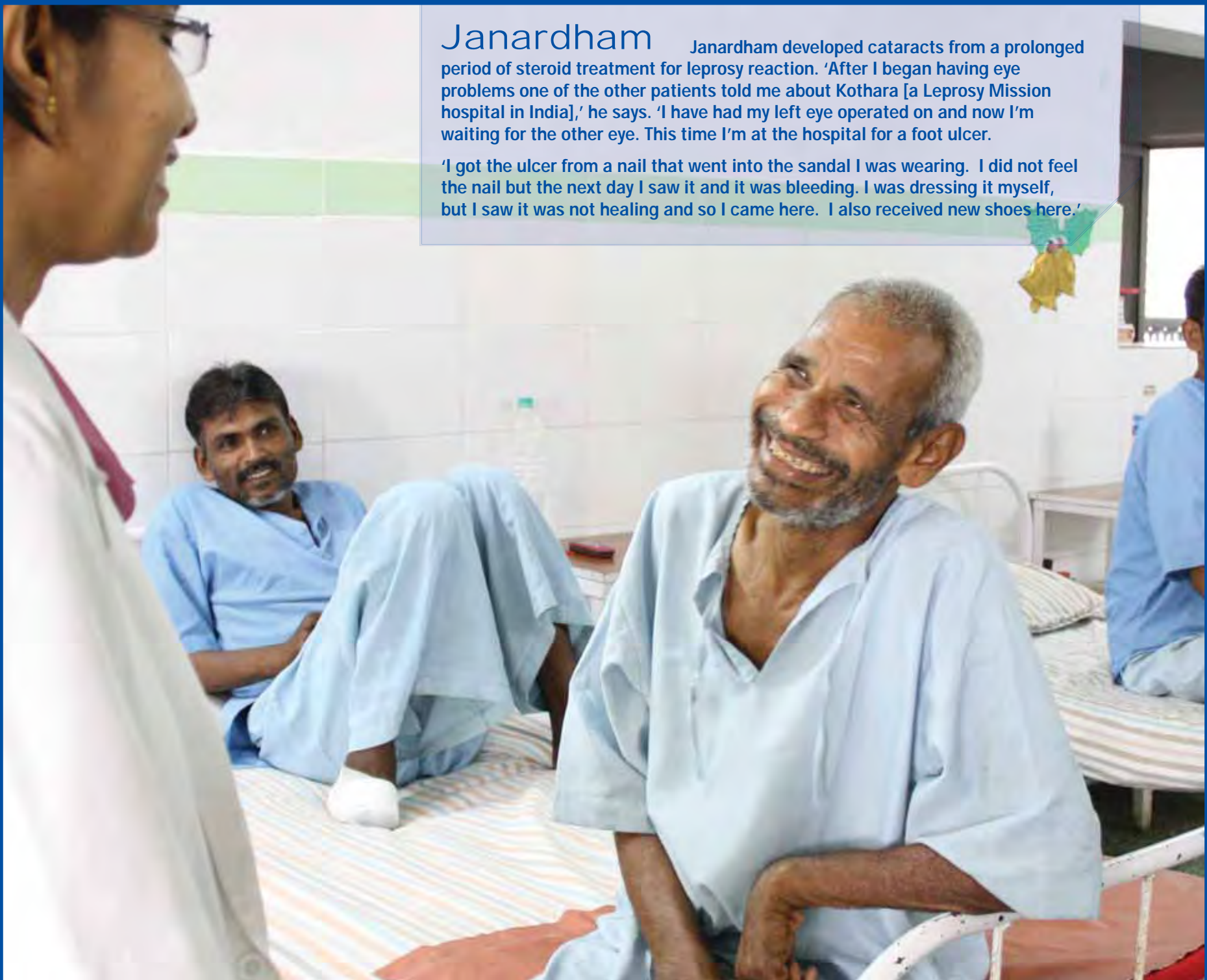
In 2010, The Leprosy Mission funded the Karuna Mobile Health Clinic in Mumbai, providing medical care for approximately 10,000 people living in leprosy colonies in the city slums. The Karuna Clinic also held two 'eye camps', providing free eye tests for 300 people. During the monsoon, plastic sheets and raincoats were also distributed to homeless people affected by leprosy.

