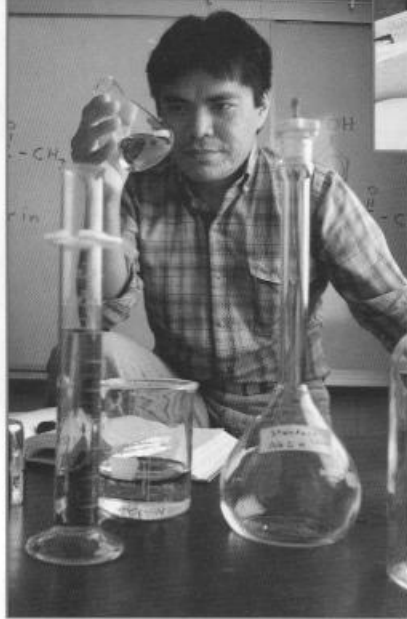


FORD FOUNDATION

1992 ANNUAL REPORT



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FORD FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 1991 to September 30, 1992

To advance human welfare

The Ford Foundation is a private, nonprofit institution dedicated to the public well-being. It seeks to identify and contribute to the solution of problems of national or international importance. The Foundation works mainly by granting funds to institutions and organizations for experimental, demonstration, and developmental efforts that give promise of producing significant advances in various fields. As an additional means of accomplishing its philanthropic objectives, the Foundation sometimes makes grants to individuals whose professional talent or experience corresponds with its programs and activities. The Foundation also makes loans to or otherwise invests in enterprises that will advance its program objectives. Occasionally, allocations of funds are managed directly by the Foundation for a specified philanthropic purpose.

The Foundation was established in 1936 by Henry Ford and Edsel Ford and made grants largely to Michigan charitable and educational institutions until 1950, when it moved to a national and international program of giving. The Foundation has had no ties to the Ford family or company for many years.

Including the fiscal year 1992, the Foundation has made commitments totaling more than \$7 billion. The recipients have been located in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas.

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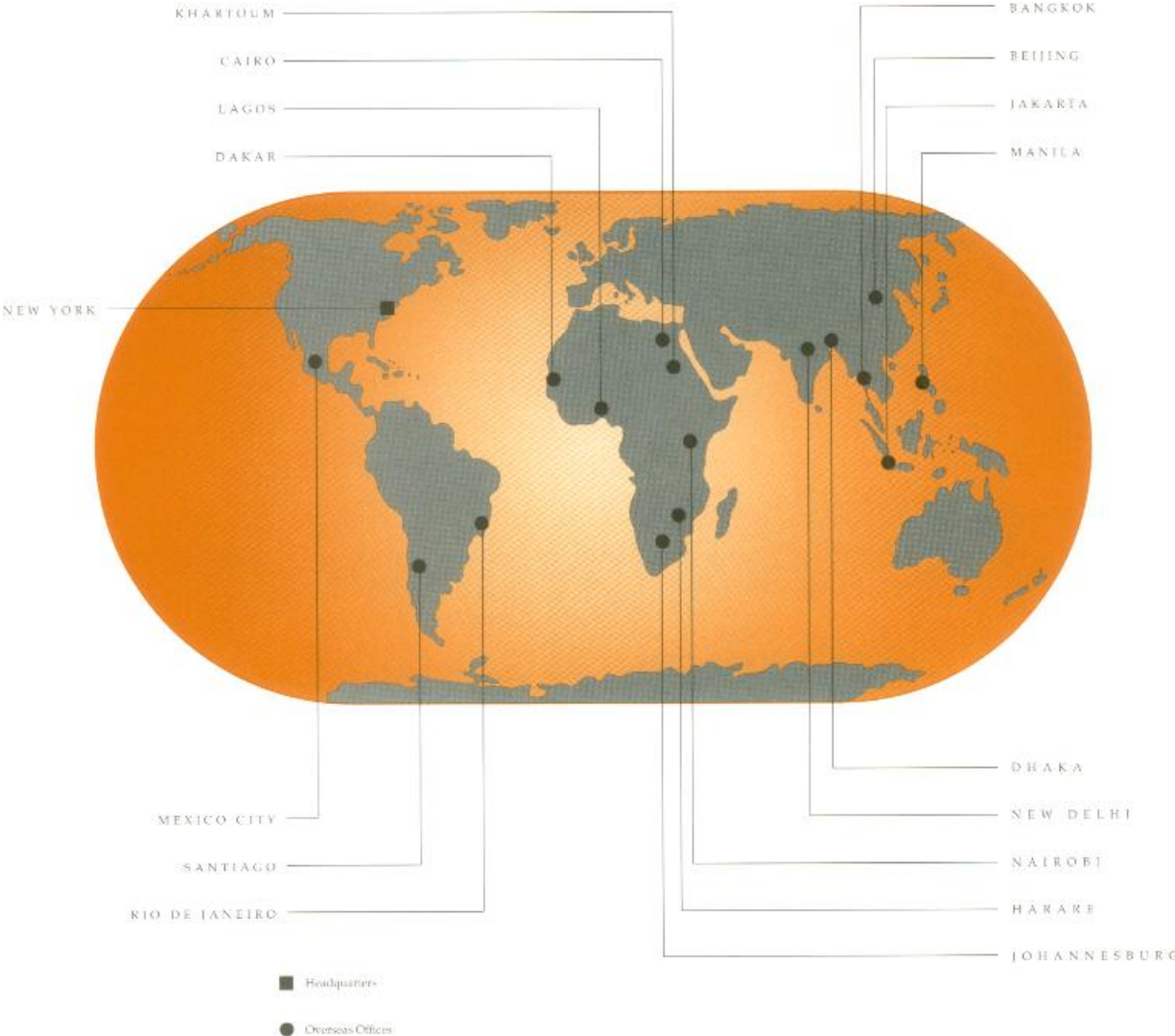
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The world's population has more than doubled over the last 40 years—from 2.5 billion to 5.3 billion. This rapid growth has been accompanied by massive increases in the number of people living in poverty and mounting pressure on resources of all kinds, as families and societies struggle to meet basic human needs for food, shelter, education, and health care.

Since the 1950s, rapid population growth and its implications have been topics of continuing, often contentious, public debate. But there has also emerged, gradually, a deepening understanding of the causes and consequences of such growth. Efforts to address these issues have evolved from an early focus on trying to convince, if not coerce, people to limit their fertility to a much broader approach emphasizing reproductive health.

The Ford Foundation's work in the population field has also evolved—from early work in the 1950s that helped establish demography as an independent academic study, to supporting research on the reproductive sciences and contraceptive development, to promoting the use of family-planning services and helping women gain the power necessary to improve their status and influence in society.

Our experience working with governments, nongovernmental organizations, researchers, and policy makers in many countries suggests that people across the world recognize the need for a comprehensive approach to population issues. They have come to appreciate the importance of enabling women and men to gain greater control over their lives and of providing them with the knowledge and means to make informed choices about family size. And the best way to do that is to start with an inquiry into how women and their partners define their own reproductive needs and priorities.

It is clear from listening to men and women in such an inquiry that there are many kinds of reproductive health issues. Among them are access to safe and effective fertility-regulation services, adequate prenatal and neonatal care, children's survival and healthy development, and control of sexually transmitted diseases. All need attention. Improving reproductive health, broadly defined, not only bears directly on population growth but also represents an important challenge and need in its own right.

We have come to realize that success in addressing reproductive health concerns requires a better understanding of the social, economic, and cultural factors that shape behavior and attitudes. Among the most important of these factors are women's social status and access to education and economic resources; the quality of health services; and practices and beliefs regarding sexuality, fertility, and childbearing. It follows, then, that developing solutions to reproductive health problems requires the partici-

pation of many people and groups—women, their families and communities, religious leaders, health providers, researchers, and legal and policy professionals.

To illustrate, let me briefly discuss some of the Foundation's recent experiences in three very different settings.

Nigeria

In the 1970s and 1980s, the Foundation's work in Nigeria included attention to matters of child survival, family planning, and population research. By the late 1980s, with estimates of the nation's total birth rate at about seven children per woman, family planning had become a priority and began attracting considerable resources from both the government and private donors. Yet little attention was being paid to the extraordinarily high levels of pregnancy-related illness and death throughout West Africa. In Nigeria alone, it was estimated that 75,000 women died every year in pregnancy and childbirth, and for every woman who died, approximately 15 to 20 more women were left disabled, deformed, or diseased.

In 1988, through discussions with representatives of women's organizations, Foundation staff learned of the prevalence of a problem called vesico-vaginal fistula (VVF). VVF is the result of prolonged and obstructed labor in childbirth in young and malnourished women and in women who have had numerous pregnancies. When such labor does not lead to the death of the mother and child—as it frequently does—it often results in the woman's permanent disability. Since women with VVF suffer from incontinence, they are frequently abandoned by their husbands and their families, and must endure a life of social exclusion and poverty, often with prostitution as their only means of survival.

The factors causing VVF are also linked to a host of other reproductive health problems. Those factors include poverty, malnutrition, women's lack of control over their lives, harmful traditional practices, and very early marriage and childbearing. Foundation staff therefore decided to focus on women suffering from VVF.

The Foundation began by funding the Kano State branch of the National Council of Women's Societies (NCWS) in predominantly Muslim northern Nigeria. Members had already raised funds to build a fistula-repair facility in the state hospital, but it lacked trained staff.

Foundation grants to NCWS supported in-service training of local doctors in fistula repair, helped set up a rehabilitation program to train affected women in income-generating skills, and launched a community awareness campaign in Kano State. NCWS worked through the local emirs—powerful traditional Islamic leaders—to educate male district and village heads about the dangers of early marriage and

particular traditional health practices, and on the importance of referral to modern health services. The Foundation's program then expanded to support a wide array of women's and other nongovernmental organizations addressing the underlying factors contributing to VVF.

In July 1990, a national VVF Workshop, under the patronage of the Emir of Kano, brought together all the organizations working on VVF in Nigeria. The result was the launching of a National Task Force on VVF. Led by a Muslim women's leader, the task force, which is now coordinating VVF activities nationally, includes some of Nigeria's most influential health professionals, intellectuals, community development workers, lawyers, social scientists, and representatives of government, the media, and women's organizations.

Recently, Nigeria's Ministry of Health began working with the Ministry of Justice to review government policy on a legal minimum age for marriage. The task force has also promoted understanding of VVF through extensive coverage in newspapers and on radio and domestic and foreign television.

The Nigeria program is instructive because it focuses on a serious problem Nigerian women themselves brought to public attention, and because it helped mobilize diverse groups within Nigeria to deal with social, economic, and health concerns that affect reproductive health and fertility.

Indonesia

The national family-planning program in Indonesia is often cited as among the world's most successful, and by some measures it is. Half the country's 50 million women of childbearing age now practice contraception, up from 8 percent when the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) was created in 1970. In little more than a single generation, population growth has slowed from 2.4 percent to 1.6 percent annually.

Yet, despite this numerical success, Indonesia's population is likely to swell from 180 million to nearly 280 million in the next 50 years, raising questions about the availability of food, water, housing, jobs, schools, and health services. There is cause for more immediate concern, as well. Each year roughly 22,000 women die during pregnancy or childbirth—proportionally more than in any other nation in Southeast Asia—due in part to unsafe and illegal abortions. Indonesia also is witnessing a rising incidence of premarital teenage pregnancies, reproductive tract disorders, and such sexually transmitted diseases as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B.

For more than two decades, Indonesian family-planning programs sought to curb population growth by convincing increasing numbers of women (often called

“acceptors”) to use contraceptives. But this emphasis on numbers meant that the acceptors did not always receive sensitive or appropriate services.

The Indonesian government, recognizing the need to improve the quality of services, asked the Foundation for help. Foundation staff knew that feminist, consumer, and professional groups shared a concern for improving the quality of care in family-planning services. Yet there was little agreement as to what “quality care” meant. Some measured quality by the technical efficiency of the methods provided or by computerized information systems; others looked to proper clinical procedures or respectful provider-client interaction.

The Foundation is now working to help build a consensus on quality care in order to improve the country’s family-planning system. One grant, to the Population Council, supports a working group of researchers, feminists, and officials from BKKBN and the Department of Health who are developing a pragmatic definition of quality of care.

Another grant, to the University of Indonesia’s Demographic Institute, is funding a survey of 7,000 households to determine the extent to which better services yield higher rates of contraceptive use. The Foundation also supports multidisciplinary research on related issues at Gadjah Mada University’s Population Studies Center. In addition, Foundation-supported researchers at the University of Indonesia’s Institute of Applied Psychology are exploring how power relations between men and women can affect sexual behavior and women’s risk of acquiring sexually transmitted diseases and HIV.

These and other grants in Indonesia are part of the Foundation’s effort to focus analysis on women’s concerns and experiences and to draw attention to the variety of influences on reproductive health and population.

Brazil

Brazil, unlike Indonesia, has no government family-planning program. Nevertheless, socioeconomic development has greatly improved women’s access to basic education and employment opportunities and contributed to a sharp decline in birth rates. Since 1970, population growth has slowed from 3 percent to 1.9 percent annually.

But this reduction in population growth has come at a high cost to women. Research has shown that although oral contraceptives are widely available without prescription in Brazil, lack of public education on their appropriate use has resulted in many women taking “the pill” despite having medical reasons not to. Moreover, women who suffer ill effects from oral contraceptives or cannot afford them have no other contraceptive option but sterilization or abortion. Both are illegal but widely

practiced. There is also concern about the increase in caesarean sections, from less than 20 percent of all deliveries in 1980 to 50 percent in 1993, as studies indicate that they are often the occasion for illegal tubal ligations. It is estimated that more than 9 million Brazilian women have undergone tubal ligation, making female sterilization the most common form of birth control in Brazil. For many of these young women, such an irreversible step is far from ideal.

This heavy reliance on oral contraceptives and sterilization has other serious implications in a country where sexually transmitted diseases are widespread. One consequence is a reduction in condom use, hastening the incidence of such diseases. Brazil has one of the highest HIV infection rates in the Americas, with an estimated 700,000 people carrying the virus. As heterosexual and perinatal transmissions increase, the virus is expected to spread even more rapidly. Women now account for one in six new AIDS cases in Brazil, compared to one in 123 new cases a decade ago.

Although AIDS service organizations have come to recognize the threats to Brazilian women posed by HIV/AIDS, they generally have not seen them as related to women's reproductive health. Similarly, although women's organizations have developed impressive activities to promote women's reproductive health, they have been slow to respond to the potential danger of HIV/AIDS.

The Foundation has supported institutions working to develop a collective response to these problems. Grupo Pela Vidda, one of several grantees working on behalf of AIDS victims, has formed a women's group that is addressing issues of particular concern to HIV-positive women. Pela Vidda is also dealing with the challenges women face as the principal care givers for infected relatives.

At the State University of Campinas, Foundation funds support research on the risks associated with unnecessary caesarean sections and sterilizations, induced abortions, and the uninformed use of oral contraceptives. Additional research will analyze the behavioral, social, and cultural circumstances under which such risks are taken.

These efforts should help provide the basis for policies and practices that go beyond a narrow focus on fertility control to emphasize reproductive health in its broadest sense.

History

These three examples indicate the growing number of groups taking a wider view of reproductive health and evincing a deeper understanding of the many factors influencing population growth. This perspective offers a measure of the distance traveled since the 1950s. Then, as the "population explosion" became a topic of

heated debate, researchers and policy makers began to look for ways to improve the collection and interpretation of demographic statistics as a way of understanding the population changes taking place.

The scarcity of demographic data and analysis at the time, particularly in developing countries, led the Foundation and other donors to provide substantial funds to establish centers for graduate studies in demography, first in the United States and shortly thereafter in developing countries. As these centers flourished, demography became a respected discipline within the social sciences. Today there is a worldwide network of centers whose research has had an important influence on both governments' understanding of population and public opinion.

While the discipline of demography was developing, contraceptive research was making considerable advances. The early 1960s had ushered in an era of great optimism about the potential of technology to solve many social ills. In the population field this optimism was encouraged by several remarkable breakthroughs in reproductive technologies, including the development of "the pill" and the IUD.

Here too, Ford and other foundations helped promote research and attract other donors to the field. As a result, a still imperfect but greater variety of safe contraceptives is available today than 25 years ago.

To complement demographic research and contraceptive development, the Foundation and other public and private donors contributed to the articulation of national population policies and the strengthening of family-planning programs. The decade of the 1970s witnessed a great expansion of these programs, encouraged overseas by a large influx of bilateral and multilateral funds and an increasing commitment by the governments of many developing countries to address issues of population growth. During this time, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) was established and the United States Agency for International Development became the largest source of financial and technical assistance for population programs in developing countries. Although these programs differed from country to country, most emphasized the provision of contraceptives and public education to encourage small families.

The results of these efforts were not always as powerful as originally hoped. On the one hand, the use of contraceptives has increased, albeit unevenly, throughout the developing world. In the early 1960s it was estimated that only 9 percent of all women of reproductive age in the developing world were using contraceptives; present estimates are about 50 percent. These global figures mask the considerable variations between countries. For example, in Chile the average number of children per couple has been reduced to under three, while in Nigeria, as noted earlier, it is nearly seven.

The 1970s also gave rise to the beginnings of an international women's movement and a growing concern for what is often called the "quality of life." This concern focused on reducing inequity and discrimination and promoting observance of human rights. These trends have influenced the study of population by highlighting the inadequacy of an approach that concentrates on numbers of births and deaths and pays too little attention to the well-being of the people involved and to the negative social effects of determining women's status largely by their capacity to bear children, particularly sons.

Further challenges to a purely demographic approach arose at the first World Conference on Population held in Bucharest in 1974. Criticism from developing countries focused on the United States because of its emphasis on demography and contraceptives and failure to address underlying social and economic issues. The final compromise document affirmed a distinction between family planning and population control, recognizing the problems associated with rapid population growth but condemning coercion, and insisting that national development would help reduce population growth rates. The following year, thousands of women came to Mexico City for the U.N. Conference on Women; many more met again in Nairobi in 1985 to review the gains made during the U.N. Decade for Women.

As women's groups coalesced into a worldwide movement, they developed a new vision of reproductive health, one that emphasized access to comprehensive services, including abortion; freedom from sexual abuse and discrimination; economic and physical security; and respect for women's rights.

Responding to the necessity for a comprehensive approach to the needs of women and their families, the Foundation's program expanded in the 1980s to include more extensive support for maternal and child health, analysis of population issues in developing countries, efforts to provide high-quality comprehensive services, and projects addressing reproductive rights. This work was complemented by Foundation efforts to advance women's education, income-earning opportunities, and access to legal services.

By the late 1980s, policy makers had begun to recognize that addressing the broader needs of women and families would also help encourage smaller family norms. For example, in November 1989 the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-First Century, convened in Amsterdam by the UNFPA, attracted representatives from 79 countries. The forum's concluding document, "the Amsterdam Declaration," reflected the perspectives of increasing numbers of people. It stated:

Women are at the center of the development process and ... the improvement of their status and the extent to which they are free to make decisions affecting their

lives and that of their families will be crucial in determining future population growth rates ... The principal aim of social, economic and cultural development, of which population policies and programs are integral parts, is to improve the quality of life of all people.

The Foundation, too, has engaged in an extensive review of its work on reproductive health, rights, and population. As a result, in 1990 the Board of Trustees approved a ten-year commitment to an expanded program that would reflect the new perspectives in the field and place reproductive health at its center.

Our new program has three interrelated parts. First, it supports social science research on factors influencing reproductive health and decision making—work that is designed to help shape appropriate public policies. Recently, the program has also begun to support research on sexuality. Second, the program seeks to strengthen efforts that enable women in particular, but also men, to participate in decisions aimed at improving reproductive health. And third, we fund groups that encourage a more open dialogue about reproductive health issues, including the ethical and legal frameworks influencing reproductive choice and policies. For a fuller discussion of each component, see the Reproductive Health and Population section of this report.

The current work of other foundations and funders also reflects new approaches and a concern for quality and equity. One example is the recently created Independent Commission on Population and Quality of Life, which was initiated by the Rockefeller Foundation and which we and other foundations also fund.

Future Directions

Having reviewed the field's evolution and after resetting our programmatic course in light of these new perspectives, we continue to ask ourselves what is the best way to be an effective partner with others around the world who share our concerns. We believe efforts to improve reproductive health in the twenty-first century may rest on how well two fundamental challenges are met.

First, concern about population growth must be balanced with a commitment to protect rights, promote equity, and encourage sustainable economic growth. Second, there must be wider recognition that sexual and reproductive health remain important problems in industrialized as well as developing nations, and in stable or shrinking populations no less than growing ones.

Although programs must be tailored to the needs of individual societies, the similarities among human beings the world over are worth remembering. There is no society that is free of unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted disease, or

maternal illness. And if there are ways to alleviate these problems, they must be grounded in a respect for individuals and a responsiveness to women's concerns.

There will be a special opportunity to articulate this new vision of reproductive health in three upcoming United Nations conferences. In 1993 the United Nations will meet in Vienna to review the U.N. conventions on human rights. The following year, delegates will meet in Cairo to discuss population and development. And in 1995 they will gather in China to evaluate the gains made by women since the close of the U.N. Decade for Women in 1985.

By focusing worldwide attention on issues related to reproductive health, much as the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro highlighted relations between development and the environment, these conferences could help refine our understanding of the interplay of social and economic development, population dynamics, and improvements in women's status and rights. We hope that these occasions will stimulate new thinking about policies and programs—such as those that encourage imaginative multidisciplinary approaches, that strengthen collaboration between women's organizations and health groups, and that promote discussion among researchers, health and population policy makers, and women's organizations.

The task of improving reproductive health is complicated by the inevitable tensions between this effort and deep-rooted traditions and customs. But over time, traditions and customs can change as women and men find new opportunities, new forms of expression, and practical solutions to their problems. As increased attention is given to the voices of women, minorities, and the disadvantaged the world over, new approaches to solving myriad social, economic, and health challenges will inevitably emerge. We see our efforts as supporting these agents of change and contributing to the unfinished work of building more democratic societies.

This year the Foundation lost three valued Trustees, two to the Foundation's rules of retirement—Edson W. Spencer and William G. Milliken—and Yvonne B. Burke so she could devote her full attention to public office.

The Foundation is privileged to have had the benefit of Ed Spencer's considerable talents and generous allocation of his time and energy since he joined the Board in 1978. Ed brought his business acumen to bear on the Foundation's fiscal and investment policies, his global perspective to the Foundation's program agenda, and strong leadership to his role as Chairman of the Board during a five-year term starting in 1987. Ed's contributions to the Foundation have been vital and will long be remembered and appreciated.

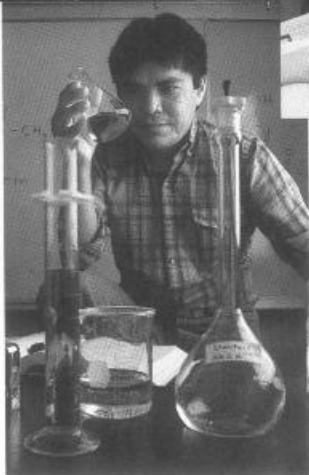
Bill Milliken, who became a Trustee in 1983, brought to our work the insight, judgment, and humanity that characterized his 14 years as governor of Michigan. Bill graciously accepted and effectively handled many important assignments as a Trustee. He chaired with distinction both the Foundation's Urban and Rural Poverty Committee and the Foundation-sponsored National Committee on Innovations in State and Local Government, which he continues to head.

Yvonne Burke brought to the Board's deliberations and to her service as chair of the Foundation's Proxy Committee an inimitable combination of pragmatism and social conscience. Her valued service to the Foundation included active participation as a member of two Foundation-sponsored projects, the National Committee on Innovations in State and Local Government and the Commission on the Future of U.S.-Mexican relations. In the most recent chapter of her distinguished career as a public servant, Yvonne was elected to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

I am very pleased to report the election of Henry B. Schacht as chairman of the Foundation's Board of Trustees, succeeding Ed Spencer. Hank has been an active and effective Trustee since he joined the Board in 1986, serving, among other ways, as Chairman of the Audit and Management Committee. He has brought to the Foundation the same unwavering commitment to social welfare in the United States and around the world that has marked his career both as a business leader and as a concerned citizen.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Franklin A. Thomas". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "F" and "T".