Health education is the key to a reduction in disease and disability, and in 2010 many projects included regular health awareness campaigns. The Leprosy Mission trained community volunteers who used dance, drama and films to share knowledge about leprosy and other diseases. This work is vital, especially in remote areas with little or no access to health information.

Janardham

Janardham developed cataracts from a prolonged period of steroid treatment for leprosy reaction. 'After I began having eye problems one of the other patients told me about Kothara [a Leprosy Mission hospital in India],' he says. 'I have had my left eye operated on and now I'm waiting for the other eye. This time I'm at the hospital for a foot ulcer.'

'I got the ulcer from a nail that went into the sandal I was wearing. I did not feel the nail but the next day I saw it and it was bleeding. I was dressing it myself, but I saw it was not healing and so I came here. I also received new shoes here.'



Transforming futures

Highlights

In 2010, with funding from England and Wales, The Leprosy Mission ...

Provided vocational training for 332 young people affected by leprosy or disability in India.

Provided education support for 200 children who are orphaned or affected by leprosy or disability in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique.

Provided new training equipment for vocational training students in India studying tailoring, mechanics, welding or IT.

Provided education funding for 40 children from leprosy backgrounds in Yunnan Province, China.

Poverty and leprosy are usually found together, as poor nutrition and living conditions lower the immune system. The Leprosy Mission knows that education is key to breaking poverty – paving the way for better employment, health and opportunities.

Community development workers often find children in leprosy colonies who are unable to attend school. Children needing education are also identified in Leprosy Mission hospitals where they, or a family member, are receiving treatment. In 2010, The Leprosy Mission provided school fees, uniforms and books for 378 children in India. In some schools there is severe discrimination against pupils affected by leprosy. The Leprosy Mission addresses this through leprosy awareness campaigns, educating teachers and children about the disease.

In many African countries, schooling is not a priority because of general poverty and lack of spare money to pay for books. Often, children are not encouraged to study and are found begging or working with parents. Last year in Mozambique, The Leprosy Mission worked with an association of people affected by leprosy to fund education for 200 children. The association also counselled parents, helping them to understand the importance of regular school attendance.

The Leprosy Mission also continues funding some pupils who wish to go into higher education, helping them study subjects including business management, nursing and sociology.

For many years, begging has been the only available means

***Education is the most powerful weapon
which you can use to change the world.***
— Nelson Mandela

of survival for people affected by leprosy. Vocational training is one of The Leprosy Mission's answers to this problem. Last year, The Leprosy Mission England and Wales funded three residential training centres in India for young people affected by leprosy and disability. Training was provided for 332 students in marketable skills including IT, mechanics and tailoring. Tuition in 'life skills' was also available covering social and leadership skills, and how to cope with fear and change. This ensured that students were able to manage daily challenges when they returned home.

Each training centre works with companies and industry to provide placements for students, which often lead to employment. Trainees can also access loans to set up their own small business. Learning vocational skills increases self-esteem and gives students the means to become independent. Once they are earning, their income augments the whole family's status in the community, increasing social integration.



Jorgina

Jorgina is nine years old and is from Iphiro Yohoolo in Mozambique. In Jorgina's community, many people do not see education as a priority. Families struggle to survive on subsistence farming and there is no income to pay for school equipment.

In addition, Jorgina's grandfather has had leprosy. Although she has not been affected herself, she is discriminated against by association and because they live in a leprosy community. The Leprosy Mission has worked with Jorgina's school, community and family, and has supported her to go to school for the past three years. She is now in grade 4 and says she would like to be a midwife when she grows up.