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS



PROGRAM REVIEWS

Urban Poverty

Rural Poverty and Resources

Human Rights and Social Justice

Governance and Public Policy

Education and Culture

International Affairs

Reproductive Health and Population

Media Projects

Program-Related Investments

PROGRAM APPROVALS

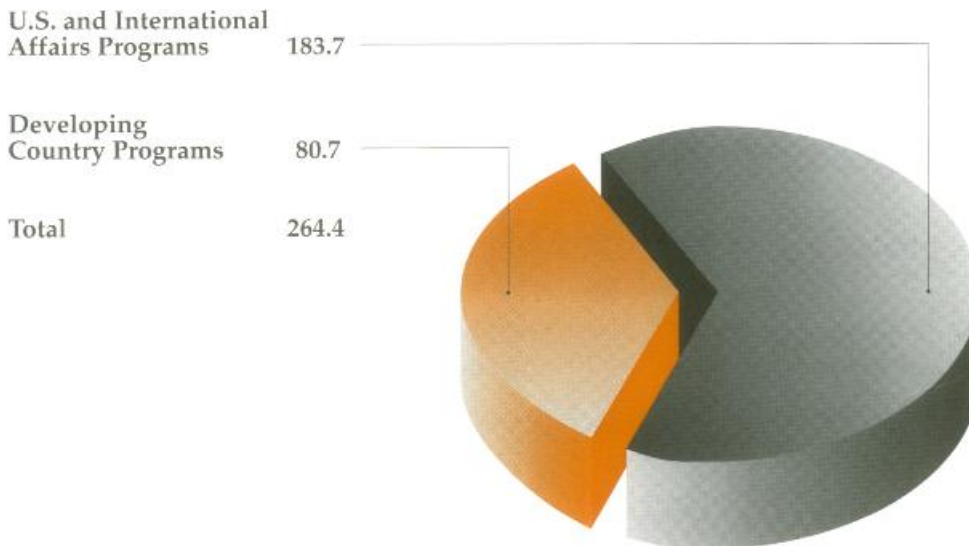
The Foundation's philanthropic work addresses problems and issues in the United States and abroad, with much of the overseas activity taking place in developing countries. Grants are made primarily within seven broad categories: Urban Poverty, Rural Poverty and Resources, Rights and Social Justice, Governance and Public Policy, Education and Culture, International Affairs, and Reproductive Health and Population. The Foundation

also funds projects using film, television, and radio to explore public policy issues. In addition, the Foundation uses a limited portion of its capital funds to make program-related investments in enterprises that will advance philanthropic purposes.

The Foundation's 1992 program activities are reviewed in the following pages. The text is accompanied by a list of grants and projects approved in 1992.

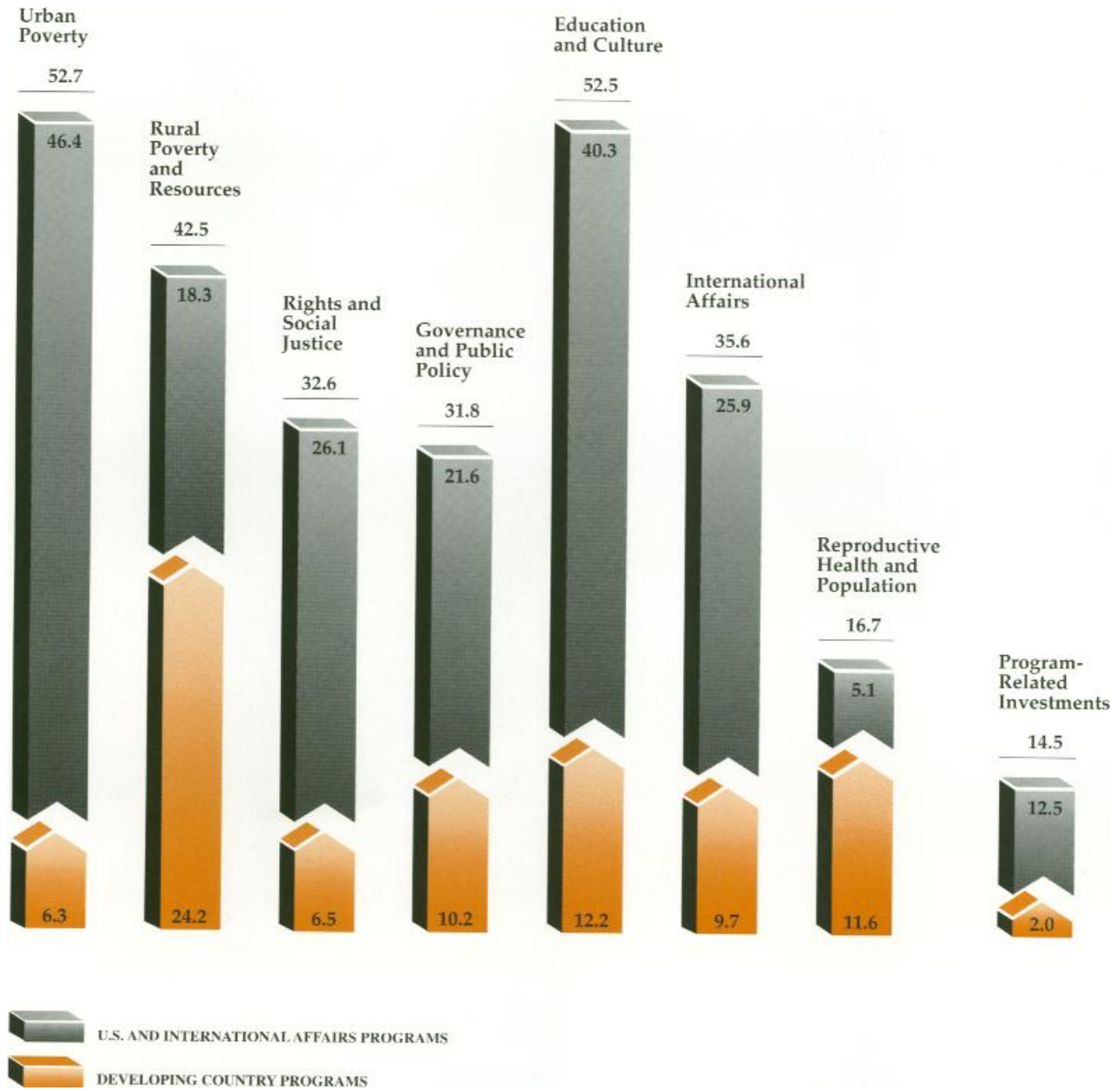
1992 PROGRAM APPROVALS

(in \$ millions)



1992 PROGRAM APPROVALS

(in \$ millions)





Despite remarkable growth in some sectors of the U.S. economy and in some parts of the world, poverty and economic dislocation are increasing and the gap between rich and poor continues to widen. In August 1992, for example, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that the poverty rate had reached 14.2 percent, with 35.7 million Americans living below the poverty line. A recent World Bank report noted that up to 50 million people are being added to the world's urban population each year through natural increase and migration. In developing countries this growth strains already weak physical infrastructures and social support systems, hinders economic development, and increases the challenges to governments.

Given these conditions, the Foundation has made urban poverty a central focus of its work both in the United States and in developing countries. A major objective is to advance understanding of the underlying causes of poverty and find solutions to them.

Most of the Foundation's work in urban poverty is concentrated in the United States and conducted along three main lines: revitalizing distressed neighborhoods, strengthening economic and social supports for children, youth, and families, and research, analysis, and dissemination of information on urban poverty.

Grants in developing countries, which have increased in recent years, emphasize improving conditions in slums and squatter communities and developing sound urban policies. The Foundation also supports a

worldwide social science research network that is conducting and coordinating studies of urban poverty in 40 countries in the developing world.

In 1992 the Foundation made grants totaling \$52.7 million for urban projects in

the United States and throughout the world. Examples of this work follow.

Community and Neighborhood Development

Since 1968 the Foundation has committed \$237 million to community development corporations (CDCs), which are nonprofit organizations dedicated to improving social and economic conditions in disadvantaged communities. CDCs produce affordable housing, offer a variety of social services, and, increasingly, operate large-scale retail ventures such as supermarkets and shopping malls. Equally important, CDCs develop local leadership and give neighborhood and community residents a means of participating in the planning and implementation of community-improvement programs.

To sustain these operations, the Foundation supports national intermediary organizations that provide CDCs with capital, expertise, and other needed services. The Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), the Structured Employment Economic Development Corporation (SEEDCO), and the Enterprise Foundation, all key intermediary institutions in the field, were granted \$5.5 million for core support this year. In addition, the Foundation continues to support several CDCs that were pioneers in community development and that continue to offer comprehensive programs.

In recent years, the Foundation has helped create local collaboratives that bring together diverse funders in a community in partnerships designed to support the revitalization of decaying city neighborhoods. This year support went to partnerships in Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Pittsburgh, Boston, Atlanta, and Portland, Ore. New efforts are under way to increase community development activity in the Southwest, where CDCs are few relative to need.

United Neighborhood Houses (UNH) of New York works closely with city, state, and federal officials to improve comprehensive child and family services. The Foundation granted UNH funds to create a program combining the strengths and resources of Head Start with day care. Shown are a child and a volunteer at a settlement house in New York City.

Support continued for a four-site program that concentrates physical, economic, and social resources in a single neighborhood. This work began in Detroit, Hartford, Memphis, and Milwaukee in 1991. Called the Neighborhood and Family Initiative, it is carried out by collaboratives made up of community foundations, neighborhood residents, and local leaders as well as experts from outside the neighborhoods who bring resources and expertise to local programs.

The Foundation also supports urban community development overseas. This year, funds went to the National Council of Churches of Kenya and to the Presbyterian Church of East Africa for integrated urban community improvements, including the promotion of housing and small businesses. Similarly, in Bangladesh, grants to Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra are supporting broad-based urban community development activities.

Housing

The Foundation's work in housing has three principal emphases: strengthening housing policy organizations, preserving affordable housing, and supporting housing strategies that promote self-sufficiency and economic opportunity for low-income groups.

This year the Foundation made a three-year grant of \$1.4 million to the Low Income Housing Information Service (LIHIS) for a national initiative that aims to respond to the challenges presented by the 1990 National Affordable Housing Act. LIHIS, which is also supported by several other foundations, will channel funds to selected state housing organizations to enable them to play a role in the setting of local priorities and to assist in monitoring the act nationally.

Economic Development

The shift in the U.S. national economy from manufacturing to service industries has resulted in the disappearance of hundreds of thousands of well-paying jobs in central cities and in job growth in the suburban areas of metropolitan economies.

The Foundation supports efforts to provide the poor with job opportunities in emerging sectors of urban economies; current grants focus on the health-care field. The Foundation is also exploring ways of connecting low-income city residents to economic opportunities in outlying areas of metropolitan economies, by, for example, providing low-cost transportation to distant job sites. Finally, the Foundation supports efforts to include an antipoverty component in public economic development programs.

In developing countries, the Foundation has emphasized microenterprise and credit programs in its urban economic development work, including technical assistance, networking, and research on microenterprise programs in Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Chile.

Children, Youth, and Families

The Foundation uses several strategies to strengthen economic and social supports for disadvantaged children, youth, and families.

As the recession has driven working families out of jobs and onto the welfare rolls in record numbers, debate over welfare reform has become more urgent. This year a grant to the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation is supporting programs that will inform welfare policy regarding:

- incentives and disincentives of the current welfare system;
- the prospects of welfare recipients getting out of poverty through employment;

—enforcement of child-support laws while providing job training and help in finding employment for noncustodial parents.

The Foundation also assists studies of how an assured child-support benefit or guaranteed minimum child-support payment might work in states and on a national scale. Grants support assessments of public

The changing character of poverty in American cities has stimulated a renewed debate among social scientists and policy makers about urban poverty and appropriate ways to alleviate it.

service jobs for recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children and others unable to find jobs in the private sector. Other grants assist efforts to expand the earned income tax credit to reinforce the notion that changes in

employment and welfare policies should help make work pay.

The Foundation's Family Development program complements efforts to improve economic conditions for poor families with social services that strengthen family functioning. Funds support policy reforms at the state and city level aimed at promoting more comprehensive, family-oriented, and community-based approaches to the delivery of social services. Grants also underwrite technical assistance to states and cities, research on key issues related to family development and the integration of services, and innovative training programs for "front-line" family-service workers. Finally, grants aim to strengthen the informal supports that families can turn to in their neighborhoods.

The Foundation's work on behalf of youth has two goals. One is to learn more about comprehensive approaches that yield positive results for low-income urban youth between the ages of 13 and 24. This goal is pursued primarily through support for national intermediaries, such as the Academy for Educational Development, that are distilling general principles about effective

ways to help young people. A related Foundation concern is to increase knowledge about the factors that foster resilience and achievement among low-income urban youth.

The second goal is to encourage efforts that strengthen the ability of organizations serving youth to implement comprehensive, holistic approaches. A central objective is to foster the development of a supportive network of institutions and people to help youth address challenges in healthy ways and give them opportunities to demonstrate their value to society.

To promote the optimal growth and development of young children living in poverty in American cities, the Foundation funds efforts to provide a safe and nurturing environment in the home, in child-care arrangements, and in the community. The high level of stress under which poor urban families live calls for adaptations of traditional forms of family support and parent education. In child care, the Foundation's objective is to increase the supply of both center-based and family child care in low-income urban neighborhoods, and to build leadership, management capacity, and policy expertise in the early childhood field. Finally, the Foundation is exploring the effects of such neighborhood influences as safety and violence on children's development.

Research

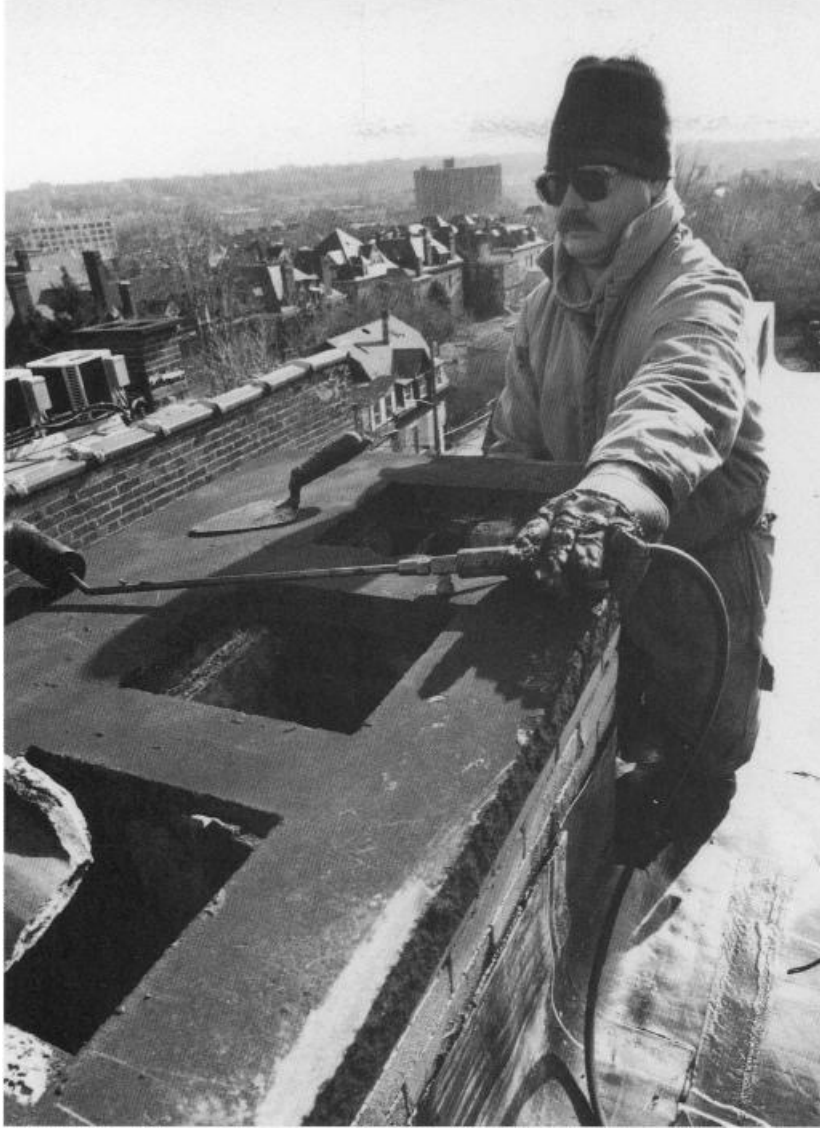
The changing character of poverty in American cities has stimulated a renewed debate among social scientists and policy makers about urban poverty and appropriate ways to alleviate it. The scope of this debate has been limited by the absence of a truly multidisciplinary framework for understanding poverty. Moreover, there is a lack of diversity in the composition of research teams that have studied poverty.

With a \$1 million grant this year, the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation launched a multipurpose program to design experiments that will measure the effectiveness of welfare-reform efforts, including those that help parents gain the skills they need to support their children.



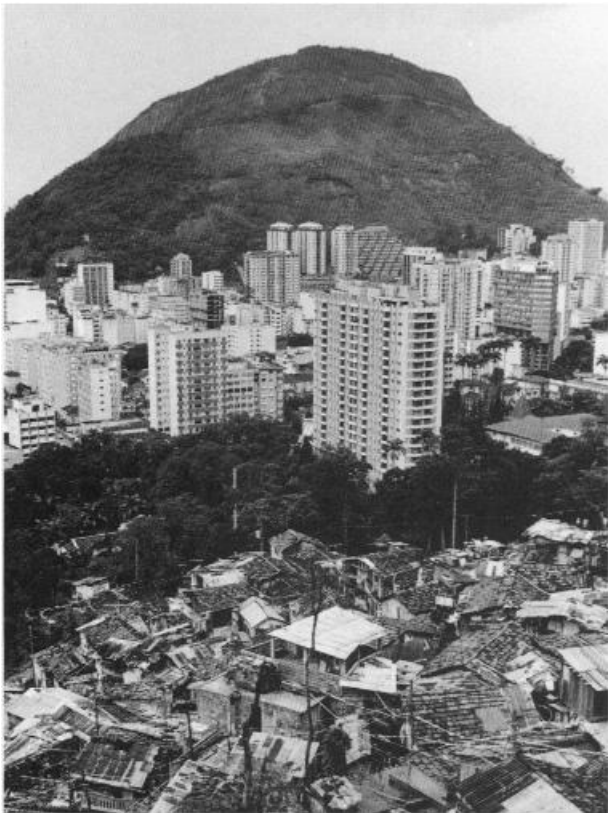
Young volunteers paint a house as part of a program by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse to prevent and treat drug abuse. It combines classwork, after-school projects, summer programs, and mentoring by adults.





(Left) A construction worker repairs the roof of a rundown building. The Pittsburgh Partnership for Neighborhood Development is one of several Foundation-supported collaboratives that bring together local funders to assist community development organizations.

(Below) The Foundation supports a number of initiatives that offer low-income people economic opportunities. Among the groups funded is Cooperative Home Care Associates, which employs 200 people.



(Left) To analyze the challenges of rapidly growing developing country cities like Rio de Janeiro, the Foundation is supporting a worldwide research project administered by the Centre for Urban and Community Studies at the University of Toronto.

Two major grants in the United States attempt to overcome those constraints. One, to the University of Chicago, is supporting the Center for the Study of Urban Inequality, directed by Prof. William Julius Wilson. The center draws on several disciplinary perspectives to consider the political, economic, and cultural factors that contribute to urban poverty.

Secondly, grants totaling \$1.2 million to the universities of Michigan, California at Los Angeles, and Massachusetts, and to the Social Science Research Council, are supporting a multicity study of urban inequality. The study focuses on three interrelated factors hindering the chances of the urban poor in the labor market: residential segregation, racial and ethnic discrimination, and the dynamics and opportunities of the labor market itself.

Internationally, the Foundation also aims to advance understanding of the rapidly changing nature of poverty in urban areas. The emphasis is on providing data and analyses to inform the policy-making process. The University of Toronto, which was granted \$865,000 this year, is coordinating an international review of urban research in 12 subregions around the world. Over 400 local researchers, policy makers, and practitioners are participating in the project by writing or reviewing papers and attending subregional seminars.

The Foundation also supports research on the dynamics of urban poverty in individual countries, focusing on the special problems of particular disadvantaged urban groups. In Brazil, for example, the Foundation is funding studies of African-Brazilian employment patterns and research on the problems black women face in gaining access to social services. In Mexico, support

went to multidisciplinary research on women's economic and health status in urban areas. In Mexico and in Egypt, the Foundation made grants to explore some of the environmental problems facing cities in those countries.

Substance Abuse

Although the incidence of drug abuse has steadily decreased in recent years, drug addiction has become entrenched in some communities, with devastating social consequences. The Foundation supports efforts to increase knowledge about the nature of the responses to the problem, with special emphasis on its incidence among high-risk populations in low-income communities.

This year the Foundation provided supplemental funding for Strategic Intervention for High Risk Youth, a multicity demonstration that is testing the effectiveness of comprehensive prevention and treatment programs for youth in drug-plagued urban areas across the country. The demonstration is based at the recently created Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, which is affiliated with Columbia University. This year, the Foundation also granted supplemental support to the Drug Policy Research Center at the RAND Corporation for studies of substance abuse to inform policy making in the field.

URBAN POVERTY
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1992

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 91).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
American Writing Corporation (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 10,400
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	50,000
Atlanta Neighborhood Development Partnership	300,000
Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	150,000
Brooklyn Children's Museum (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	50,000
Catticus Corporation (Berkeley, Calif.)	93,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Chicago, University of	952,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	500,000
Committee for Boston Public Housing (Roxbury, Mass.)	35,000
Cooperative Assistance Fund (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Council for Community-Based Development (Washington, D.C.)	15,000
Council of State Community Development Agencies (Washington, D.C.)	70,000
Delaware Valley Community Reinvestment Fund (Philadelphia, Pa.)	225,000
Delta Foundation (Greenville, Miss.)	50,000
Development Training Institute (Baltimore, Md.)	55,000
Drew Economic Development Corporation (Compton, Calif.)	750,000
Enterprise Foundation (Columbia, Md.)	2,150,000
Goddard College (Plainfield, Vt.)	38,200
Home Care Associates Training Institute (New York)	395,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York)	4,150,000
Low Income Housing Information Service (Washington, D.C.)	1,394,500
Metropolitan Atlanta Community Foundation	500,000
National Congress for Community Economic Development (Washington, D.C.)	230,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	109,300
National Economic Development and Law Center (Oakland, Calif.)	1,361,000
National Housing Law Project	264,000
National League of Cities Institute (Washington, D.C.)	115,000
New York Community Trust (New York)	4,000
Newark Collaboration Group (Newark, N.J.)	300,000
North Carolina Association of Community Development Corporations (Raleigh)	75,000
Oregon Community Foundation (Portland)	520,000
Philadelphia Foundation (Philadelphia, Pa.)	350,000
Pittsburgh Partnership for Neighborhood Development	500,000
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, N.Y.) (includes \$318,000 for video documentary on community development corporations*)	1,318,000
South Carolina Institute on Poverty and Deprivation (Columbia)	80,000
Spanish-Speaking Unity Council of Alameda County (Oakland, Calif.)	500,000
Structured Employment Economic Development Corporation (SEEDCO) (New York)	1,500,000
Task Force for Historic Preservation and the Minority Community (Richmond, Va.)	125,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	300,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	38,464
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles)	2,000,000
Woodstock Institute (Chicago)	50,000

<i>Welfare and teen pregnancy</i>	
American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy Research and Education Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
American Public Welfare Association (Washington, D.C.)	290,000
Center for Population Options (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Colorado, State of (Denver)	350,000
Columbia University	450,000
Council of Governors' Policy Advisors (Washington, D.C.)	165,000
Emory University	350,000
Fulton Dekalb Hospital Authority (Atlanta)	150,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	2,400,000
Maryland, State of (Baltimore)	350,000
National Academy of Public Administration Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	111,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
National Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting (Bethesda, Md.)	50,000
New Hope Project (Milwaukee)	50,000
New York Community Trust	100,000
New York, City University of (Graduate Center)	30,000
Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (Philadelphia, Pa.)	500,000
Sex Information and Education Council of the United States (New York)	154,000
United Neighborhood Houses of New York	181,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Washington, University of	100,000
Western Consortium for Public Health (Berkeley, Calif.)	250,000
<i>Youth employment</i>	
Academy for Educational Development (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
American Youth Work Center (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Campus Outreach Opportunity League (St. Paul, Minn.)	210,000
DOOR—A Center of Alternatives (New York)	1,650,000
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (Washington, D.C.)	70,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	400,000
National Youth Employment Coalition (New York)	50,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia, Pa.)	470,000
Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York)	318,000
United States Basic Skills Investment Corporation (Alexandria, Va.)	1,250,000
WNYC Foundation (New York)*	550,000
YouthBuild USA (Belmont, Mass.)	483,000
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Columbia University	1,500,000
National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (Rochester, Minn.)	370,000
National Economic Development and Law Center (Oakland, Calif.)	600,000
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	25,000
Wellesley College	50,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
California, University of (Berkeley)	100,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	600,000
Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (New York)	1,000,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Chicago, University of	750,000
Columbia University	100,000

George Washington University	607,288
Harvard University	386,000
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (Washington, D.C.)	47,300
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	367,500
Michigan, University of	871,000
National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (Egypt)	25,000
New York University	400,000
Northside Center for Child Development (New York)	25,000
Partnership for a Drug-Free America (New York)	500,000
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	2,050,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	43,000
Toronto, University of (Canada)	865,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	400,000
Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	8,500