Transforming attitudes

Highlights

In 2010, with funding from England and Wales, The Leprosy Mission ...

Influenced the development of UN principles and guidelines to eliminate leprosy-related discrimination.

Provided counselling for 13,842 people in India and Nepal.

Ran a health education programme in Nigeria, which impacted approximately 5,000 people and helped change attitudes towards both leprosy and disability.

Successfully lobbied for the inclusion of neglected tropical diseases and disability in the MDG Summit Outcomes Document.

Stigma, discrimination and ignorance about leprosy can lead to isolation, human rights abuses and poverty. People affected by leprosy are often denied medical care, education, and livelihoods due to misconceptions about the disease. To transform lives, it is essential to transform people's attitudes towards leprosy and empower people affected by the disease.

Raising awareness about the causes of leprosy and that it is easily treated helps change attitudes. In 2010 many Leprosy Mission programmes included elements of leprosy awareness.

For example, in Sokoto State, Nigeria, 20 'infomercials' were broadcast and 1,000 posters distributed to help reduce stigma. Meanwhile, in India, the Choice, Dignity and Integration project in Karnataka State conducted three rallies on World Leprosy Day, educating 5,700 people about the facts of the disease. In Andhra Pradesh, India, health awareness campaigns and advocacy with local governments were carried out to change attitudes towards people affected by leprosy, HIV/AIDS and disability. The project involved 600 affected adults and children.

It is not only social discrimination that impacts people affected by leprosy. Without counselling, many people diagnosed with the disease become trapped in despair, unable to see any hope for their future. They may

also isolate themselves, fearing rejection or the possibility of transmitting the disease. Some also experience depression as a result of family or social exclusion. Therefore hospitals in India and Nepal supported by The Leprosy Mission in 2010 provided counselling for 13,842 people.

The Leprosy Mission recognises that transforming lives not only requires working with individuals – it is also necessary to change systems if development is to be sustainable.

In June 2010, the new DFID-funded Challenging Anti-Leprosy Legislation project began. Over the next five years it will empower people affected by leprosy in Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, India, to challenge discriminatory legislation, policies and practices.

In 2010 The Leprosy Mission placed a greater emphasis on advocacy at



Ruth (above right) is a counsellor at Anandaban hospital, Nepal, and has helped Ranjita* deal with the issue of her family's rejection.

*Name has been changed



We are not to simply bandage the wounds of victims beneath the wheels of injustice, we are to drive a spoke into the wheel itself.

— Dietrich Bonhoeffer

international level. The charity successfully lobbied for the issues of neglected tropical diseases (including leprosy) and disability to be included in the Outcomes Document of the Millennium Development Goals Summit in September. Also in September, following lobbying by The Leprosy Mission, the UN approved the Principles and Guidelines for the Elimination of Discrimination Against People Affected by Leprosy. This resolution now calls for member states to address leprosy-related discrimination.

Handa In China many people are subject to terrible discrimination because of leprosy, and are forced to leave their homes and live in remote areas or even caves.

In 2010 The Leprosy Mission partnered with Handa, the Association of People Affected by Leprosy in China. Part of their work is mobilising student volunteers to raise awareness about leprosy by handing out leaflets and speaking to people face-to-face.

The students also visited people affected by leprosy and took them on trips outside the leprosy villages.

Transforming communities

Highlights

In 2010, with funding from England and Wales, The Leprosy Mission ...

Facilitated the building of 100 toilets and water tanks for people affected by leprosy or disability in Karnataka State, India.

Rebuilt 23 houses of people affected by Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar (Burma).

Ran programmes supporting 16,765 tribal people in Karnataka, India, to access community facilities through advocacy.

Renovated 30 houses, which included the construction of new ventilated pit latrines for families in Danja, Niger.

Many people affected by leprosy live in substandard housing with inadequate sanitation because of poverty, exclusion or an inability to assert their rights. The Mission's programmes provide improved housing and sanitation and offer rights awareness to help communities access facilities through their local government.

In 2010, co-funding from the Vitol Foundation and the Indian Government enabled The Leprosy Mission to build 31 houses in three leprosy communities near Vizianagaram, India. Many of the families previously lived in dilapidated shelters on the verge of collapse. The buildings were open to the elements and situated next to mosquito-infested water. Secure homes with windows and doors have reduced the threat of malaria, and have improved general health.

Last year, The Leprosy Mission provided toilets and access to clean water for 192 people in two villages in Ethiopia. The residents used to walk long distances to collect drinking water from a polluted river. This had been difficult for people with disabilities and increased the risk of injury and ulceration for those who had lost feeling in their feet from leprosy. Now, clean water and improved sanitation has reduced the incidence of disease in the villages. The new facilities are maintained by locally trained committees.

In India, although many schemes are available from the Government, people affected by leprosy and those from other disadvantaged groups are unaware of how to access them.

The DFID-funded Empowering Tribal Communities project has given 16,765 tribal people in Karnataka, India, a greater understanding of leprosy and human rights through awareness programmes. They have since accessed pensions and facilities, including electricity and roads, through advocacy.

Some elderly people affected by leprosy are thrown out of their homes and ostracised by their families. Many are unable to care for themselves because of age or disability. In 2010, The Leprosy Mission funded three homes for the elderly, one of which is in Bankura, India. The home provides care, support and recreation for 46 people who are affected by leprosy and disability. Residents are encouraged to participate in activities at the home, and particularly enjoy looking after the goats, chickens and vegetable gardens. These activities restore self-confidence and enable the residents to live with dignity.

Housing and sanitation is an absolutely vital part of The Leprosy Mission's projects. Not only do they safeguard against disease and illness, they bring dignity and security, without which any process of healing and rehabilitation would be incomplete.

— Baroness Caroline Cox

Maitowo and Salami

Maitowo (left) and Salami (right) live in a small leprosy community in Nigeria with their children and grandchildren including Dorcas (centre). They have sensation loss caused by leprosy and receive treatment at a Leprosy Mission partner hospital nearby when necessary.

They used to live in a rickety thatched house that leaked and was in danger of losing its roof. It was too small for all the family and so the children were living with neighbours.

Last year The Leprosy Mission provided finances for a new home, completed in September 2010. It is safe, comfortable, and the family can live together again.



Transforming livelihoods

Highlights

In 2010, with funding from England and Wales, The Leprosy Mission ...

Established self-help groups in Danja, Niger, with over 442 members and gave training to help farmers improve their yield.

Provided training in sustainable livelihood skills for five rural leprosy-affected communities in Yunnan Province, China.

Established 428 women's self-help groups in Karnataka State, India, and trained 903 people in livelihood skills including animal husbandry, tailoring and candle making.

Provided 100 people in Sri Lanka with skills training, savings and credit schemes, and livelihoods through goat rearing.

The only way to achieve sustainable poverty reduction is by equipping people to participate in their own development. Increasingly The Leprosy Mission is encouraging entrepreneurship, empowering people to build a better future for themselves and their families.

In the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis in 2008, thousands of people in Myanmar lost homes and livelihoods. Last year The Leprosy Mission worked in the coastal regions of Yangon and Ayeyarwady, where many fishermen's boats were lost or damaged beyond repair during the cyclone. The Leprosy Mission provided new boats for 22 families affected by disability and enabled 64 people to work in animal husbandry. A further 58 people with limited mobility were helped to establish a small business in their homes. Sustainable employment increased self-esteem, raised living standards, and even enabled some families to start saving for the future.

Last year in Danja, Niger, The Leprosy Mission established 20 co-operative groups with a total of 442 members. The Mission provided good-quality seed for 200 members, and fertiliser for a further 87

members. Training was provided on the use of agricultural products and business development, which included marketing and financial budgeting. Training was also given for preparing and running cereal banks, and for the correct use of agricultural fertilisers to achieve maximum crop yields. As a result, 287 people are now farming more efficiently.