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Galilee Society for Health Research and Service (Israel)	26,170
Eastern and Southern Africa	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	40,000
Church of the Province of Kenya	168,000
Cooperative Housing Foundation (Silver Spring, Md.)	250,000
Kenya, Government of (Ministry of Lands and Housing)	50,000
National Council of Churches of Kenya	275,000
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	100,000
Trust for Christian Outreach and Education (South Africa)	100,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	271,000
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Kenya)	230,000
West Africa	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
African-American Institute (New York)	50,000
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	200,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (Washington, D.C.)	22,000
American University in Cairo	310,475
Community Economics Corporation (Arlington, Va.)	71,000
Egypt, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	118,100
Fondation Tunisienne pour le Developpement Communautaire (Tunisia)	116,000
<i>Refugee and migrant resettlement</i>	
A.C.O.R.D. (Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development) (England)	200,000

<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (Washington, D.C.)	29,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Center for Engineering and Planning (West Bank)	230,000
Norwegian Trade Union Center for Social Science and Research (Norway)	238,282
Bangladesh	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra	665,000
Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women	74,000
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Western Australia, University of	14,500
India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka	
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Ashish Gram Rachna Trust (India)	140,000
Nutrition Foundation of India	140,000
Society for Service to Voluntary Agencies (India)	150,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (India)	33,000
Pennsylvania, University of	25,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Colombian Corporation for Municipal Community Development	51,200
Cuanto Institute (Peru)	100,000
Foundation for Higher Education (Colombia)	100,000
Instituto Ser de Investigación (Colombia)	116,000
NGO Consortium for the Promotion of Small and Micro Enterprises (Peru)	75,000
Private Corporation for the Social Development of Conchali (Chile)	74,000
Program in Labor Economics (Chile)	100,000
Regional Program on Employment for Latin America and the Caribbean (Chile)	69,250
Research and Popular Education Center (Colombia)	58,000
Social Foundation (Colombia)	13,000
Workshop on Development Cooperation (Chile)	7,555
Brazil	
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration	175,000
Brazilian Society for Instruction	90,000
São Paulo State Foundation for Data Analysis	100,000

Mexico and Central America

Policy research and program evaluation

Center for Housing and Urban Studies (Mexico)	160,000
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (Mexico)	75,000
Habitat International Coalition (Mexico)	40,000
Mexico, College of	120,000
Profmex, the Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico (Los Angeles)	350,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	22,000
United Working Women (Mexico)	50,000

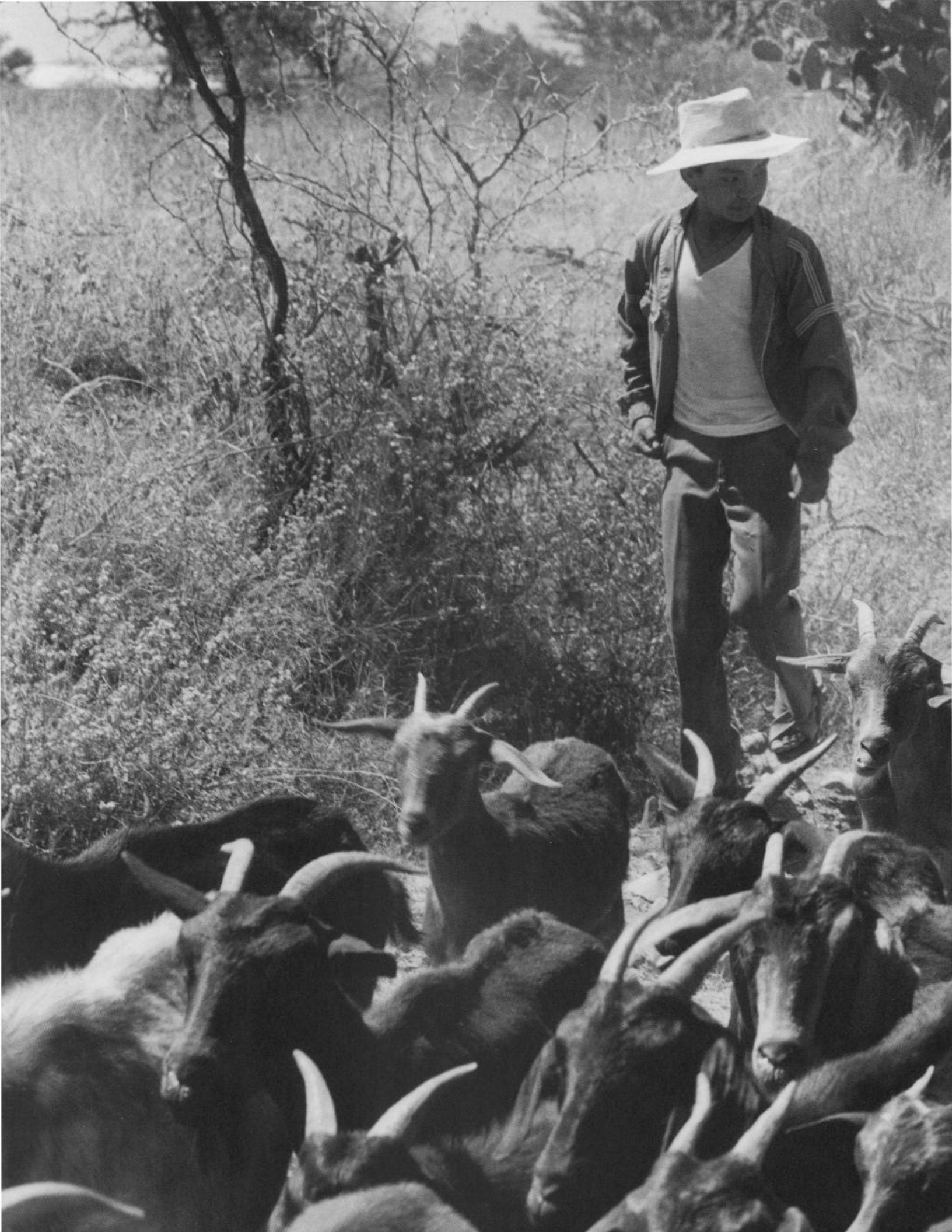
\$52,702,984

Reductions in prior-year approvals

(339,528)

TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY

\$52,363,456



RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

In both industrialized and developing countries, large numbers of the poor live in rural areas. In some cases, rural manufacturing and service industries are important sources of livelihood. In many others, work related to agriculture and forestry predominates and depends on natural resources. Nearly everywhere, these natural resources are under threat from environmentally unsound practices.

In many cases, the primary cause is excessive commercial use, both from within and outside local communities. Frequently, however, poor rural inhabitants themselves cause environmental degradation because their short-term survival depends on using resources in unsustainable ways. Forests are lost through overcutting for fuel, scarce water supplies are dissipated, and lands are severely eroded because of deforestation. These unsatisfactory rural conditions often induce household members to migrate in search of jobs and economic opportunity. Rural women frequently stay behind to tend fragile lands and care for children.

In addition to the problems of resource access and use, members of rural communities often are poorly serviced by government programs intended to deliver health, education, credit, and other benefits.

Members of minority groups or indigenous communities frequently suffer additional disadvantages, including official refusal to recognize customary rights and traditional uses of their habitat. Examples include the flooding of Indian lands for new

dams in Latin America, and rapid deforestation threatening the livelihoods of indigenous peoples in Southeast Asia.

The diversity of rural communities and their

economies and the multiple constraints faced by poor people living there continue to perplex many policy makers. Only rarely have government programs been designed with a sure grasp of the realities of rural poverty and with participation from rural people.

Although their problems are vast, rural communities around the globe have formal and informal leaders, rich and poor, women and men, who are struggling to improve current conditions. And, contrary to conventional wisdom, there are many effective community-based organizations in rural areas: women's groups, informal credit associations, labor organizations, and development committees. A considerable number of rural people in developing and developed countries have formed community organizations or joined with existing nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to help organize credit, create jobs, improve the environment, and engage in other development activities. A few creative policy makers are introducing new ways to deliver services to their rural constituents, and a small number of talented academics and analysts are exploring the character and extent of rural poverty and the environmental troubles associated with it.

The Foundation's efforts to improve the opportunities of rural people throughout the world involve close links with rural leaders, community-based organizations, NGOs, academic groups, and staff of government agencies. In partnership, the Foundation works to add to knowledge about rural problems, to strengthen and reorient existing organizations, to create needed institutional arrangements, and to test new policy ideas and programs.

To accomplish those objectives the Rural Poverty and Resources program is organized

Low-income farmers in this arid region of central Mexico can now raise livestock to generate cash. This was made possible by the availability of short-term loans from a savings and credit union that a Foundation-supported intermediary, Alternatives and Social Participation Processes, helped establish.

along several broad lines. The Foundation supports activities that help rural people find new ways to use natural resources productively while protecting the environment. By encouraging economic projects in rural regions of the United States and other countries, the Foundation also fosters community development and supports initiatives to increase employment. The Foundation promotes research and analysis of public policies intended to improve resource management and alleviate poverty in rural areas.

Recognizing that many NGOs are increasingly successful in devising ways to reach the rural poor and improve the environment, the Foundation supports the expansion of proven rural NGOs. And, because of the important roles government agencies play in rural society, grants support initiatives to improve agencies' effectiveness and to extend their reach. In all these activities, the Foundation assists efforts to increase attention to equity and diversity in gender, race, and ethnicity.

In 1992 the Foundation made grants totaling \$42.5 million for rural initiatives throughout the world. Examples of this work follow.

Environment and Development

One of today's most fundamental global challenges is to build new models of development that promote both economic growth and environmental sustainability. More commonly, however, national and international debates frame environmental questions as conflicts between forces emphasizing economic growth and those concerned with environmental protection. There is an urgent requirement to defuse the "jobs versus environment" debate and to focus instead on

new ways to help communities generate employment and sustain livelihoods while at the same time protecting the resource base on which they depend. Innovative institutional responses are needed to chart bold strategies and to develop public support and assistance in this effort.

During the past two decades, major U.S. environmental organizations have offered an eloquent defense of the nation's resources and environment. Through advocacy and litigation, they have helped create one of the most progressive environmental regulatory systems in the world. But the challenges facing the environmental community have evolved since the movement gathered strength in the late 1960s. Their key challenge now is to help communities move beyond conflicts between jobs and a healthy environment toward consensus on ways to protect the world's forests, public lands, water, and other resources while developing economies that enable families to thrive in rural communities. The Foundation is helping several national environmental organizations in the United States make changes in management and programs that will enable them to promote environmentally sound development at national and international levels.

Also in the United States, the Foundation supports creative experiments in sustaining community resources. It is hoped that they will provide models for rural communities struggling to remain economically viable, without degrading their resource base. Parallel projects are under way in rural areas in countries as diverse as Brazil, Indonesia, China, and Tanzania, where environmental groups, development organizations, and local communities are working together toward answers to complex resource man-

agement problems. A major line of work is the Foundation's support for innovative social forestry programs that enlist rural communities and forestry agencies in joint projects to improve management of forest lands while creating economic opportunities for poor rural households.

In addition, the Foundation supports efforts to ensure that the concerns of community groups and developing countries are represented in international policy debates. In preparation for the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, for example, the Foundation helped to ensure participation by nongovernmental organizations in key conference debates and negotiations. Since the conference the Foundation has been encouraging policy research and analysis that seek environmental and economic sustainability in developing and developed countries.

Rural Community Development

The 1980s brought hard times to most rural communities around the world, including those in the United States. In many countries, the double blow of global competition and regressive national policies resulted in large increases in rates of rural poverty and unemployment, and in the percentage of workers who earn low wages.

There is an urgent requirement to defuse the "jobs versus environment" debate and to focus instead on new ways to help communities generate employment and sustain livelihoods while protecting the resource base on which they depend.

In the United States, rural communities were hit particularly hard by decreases in transportation services that followed deregulation, by diminishing tax revenues for education, by rising costs of health care, and by the federal and state fiscal crises

that curtailed welfare and income supports and limited public investment in long-term development.

In response to these mounting problems in rural America, and especially to the continuing decline of chronically poor rural communities, the Foundation increased support for such key institutions serving rural communities as the Foundation for the Mid-South and First Nations Development Institute. These groups help expand economic opportunities for disadvantaged rural people and strengthen rural communities' ability to meet the needs of working families. The Foundation is considering collaboration with statewide and regional community foundations, state associations of community development corporations, and consortia of rural community colleges serving high-poverty areas. Foundation staff also are seeking to identify national or regional intermediary organizations that can help community institutions develop the technical and organizational capacity to serve as catalysts for local initiatives and as advocates for policies to improve the lives of the rural poor.

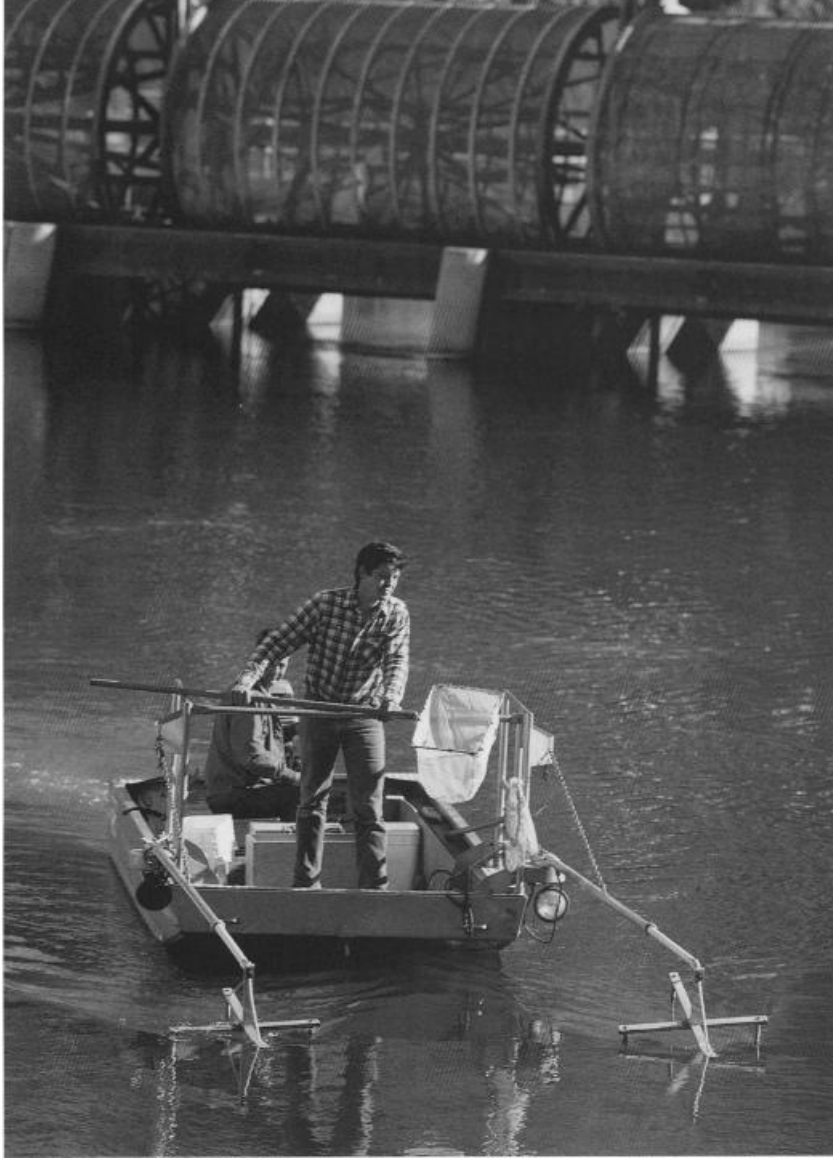
The Foundation is supporting rural community activities in developing countries around the world. In West Africa, for example, the many village development associations in Senegal and neighboring countries are being assisted through a grant to Development Innovations and Networks, which is helping to set up a new entity called the Program of Research and Support for Peasant Associations. This new group is slated to become a rural community foundation—the first of its kind in the region.

(Right) With Foundation funding, numerous NGOs and academic institutions in India are helping state forest departments promote nontimber forest products in order to preserve the environment while providing economic opportunities for rural communities. These women are harvesting leaves and pods to sell at a local market.



(Below) In India, reservoirs called “tanks” are used for fish farming and rice irrigation. Management of these tanks, like the dammed lake shown here, is being shifted from public works departments to the farmers and fishermen who use them. The Foundation supports experiments in such participatory management.





With Foundation support, the Environmental Defense Fund has launched projects that focus on conservation, equitable allocation of water resources, and expansion of economic opportunities in the Columbia River basin in the Pacific Northwest. Here salmon that have strayed into irrigation canals are netted and moved to cleaner waters.



In Tanzania, the Foundation-supported Arusha Diocesan Development Office works with village councils, local NGOs, and government agencies to rehabilitate degraded lands and improve the productivity of forests, grazing areas, and farmland like this sugar cane field.

In an arid region of central Mexico, rural communities receive assistance from a Foundation-supported intermediary, Alternatives and Social Participation Processes (Alternitivas). Alternitivas has helped low-income farmers establish a savings and credit union that represents both an important source of security for emergency credit needs and a chance to obtain short-term credit to finance such income-generating activities as craft production and livestock raising.

Rural Employment Generation

New economic opportunities are required for rural people who have seen incomes dwindle when traditional pursuits of agriculture, mining, or logging no longer provide sufficient livelihoods. The burden falls particularly on women, who often lack mobility to search for new employment and income opportunities because of family obligations. In heavily agrarian societies, such as those in Bangladesh, Kenya, and Mexico, the Foundation has supported activities conducted by indigenous non-governmental organizations to bring technical expertise and credit to women. The assistance enables them not only to improve the yields of their subsistence and cash crops, but also to earn cash from such processing activities as soap making, palm-oil processing, and corn milling. Other activities to bring in off-farm income include craft production, tailoring, and other small retail enterprises. Foundation support is directed toward the disadvantaged, often through

intermediary organizations composed of village groups that have joined forces to meet needs that the villagers have cited as most important. These multivillage intermediary organizations are active in Mexico and India. In supporting them, an overall Foundation goal is to strengthen citizen organizations that underpin democratic societies.

In the United States, credit is a central tool of rural development institutions. It helps create new microenterprises and small businesses for people who have had little relief from poverty in either factory, farm, or resource-based work. As enterprise development has grown as a means of relieving poverty in the United States, the Foundation has targeted its resources to a few key rural institutions capable of achieving a regional or statewide scale of activity and of serving a diverse group of people. Such institutions include the Southern Development Bancorporation/Arkansas Enterprise Group; the PPEP Housing Development Corporation/Micro Industry Rural Credit Organization; and the Northern Economic Initiatives Corporation (through a grant to Northern Michigan University) and North Coast Business and Industrial Development Corporation (through a program-related investment). They are expected to serve as models and produce lessons applicable to both governmental and private efforts to address the poverty of distressed rural regions through enterprise development.



(Left) North Oak Manufacturing in Michigan's Upper Peninsula is one of several fledgling businesses receiving technical assistance and marketing help from Northern Economic Initiatives Corporation and Shorebank Corporation of Chicago. Their program is supported by a Foundation grant and program-related investments.



(Below) With Foundation help, the Zuni Tribal Council in New Mexico is working on plans that will use traditional farming methods to revitalize land degraded by modern agricultural practices.



(Left) In northeast Thailand, rice paddies like this one are replacing fragile forest land because of rapid population growth. With Foundation grants, Khon Kaen University is assisting efforts to increase community participation in small-scale irrigation systems.

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1992

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 91).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Agricultural productivity

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 100,000
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	100,000
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	100,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	100,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	150,000
Keystone Center (Keystone, Colo.)	30,000
Media for International Development (New York)*	250,000
Michigan State University	50,000

Land and water management

American Horizons (South Berwick, Me.)	100,000
Center for Resource Economics (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Neb.)	100,000
Colorado, University of	137,700
Environmental Defense Fund (New York)	525,000
Florida, University of	72,000
Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (England)	260,000
Grossmont College (El Cajon, Calif.)	49,500
Inforum (Kutztown, Pa.)	50,000
Institute for Alternative Agriculture (Greenbelt, Md.)	50,000
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (Philippines)	150,000
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (Philippines)	200,000
Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science	109,505
Maryland, University of	600,000
Minnesota, University of	9,000
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver, Colo.)	82,200
New Mexico, University of	50,000
Northern Lights Institute (Missoula, Mont.)	114,000
Overseas Development Institute Limited (England)	98,500
Public Voice for Food and Health Policy (Washington, D.C.)*	191,000
Pueblo of Zuni (Zuni, N.M.)	150,000
Rural Community Assistance Program (Leesburg, Va.)	100,000
Texas Center for Policy Studies (Austin, Tex.)	128,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	315,000
Tonantzin Land Institute (Albuquerque, N.M.)	70,000
United Woodcutters Services (Louisville, Miss.)	336,000
Virginia Water Project (Roanoke, Va.)	465,000
Waterwatch of Oregon (Portland, Ore.)	50,000
Western Network (Santa Fe, N.M.)	420,600
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Worldwatch Institute (Washington, D.C.)	100,000

Policy development

American Farmland Trust (Washington, D.C.)	330,000
Arizona State University	226,500
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	2,200,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	95,000
Center for Community Action (Lumberton, N.C.)	50,000
Center for Resource Economics (Washington, D.C.)	600,000
Centre for Our Common Future (Switzerland)	25,000
Clark University	50,000

Columbia Basin Institute (Walla Walla, Wash.)	3,300
ECOFUND '92 (Washington, D.C.)	42,077
Economic Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	130,000
Ecotrust (Portland, Ore.)	200,000
Environmental and Energy Study Institute (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Highlander Research and Education Center (New Market, Tenn.)	60,000
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	150,000
International Institute for Environment and Development (England)	150,000
Kansas, University of	50,000
Maryland, University of	135,000
NGO-PO-Church Forum on Social Equity, Sustainable Development and Environment Foundation (Philippines)	75,000
Population Council (New York)	40,000
Tata Energy and Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Texas, University of (El Paso)	135,000
Texas Interfaith Education Fund (Austin)	225,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	115,000
Washington State University	153,000
Washington, University of	50,000
Wellesley College	64,000
Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	45,000
Women USA Fund (New York)	125,000
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	335,000
 <i>Rural community development</i>	
Community Resource Group (Springdale, Ariz.)	400,000
First Nations Development Institute (Falmouth, Va.)	400,000
Foundation for the Mid-South (Jackson, Miss.)	274,000
MDC (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	100,000
 <i>Employment generation</i>	
Acción International (Cambridge, Mass.)	40,000
Arkansas Enterprise Group (Arkadelphia)	500,000
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	590,000
California, University of (Davis)	100,000
Friends of WWB/USA (New York)	190,000
HandsNet, Inc. (Cupertino, Calif.)	315,000
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	1,455,000
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	20,000
MDC (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	150,000
North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center (Raleigh)	200,000
Northeast Entrepreneur Fund (Virginia, Minn.)	200,000
Northern Michigan University	480,000
Population Council (New York)*	115,000
PPEP Housing Development Corporation (Tucson)	290,000
Women and Employment (Charleston, W.Va.)	300,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Land and water management

Hebrew University (Jerusalem)	35,000
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Rural community development

Development Innovations and Networks (Switzerland)	100,000
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Eastern and Southern Africa***Agricultural productivity***

International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	100,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	10,950
Manor House Agricultural Centre (Kenya)	221,000
World Vision (Monrovia, Calif.)	10,000
Zimbabwe, Government of (Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services)	162,900

Land and water management

Catholic Diocese of Arusha (Tanzania)	300,000
Church of the Province of Kenya	166,000
Group for Environmental Monitoring (South Africa)	20,000
Museums Trustees of Kenya	38,000

Policy development

International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	77,150
Nyae Nyae Development Foundation of Namibia	15,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	47,000
Zimbabwe Institute of Permaculture	10,200

Rural community development

Montagu and Ashton Community Service (South Africa)	200,000
Tototo Home Industries (Kenya)	153,000
Zimbabwe Farmers Union	56,200

Employment generation

Cranfield Institute of Technology (England)	168,850
Kenya Small Traders Society (Kenya)	145,700
Young Women's Christian Association of Kenya	99,000

West Africa***Agricultural productivity***

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	17,000
Nigeria, Government of (Federal Ministry of Science and Technology)	40,000
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research	50,000

Rural community development

Association de la Jeunesse Agricole de Casamance (Senegal)	18,500
Association Villages Entreprises (Togo)	50,000
Centre de Formation et de Recherche en Animation Rurale (Ivory Coast)	50,000
Community Women and Development (Nigeria)	76,000
Cooperative Federation of Nigeria	50,000
Development Innovations and Networks (Switzerland)	715,000
Exchange Crossroad Limited (Gambia)	50,000
Federation des Unions des Groupements Naam (Burkina Faso)	300,000
Federation Nationale des Groupements de Promotion Feminine (Senegal)	30,000
Foundation-administered project: new funding mechanism for community development associations in Francophone West Africa	110,000
Nigerian Agency for Voluntary Development Organisations	50,000
Technoserve (Norwalk, Conn.)	21,000