Following the success of livestock projects in India, in 2010 a goat breeding project was established across four regions in Sri Lanka.



The Leprosy Mission's goat breeding project in Sri Lanka. All the women in the project have been devastated by the war, losing their homes and husbands.

Microfinance recognises that poor people are remarkable reservoirs of energy and knowledge. And while the lack of financial services is a sign of poverty, today it is also understood as an untapped opportunity to create markets, bring people in from the margins and give them the tools with which to help themselves.

— Kofi Annan



One hundred families were trained by local veterinarians in breeding, disease prevention, and general goat management. Each family then received four goats through self-help groups. The communities came together to build large, elevated goat pens, and they employed a group member in each location to look after the animals. This meant that they could still work as field labourers until the goats started to generate a profit. Each beneficiary 'repaid' the group with kids born in the first year. The kids will be distributed to new group members in 2011, multiplying project impact.

Closer to home, TLM Trading is a mail order company selling a wide range of gifts, greeting cards and books. Many of the products are made by people affected by leprosy, disability and poverty. In 2010, TLM Trading sold goods from countries including India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Thailand. This not only generated income for the artisans, but also raised awareness about The Leprosy Mission in the UK.



Kole Kole is a rural town in DR Congo where people affected by leprosy have suffered long-standing discrimination, affecting their sense of dignity and self-esteem.

With The Leprosy Mission's support, they decided that a maize mill would be a good way to make money and raise their status.

They have established a successful business and their lives have improved because:

- the town respects them
- they have learnt how to manage an important tool for community development
- they can generate a reliable revenue for themselves and their families

Our supporters



Volunteering

The Leprosy Mission would not be able to operate without its 5,669 church representatives and volunteers who spread the word about The Leprosy Mission.

Chris Wickenden was inspired to become a volunteer speaker after his year volunteering as an accountant for The Leprosy Mission in Bangladesh.

Chris says, 'I have thoroughly enjoyed travelling around London and speaking to a wide variety of groups including schools, seniors clubs and church congregations. I have been grateful for the warm welcomes that I have received and the many lunches I have eaten!'

If you are interested in volunteering, please contact us on volunteers@tlmew.org.uk or 01733 370505



Chris (left) chatting after a meeting

Trekking

Vee has been a Leprosy Mission supporter for many years, and in 2010 decided to take on the challenge of joining the regular sponsored trek in Nepal.

Vee says, 'Visiting Anandaban hospital, which the trek was fundraising for, was indeed momentous and it was wonderful to see the results of our efforts.'

Vee's highlight from the trek was reaching Tara Hill. 'This brought a real sense of achievement,' she says. 'The views were spectacular, with the peaks of the Annapurna range in one direction and the lower peaks and valley areas in other directions. We could see clouds both above and below us. As the clouds came and went, so Annapurna IV and 'Fishtail' appeared and disappeared in magical sequence. It really was very special.'

If you are interested in joining future treks, please contact Jean Jones: jeanj@tlmew.org.uk 01733 404877

Why I support The Leprosy Mission

Experienced businessman and entrepreneur Prof. Ram Gidoomal CBE has been a Vice-President of The Leprosy Mission England and Wales for over 10 years.



Ram first got involved when looking at charities to support through the Christmas Cracker Trust. 'Involvement with The Leprosy Mission opened my eyes to the fact that people affected by leprosy really are considered to be the lowest of the low,' he says.

'Today my motivation is still high as I identify with, and want to fight for, the rights of people who are discriminated against in the extreme. I came to this country as a refugee at the age of 16 and so discrimination is something I can relate to. It is so important that we, as people with a voice in society, make the commitment to stand up for those who have no voice.'