Employment generation

Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria)	264,000
Enyikokome (Women) Better Life Farmers Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society (Nigeria)	29,000

Middle East and North Africa

Agricultural productivity

Applied Research Development Group (West Bank)	303,000
Concern (Ireland)	150,000
Mennonite Central Committee (Akron, Pa.)	418,500
Near East Foundation (New York)	130,000
Sudanese Environmental Conservation Society (Sudan)	36,000

Land and water management

American University in Cairo (Egypt)	50,000
Egypt, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	23,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	450,000
Jerusalem Center for Strategic Studies	35,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	28,000
Near East Foundation (New York)	49,880
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	50,000

Policy development

Save the Children Fund (England)	49,000
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Rural community development

Ahfad University College for Women (Sudan)	170,000
United Nations Emergency Unit (Sudan)	17,760

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Policy development

Columbia University	30,200
Oxford University (England)	146,000

Bangladesh

Agricultural productivity

Bangladesh Agricultural University	400,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	282,500

Land and water management

International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	394,000
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Policy development

Bangladesh, Government of (Ministry of Textiles)	193,000
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Rural community development

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	350,000
Grameen Bank	400,000
Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra	250,000

India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka

Agricultural productivity

Asian Farming Systems Association (Philippines)	59,000
Baif Development Research Foundation (India)	227,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	200,000
International Institute for Environment and Development (Argentina)	9,500
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	10,036
Michigan State University	20,200
National Council of Applied Economic Research (India)	100,000
Prarambha (India)	79,000
Rajendra Agricultural University (India)	125,000
Ramakrishna Mission (India)	150,000
Tribhuvan University (Nepal)	195,000

<i>Land and water management</i>	
Aga Khan Rural Support Program, Gujarat (India)	115,400
Agricultural Sciences, University of (India)	41,000
Anna University (India)	297,000
A.T. International (Washington, D.C.)	15,000
Centre for Minor Forest Products for Rural Development and Environmental Conservation (India)	100,000
Centre for Women's Development Studies (India)	135,000
Indiana University	107,000
Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education	50,000
Indian Institute of Bio-Social Research and Development	218,000
Indian Law Institute	152,900
Institution of Engineers (India)	25,000
International Association for the Study of Common Property (St. Paul, Minn.)	37,250
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (Nepal)	6,500
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	50,000
Myrada (India)	60,000
Pacific Institute for Studies in Development Environment and Security (Berkeley, Calif.)	48,260
Physical Research Laboratory (India)	15,000
Professional Assistance for Development Action (India)	13,800
Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (India)	95,000
Society of Hill Resource Management School (India)	106,000
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India)	58,000
Tamil Nadu, Government of (India)	77,000
Tata Energy Research Institute (India)	75,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	300,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Clark University	52,200
Consciousness International Foundation (India)	50,000
Gandhigram Rural Institute (India)	16,000
Kalyani University (India)	80,000
London University (England)	50,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	38,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Center for International Education (Amherst, Mass.)	13,500
Dastkar (India)	97,900
Institute of Development Studies (England)	190,000
Xavier Institute of Management (India)	48,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Rural Reconstruction Alumni and Friends Association (Thailand)	30,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Andalas University (Indonesia)	150,000
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	166,000
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	250,000
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	295,000
Centre for Natural Resources Management and Environmental Studies (Vietnam)	49,000
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	334,000
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.)	100,000
De La Salle University (Philippines)	160,000
Green World Foundation (Thailand)	50,000
Indonesia, Government of (Ministry of Forestry)	160,000

Indonesia, University of	250,000
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (Philippines)	105,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	37,400
Kalahan Educational Foundation (Philippines)	50,000
Kasetsart University (Thailand)	29,400
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	250,900
Michigan State University	29,900
National Research Council (Indonesia)	20,000
National Research Council of Thailand	8,000
Padjadjaran University (Indonesia)	50,000
Philippine Business for Social Progress	100,000
Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas	125,000
Philippines, University of the	120,000
Soil and Water Conservation Foundation (Philippines)	16,000
Thailand, Government of (Community Development Department)	255,000
Thammasat University (Thailand)	34,900
Udayana University (Indonesia)	110,000
Village Foundation (Thailand)	8,250
Wildlife Fund Thailand	3,700
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	553,000
World Neighbors (Oklahoma)	229,820
World Wildlife Fund (Washington, D.C.)	21,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	69,000
Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas	185,000
Rural Development Foundation (Indonesia)	150,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	87,500
Yayasan Annisa Swasti (Indonesia)	26,500
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Ashoka (Arlington, Va.)	40,000
Thai Payap Association (Thailand)	49,600
<i>Employment generation</i>	
An-nisa Indonesia Foundation	50,000
Yayasan Tengko Situru (Indonesia)	20,000
China	
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Chinese Academy of Forestry	150,000
Chinese Academy of Sciences	163,000
Office for the Yunnan Provincial Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas	227,000
Research Center for Rural Economy	87,600
Wisconsin, University of	59,000
Yunnan Institute of Geography	20,000
Yunnan Institute of the Nationalities	10,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
American Agricultural Economics Association (Ames, Iowa)	12,000
American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies (New York)	264,000
Asia Institute	40,000
Australian National University	50,000
Chinese Academy of Sciences	115,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	98,000
Chinese Economists Society (Toledo, Ohio)	25,000

Development Research Center of the State Council	70,000
Fudan University	35,000
Nankai University	30,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	285,000
Peking University	40,000
Stanford University	85,000
State Council Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas	74,000
State Information Center	59,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Center for Education and Technology (Chile)	29,532
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Center for the Study and Development of Peruvian Agriculture (Peru)	204,000
Enda-Caribe (Dominican Republic)	46,800
Homelands Research Group (Tucson, Ariz.)*	100,000
Puerto Rastrojo Foundation Biology Station (Colombia)	100,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	7,500
<i>Policy development</i>	
Academy of Christian Humanism, University of the (Chile)	21,000
Duke University	194,300
Foundation for the Development of the Magallanes Region (Chile)	5,000
Institute for Contemporary Studies (San Francisco)	65,000
Pontifical Catholic University Madre y Maestra (Dominican Republic)	100,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	600,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
National Technical University of the Altiplano (Peru)	100,000
Brazil	
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Center for Assistance to Workers and Alternative Non-Governmental Organizations	102,000
Emilio Goeldi Museum of Para	50,000
Institute of Human Ecology	300,000
Institute of Man and Environment in the Amazon	120,000
New York Botanical Garden	42,000
São Paulo, University of	300,000
Technical Assistance in Alternative Agriculture	100,000
Tocantins-Araguaia Foundation	22,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Maranhao State Secretariat for Environment and Tourism	15,000
Nucleus for Indigenous Rights	90,000
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of	49,800
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Association for Settlement Areas in the State of Maranhao	70,000

Mexico and Central America***Land and water management***

Centro Indigena de Capacitación Integral (Mexico)	75,000
Colegio de Postgraduados (Mexico)	4,230
Conservation International Mexico	160,000
Ecosystems Management (Mexico)	70,000
Mexican Institute of Water Technology	10,000
Mexico, National Autonomous University of	125,000
Support Center for the Popular Movement of Oaxaca	140,000
Yucatan, University of (Mexico)	240,000

Policy development

Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies (Chile)	138,000
Research Center for the Conservation of Natural Resources (Mexico)	107,000
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (Mexico)	11,000
Wisconsin, University of	125,000

Employment generation

Alternatives and Social Participation Processes (Mexico)	200,000
Anadeges (Mexico)	100,000
Central American Institute of Business Administration (Costa Rica)	100,000
Colegio de Postgraduados (Mexico)	75,000
National Association of Social Sector Credit Unions (Mexico)	<u>150,000</u>

\$42,503,250**Reductions in prior-year approvals****(1,148,953)****TOTAL, RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES****\$41,354,297**



The National Coalition of Advocates for Students receives Foundation assistance for its efforts to improve relations among students, particularly between long-time residents and recent immigrants.

The major work of the Rights and Social Justice program is to help improve intergroup relations and enhance opportunities for historically disadvantaged or otherwise vulnerable groups both in the United States and abroad. These two initiatives are closely entwined, for gross inequalities in socioeconomic status and opportunities diminish the abilities of many such groups to contribute to the common good. Underlying every grant is a commitment to strengthen institutions and leaders serving the disadvantaged and to amplify their voices in the policy-making realm. In the United States, the Foundation is particularly interested in helping women, members of racial and ethnic minorities, new immigrants, and the poor. In the developing world, Foundation support enables members of comparable groups to participate more fully in society and improve their prospects for better lives.

In 1992 the Foundation granted \$32.6 million for projects in Rights and Social Justice. Selected examples are described below.

Women

Recognizing that more than half of the world's people are female and that unfairness to women is deeply entrenched, the Foundation supports litigation, advocacy, and educational activities designed to remove legal barriers and customs that keep women from exercising their rights and fulfilling their potential in society. Because reproductive health issues play a central role in the life of many women, the Foundation also supports activities to help women shape public policies in this area. The Foundation funds research on work and family policies in order to improve the quality and availability of choices and resources to women in the work force. Combating violence against women is also a growing interest, and the

Foundation supports educational efforts to deter such behavior and to promote respect for women's security and health.

Organizations in the United States that received grants this year to strengthen women's rights and opportunities included the National Women's Law Center, the Families and Work Institute, and the Family Violence Prevention Fund. Among grantees in developing countries were the Office for the Defense of the Rights of Women in Peru, the International Federation of Women Lawyers in Nigeria, and the Women's Legal Bureau in the Philippines.

Minorities, Refugees, and Immigrants

The Foundation has a longstanding interest in expanding opportunities for historically disadvantaged people. Encouraging members of minority groups to participate in the political process, for example, was the basis for several grants in 1992. Related efforts receiving Foundation support included non-partisan voter education and registration services, initiatives to enforce the Voting Rights Act, and efforts to help government at all levels become more responsive to the nation's increasingly diverse population.

The Foundation continues to place a premium on the enforcement of U.S. civil rights laws and policies aimed at eliminating discrimination based upon race or national origin in such areas as access to housing, employment, and public benefits.

Given the longstanding leadership and social and educational services African-American churches have provided, the Foundation seeks to disseminate informa-

tion about them, strengthen their ability to provide social services, and document their successful programs. And because American Indians have a unique legal status related to tribal sovereignty, natural resources development, and religious freedom, the Foundation supports education, training, legal services, and advocacy to help secure their rights.

Other minority groups also find themselves vulnerable where rights and opportunities are concerned. The rapid growth of the nation's Spanish-speaking population has fueled a need for more and better information about the diverse peoples comprising U.S. Latinos. Through support of advocacy, leadership development, and public policy research conducted by Latino policy institutions, the Foundation is helping Latinos gain access to opportunities and is also educating the general public about Latinos. The well-being of the nation's burgeoning Asian Pacific American population is also a concern of the Foundation.

In 1992 grantees representing the interests of these minorities included the Congress of National Black Churches, the Native American Rights Fund, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute, and the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium.

In light of the important role of the press, radio, and television, the Foundation supports film and radio projects that help shape public understanding about diverse groups, policies, and issues. The Foundation also funds efforts to promote diversity within media staffs, and training activities that enable grantees to communicate more effectively with the media to generate better coverage of their work. The University of Missouri's journalism school and the Communications Consortium Media Center are among the organizations that received grants to improve media coverage of minority concerns in the United States. Overseas,

the Foundation supported related efforts by the Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies, which houses FEMPRESS, a regional women's news service.

In all aspects of its work, the Foundation strives to encourage dialogue, collaboration, information-sharing, and cooperation among the nation's different

racial and ethnic groups. The Foundation has a special interest in helping immigrants and established residents come to understand each other. Grantees working to improve intergroup relations

range from the Advertising Council, which is mounting a multimedia campaign to promote better intergroup relations and tolerance, to the Autonomy Foundation, which is funding local projects and working on behalf of minorities in Hungary, particularly Gypsies.

In the Middle East, the Foundation is expanding support for organizations exploring human rights issues within the cultural and political context of the Arab world. The Foundation is also continuing to promote human rights education and training in the region. In Israel, the Foundation supports the strengthening of such institutions as the Association for Civil Rights in Israel, which seeks to ensure equal opportunity and access to social justice.

Recognizing the importance of helping refugees and immigrants in the United States assume their responsibilities and secure their rights, the Foundation supports projects that address the needs of newcomers, particularly in relation to immigration law and policy, or that coordinate the work

The Foundation supports litigation, advocacy, and educational activities designed to remove legal barriers and customs that keep women from exercising their rights and fulfilling their potential.

of service providers to maximize their effect. Grantees include the American Council for Nationalities Service, the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, and the National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum.

Legal Services for the Poor

Because the poor often have legal problems related to discrimination, housing, income maintenance, and family matters, the Foundation seeks to foster innovative legal serv-

ice programs and to encourage lawyers to donate their services to the poor. Recent grants went to the Food Research and Action Center, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, and the National Housing Law Project. Grantees in the developing world include the Indian Cultural Development Centre, the Legal Assistance Trust in Namibia, and the Legal Advice Centre in Kenya.

WOMEN'S PROGRAM FORUM

As the United Nations Decade for Women drew to a close in 1985, Foundation staff began considering ways to sustain the attention to gender issues generated by the U.N. initiative. The following year, the Foundation created the Women's Program Forum, a staff group with membership drawn from all the Foundation's programs and field offices. Its purpose was to organize a variety of educational activities on women's issues for foundations and other donors.

With panelists selected from donors, activists, scholars, and policy makers, the Women's Program Forum convenes seminars several times a year to explore issues of importance to women and girls around the world. To date, the forum has sponsored 25 seminars and two international conferences. In 1992, its sixth year, the



Sally Steenland (left) and Jannette Dates, panelists in the Women in the Media Forum.



forum sponsored five seminars. The first sought to identify common ground in issues related to gender, population, and the environment. A second examined the image and role of women in television.

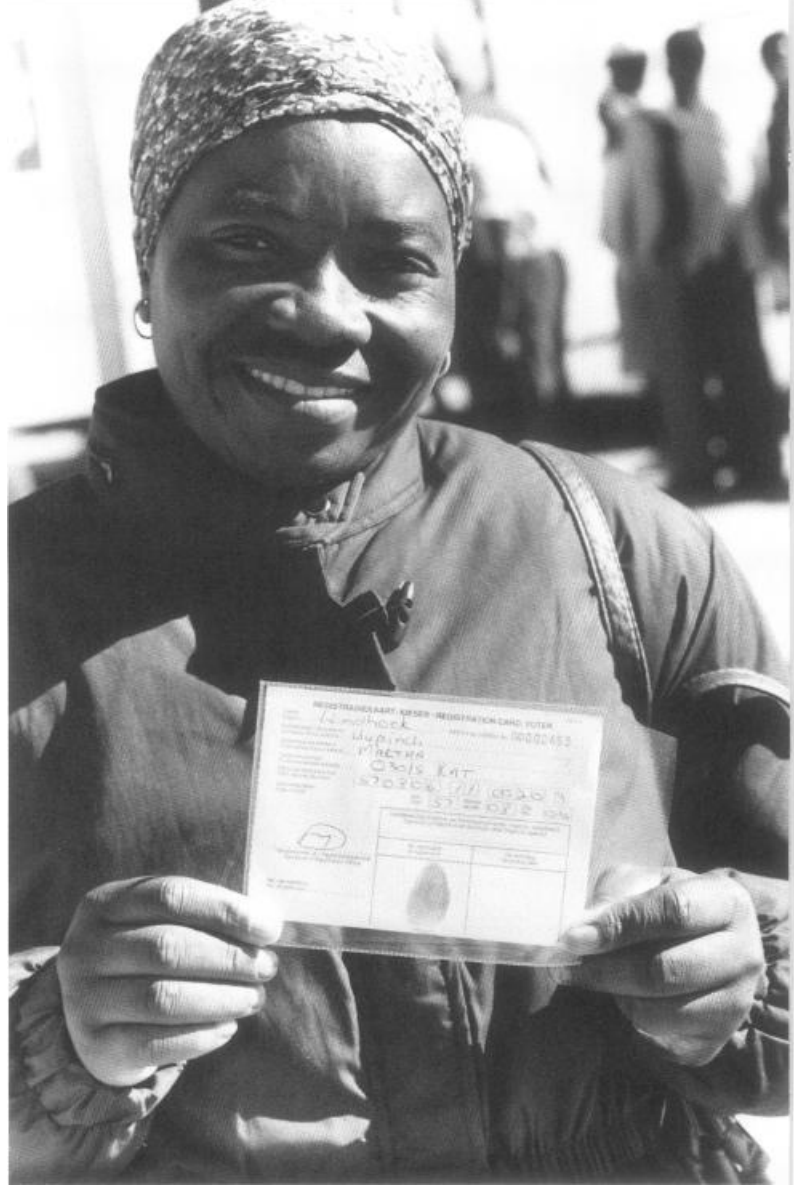
The third and fourth seminars addressed women's issues and women's studies in universities. One focused on race and gender in South African universities, and the other on women's studies in the United States. The final seminar was concerned with gender differences in leadership.

The Women's Program Forum also sponsors book discussions, film showings, and a publication series. Among works published in 1992 were *Violence Against Women*, a transcript from an earlier seminar, and *In Her Own Image*, a catalog of films by female filmmakers from around the world.

(Below) As part of the Foundation's support for the social outreach activities of black churches, a recent grant was made to New York Theological Seminary to help prepare church leaders for work in inner-city parishes. Over 80 percent of the seminary's students are of Asian, African, or Hispanic descent.



(Above) Foundation support has enabled five groups to locate their offices in New York's Public Interest Law Center. The five are the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Council of New York Law Associates, the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund, the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, and the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund.



(Above) A woman from a black township in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia, shows her voter registration card. With the ratification of a constitution and bill of rights in 1991, Namibia established a new democratic government. To further the democratic process, the Foundation supports such human rights and public interest law organizations as the Legal Assistance Trust.

RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1992

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 91).*

UNITED STATES

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Advertising Council (New York)	\$ 700,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	550,000
American Indian Lawyer Training Program (Oakland, Calif.)	600,000
Artemis (Mill Valley, Calif.)	477,000
Atlanta Legal Aid Society	225,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	5,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	781,000
Center for Constitutional Rights (New York)	250,000
Center for Dispute Settlement (Washington, D.C.)	34,000
Committee for Economic Development (New York)	50,000
Communications Consortium Media Center (Washington, D.C.)	514,000
Congress of National Black Churches (Washington, D.C.)	408,000
Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute (Washington, D.C.)	430,000
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	124,000
Cuban American National Council (Miami)	200,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (New York)*	100,000
Equal Rights Advocates (San Francisco)	325,000
Fair Employment Council of Greater Washington (Washington, D.C.)	120,000
Families and Work Institute (New York)	356,000
Family Violence Prevention Fund (San Francisco)	270,000
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Fund for Corporate Initiatives (New York)	50,000
Harvard University	250,000
Hispanic Policy Development Project (New York)	400,000
Indian Law Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Indiana University (Indianapolis)	53,000
Institute for Puerto Rican Policy (New York)	220,000
Institute for Women's Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Instituto Puertorriqueño de Derechos Civiles (Rio Piedras, P.R.)	50,000
International League for Human Rights (New York)	50,000
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (Washington, D.C.)	154,500
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	950,000
Leadership Conference Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	220,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	80,000
Mendenhall Ministries (Mendenhall, Miss.)	228,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (Los Angeles)	1,545,000
Midwest-Northeast Voter Registration Education Project (Chicago)	250,000
Minnesota, University of	150,000
Missouri, University of	85,000
NAAAP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	350,000
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (Baltimore, Md.)	246,000
National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium (San Francisco)	200,000
National Black United Fund (Newark, N.J.)	75,000
National Black Women's Health Project (Atlanta)	420,000
National Center for Fair and Open Testing (Cambridge, Mass.)	175,000
National Center on Women and Family Law (New York)	150,000
National Coalition on Black Voter Participation (Washington, D.C.)	225,000
National Health Law Program (Los Angeles)	75,000
National Hispanic Leadership Agenda (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
National Housing Law Project (Berkeley, Calif.)	265,000
National Indian Youth Council (Albuquerque, N.M.)	150,000
National Latino Telecommunications Consortium (Los Angeles)	100,000

National Puerto Rican Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	445,000
National Women's Law Center (Washington, D.C.)	950,000
Native American Press Association (Boulder, Colo.)	50,000
Native American Rights Fund (Boulder, Colo.)	1,020,000
Native Hawaiian Advisory Council (Honolulu)	90,000
NCAI Fund (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
New Images Productions (Berkeley, Calif.)*	312,000
New York Theological Seminary	50,000
Northwest Women's Law Center (Seattle)	50,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	400,000
ODN Productions (New York)*	250,000
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York)	50,000
Piton Foundation (Denver, Colo.)	50,000
Princeton University	50,000
Public Counsel (Los Angeles)	70,000
Quitman County Development Organization (Marks, Miss.)	335,000
Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights Educational Fund (Washington, D.C.)	120,000
Robert A. Taft Institute of Government (New York)	20,000
Scribe Video Center (Philadelphia, Pa.)*	150,000
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	50,000
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	500,000
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (San Antonio, Tex.)	250,000
Southwest Voter Research Institute (San Antonio, Tex.)	225,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	75,000
Tradeswomen (San Francisco)	50,000
United Latino Fund (El Monte, Calif.)	75,000
United Way of America (Alexandria, Va.)	100,000
Unity '94 (Oakland, Calif.)	57,375
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	80,000
Voter Education Project (Atlanta)	65,000
Ways of Knowing (New York)	50,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)*	30,000
Wider Opportunities for Women (Washington, D.C.)	350,000
Women Employed Institute (Chicago)	100,000
Women's Legal Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	600,000
Women's Research and Education Institute (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
World Vision (Monrovia, Calif.)	47,500
<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education (Chicago)	175,000
American Council for Nationalities Service (New York)	475,000
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia, Pa.)	250,000
American Immigration Law Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and Services (San Francisco)	90,000
Communications Consortium Media Center (Washington, D.C.)	203,000
Documentation Exchange (Austin, Tex.)	125,000
Haitian Refugee Center/Sant Rafijie Ayisyin and Catholic Legal Immigration Network (Miami, Fla.)	50,000
Harvard University	88,000
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (New York)	125,000
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (New York)	225,000
Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy Coalition (Boston)	50,000
National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Boston)	950,000
National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild (Boston)	100,000
National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum (Washington, D.C.)	175,000
New York Immigration Coalition	90,000

New York, State University of (Albany)	500,000
Queen Elizabeth House (England)	275,000
Radio Bilingüe (Fresno, Calif.)	200,000
Refugee Women in Development (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs	175,000
Travelers and Immigrants Aid of Chicago	90,000
United Way (Los Angeles)	100,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Association for Civil Rights in Israel	200,000
Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies	118,000

Eastern and Southern Africa

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Advice Office Trust (South Africa)	300,000
Black Lawyers' Association Legal Education Trust (South Africa)	200,000
Center for Constitutional Rights (New York)	75,000
Danish International Development Agency (Uganda)	4,225
Fort Hare, University of (South Africa)	100,000
Kenya, Government of (Directorate of Personnel Management)	91,300
Legal Advice Centre (Kenya)	225,000
Legal Assistance Trust (Namibia)	300,000
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	6,000
National Association of Democratic Lawyers Trust (South Africa)	50,000
Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation	6,500
Policy Sciences Center (New Haven, Conn.)	15,000
South African Council of Churches (South Africa)	165,000
Verona Fathers Registered Trustees (Kenya)	37,000
Western Cape, University of the (South Africa)	200,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	150,000
Workplace Information Group (South Africa)	30,000

West Africa

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
African-American Institute (New York)	65,000
Continuing Legal Education Association (Nigeria)	145,000
Incorporated Trustees of Clorc Foundation (Nigeria)	180,000
International Federation of Women Lawyers (Nigeria)	326,000

Middle East and North Africa

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Amman Business and Professional Women's Club (Jordan)	50,000
Association des Etudes Internationale (Tunisia)	7,024
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	40,000
Population Council (New York)	68,440
Women Research and Training Society (Israel)	30,000

<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
American University in Cairo (Egypt)	23,500
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland)	15,000

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Bangladesh

Access to social justice/legal services

National Council for Research on Women (New York) 75,000

India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka

Access to social justice/legal services

Indian Cultural Development Centre 100,000

Institute of Development Studies (India) 40,000

Southeast Asia

Access to social justice/legal services

Center for Para-Legal Education and Training (Philippines) 55,000

Center for People's Law (Philippines) 18,000

Legal Partnership Fund Foundation (Indonesia) 50,000

National Society of Fund Raising Executives Foundation
(Alexandria, Va.) 35,000

Program for Appropriate Technology in Health
(Seattle, Wash.) 100,000

Thai Red Cross Society 51,000

Women's Legal Bureau (Philippines) 175,500

China

Access to social justice/legal services

China University of Politics and Law 111,000

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences 10,000

Department of Basic-Level Government 50,000

Institute of Legal Culture 91,000

Legislative Affairs Bureau of the State Council 120,000

Legislative Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress 195,500

National Committee on United States–China Relations (New York) 126,000

Peking University 20,000

People's University of China 50,000

Supreme People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China 18,000

Other

California, University of (Berkeley) 625,354

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Andean Region and Southern Cone

Access to social justice/legal services

Colombian Communities Foundation 150,000

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Dominican Republic) 75,000

Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies (Chile) 75,000

Office for the Defense of the Rights of Women (Peru) 150,000

Brazil

Access to social justice/legal services

Bahia, Federal University of 95,000

Bento Rubiao Center for the Defense of Human Rights 5,304

Cultural Association for Contemporary Studies 125,000

Feminist Studies and Assistance Center 50,000

Institute for Popular Legal Aid 80,000

National Council of Christian Churches of Brazil 56,200

National Council of Domestic Workers 50,000

Queiroz Filho Brazilian Institute for Community Studies
and Support 50,000

Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of	40,000
São Paulo, University of	50,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	50,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Mexican Association for Women's Rights	30,000
Center for Border Studies and the Promotion of Human Rights (Mexico)	<u>80,000</u>
	\$32,639,222
Reductions in prior-year approvals	<u>(1,058,424)</u>
TOTAL, RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	<u>\$31,580,798</u>



Students in the CityWorks program at Rindge School of Technical Arts in Cambridge, Mass., make city maps, take photographs, draw blueprints, and build models to determine the best location for new businesses. CityWorks combines high academic standards and courses related to local economic needs. It received one of this year's ten \$100,000 awards in the Foundation's Innovations in State and Local Government program.

The Governance and Public Policy program supports activities in the United States and developing countries to improve the way governing institutions function, public policies are formulated, individuals are trained for public service, and citizens participate in the democratic process. The program also works to strengthen philanthropy and the nonprofit sector in the United States and abroad.

The program's underlying goal is to bolster democratic institutions and broaden the base of citizen participation in government, enabling people with different views and socioeconomic backgrounds to influence the decisions that affect their lives. In practice, opportunities for such participation vary widely from country to country. The Foundation adapts its strategies accordingly.

In countries still under one-party rule, the Foundation seeks to strengthen non-governmental organizations, support their public policy research and analysis, and help them become more representative of the citizenry at large. In nations just beginning to hold free elections, the Foundation assists programs that inform citizens about the way political and electoral processes work. In countries where state or provincial and local governments are experimenting with ways to provide public services, the Foundation funds evaluation and in some cases replication of exemplary government projects.

In nations with more fully developed democratic systems, the Foundation focuses on building the kind of governmental infrastructure that supports civil and human rights. It also funds the training and career development of public officials and efforts to enhance the effectiveness of NGOs. In recent years, the Foundation has supported the

development of indigenous philanthropic organizations in developing countries.

In the United States, the Foundation is particularly interested in helping state and local governments improve their public services, in broadening voter registration, and in encouraging public policies that are sensitive to the country's diverse groups. The Foundation is also concerned that elective and appointive government offices be open to minorities and women. Strengthening community foundations continues to be a priority.

In 1992 the Governance and Public Policy program made grants totaling \$31.8 million. The program supports work in five broad areas. Illustrative examples are discussed below.

Encouraging Government Innovations

To highlight successful programs developed by state and local governments to address important social issues, the Foundation supports an awards competition in the United States that grants \$100,000 each to ten outstanding projects. Since 1985 the Innovations in State and Local Government program, which is administered by the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, has made grants totaling \$6.3 million.

In Brazil, the Foundation made a grant to the Institute for Citizenship Studies for a case study and seminar to familiarize the public with the decentralization process that has led to improved government in the northeastern state of Ceara. The Foundation also granted funds to the Brazilian Institute

for Social and Economic Analysis for research, analysis, and citizen monitoring of federal and municipal budget processes.

In India, grants went to the Institute of Social Sciences for case studies and policy seminars on self-governance in various states and to the National Institute of Rural Development for a training program aimed at strengthening local governing institutions in Karnataka state.

Enhancing Understanding of Public Policy Issues

The Foundation supports independent researchers and groups that analyze existing policies and contribute to discussions of policy reforms. It also funds organizations that disseminate information about public policies. Among those assisted this year were Diego Portales University in Chile, which has created a new department in its law school to undertake a program of policy analysis and public information on the Chilean judicial system. The Foundation also granted funds for a program of citizen participation, outreach, and advocacy related to judicial reform in Argentina.

Supplementary grants went to the RAND Corporation and the Urban Institute for research, conferences, and dissemination of information on U.S. immigration policy, one of the most important policy issues in American society. The Urban Institute will pay particular attention to the effects of the Immigration Act of 1990 on changes in the flow of legal and illegal aliens.

Strengthening the Formulation of Public Policies

To ensure that diverse experiences and viewpoints are represented in consideration of important social, economic, and political issues, the Foundation supports institutions that both train women and minorities in

public policy research and analysis and make their findings available to a broad audience of policy

makers, the media, and the public. One such institution is the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, which this year received funds for a national survey of African Americans, a study of the effects on blacks and Hispanics of political redistricting, and a survey of housing conditions among African Americans.

To enhance the participation of women in Kenya's debates on national and international policies, the Foundation made a grant to the African Women Development and Communication Network to help fund training programs, publications, and a general assembly.

For a program to assist South African nonprofit organizations in incorporating gender analysis into their staff training and consultancy services, the Foundation granted funds to the Institute of Family and Environmental Research.

Broadening Civic Participation

To help prepare people from various backgrounds for roles in governance, the Foundation supports training in public service for women and minorities. For example, a grant to the NALEO Education Fund in Los Angeles helped launch the National U.S. Citizenship Demonstration Program, which teaches immigrants about naturalization procedures and civic participation.

The underlying goal is to bolster democratic institutions and broaden the base of citizen participation in government, enabling people with different views and socioeconomic backgrounds to influence the decisions that affect their lives.

Since the strength of a democracy depends to a large extent on citizens' access to timely and accurate information, the Foundation assists media projects that inform the general public about important issues. This year funds went to the Panos Institute in London, which specializes in improving the quality of information provided by the media in several countries. Specifically, the grant is supporting the institute's Francophone Africa program, which is presenting workshops on legal and financial aspects of free media expression in West Africa.

Strengthening Nongovernmental Organizations and Indigenous Philanthropy

Foundation support focuses on improving NGOs' internal management and on forming networks with similar organizations nationally and internationally.

In the United States, the Foundation is particularly interested in helping state and local governments improve their public services, in broadening voter registration, and in encouraging public policies that are sensitive to the country's diverse groups.

It also encourages the growth of philanthropy in the United States and abroad.

The Cordillera Studies Center of the University of the Philippines received a grant this year to study the way NGOs help forge cooperation

between citizens and local policy makers in poor rural communities. Funds also went to provide training and technical assistance to NGOs throughout Tanzania.

In the United States, Foundation funds enabled the National Council of Nonprofit Associations to give technical assistance to

small nonprofits trying to organize group purchasing programs for their members. The council also used Foundation funds to write a manual for NGOs on such subjects as incorporation, tax exemption, and financial management.

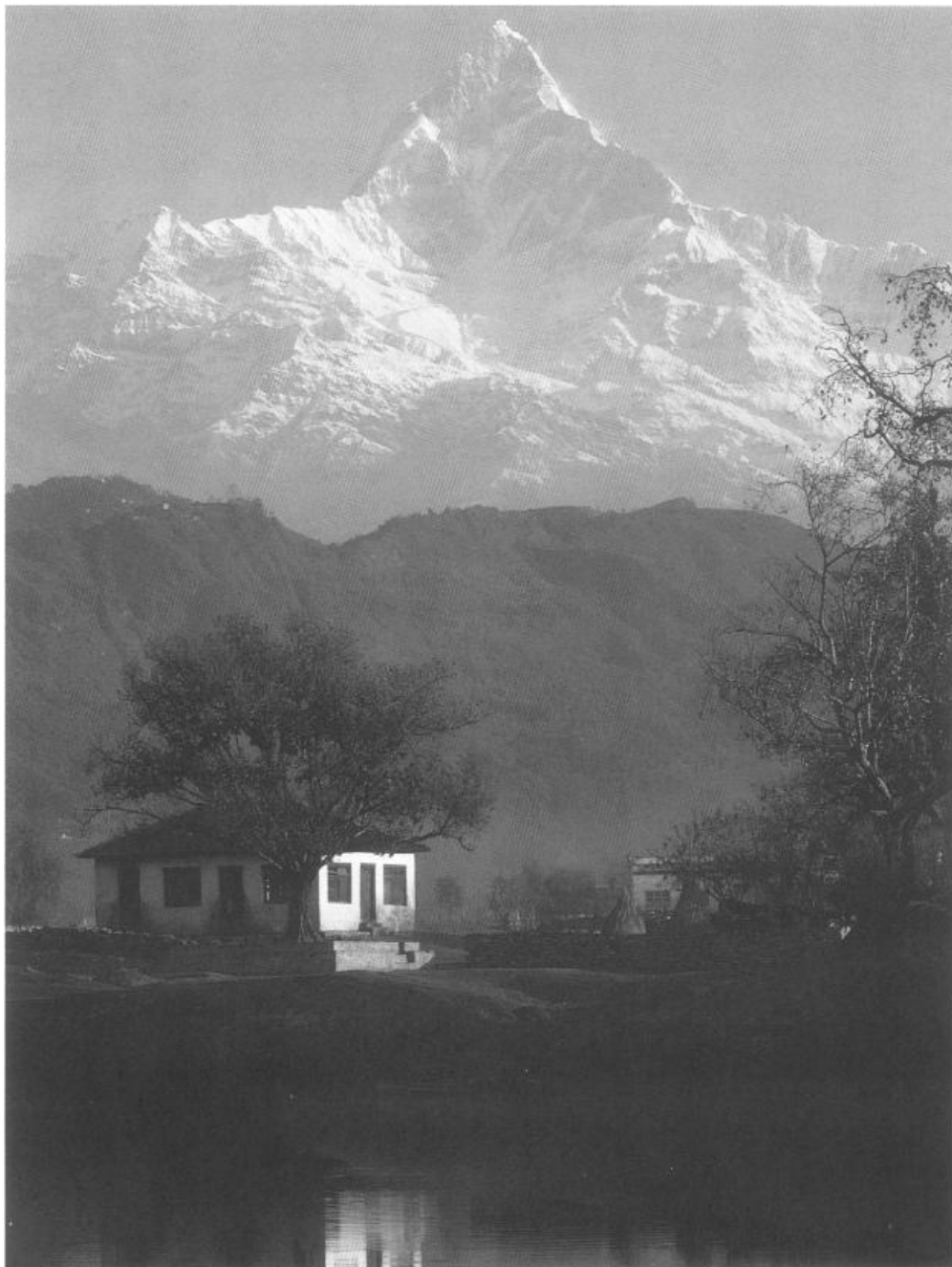
Independent Sector received funds in support of the International Alliance, an organization of associations of grant makers and NGOs that aims to promote the development of philanthropy worldwide. Similarly, the Council on Foundations was granted supplementary support for its efforts to promote international grant making and the growth of international philanthropy.

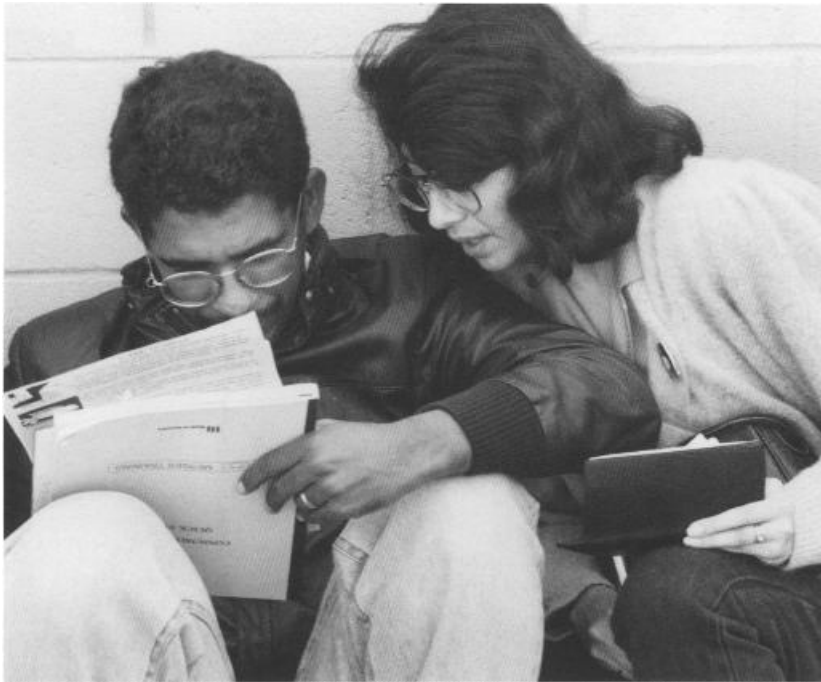
Among other philanthropic organizations assisted this year are the National Foundation for India, the New Israel Fund, and the California-based Global Fund for Women.

In May, Filipino voters elected local officials as well as a new president. With Foundation support, the Cordillera Studies Center of the University of the Philippines has reviewed the roles of NGOs in educating people about the electoral process.



Water cascades down from the Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal into the Ganges river, which flows on through India and Bangladesh. The Foundation is supporting efforts to encourage regional cooperation in the use of these water resources.





(Left and Below) The low rate of naturalization among Latino immigrants is a major obstacle to their full participation in U.S. society. The NALEO Education Fund has used a Foundation grant for workshops that have helped many Latinos become U.S. citizens.



GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1992

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Arlington County, Virginia (for Bilingual Outreach)	\$ 100,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Cambridge, City of (Massachusetts) (for City Works)	100,000
Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Center for Responsive Politics (Washington, D.C.)	148,000
Cuyahoga County, Ohio (for the Urban Land Project)	20,000
Dayton, City of (Ohio) (for the Dayton Mediation Center)	20,000
Foundation-administered project: activities related to the Innovations in State and Local Government program	808,610
Harvard University	1,710,000
Illinois, State of (for the Automated Crime Analysis Project)	20,000
Little Rock, City of (Arkansas) (for "Fight Back! Insure the Children")	20,000
Los Angeles, City of (California) (for Automated Traffic Surveillance and Control)	100,000
Los Angeles, County of (California) (for the Video Arraignment Project)	20,000
Los Angeles Unified School District (California) (for Humanitas)	100,000
Mississippi, State of (for Partnership for Improved Nutrition and Health)	20,000
New York, City of (for the Fleet Improvement R & D Network)	100,000
New York, State of (for the Child Assistance Program))	100,000
New York, State of (for Hospital Intervention Services)	20,000
Oklahoma, State of (for Pikepass)	20,000
Pierce County, Washington (for Tacoma's Safe Streets Campaign)	20,000
Quincy District Court, Massachusetts (for the Model Domestic Abuse Program)	100,000
Reno, City of (Nevada) (for the Traffic Services Project)	20,000
Santa Ana Pueblo (Bernalillo, N.M.) (for the Tribal Economy Project)	20,000
Savannah, City of (Georgia) (for Showcase Savannah)	20,000
Southern Seven Health Department (Illinois) (for the Health Transportation Program)	20,000
Spokane County (Washington) (for the Elderly Services Program)	100,000
Washington, State of (for the Workers' Compensation System and Washington Village Project)	120,000
Wichita, City of (Kansas) (for the Environmental Cleanup Project)	100,000
Wyoming, State of (for "Smartcard")	20,000
 <i>Civic participation</i>	
ETV Endowment of South Carolina (Spartanburg)	25,000
Human Serve Fund (New York)	100,000
Jefferson Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor)	48,000
NALEO Education Fund (Los Angeles)	600,000
New York City Partnership Foundation	50,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	21,000
 <i>Strengthening public service</i>	
Fund for the City of New York	3,000,000
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (Princeton, N.J.)	3,000,000
 <i>Dispute resolution</i>	
National Institute for Dispute Resolution (Washington, D.C.)	713,700

Public policy analysis	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	25,000
Center for National Independence in Politics (Corvallis, Ore.)	56,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	600,000
Claremont McKenna College	45,500
Economic Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	225,000
Foundation for American Communications (Los Angeles)	300,000
Harvard University	150,000
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (Washington, D.C.)	2,185,000
Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor)	210,000
NALEO Education Fund (Los Angeles)	600,000
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (New York)	152,000
Public Agenda Foundation (New York)	50,000
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	475,000
Russell Sage Foundation (New York)	55,000
Stanford University	100,000
Twentieth Century Fund (New York)	30,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	595,000
Philanthropy	
Baton Rouge Area Foundation (Louisiana)	31,000
Brody and Weiser (New Haven, Conn.)	60,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	5,000
Council of Michigan Foundations (Grand Haven)	5,850
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	284,700
El Paso Community Foundation (Texas)	75,000
Fund for New Communications Networks (New York)	30,000
Global Fund for Women (Menlo Park, Calif.)	200,000
Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)	287,400
Indiana University	25,000
Johns Hopkins University	150,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	297,000
National Center for Community Risk Management and Insurance (Washington, D.C.)	60,000
National Center for Nonprofit Boards (Washington, D.C.)	157,000
National Council of Nonprofit Associations (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
New School for Social Research	81,677
New York Regional Association of Grantmakers (New York)	7,125
Northern California Grantmakers (San Francisco)	6,000
Rutgers University	20,000
San Francisco, University of	50,000
Southern California Association for Philanthropy (Los Angeles)	6,000
Telecommunications Corporation Network (New York)	316,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)	6,500
Yale University	225,000
Other	
Harvard University	55,000
National Minority Business Council (New York)	20,000
New York City Commission for the United Nations, Consular Corps and International Business	2,500
Puerto Rico Community Foundation (Hato Rey)	1,012,500
United Way of Tri-State (New York)	69,813

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Governmental structures and functions

African Studies Association (Atlanta)	23,500
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Public policy analysis

Harvard University	20,000
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Philanthropy

New Israel Fund (New York)	200,000
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Eastern and Southern Africa*Governmental structures and functions*

Britain-Tanzania Society (England)	28,000
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International Commission of Jurists (Kenya)	36,500
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International Development Law Institute (Italy)	25,000
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Iowa, University of	196,800
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Mozambique, Government of (Ministry of State Administration)	100,000
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Mozambique, Government of (Ministry of Justice)	29,200
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Swaziland, University of	4,000
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Zimbabwe, University of	50,000
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Local initiatives

African Women Development and Communication Network (Kenya)	90,000
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Development Resources Trust (South Africa)	50,000
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Institute of Family and Environmental Research (England)	360,000
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Tanzania Non-Governmental Organizations (Tanzania)	145,000
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Civic participation

Foundation for Contemporary Research (South Africa)	100,000
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Presbyterian Church of East Africa (Kenya)	85,000
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South-North Development Initiative (New York)	9,950
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Women's Development Foundation (South Africa)	40,000
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Zimbabwe Tobacco Industrial Workers Union	70,500
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Dispute resolution

African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes Education Trust (South Africa)	150,000
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Independent Mediation Service Trust (South Africa)	250,000
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Plowshares Institute (Simsbury, Conn.)	50,000
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St. Lawrence University	50,000
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Public policy analysis

Florida, University of	165,000
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Friends of Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (New York)	25,000
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Young Women's Christian Association of Kenya	27,900
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Zimbabwe Institute of Public Administration and Management	26,000
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Strengthening public service

Harvard University	25,000
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Philanthropy

Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	20,000
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Institute of International Education (New York)	125,000
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West Africa	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Social Science Council of Nigeria	525,000
<i>Civic participation</i>	
African-American Institute (New York)	20,000
Panos Institute (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (Lebanon)	71,300
Turkish Political Science Association (Turkey)	49,400
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Egypt, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	160,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Egypt, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	48,000
Urban Research Institute (Lebanon)	50,000
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
Egypt, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	2,500
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Press Foundation of Asia (Philippines)	250,000
Bangladesh	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Bangladesh, Government of	27,500
India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Congressional Research and Training Service (Philippines)	4,500
Foundation-administered project: research program on government decentralization in India	40,000
Indian Institute of Public Administration	12,000
Institute of Social Sciences (India)	200,000
National Institute of Rural Development (India)	137,750
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Capital Foundation Society (India)	25,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Centre for Policy Research (India)	100,000
Centre for the Study of Administration of Relief (India)	125,000
Institute for Integrated Development Studies (Nepal)	200,000
International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka)	50,000
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
Child Relief and You (India)	150,000
Foundation-administered project: symposium and publications on the Foundation's 40 years in India	92,000
National Foundation for India	250,000

Southeast Asia***Civic participation***

Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	25,000
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	50,000
Congressional Research and Training Service (Philippines)	125,000
Institute for Social Studies and Action (Philippines)	22,000
Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (Philippines)	120,000
National Consultative Council-Congress for A People's Agrarian Reform (Philippines)	20,000
Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation	137,000
Philippine Development Forum (Washington, D.C.)	40,000
Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism	50,000
Philippines, University of the	80,000
Saint La Salle, University of (Philippines)	25,000
Thai Volunteer Service (Thailand)	12,000

Public policy analysis

American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies (New York)	146,000
Economics Institute (Boulder, Colo.)	123,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	193,000
National Economics University (Vietnam)	20,000
Pambansang Kilusan Ng Mga Samahand Magsasaka (Philippines)	40,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	238,000

China***Public policy analysis***

China Development Institute	48,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	187,000
State Commission for Restructuring the Economic Systems	45,000

Philanthropy

Cornell University	35,000
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LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN***Governmental structures and functions***

New York University	31,472
Program for Latin American Constitutional Studies (Venezuela)	120,000

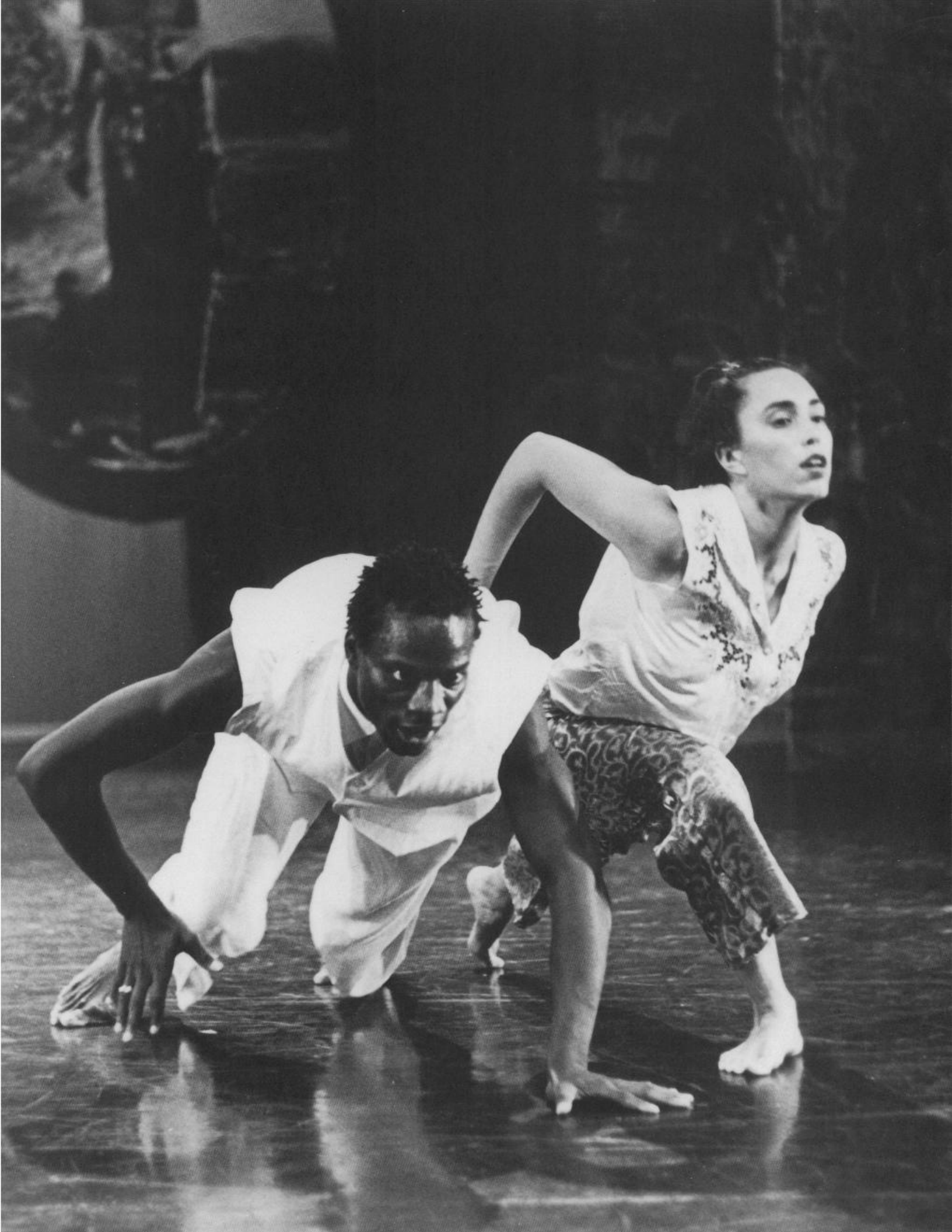
Public policy analysis

Caribbean Conference of Churches (Barbados)	75,000
Columbia University	94,000
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	100,000
Institute of the Americas (La Jolla, Calif.)	10,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	89,700
Maryland, University of	75,000

Andean Region and Southern Cone***Governmental structures and functions***

Center for Institutional Studies (Argentina)	135,000
Diego Portales University (Chile)	137,000

<i>Civic participation</i>	
Citizen Power Foundation (Argentina)	132,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Andes, University of the (Colombia)	250,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Apoyo Institute (Peru)	104,000
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
Interaction: the American Council/Voluntary International Action (Washington, D.C.)	5,000
National Center for Nonprofit Boards (Washington, D.C.)	17,650
Brazil	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Brazilian Institute for Social and Economic Analysis	35,215
Institute for Citizenship Studies	80,600
Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies	50,000
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Brazil Network (Washington, D.C.)	55,820
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning	166,100
National Institute for Superior Studies Texas, University of (Austin)	80,000
	414,079
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning	138,000
Brazilian Institute for Social and Economic Analysis	150,000
Center for Public Policy Studies	112,300
Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture	94,415
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Foundation for Studies of the Application of Law (El Salvador)	106,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Institute of International Education (New York)	28,700
Research Center for Development (Mexico)	115,000
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
Mexican Center for Philanthropy	<u>45,000</u>
	\$ 31,744,226
Reductions in prior-year approvals	(456,983)
TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY	<u><u>\$ 31,287,243</u></u>



EDUCATION AND CULTURE

A decade ago, a national report on U.S. education titled *A Nation at Risk* concluded that, "A high level of shared education is essential to a free, democratic society... Citizens must be able to reach common understandings of complex issues, often on short notice and on the basis of conflicting or incomplete evidence."