Forest Gate Church Youth Group



In May 2010, the Forest Gate Church Youth Group in Gloucestershire had a 24-hour famine to raise money for The Leprosy Mission. Before the event they made their own DVD explaining to the church what they were doing and why. Their wonderful efforts raised over £600 for Naini hospital in Uttar Pradesh, India.

Funding partners

We have been impressed by all the work and dedication of The Leprosy Mission and its partner staff. We have focused our funding on projects in India and were fortunate to visit them in 2010; we have supported further work since then. The projects reach and treat severely marginalised people in remote areas. The Foundation receives consistently full, detailed and honest reports on projects supported.



We have worked with The Leprosy Mission for a number of years and greatly value our relationship with their capable, knowledgeable and dedicated team. We are proud to continue this partnership, engaging with them on wide-ranging projects in Africa and Asia. The expertise of their staff in community development, health care and human rights work is commendable.



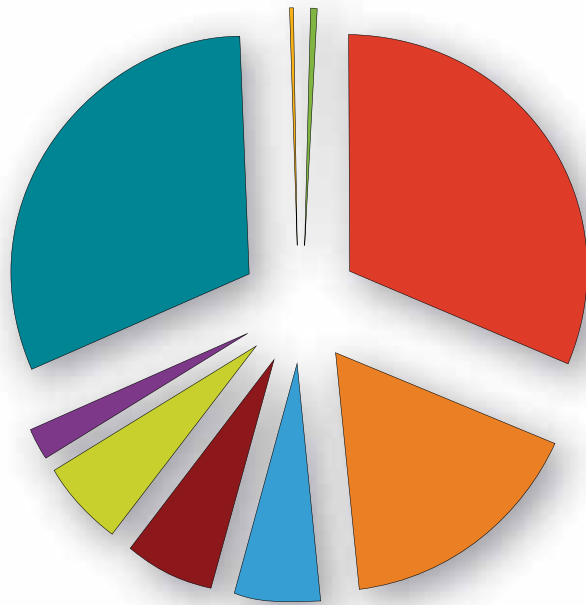
Guernsey Overseas
Aid Commission

The Leprosy Mission is one of a few selected overseas charities which we regularly support. The Trustees believe that the charity's work in supporting those afflicted with the disease and trying to eradicate leprosy is hugely important for society and we are pleased to continue this support.



Finances 2010

Income



- Individuals (£1,908,980 31%)
- Community fundraising (£1,031,855 17%)
- Governments and institutions (£347,762 6%)
- Trusts and corporates (£372,998 6%)
- Gift Aid tax refund (£359,863 6%)
- Other donations (£128,663 2%)
- Legacies (£1,893,901 31%)
- Investment income (£9,501 <1%)
- Other income (£19,965 <1%)

Expenditure



- Charitable activities (£5,178,675 82%)
- Cost of generating income (£1,094,050 17%)
- Governance costs (£82,340 1%)

This summary financial information is not the statutory accounts but has been derived from the audited financial statements, which were approved by the Trustees on 2 April 2011, and other financial information. The full statements have been audited and given an unqualified report. Copies of the full statements have been submitted to the Charity Commission and the Registrar of Companies.

This summary may not contain sufficient information to allow for a full understanding of the financial affairs of the charity. The full accounts, including the audit report, may be obtained from The Leprosy Mission England and Wales.

Independent Auditor's Statement to the Trustees of The Leprosy Mission England, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man

We have examined the summarised financial statements of The Leprosy Mission England, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man ('the Mission').

This statement is made solely to the Trustees of the Mission, as a body in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Trustees those matters we have agreed to state to them in this statement, and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Trustees of the Mission for our work, for this statement, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and auditors: The Trustees are responsible for preparing the summarised financial statements in accordance with the recommendations of the Statement of Recommended Practice, Accounting and Reporting for Charities.

Our responsibility is to report to you our opinion on the consistency of the summarised financial statements with the full financial statements and Trustees' report.