Education helps create such common understanding and at the same time gives individuals, regardless of race, gender, or class, the tools to develop their intellectual powers. Like education, the arts and cultural institutions play a special role in free societies, for artists possess a unique capacity to express individual visions, illuminate social concerns, and promote intercultural understanding.

The challenges posed by *A Nation at Risk* are still with us. Especially critical is the need for better education for disadvantaged and at-risk students, who constitute an increasing proportion of the school-age population in the United States and in the developing world.

The Education and Culture program supports projects in elementary, secondary, and higher education and in the performing arts and selected cultural institutions. The program concentrates on five thematic areas:

- broadening educational opportunities for the disadvantaged, expanding opportunities for outstanding minority artists, and strengthening minority arts organizations;
- fostering intellectual and cultural diversity in teaching and scholarship, promoting diversity among artists and arts institutions, and stimulating innovation in the arts;

- improving and diversifying the teaching profession in schools, colleges, and universities;

- strengthening the social sciences and international studies, and encouraging community

Niles Ford and Lori Brungard perform in Merián Soto and Pepón Osorio's *Historias*, a production sponsored by the Foundation-supported National Performance Network Creation Fund. The fund joins with other sponsors to commission and present new works by selected artists.

service by students to better prepare them for the responsibilities of citizenship;

- preserving and interpreting cultural traditions.

The program's strategies include developing school- and campus-based curriculum models, establishing national fellowship competitions, assisting regional consortia and citywide educational collaborations, assisting programs that commission new works in the arts, and strengthening such specialized cultural institutions as African-American and Hispanic art museums.

In 1992 grants in the Education and Culture program totaled \$52.5 million. Examples of the program's activities are noted below.

Expanding Opportunities

Two projects reflect the Foundation's interest in broadening educational opportunities for at-risk and minority students; a third supports outstanding minority artists and cultural institutions.

Improving American mathematics education has become a national necessity both for economic reasons and to reduce inequities. In 1989 the Foundation launched the QUASAR project to demonstrate that mathematical and higher-level reasoning skills can be achieved by middle-school students in economically disadvantaged communities. Coordinated by the Learning Research and Demonstration Center at the University of Pittsburgh, QUASAR demonstrations are being conducted at six sites. They are developing approaches to teaching mathematics that combine instruction in basic skills with higher-level reasoning and problem-solving. Complementing this middle-school effort, the Foundation is also supporting Equity 2000, a national demonstration project in mathematics education in high schools, focusing on algebra and geometry.

The Urban Partnership Program is a national effort to broaden access to higher education for at-risk students. It grew out of the Foundation's Urban Community College Transfer Opportunity Program, which aimed to increase the number of students transferring to senior colleges. The Urban Partnership Program provides resources in 17 cities that are developing coordinated programs to improve the flow of at-risk students along the entire educational pipeline, from kindergarten through the postsecondary system. In 1992 the Foundation funded the creation of the National Center for Urban Partnerships on the Bronx Community College campus of the City University of New York. The center brings together educators, corporate and political leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations to draw up comprehensive plans to increase the number of students going to college in each of the 17 cities.

The Foundation has begun to review the first of these plans and has made grants to Rancho Santiago Community College District, the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, and the Seattle Community College District to complete the first stage of citywide projects in Santa Ana, Calif., San Antonio, and Seattle.

In South Africa, Mozambique, Brazil, and Egypt, the Foundation has supported a variety of projects to broaden student access to higher education. In South Africa, for example, supplementary support this year went to the University of the Western Cape, for an internship program for black postgraduate students, and to the University of Cape Town, to train black students in economic and social research.

The Foundation continued its longstanding support for minority arts organizations and artists. Grants went to Crossroads, a leading black theater company, to Lincoln Center to commission new works in jazz, and to the National Jazz Service Organization to explore new ways to assist creative

jazz artists, especially those in mid-career. In addition, grants went to such national arts service organizations as the Dance Notation Bureau and the National Women Composers Resource Center of the Bay Area Women's Philharmonic. Both groups develop programs that serve women and minority artists in dance and music.

Diversity

To foster intellectual and cultural diversity on college campuses, the Foundation introduced a national grants program in 1990 and expanded it in 1992. The program was established partly in response to reports of rising racial incidents on campus. But it also reflected the Foundation's conviction that the condition of race relations on any campus stems from the institution's ability to see "diversity" as an opportunity to further cultural and intercultural understanding. The Foundation's grants aim to encourage faculty to direct their intellectual energy to the challenges of diversity and, through curricular revision, to provide students with richer opportunities for intercultural discourse.

The program has focused increasingly on helping institutions develop plans to respond to diversity. These plans cover a range of initiatives, including strengthening recruitment and retention of students from diverse backgrounds, recruitment of diverse faculty and staff, revising curricula, and increasing financial aid. In 1992 the Foundation made grants to consortia in the expectation that collaboration among institutions would extend the influence of their projects.

For many years the Foundation has also taken a leading role in supporting the development of African-American and women's studies. In African-American studies, funding in 1992 continued to concentrate on helping major research centers advance scholarship and disseminate the most important results, and to train the next generation of faculty. Incorporating research on minority women into the undergraduate curriculum continued to be the focus of women's

studies funding. Through a grant to Spelman College, Beverly Guy-Sheftall, director of the college's Women's Resource and Research Center, traced the development of women's studies in the United States since the mid-1980s. Her report, "The Status of Women's Studies," pays special attention to recent

Relatively small numbers of minorities are entering the teaching profession and large numbers are retiring or leaving before retirement. This shortage is particularly troubling because minority students are now the majority in many school districts.

research on women of color and its incorporation into women's studies courses and undergraduate curricula.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the Foundation supports research and training in women's studies and African-Brazilian studies. In 1992

the Foundation began supporting gender studies and analysis of gender-related issues in South Africa.

Increasingly, creativity and vitality in the performing arts are flowing from artists and organizations from diverse minority communities. To further that vitality, the Foundation continued to support two nationally recognized arts organizations—the Brooklyn Academy of Music and its New Wave Festival, and Meet the Composer and its composer/choreographer commissioning program. Both are noted not only for their creativity but also for tapping a variety of cultural traditions and forms. In 1992 grants were made to four regional theaters to initiate programs for the creation of dramas and musical theater that emphasize American multicultural themes. The grants went to the American Music Theater Festival, the McCarter Theatre Company, the Vivian Beaumont Theater, and the Washington Drama Society (Arena Stage).

In the developing world, many theater groups dynamically express the contrasts between regional and national perspectives, and between the traditional and the modern. Building on past efforts to strengthen conditions necessary for creativity in the theater,

the Foundation currently supports 12 theater laboratories in India, as well as the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy, the country's leading performing arts school.

Teaching

Education and Culture's third thematic area—improving and diversifying the teaching profession—is reflected in two major programs: Minority Doctoral and Postdoctoral Fellowships and the Minority Teacher Education Initiative.

Studies have found that the absence of minority faculty discourages minority students from enrolling in college or completing undergraduate and graduate degrees. But without an increase in the pool of minority Ph.D.s, minority faculty representation will not increase.

To help meet this need, the Foundation funds a doctoral fellowship program for African Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, and Native Pacific Islanders. Since 1985 the program has awarded 375 three-year doctoral fellowships and 173 dissertation-completion fellowships. The Foundation also funds a postdoctoral fellowship program that gives young minority faculty the opportunity to do the research most institutions require for promotion and tenure. Since 1979 the program has supported 453 postdoctoral fellows.

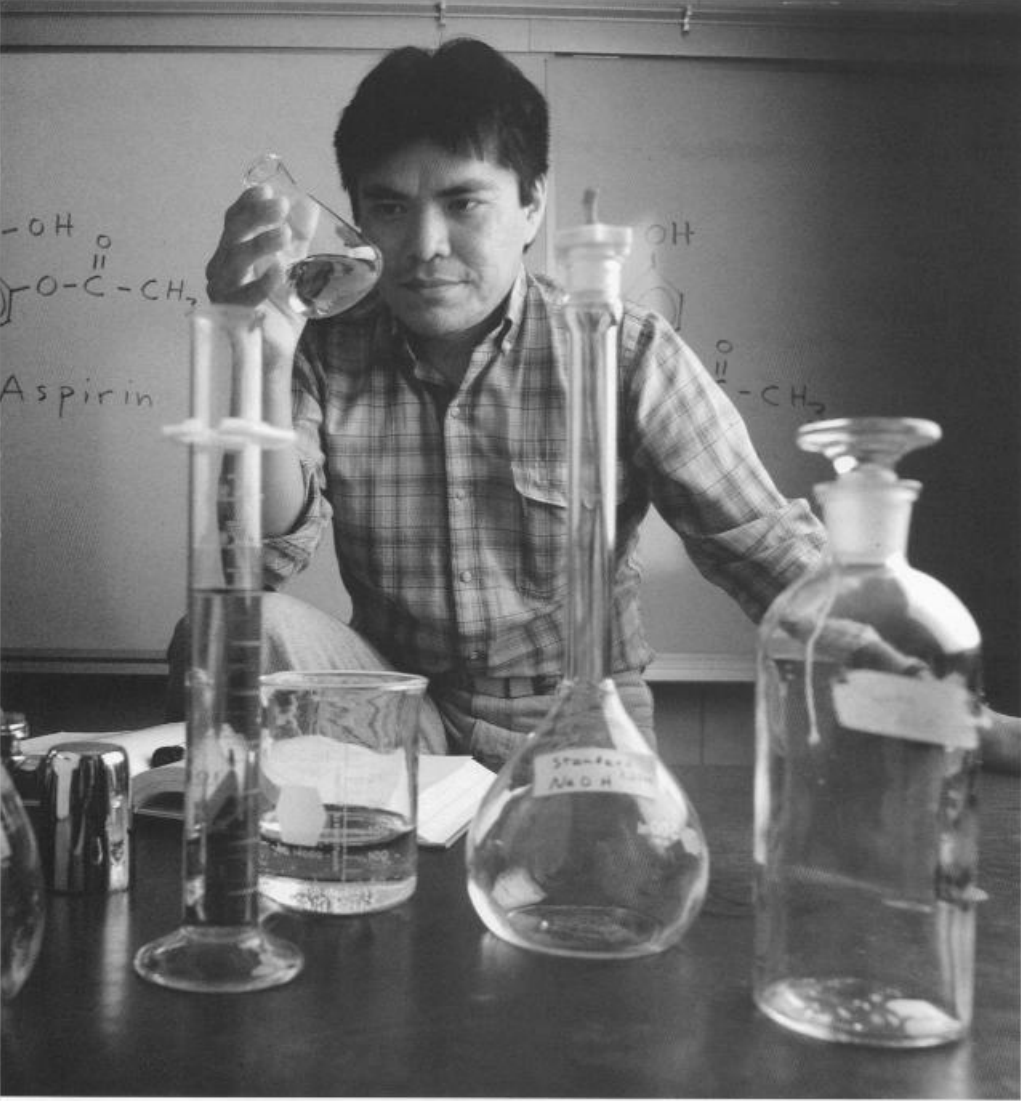
Relatively small numbers of minorities are entering the teaching profession and large numbers are retiring or leaving before retirement. This shortage is particularly troubling because minority students are now the majority in many school districts. The Minority Teacher Education Initiative, launched in 1989, now includes projects at eight sites and involves 40 colleges and universities in recruiting and preparing teacher candidates. At each site, institutions with high minority enrollments collaborate with other colleges and universities with strong liberal arts and teacher-education programs.

(Right) Students at Vanderbilt University spend the spring recess performing such services as the reconstruction of this community center in Juarez, Mexico. With Foundation support, the project, called Break Away, plans to establish a national network to match volunteers with communities in need.

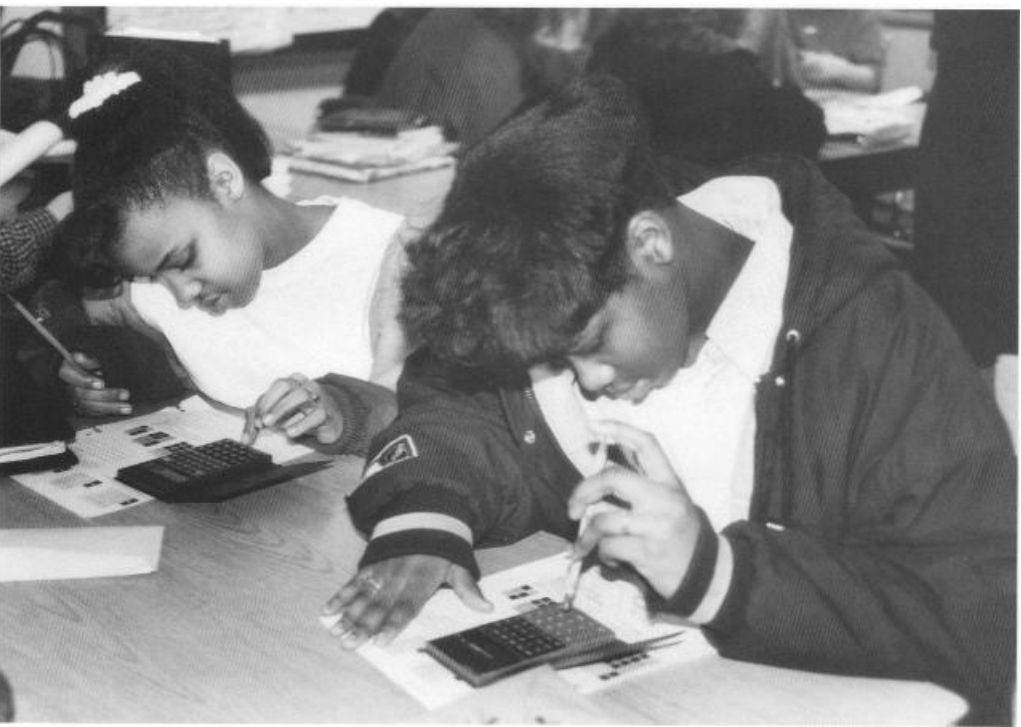


(Below) At the University of Massachusetts/Boston, sociology professor Glenn Jacobs leads a class of undergraduates in a discussion of race relations. UMass/Boston is one of 35 colleges using Foundation grants to promote various campus diversity projects.





To encourage more minority students to become teachers like William Long Reed, a Navajo, the Foundation supports the Minority Teacher Education Initiative. It encourages minority students to pursue a career in education by attending one of 40 cooperating colleges and universities.



The Portsmouth Middle School in Portland, Ore., is one of six demonstration sites participating in the Foundation's multimillion-dollar QUASAR project, which helps economically disadvantaged middle-school students achieve higher-level reasoning skills.

The goal of the collaboration is to identify students with untapped potential who can be prepared for teaching careers. These collaborative efforts have led to new screening techniques to identify those with a potential for teaching, to the creation of support services on campus, and to new ways to measure the effectiveness of teacher-education programs. In 1992 the Foundation granted more than \$8 million to Minority Teacher Education consortia in Los Angeles, in six states—Alabama, Georgia, Ohio, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Florida—and on the Navajo reservation.

Social Sciences and Community Service

The Foundation has a long-established interest in the social sciences because of their capacity to illuminate contemporary social, political, and economic issues and to prepare students for the responsibilities of citizenship. The Foundation has also for many years supported efforts to enhance the capacity of U.S. citizens to understand other parts of the world. These interests are combined in a pre-dissertation fellowship program designed to encourage doctoral students in the social sciences to work in the developing world. The emphasis is on assisting universities to make instruction and research relevant to present-day concerns and to train scholars, teachers, and policy makers to deal with the problems America confronts in the post-cold war world. An important aspect of the Foundation's programming in international studies focuses on efforts to increase the nation's capacity to teach foreign languages, particularly the less commonly taught languages. The Foundation funds efforts to train teachers, develop instructional materials, and improve methods of assessing proficiency in these languages.

The Foundation's interest in preparing students for citizenship is also reflected in grants that encourage schools and colleges to incorporate community service into the

curriculum. The aim is both to improve civic education and to contribute to communities' well-being. Funds have supported such organizations as the Constitutional Rights Foundation, the Campus Outreach Opportunity League, and the Partnership for Service-Learning. In 1992 the Foundation also supported a new venture, called Break Away, in which college students engage in community service during spring break and other recess periods.

Cultural Preservation

To help remedy the lack of qualified, well-trained minorities in the management of arts institutions, the Foundation renewed support for the Minority Arts Administration Fellowships program of Arts Midwest. The program provides intensive on-the-job training in arts institutions and then helps the interns find permanent jobs as curators or managers.

The Foundation continued to assist programs that seek to preserve and interpret cultural traditions, especially in developing countries. As a contribution toward China's nationwide process of rediscovering and redefining its cultural identity, the Foundation is supporting a program designed to restore and revitalize the cultures of ethnic minorities in Yunnan Province.

In the United States, the Foundation supports efforts to document the cultural experiences of various racial and ethnic minorities. Efforts range from a project at the University of Washington's Burke Museum to preserve and disseminate the world's largest visual record of Northwest American Indian art, to the World Music Institute's African Heritage Tour, featuring African, African-American, and Afro-Caribbean musicians and dancers resident in New York City. Foundation funds enabled them to perform for the first time at colleges and community centers outside the city.



(Left) China's ethnic minorities, who number some 70 million, are taking a renewed interest in their own cultural traditions. Columbia University's Center for United States—China Arts Exchange has organized a project linking specialists in minority cultures from Yunnan province with their counterparts in other parts of the world.



(Below) A member of the Dance Exchange creating a dance with children at the Meredith School in Philadelphia in a program sponsored by Appalshop's American Festival Project, which is supported by the Foundation.



(Left) The Zimbabwe College of Music in Harare is using Foundation support to revive traditional African music and to train students in the manufacture and repair of such instruments as the marimba shown here.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1992

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 91).*

UNITED STATES

Teaching and scholarship

American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 120,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	317,225
Cambridge College	200,000
Harvard University	814,000
Hudson-Mohawk Association of Colleges & Universities (Latham, N.Y.)	123,000
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	18,000
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Memphis State University	42,400
Social Science Research Council (New York)	2,187,410
Teachers College (Columbia University)	74,000
Williams College	300,000

Access and equity

Alabama, University of	119,100
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (Washington, D.C.)	45,000
Arizona State University	270,000
Associated Colleges of the Midwest (Chicago)	84,000
Boston College	200,000
Brandeis University	200,000
California State University (Hayward)	3,795
California State University (Los Angeles)	74,700
Cleveland Foundation	2,000,000
College Entrance Examination Board (New York)	1,500,000
Council of Chief State School Officers (Washington, D.C.)	149,400
DePauw University	36,630
Education Resources Group (New York)	46,885
Educational Testing Service (Princeton, N.J.)	400,000
Evergreen State College	718,400
Florida State University	1,440,000
Foundation-administered project: program on equity in educational testing	548,280
Harvard University	72,000
Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (San Antonio, Tex.)	150,000
Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science	620,391
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	250,000
Maricopa Community College District (Phoenix, Ariz.)	150,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	5,310,000
National Community College Hispanic Council (Fort Worth, Tex.)	200,000
Navajo Nation (Window Rock, Ariz.)	1,000,000
New York State Urban Development Corporation (New York)	25,000
New York, City University of	870,800
New York University	39,000
Pittsburgh, University of	3,560,655
Rancho Santiago Community College District	150,000
Reading Is Fundamental (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
St. Andrews-Sewanee School	54,375
Salish Kootenai Community College	142,000
Seattle Community College District	150,000
Southern California, University of	528,267
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	1,130,240

Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	598,000
Spelman College	871,000
Texas, University of (El Paso)	50,000
Tuskegee University	1,300,000
Vassar College	100,000
Washington, University of	124,800
Waterford Institute (New York)	200,000
West Virginia University	120,000
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (Boulder, Colo.)	300,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Association of American Universities (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Baltimore Community Foundation	892,100
College Entrance Examination Board (New York)	75,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	20,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education (Washington, D.C.)	15,000
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	1,463,568
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
American Council of Teachers of Russian (Washington, D.C.)	451,470
American Social History Productions (New York)	25,000
Arizona, University of*	100,000
Brooklyn Historical Society (New York)	50,000
California, University of (San Diego)	109,615
California, University of (Los Angeles)	30,200
Campus Outreach Opportunity League (St. Paul, Minn.)	140,200
City Lore, Inc. (New York Center for Urban Folk Culture)	50,000
Columbia University	88,000
Constitutional Rights Foundation (Los Angeles)	313,200
Iowa, University of	100,000
Jewish Museum (New York)	50,000
Michigan, University of	50,000
National Council for Research on Women (New York)	50,000
National Humanities Center (Research Triangle, N.C.)	15,000
Partnership for Service-Learning (New York)	33,600
Radcliffe College	50,000
Spelman College	302,509
Vanderbilt University	91,750
Washington, University of	80,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
American Council for the Arts (New York)	49,000
American Music Center (New York)	75,000
American Music Theater Festival (Philadelphia, Pa.)	500,000
American Symphony Orchestra League (Washington, D.C.)	74,000
Appalshop (Whitesburg, Ky.)	200,000
Arts and Business Council of New York City	75,000
Arts Midwest (Minneapolis, Minn.)	285,000
Bay Area Women's Philharmonic (San Francisco)	180,000
Brooklyn Academy of Music (New York)	350,000
Crossroads (New Brunswick, N.J.)	200,000
Cuban Museum of Arts and Culture (Miami, Fla.)	65,000
Dance Notation Bureau (New York)	66,000
Dance Theatre of Harlem (New York)*	250,000
Dance Theatre Workshop (New York)	100,000
Film Society of Lincoln Center (New York)*	150,000
Grantmakers in the Arts (Philadelphia, Pa.)	5,000
The Group (Seattle, Wash.)	225,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	200,000

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts (New York)	175,000
Los Angeles Festival	75,000
McCarter Theatre Company (Princeton, N.J.)	225,000
Meet the Composer (New York)	780,000
National Jazz Service Organization (Washington, D.C.)	60,000
New York Community Trust	100,000
Reich Music Foundation (New York)	75,000
Vivian Beaumont Theater (New York)	200,000
Washington Drama Society (Arena Stage) (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
World Music Institute (New York)	43,000
Yale University	80,000
<i>Other</i>	
Public Broadcasting Service (Alexandria, Va.)*	32,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Teaching and scholarship

African Academy of Sciences (Kenya)	100,000
African Studies Association (Atlanta)	150,000
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	250,000

Administration and policy research

Association of African Universities (Ghana)	300,000
International Development Association (Washington, D.C.)	235,000

Cultural preservation

Zimbabwe International Book Fair Trust	25,000
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Eastern and Southern Africa