We also read the other information contained in the summarised annual report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent mis-statements or material inconsistencies with the summarised financial statements.

Basis of opinion: We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 1999/6, the Auditor's Statement on the Summary Financial Statements, issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the UK.

Opinion: In our opinion, the summarised financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements and the Trustees' Report of The Leprosy Mission England, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man for the year ended 31 December 2010.

Kingston Smith LLP, Devonshire House, 60 Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7AD

Statement of financial activities

	2010 Total £	2009 Total £
Incoming resources		
Incoming resources from generated funds		
Voluntary income	5,762,260	5,679,595
Government grants	281,762	301,891
Investment income	9,501	19,482
Other incoming resources		
Gains on revaluation/disposal of fixed assets for charity's own use	15,965	-
Other income	4,000	5,000
Total incoming resources	6,073,488	6,005,968
Resources expended		
Costs of generating funds:		
Costs of generating voluntary income	1,092,923	1,099,709
Investment management costs	1,127	4,174
Charitable activities	5,178,675	5,285,784
Governance costs	82,340	67,809
Total resources expended	6,355,065	6,457,476
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before other recognised gains and losses	(281,577)	(451,508)
Other recognised gains and losses		
Gains/losses on investment assets	(34,922)	316
Net movements in funds	(316,499)	(451,192)
Reconciliation of funds		
Total funds brought forward at 1 January 2009	1,909,190	2,360,382
Total funds carried forward at 31 December 2009	1,592,691	1,909,190

Balance sheet at 31 December

	2010 £	2009 £
Fixed assets:		
Tangible assets	810,377	852,705
Investment assets	-	-
	<u>810,377</u>	<u>852,705</u>
Current assets:		
Tangible assets - properties for sale	280,000	541,408
Debtors	547,561	447,490
Investments held	2,675	2,597
Cash at bank and in hand	550,186	625,678
Total current assets	<u>1,380,422</u>	<u>1,617,173</u>
Liabilities:		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(598,108)</u>	<u>(560,688)</u>
Net current assets	782,314	1,056,485
Total assets less current liabilities	<u>1,592,691</u>	<u>1,909,190</u>
The funds of the charity:		
Restricted income funds	-	-
Unrestricted income funds		
Designated Reserve (inc. reserve in respect of the value of the tangible assets)	1,090,377	1,394,113
General funds	502,314	515,077
	<u>1,592,691</u>	<u>1,909,190</u>



Thank you

for helping us provide essential services and support in 2010 for people affected by leprosy.

Thinking about supporting us?

The Leprosy Mission's Gifts for Life scheme is an easy way for you to channel your giving to specific areas of our work. Contact us for more details.

£10

Counselling for one patient

£20

School uniform for a child from a leprosy background

£35

Eye surgery

£40

One month's support for a vocational training student

£140

Equipment for a community health worker

£800

A house for a family

Ram Lal has received funding from The Leprosy Mission for a new house which is more hygienic and comfortable for his six children. Their old home was a cramped mud house (pictured) with a leaking straw roof.

Thank you!

The Leprosy Mission England and Wales is sincerely thankful for the generosity of our trust, institutional and private donors, without which the achievements of the past year could not have happened.

We would like to thank all who have partnered with us, sharing our vision to improve the lives of people affected by leprosy.

The organisations who have given particular support in 2010 have been:

- Dewan Foundation
- Department for International Development
- European Commission
- Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission
- Jersey Overseas Aid Commission
- Kirby Laing Foundation
- Rowan Charitable Trust
- Tearfund
- Vitol Charitable Foundation
- Zochonis Charitable Trust

The Leprosy Mission
Goldhay Way
Orton Goldhay
Peterborough PE2 5GZ

t. 01733 370505
f. 01733 404880
e. post@tlmew.org.uk

Reg. charity no. 1050327
A company limited by guarantee,
reg. in England and Wales no. 3140347