Teaching and scholarship

American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	46,430
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	150,000
Yale University	350,000
Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network	150,000

Access and equity

African-American Institute (New York)	50,000
Africare (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	45,000
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	300,000
Cape Town Fund, University of (New York)	23,000
Community Agency for Social Enquiry (South Africa)	225,000
Education Fund for Southern Africa (Philadelphia, Pa.)	28,000
Kenyatta University College	125,500
Mozambique, Government of (Ministry of Education)	100,000
National Council for Research on Women (New York)	7,000
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	160,000
South African Newspaper Education Trust (South Africa)	50,000
Southern African Freedom through Education Foundation (Berkeley, Calif.)	97,000
Ukwaziswa Trust (South Africa)	50,000
Western Cape, University of the (South Africa)	250,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	100,000

Administration and policy research

Durban-Westville, University of (South Africa)	9,000
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St. Antony College (Oxford, England)	6,000
Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (South Africa)	60,000
Zimbabwe, University of	29,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Mozambique, Government of (Ministry of Culture)	40,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Health, Education and Welfare Society of South Africa	22,000
Museums Trustees of Kenya	70,700
Zimbabwe College of Music	410,000
West Africa	
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
International African Institute (England)	600,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
American Institute for Maghrib Studies (Los Angeles)	11,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
American University in Cairo (Egypt)	16,505
Cultural Association Sweden-Egypt (Sweden)	20,400
Sabreen Music Institute (Jerusalem)	50,000
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Long Bow Group (Brookline, Mass.)*	150,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)*	250,000
Bangladesh	
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy	44,500
Cambridge University (England)	11,400
Lokenatya O Sangashkritik Unnayan Kendra	42,000
India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Book Review Literary Trust (India)	50,000
Centre for Women's Research (Sri Lanka)	40,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Pennsylvania, University of	50,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Academy for Arts Research, Training and Innovation (India)	22,500
Ankanam Theatre Group (India)	29,000
Centre of Music, Performing Arts and Natya Yatris (India)	54,000
Creative Learning for Change (India)	29,000
Forum for Laboratory Theatres (India)	128,000
Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts Trust (India)	250,000
Koothu-P-Pattarai Trust (India)	149,000
Margi (India)	34,000
Nandikar (India)	55,000
Natakayogam Institute of Performing Arts and Research Center (India)	64,000
Natarang Pratishthan (India)	40,000
Natrang (India)	44,000
Orient Foundation (Bainbridge Island, Wash.)	170,000

Rang Vidhushak (India)	89,000
Root Trichur (India)	64,000
St. Xavier's College (India)	165,000
Samvaad Foundation (India)	100,000
Spandana (India)	74,000
Sri Lanka, Government of (Ministry of Cultural Affairs)	65,000
Sri Nilakanteshwara Natyaseva Sangha (India)	40,000
Theatre Living Laboratory (India)	50,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Borneo Research Council (Williamsburg, Va.)	15,000
Indonesia, University of	109,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	23,400
Volunteers in Asia (Stanford, Calif.)	70,000
<i>Access and equity</i>	
Women's Resource and Research Center (Philippines)	25,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Festival of Indonesia Foundation (San Francisco)	5,370
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Festival of Indonesia Foundation (San Francisco)	15,000
Leiden, University of (Netherlands)	60,000
Lontar Foundation (Indonesia)	145,000
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.)	240,000
Wianta Foundation (Indonesia)	40,500
China	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	50,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	300,000
MacNeil/Lehrer Productions (New York)	25,000
Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences	125,000
Tufts University	50,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Columbia University	450,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Center for Research for Feminist Action (Dominican Republic)	75,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	35,650
<i>Access and equity</i>	
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh, Pa.)	325,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Iowa State University (Iowa City)	8,000
Somerset Foundation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	12,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	75,000
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	150,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina)	34,400

Centro de Estudios Cientificos de Santiago (Chile)	31,700
Corporation for University Promotion (Chile)	189,000
Group for Analysis of Development (Peru)	200,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Trujillo, National University of (Peru)	144,000
Brazil	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences	1,000,000
Brazilian Society for Instruction	28,286
Cultural Association for Contemporary Studies	18,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning	60,226
Brazilian Society for Computational and Applied Mathematics	75,000
Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies	48,306
São Paulo, University of	75,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Para, Federal University of	23,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Institute of International Education (New York)	521,900
Profmex, Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico (Los Angeles)	18,500
Texas, University of (Austin)	40,000
	<u>40,000</u>
	\$52,490,138
Reductions in prior-year approvals	(84,934)
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE	<u><u>\$52,405,204</u></u>



The collapse of the Soviet empire and the trend toward democracy and market-oriented economies have dramatically altered the shape of world affairs. Not since the end of World War II has the opportunity been greater to forge an international community dedicated to peace, civil and political liberties, and equitable economic development for all the world's people. Yet obstacles to achieving a stable and just international community remain formidable. The moment of opportunity could easily be lost.

Even now, war and civil strife claim tens of thousands of lives and threaten stability in many parts of the world. Moreover, until nuclear arsenals are further reduced and indeed dismantled, they, along with new technologies of mass destruction and an expanding arms trade, continue to pose major threats to peace. In addition, human rights continue to be denied in many countries, and many ethnic and racial minorities suffer discrimination and, at times, inhumane treatment. The worldwide failure to address endemic problems of poverty and inequality, and a North-South rift on human rights and environmental and economic issues could replace the cold war as the principal impediment to international cooperation.

At this critical point in world affairs, innovative thinking and concerted action are urgently required to create regional and international solutions to world problems. International organizations like the United Nations must reposition themselves amid competing interests and be assured of the necessary resources to meet new demands. The United States, for its part, must reorient its foreign policy to address the needs of an increasingly multipolar world. In light of

With Foundation support, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research produced a series of videos to help train U.N. peace-keeping forces like these soldiers in the former Yugoslavia.

these new realities, during the past year the International Affairs program has begun to rede-

fine its work to address both current and emerging international issues.

Working closely with the Foundation's field offices in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the International Affairs program supports worldwide initiatives directed toward:

- the prevention of war and the strengthening of peace and security through arms control and disarmament and the promotion of international means for averting and resolving conflicts;

- the promotion of democratic values and respect for human rights as set out in the International Bill of Human Rights;

- the creation of an equitable international economic system that fosters growth and development for all nations and groups;

- the strengthening of international and regional institutions and of international law as means to resolve international problems;

- the analysis of United States foreign policy in light of the above goals.

The International Affairs program is also responsible for work in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The program seeks to help integrate into the international community the countries of the region—especially Hungary, Poland, Russia, and the Czech and Slovak republics.

In 1992 the program made grants totaling \$35.6 million. Examples are discussed below.

International Peace and Security

The Foundation supports research, advanced training, policy development, and public education to promote a more cooperative international security system involving the peaceful resolution of international problems. The Foundation is also funding efforts to develop new ideas about peace and security at multilateral and regional levels and

national defense policies relevant to the post-cold war world. Emphasis is given to research and policy development in such areas as cooperative security, preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping, and peacemaking.

The Foundation's work in peace and security seeks to encourage projects in arms control and disarmament. The Foundation also supports a wide range of intergovernmental and nongovernmental international institutions working on conflict prevention and resolution. For example, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research received a grant to produce training videos for U.N. peacekeeping troops, and a grant to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research supported regional dialogues on security. Support also went to the Women in International Society project at the University of Maryland, to ensure women's participation in the international security debate.

International Law and the Environment

Projects seek to strengthen international law as the principal arbiter of relations among states, and to further international cooperation in the use of common resources. The United Nations figures prominently in the Foundation's work in international law and organizations. Current support focuses on efforts to improve the U.N.'s system of financing its administration.

To train lawyers from developing countries in environmental law, the Foundation granted funds to the International Development Law Institute. Support also went to the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development to help establish a program in international environmental and economic law.

International Economics and Development

Support for NGOs concerned with development issues represents an important component of Foundation efforts to improve the ability of multilateral economic institutions to serve the needs of their expanding clientele. Other areas of Foundation interest include economic reform, equitable and sustainable development, and research on ways to mitigate the causes and consequences of mass migrations.

During the past year, the Foundation launched the Initiative in International Economics and Development, a new approach to supporting policy analysis, research, and training. The initiative has three objectives: to build a strong network of research and training institutions concerned with international economics and development; to design cost-effective approaches to training future scholars and establishing links between experts in developed and developing countries; and to foster worldwide policy research and education on emerging issues of critical importance. An initial series of grants to eight North American universities included support for linkages with 14 institutions in developing countries. A separate grant to the Centre for Economic Policy Research included support to build links between this European network of international economics researchers and their counterparts in developing countries.

International Human Rights

Operating within the framework of the International Bill of Human Rights, the Foundation focuses on four interrelated areas: protecting civil and political rights; strengthening international human rights law and its enforcement; improving intergroup relations, with an emphasis on protecting indigenous peoples and minorities;

The worldwide failure to address endemic poverty and inequality, and a North-South rift on human rights and environmental and economic issues could replace the cold war as the principal impediment to international cooperation.

and enhancing training, education, and research in human rights. Research topics include the application of international human rights and humanitarian law during armed conflict; civil strife and the protection of minorities; and the interrelationship

between human rights and economic development. Among the organizations awarded grants this year were Cultural Survival, for research, advocacy, and public education to advance the rights of indigenous peoples, and the International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human

Rights, to provide lawyers and judges with information and guidance on international and human rights law.

U.S. Foreign Policy

The Foundation supports efforts to develop scholarship within the United States on new approaches to foreign policy in the post-cold war world. Also assisted are public education programs intended to broaden the understanding of legislators and the public about key foreign policy issues, as well as projects that strive to improve U.S. dialogue with developing countries and with other major powers.

This year grants were made to National Public Radio to continue its international news coverage, to the Aspen Institute for a forum on U.S. policy toward South Africa for members of Congress, and to Parliamentarians for Global Action for an international dialogue on the changing nature of the international system.

Throughout its work, the Foundation seeks to incorporate diverse voices and non-traditional institutions in the policy-making process. To further this goal, the Foundation supports a program of the Woodrow Wilson

National Fellowship Foundation that prepares minority students for careers in public service and international affairs.

Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

The Foundation's program in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has focused on three key areas of the region's transition to democracy: economic and social policy making, political and legal reform and human rights, and the reform of higher education in the social sciences and law. Grants support research, policy analysis, technical assistance, and pilot projects by indigenous institutions, both governmental and nongovernmental, in Russia, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia.

Among the organizations receiving grants this year were the Stockholm School of Economics, for a project to provide Western advisers on economic reform to the Russian government, and the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna, for research on the social impact of economic reform in the region. Particular emphasis is placed on advancing the process of legal reform and respect for international human rights standards, as well as bolstering parliamentary institutions. For example, grants went to the Human Rights Project Group, for technical assistance to help the Russian parliament develop legislation in the areas of human rights, criminal justice, and court reform.

The Foundation also supports research and curricular reform in the region's institutions of higher education, as well as research on the region in Western institutions. A grant to the Stefan Batory Foundation in Warsaw is supporting a summer school for intensive training in market economics for Central European professors of economics, and a grant to the Foreign Policy Research Institute is assisting studies of the new republics of Central Asia.

Judges and lawyers take a break from an international Judicial Colloquium at Oxford University in England. The Foundation funded the meeting, which was jointly organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat and INTERIGHTS—the International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights.



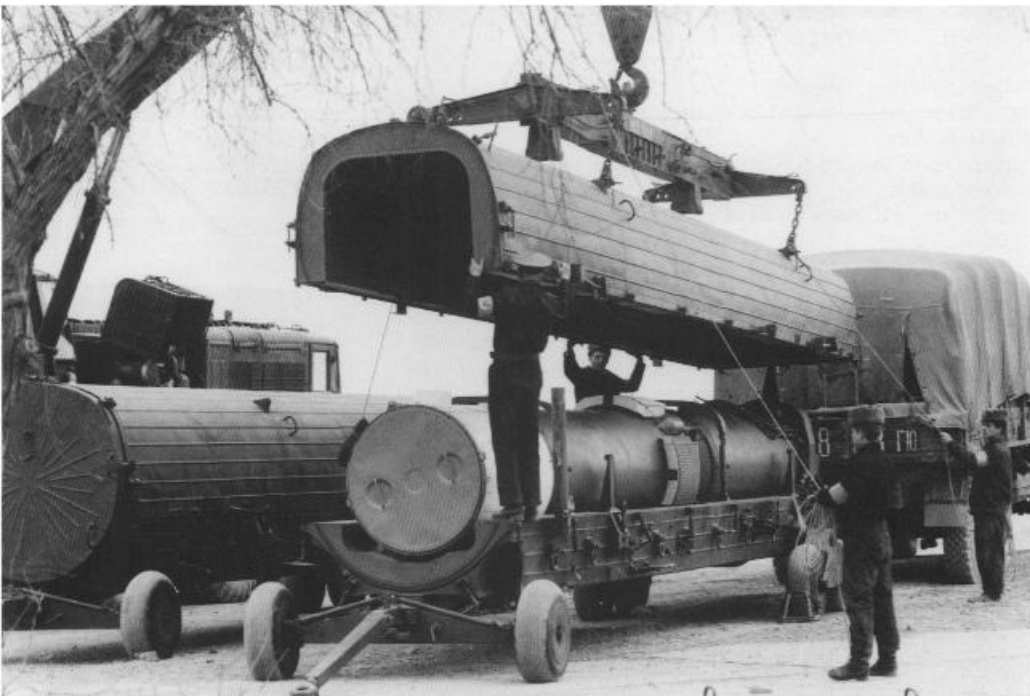
Cambodian refugees prepare to return home from a border camp in Thailand. A Foundation-supported conference sponsored jointly by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the North-South Roundtable brought together experts on mass migrations with policy makers and administrators. Its purpose was to help U.N. agencies, NGOs, and governments better respond to the needs of refugees and their often unwilling hosts.





(Left) This human rights exhibit in Moscow was organized by Memorial, a Foundation grantee. It is developing a permanent archive on the human rights movement in the Soviet Union dating from the 1950s.

(Below) With growing economic hardship in the former Soviet Union, displaced nuclear weapons experts are becoming a source of concern. The Foundation granted \$100,000 to the Natural Resources Defense Council to study ways to provide alternate employment for these experts.



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1992

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 91).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Peace and security

Access: A Security Information Service (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 10,000
Albert Einstein Peace Prize Foundation (Northbrook, Ill.)	50,000
Brown University	100,000
Commonwealth Foundation (Cambridge, Mass.)	20,000
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Switzerland)	50,000
French Institute of International Relations (France)	75,000
Institute for East-West Studies (New York)	1,200,000
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)	100,000
Parliamentarians for Global Action (New York)	115,000
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (New York)	150,000
Washington Strategy Seminar (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	75,000

International law and organizations

Brown University	300,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	240,000
Cambridge University (England)	200,000
Columbia University	210,000
European Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Foundation-administered project: activities of Brian Urquhart, scholar-in-residence at the Foundation	300,000
Georgetown University	300,000
George Washington University	50,000
Harvard University	321,600
International Development Law Institute (Italy)	300,000
International Peace Academy (New York)	150,000
New Mexico, University of	67,750
New York University	431,000
Oxford University (England)	33,700
Social Science Research Council (New York)	200,000
Tufts University	340,000
United Nations Association of the United States of America (New York)	1,250,000
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (Switzerland)	74,000
William Greaves Productions (New York)*	180,000
Yale University	225,000

International economics and development/Refugees and migrants

American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	210,000
American Refugee Committee (Minneapolis)	50,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	420,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	350,000
Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Centre for Economic Policy Research (England)	600,000
Charter Seventy Seven Foundation (New York)	400,000
Columbia University	398,000
Committee for Economic Development (New York)	33,000
Edinburgh, University of (Scotland)	45,000
Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (England)	150,000
Harvard University	29,400
Institute for International Economics (Washington, D.C.)	1,000,000

International Economic Association (France)	20,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	352,755
Michigan, University of	350,000
National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.)	525,000
National Council of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Nautilus of America (San Francisco)	90,000
Overseas Development Institute Limited (England)	216,000
Princeton University	435,351
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	275,000
Refugee Policy Group (Washington, D.C.)	550,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	70,000
Southern California, University of	50,000
Sri International (Menlo Park, Calif.)	75,000
Stanford University	132,000
Syracuse University	44,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	15,000
Toronto, University of	158,700
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland)	78,000
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Austria)	83,000
Western Ontario, University of	143,060
Wisconsin, University of	293,000
Yale University	299,800
<i>International human rights</i>	
Article 19 Research and Information Centre on Censorship (England)	45,000
Bard College	127,000
Chicago, University of	50,000
Committee to Protect Journalists (New York)	50,000
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.)	400,000
European Cooperation Fund (Belgium)	350,000
Former Members of Congress (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	600,000
International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights (England)	425,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (Switzerland)	93,000
International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (Austria)	144,000
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (New York)	54,000
Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee (Minneapolis)	225,000
Notre Dame, University of	65,000
Physicians for Human Rights (Boston)	230,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
African-American Institute (New York)	200,000
Africare (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
American Assembly (New York)	150,000
American Foreign Service Association Fund (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	730,000
Association of Black American Ambassadors (Washington, D.C.)	27,500
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, D.C.)	218,600
Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Consortium for Global Development (San Francisco)	250,000
Dartmouth College	41,300
Foundation-administered project: study group and publications on political developments in South Africa and their implications for U.S. foreign policy	50,000
National Public Radio (Washington, D.C.)*	1,600,000
TransAfrica Forum (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
<i>Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe</i>	
Autonomy Foundation (Hungary)	120,000

DAC (Democracy After Communism) Foundation (Hungary)	131,000
Foreign Policy Research Institute (Philadelphia, Pa.)	100,000
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (Poland)	200,000
HRPG, Inc. (Human Rights Project Group) (New York)	225,000
Hungary, Government of (Ministry of Justice)	50,000
Institute for Human Sciences (Austria)	901,819
Law Institute of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic	62,650
New School for Social Research	250,000
Research Center for Marketization and Property Reform (Poland)	100,000
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies (Middlebury, Vt.)	500,000
SOS Social Assistance Foundation (Poland)	60,000
Stefan Batory Foundation (Poland)	133,800
Stockholm School of Economics (Sweden)	380,000
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (England)	500,000

Other

Foundation-administered project: promotional activities for South Africa Update publications	250,000
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DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST*****Peace and security***

Institute of International Education (New York)	110,500
International Dialogues Foundation (Netherlands)	60,000
Search for Common Ground (Washington, D.C.)	203,000

International economics and development/Refugees and migrants

Howard University	50,000
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International human rights

Harvard University	150,000
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U.S. foreign policy/International relations

For the Record (Burbank, Calif.)	50,000
Fund for Free Expression (New York)	11,000
Hebrew University (Jerusalem)	25,000

Eastern and Southern Africa***International economics and development/Refugees and migrants***

African Network on Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (Kenya)	210,000
Centre for Information and Education on Development (Italy)	27,710
Hugh Pilkington Charitable Trust (England)	72,610
Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe	250,000

International human rights

Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe	75,000
Hebrew University (Jerusalem)	75,000
International Center for Peace in the Middle East (Israel)	49,400
Van Leer Jerusalem Institute (Israel)	45,000
Women and Law in the Southern Africa Research Project (Zimbabwe)	10,000

U.S. foreign policy/International relations

African-American Institute (New York)	9,650
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	300,000
Centre for Foreign Relations (Tanzania)	200,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	125,000
Mozambique, Government of (Higher Institute of International Relations)	300,000
Rhodes University (South Africa)	200,000

West Africa	
International Development Research Centre (Canada)	25,000
<i>International human rights</i>	
Commonwealth Magistrates' and Judges' Association (England)	35,000
Constitutional Rights Project (Nigeria)	1,054
International Centre for Legal Protection of Human Rights (England)	29,000
Nigeria Association of Women Journalists	7,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Egypt, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	50,000
Institute of International Affairs (Italy)	50,000
<i>International law and organizations</i>	
Egypt, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	50,000
<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migrants</i>	
Egypt, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	30,000
International Institute for Strategic Studies (England)	45,000
<i>International human rights</i>	
American University in Cairo (Egypt)	90,000
Arab Studies Society (Israel)	90,000
Egypt, Government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	34,500
Foundation-administered project: activities of Abdullahi Ahmed an-Na' im, visiting scholar at the Foundation's Cairo field office	250,000
Gaza Centre for Rights and Law	120,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	40,000
Penal Reform International (England)	21,825
<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (Washington, D.C.)	5,596
Arab Studies Society (Israel)	25,000
Egypt, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	403,100
<i>International studies</i>	
America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (Washington, D.C.)	12,240
New York University	137,638
Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs (Israel)	60,000
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
East-West Center Foundation (Honolulu)	60,000
<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migrants</i>	
American Committee on Asian Economic Studies (New Brunswick, N.J.)	30,000
<i>International studies</i>	
LAWASIA Research Institute (Australia)	15,000
Stanford University	35,000
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Foundation-administered project: activities of Stephen Cohen, visiting scholar at the Foundation's New Delhi field office	220,000
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	50,000

<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migrants</i>	
Institute of International Education (New York)	500,000
London School of Economics and Political Science (England)	75,000
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (India)	55,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
Institute of International Education (New York)	47,500
London, University of (England)	75,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Australian National University	38,000
Centre for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia)	50,000
<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migrants</i>	
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	50,000
Queen Elizabeth House (England)	50,000
Singapore, University of	49,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	44,000
<i>International human rights</i>	
Law and Society Association (Amherst, Mass.)	42,550
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement	27,500
<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	18,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	470,000
Maryland, University of	27,500
Mennonite Central Committee (Akron, Pa.)	32,500
China	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Princeton University	39,000
<i>International law and organizations</i>	
Chinese Society of International Law	50,000
<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migration</i>	
China Institute of Global Concern	50,000
<i>International human rights</i>	
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	150,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies (New York)	300,000
Atlantic Council of the United States (Washington, D.C.)	80,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	32,000
China Center for International Studies	50,000
China Institute of Contemporary International Relations	50,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	68,000
Fudan University (Center for American Studies)	28,500
Johns Hopkins University	250,000
National Committee on United States–China Relations (New York)	56,000
Shanghai Institute for International Studies	10,000
<i>International studies</i>	
China Institute of International Studies	35,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	174,000
Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences (China)	3,688

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migrants</i>	
Mexico, College of	50,000
<i>International human rights</i>	
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.)	150,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
Florida International University	28,800
Georgetown University	110,000
Johns Hopkins University	10,000
<i>International studies</i>	
Caribbean Studies Association (Puerto Rico)	20,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Dominican Republic)	75,000
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh, Pa.)	124,245
Tufts University	8,890
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
Chilean Council for International Relations	13,500
Corporation for Foreign Policy Studies (Chile)	84,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Dominican Republic)	100,000
Peruvian Center for International Studies	200,000
<i>International human rights</i>	
Andean Commission of Jurists (Peru)	295,000
Human Rights National Coordinator (Peru)	42,000
Brazil	
<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
Institute of Political and Social Studies	20,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migrants</i>	
Development Group for Alternative Policies (Washington, D.C.)	30,000
Economic Summit (Austin, Tex.)	20,000
<i>International human rights</i>	
Archbishopric of Guatemala	120,000
Center for Human Rights Fra Bartolome de las Casas (Mexico)	60,000
Center for Human Rights Fra Francisco de Vitoria (Mexico)	44,000
Center for Human Rights Miguel Agustin pro Juarez (Mexico)	51,000
Central American University Jose Simeon Canas (El Salvador)	75,000
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	150,000
Mexican Commission for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights	77,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
Mexico, College of	20,300
	<hr/>
	\$35,636,081
Reductions in prior-year approvals	(249,784)
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	<u>\$35,386,297</u>



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION

Most developing countries have recognized the negative social consequences of rapid population growth.

Demographic concerns, family planning, and maternal and child health care are now on the agendas of virtually all governments as well as numerous nongovernmental organizations around the world.

In response to excessive population growth, governments and NGOs have long emphasized the provision of contraceptives and public education to encourage people to use family-planning services. Although these efforts have contributed to declines in fertility in most countries and improved maternal and child health in some countries, they are still insufficient. Much more attention must be given to the cultural, social, and economic factors that contribute to high fertility, poor maternal health, and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

Such comprehensive efforts, however, are hampered by a lack of critical information about how and why women and their partners make decisions on contraceptive use as well as about sexual behavior and attitudes. Such knowledge is critical to reduce the incidence of unintended pregnancy and to control the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. In particular, there is a need for a better understanding of the broad societal context in which such personal decisions are made. The status of women in a society, social customs, and legal practices, as well as traditional attitudes

toward gender and sexuality, all affect women's ability to make informed decisions about issues that affect their repro-

ductive health, including the number of children they will bear.

In this broader context, most family-planning services are still lacking. Contraception remains the almost exclusive responsibility of women; little effort has been made to promote male responsibility for family planning. The advent of HIV/AIDS has dramatized the limitations of women-centered contraception when the use of condoms may be the only way to protect against sexually transmitted infection. It has become clear that programs should provide counseling about contraceptive side effects; maternal and child health care; diagnosis, treatment, and counseling for sexually transmitted diseases; services for unmarried adolescents; and safe, legal abortion services.

Although insufficient financial and staff resources for family-planning programs are part of the problem, it is also important to address such fundamental issues as the role and status of women, sexuality, and abortion. In most countries, women's subordination is reinforced by cultural, educational, legal, and economic barriers, which lead to early pregnancy and greater exposure to sexually transmitted diseases. Even if family-planning services were expanded, they could not, by themselves, change the social context that contributes to high fertility and poor reproductive health in the first place.

Women's health advocates have long championed more comprehensive approaches to reproductive health care, but only in recent years have population specialists begun to understand that meeting the broader needs of women and their families

Lacking child care, many Chinese peasants must bring their children with them to the fields. This photo was taken by a village woman in Yunnan province as part of a Foundation-supported project to help provincial planners understand women's pressing needs.

will also help encourage smaller families. Addressing underlying social, economic, and cultural factors that affect reproductive health will also have positive effects on women's lives generally, improving their access to education and employment opportunities, and enabling them to participate more fully in the life of their communities.

With these realities in mind, the Foundation has for the past two years focused on the social, economic, and cultural factors that affect reproductive health. The program works in three interrelated areas: social science research to increase knowledge about the factors influencing reproductive health; helping women in particular, but also men and the larger community, to participate in decisions and policies aimed at improving reproductive health; and promoting a public dialogue to define ethical and legal frameworks for reproductive health and rights appropriate to each society.

The focus of the program varies according to circumstances in each country. Activities include encouraging reproductive health policies and services that are sensitive to women's needs and open to community participation, improving access to and the quality of reproductive health services, focusing on sexually transmitted diseases and particularly on HIV/AIDS, documenting and increasing awareness of the poor status of reproductive health, and addressing the needs of particularly vulnerable groups, like adolescents and poor women.

In 1992 the Reproductive Health and Population program granted a total of \$16.7 million.

Social Science Research and Training

An important component of the program has been to strengthen national and regional social science research and training centers and research networks to promote multidisciplinary research on reproductive health problems. Funds have been granted to institutes in the West Indies, Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, and Senegal. Research networks are being supported in China, Egypt, Francophone Africa, Nigeria, India, Indonesia, and Mexico. These projects address a range of reproductive health issues, including women's perceptions of their own health needs and priorities. Several networks and individual research projects are also addressing underlying issues of sexuality and interpersonal relations.

Empowering Women

Another major focus of the Reproductive Health and Population program has been support for women's organizations. The aim is to promote their increased participation in policy discussions, in the design of programs and services, and in community-based research on reproductive health. Although there are examples of effective collaboration among women's

Even if family-planning services were expanded, they could not, by themselves, change the social context that contributes to high fertility and poor reproductive health in the first place.

organizations, researchers, and policy makers, these links are still fragile, and the Foundation is working to strengthen them.

The status of women in a society, social customs, and legal practices, as well as traditional attitudes toward gender and sexuality, all affect women's ability to make informed decisions about issues that affect their reproductive health, including the number of children they will bear.

In West Africa, a new organization called the Women's Health Organisation of Nigeria (WHON) provides training and technical assistance to selected women's organizations to help develop community-based reproductive health programs. Using participatory education methods to develop self-confidence,

leadership, and long-term planning skills, WHON's immediate objective is to train community groups to identify problems and devise programs to help solve them.

In Bangladesh, Foundation grants support efforts to link health and credit programs for landless women. Here, too, an important dimension is participatory research by community members to identify and help solve health problems.

In Brazil, Foundation support has contributed significantly to the development of a leading NGO in the field of HIV/AIDS—the Grupo Pela Vidda (Group for Life). It has helped encourage a new attitude toward the disease in Brazil through innovative educational and social activities and by making available legal assistance to people with HIV/AIDS. Recently it created a special

women's division to increase awareness that AIDS is not only a male disease and to relate it to other reproductive health issues.

Ethical and Legal Issues

Funds also support efforts to promote a dialogue with policy makers, health professionals, and representatives of government agencies and NGOs on the ethical and legal aspects of reproductive health and population issues.

For example, to encourage full discussion of the ethical, legal, and policy implications of new reproductive technologies in the United States, funds were granted to a new organization, the Reproductive Health Technologies Project. Among the issues the project will address are the benefits and risks of providing oral contraceptives without prescription and the health and ethical factors involved in injectable contraceptives. The Hastings Center received a grant to convene a group of diverse reproductive health professionals, social scientists, lawyers, and ethicists to develop policy guidelines for the ethical use of such long-acting contraceptive methods as Norplant.

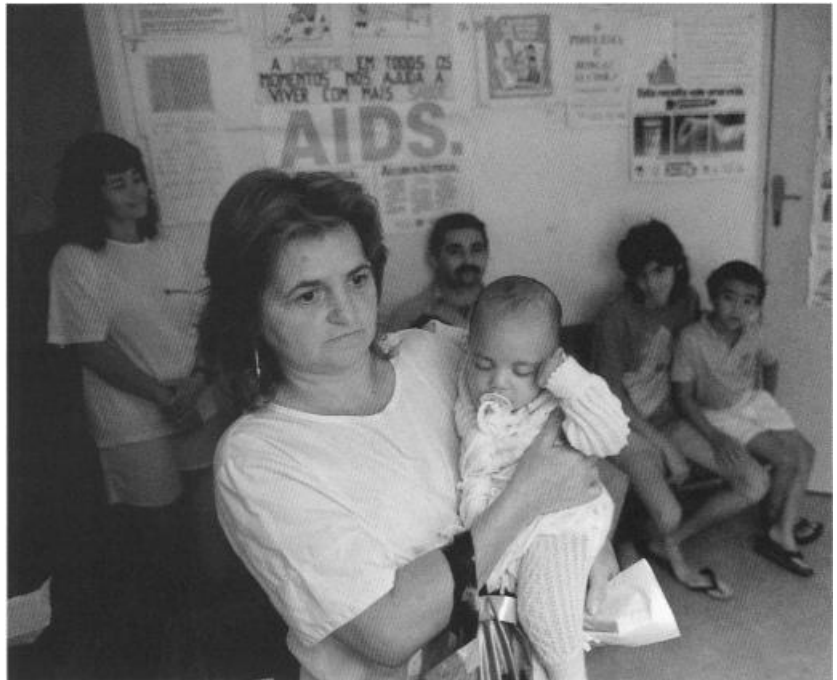
In Bangladesh, maternal mortality rates have remained high despite the many millions invested in health and child-survival programs. The Foundation has helped bring together five nonprofit groups to assess needs, conduct research, provide training, and promote public debate on reproductive health.





(Above) Upgrading the skills of traditional birth attendants and promoting practices that are beneficial to the health of mothers and children has become a priority in many countries of West Africa. Shown here a training class for midwives.

(Right) In Brazil, where women account for one in six new AIDS cases, Grupo Pela Vidda (Group for Life) used a Foundation grant to create a women's group to relate AIDS to other reproductive health issues and to heighten awareness about the spread of AIDS among women and infants.



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1992

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

<i>Social science research and training</i>	
California, University of (San Francisco)	\$ 200,000
Edinburgh, University of (Scotland)	47,000
Harvard University	40,000
International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study (Canada)	21,000
Johns Hopkins University	9,600
Population Council (New York)	15,500
<i>Community involvement</i>	
Women's Global Network on Reproductive Rights (Uganda)	26,000
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Appropriate Health Resources and Technologies Action Group (United Kingdom)	155,000
Canadian AIDS Society (Canada)	25,000
Douglass College	58,000
Film Arts Foundation (San Francisco)	50,000
Grantmakers in Health (New York)	20,000
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	206,000
New York Community Trust	61,240
Panos Institute (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Population Council (New York)	150,000
Reproductive Health Technologies Project (Washington, D.C.)	130,000
<i>Ethics, law, and policy analysis</i>	
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	6,300
Associazione per l'Alta Formazione (Italy)	129,000
Columbia University	22,000
Commonwealth Medical Association (England)	47,250
Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population (New York)	75,000
Hastings Center (Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.)	83,500
Health Research, Inc. (Albany, N.Y.)	65,000
Human Rights Project (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
National Community AIDS Partnership (Washington, D.C.)	3,000,000
New York, City University of	75,000
Population Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	150,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

<i>Social science research and training</i>	
Centre for African Family Studies (Kenya)	11,120
Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences (Tanzania)	121,200
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	58,000
<i>Community involvement</i>	
Know AIDS Society (Kenya)	47,500
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Center for Population Options (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
East Anglia, University of (England)	34,200
Kenya Medical Women's Association	10,820
Medical Women Association of Tanzania	57,000

Network of AIDS Researchers of Eastern and Southern Africa (Kenya)	150,000
Panos Institute (Washington, D.C.)	45,000
West Africa	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	225,000
Population Council (New York)	300,000
Union pour l'Etude de la Population Africaine (Senegal)	75,000
<i>Community involvement</i>	
Women's Health Organisation of Nigeria	138,000
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
StopAIDS Organisation (Nigeria)	200,000
<i>Ethics, law, and policy analysis</i>	
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal)	50,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	42,500
Egypt, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	360,000
Near East Foundation (New York)	50,000
Population Council (New York)	300,000
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (Switzerland)	25,000
Sudan, Government of (Ministry of Health)	3,600
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
Columbia University	38,000
Bangladesh	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies	94,700
Bangladesh Institute of Research for Promotion of Essential and Reproductive Health and Technologies	222,000
Harvard University	50,000
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research	667,500
International Women's Health Coalition (New York)	67,600
Population Council (New York)	172,500
<i>Community involvement</i>	
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	365,000
<i>Ethics, law, and policy analysis</i>	
Bangladesh Association for Prevention of Septic Abortion	8,200
India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
Centre for Operations Research and Training (India)	32,000
Harvard University	70,000
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Society	210,000
Johns Hopkins University	385,000

Society for Indian Institute of Health Management Research	75,000
Tata Institute of Social Sciences (India)	450,000
Community involvement	
Arpana Research and Charities Trust (India)	61,000
Dissemination of information	
AIDS Research Foundation of India	75,000
All India Institute of Medical Sciences	83,000
India Rural Reconstruction and Disaster Response Service	75,000
Nehru Foundation for Development (India)	140,000
Population Services International (India)	40,000
Sevadham Trust (India)	74,000
Shakti (India)	34,000
South India AIDS Action Program	71,000
Trust for the Rights of the Underprivileged in Society Today (India)	164,000
Southeast Asia	
Social science research and training	
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	103,000
De La Salle University (Philippines)	22,000
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	350,000
Indonesia, Government of (Ministry of Health)	49,500
Indonesia, University of	239,780
Pambansang Samahan Sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino (Philippines)	134,000
Philippines, University of	225,500
Population Council (New York)	13,529
Community involvement	
Udayana University (Indonesia)	20,000
Yayasan Kusuma Buana (Indonesia)	172,000
Dissemination of information	
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	85,000
Cordillera Women's Education and Resource Center (Philippines)	32,000
Development of People's Foundation (Philippines)	33,000
Family Planning Organization of the Philippines	76,000
Indonesian Christian Association for Health Services	33,000
Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association	9,175
Institute for Social Studies and Action (Philippines)	260,000
Ethics, law, and policy analysis	
National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women	10,000
China	
Social science research and training	
ABT Associates (Cambridge, Mass.)	73,500
American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors and Therapists (Chicago)	15,200
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle, Wash.)	167,100
Public Media Center (San Francisco)	148,000
Research Institute for Women of All-China Women's Federation	90,000
Community involvement	
China Family Planning Association	264,000
Western Consortium for Public Health (Berkeley, Calif.)	317,000
Dissemination of information	
Henan Women's Cadre School	161,700

<i>Ethics, law, and policy analysis</i>	
China, Government of (Ministry of Public Health)	25,200
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	50,000
<i>Other</i>	
Beijing Medical University	25,849
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
<i>Community involvement</i>	
Family Care International (New York)	40,200
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Panos Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
<i>Ethics, law, and policy analysis</i>	
Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences	52,500
Brazil	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
Brazilian Association for Post-Graduate Study in Collective Health Campinas, State University of	50,000 352,200
<i>Community involvement</i>	
Center for Study and Research in Collective Health	75,000
Grupo Pela Vidda	140,000
Porto Alegre Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS	44,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
Colectivo Sol (Mexico)	119,000
Mexican Society of Demography	50,000
Mexico, College of	670,000
Population Council (New York)	310,000
<i>Dissemination of information and public education</i>	
Mexico, College of	135,000
Caribbean	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	<u>73,000</u>
	\$ 16,686,763
Reductions in prior-year approvals	(20,479)
TOTAL, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION	<u>\$ 16,666,284</u>
TOTAL, FOUNDATION GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS	<u>\$ 3,385,914</u>
TOTAL, FY 1992 FOUNDATION GRANTS AND PROJECTS	<u><u>\$ 264,429,493</u></u>



Sixteen-year-old Melanie Glickson (second from left), is an interviewer on WNYC-TV's *In the Mix*, a 60-minute newsmagazine for teenagers. Aired nationally on public television, it features discussions on such topics as AIDS, suicide, dating, drugs, and peer pressure. The production is partially supported by a \$550,000 grant from the Foundation.

MEDIA PROJECTS

When it comes to promoting awareness and understanding of critical issues in public policy, few approaches can reach audiences as widely and effectively as radio, television, and film. And their power is not limited to conveying information. At their best, these media can also foster a sense of community, promote shared values, celebrate diversity, and empower disenfranchised groups. They can also inspire dialogue that may contribute to the solution of national and international problems.

At their best, radio, television, and film can foster a sense of community, promote shared values, celebrate diversity, and empower disenfranchised groups.

The Foundation's support for media programming began at the dawn of the TV era more than 40 years ago. Since 1988 the Foundation has earmarked funds for film, video, and radio projects that reflect the Foundation's major program interests and that enhance the public's knowledge of important public policies and programs. The Foundation has awarded 43 grants totaling \$13,850,500 under this media initiative. Grants have supported research, development, production, and dissemination of numerous media projects as well as related educational materials.

In 1992 the Foundation assisted 20 projects:

Urban Poverty

- Pratt Institute, \$318,000 for production of a video documentary on the history of community development corporations in the United States.
- WNYC Foundation, \$550,000 for *In the Mix*, a nationally televised weekly news and information series for urban youth.

Rural Poverty and Resources

- Homelands Research Group, \$100,000 to produce *Search for Solutions*, a public educa-

tion radio series on the responsible use of natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Media for International Development, \$250,000 to complete and distribute *The Quiet Revolution*, a six-part documentary film series on grass-roots rural development in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Zimbabwe, Honduras, and the United States.
- Population Council, \$115,000 for dissemination of research about women and work in developing countries.
- Public Voice for Food and Health Policy, \$191,000 for a media campaign to strengthen public understanding of the relationships between sustainable agriculture, food safety, and farming practices in the United States.

Rights and Social Justice

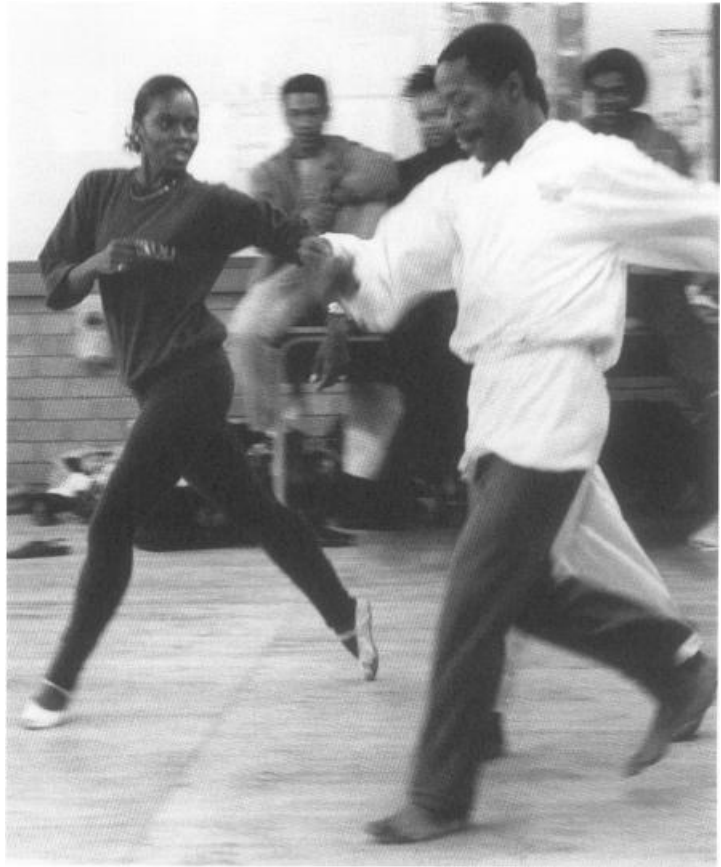
- New Images Productions, \$312,000 to complete *Simple Justice*, a docudrama about public school desegregation in the United States.
- ODN Productions, \$250,000 for *Gender Jeopardy*, a multimedia educational program aimed at young people to prevent violence against women.
- Scribe Video Center, \$150,000 for *W.E.B. DuBois*, a documentary film about the life and work of this civil rights activist and scholar.
- Educational Broadcasting Corporation, \$100,000 for *The Liberators*, a film about the role of African-American soldiers in the liberation of Jewish survivors of concentration camps in World War II.
- WGBH Educational Foundation, \$30,000 for a workshop on program development and marketing for minorities working in public broadcasting.

**Education
and Culture**

- University of Arizona, \$100,000 for *The Desert Is No Lady*, a documentary film based on the book of the same name about contemporary women artists in the U.S. Southwest.
- Dance Theatre of Harlem, \$250,000 for a documentary film based on the theatre's South Africa performance tour and community outreach activities in September 1992.
- Film Society of Lincoln Center, \$150,000 for partial support of the first African Film Festival, to be held in April 1993.
- Long Bow Group, \$150,000 for the China Archives Project of *The Gate of Heavenly Peace*, a public television documentary about events in China in the spring of 1989.
- Public Broadcasting Service, \$32,000 to launch a Multimedia Learning Initiative aimed at designing and distributing films using new technologies for educational use.
- WGBH Educational Foundation, \$250,000 for *The Mao Years*, a documentary examining the history of China from the Communist takeover in 1949 until the end of the Cultural Revolution in 1976.

**International
Affairs**

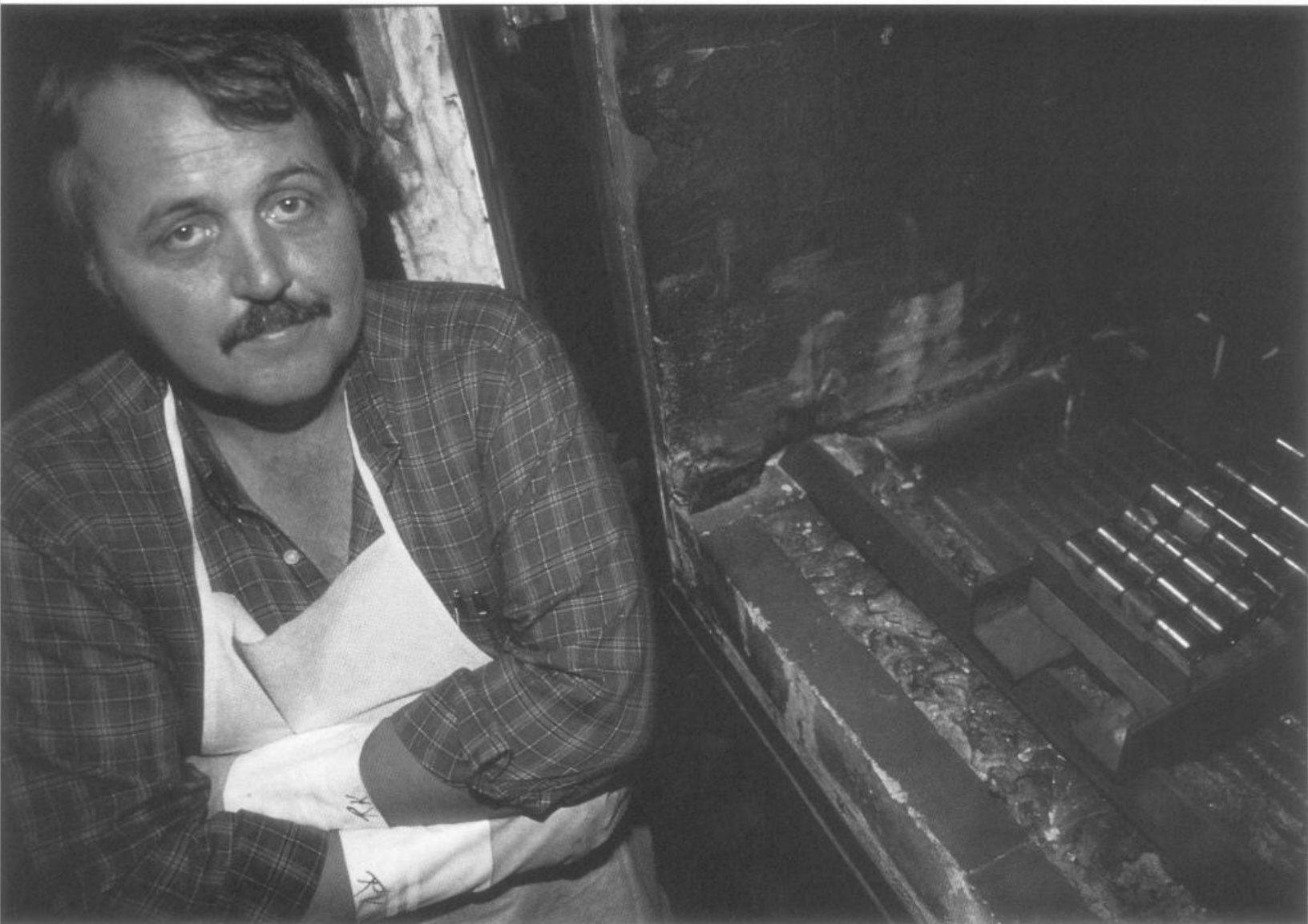
- National Public Radio, \$1 million for the Sustaining Fund for News Excellence, which supports special news projects, and \$600,000 for broadened coverage of international news.
- William Greaves Productions, \$180,000 for *The Peace Seeking Odyssey of Dr. Ralph Bunche*, a documentary film about the life and times of this distinguished U.N. official and Nobel laureate.



Cassandra Phifer of the Dance Theatre of Harlem teaches a class for aspiring dancers in Johannesburg during the theater's historic tour of South Africa. A grant to Dance Theatre helped Global Vision produce a film of the tour and community outreach.



New Images Productions received a Foundation grant to complete the documentary film *Simple Justice*, which chronicles the long legal struggle to end the segregation of U.S. public schools. The film is based on a book of the same name. Shown here is a scene from the film.



Roger Klein is one of 16 employees at K-Tech in Hot Springs, Ark. K-Tech, which makes ceramic coatings for industrial components, got started through loans and equity capital from Southern Ventures, Inc. SVI is supported by a program-related investment of \$1.5 million.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS

Foundations usually pursue their philanthropic goals in one of two ways—by managing their own programs or by making grants to enable other institutions to operate programs. Program-related investments (PRIs) provide foundations with another way to achieve their objectives. Usually set up as loans, PRIs may also be loan guarantees or equity investments. The distinguishing feature of PRIs is that they are recoverable. As such, they can enlarge a foundation's philanthropic resources.

PRIs involve a greater degree of risk and pay a smaller return than do conventional investments. But they also help recipients attract additional private and governmental financing, develop financial management experience, and accumulate assets and produce income to sustain their operations.

Projects funded with PRIs include the construction or rehabilitation of low-income housing, the revitalization of distressed neighborhoods, and the creation of jobs.

The Foundation established its Program-Related Investments office in 1968. Since that time, the amount set aside for PRIs has increased from \$10 million to \$130 million. In recent years the Foundation has made PRIs worth approximately \$15 million per year. Since PRIs are invested in enterprises that advance the Foundation's program interests, the PRI office works closely with the Foundation's grant-making programs.

The primary considerations for making a PRI are the project's fit with the Foundation's program goals and likelihood of repayment. If the financial aspects of the project carry particularly high risk, the office may structure the investment as a "recoverable grant" instead of a loan. Recoverable grants are repaid when the project meets certain financial targets. In addition, the PRI office often

complements a loan or investment with an "equity grant," which enables a nonprofit organization to increase its equity investment in a PRI-supported project.

The office also provides modest grants for research and for technical assistance to help nonprofit organizations plan a venture for possible PRI financing or to solve problems associated with an existing PRI. In addition, the PRI office makes grants for research on institutions that engage in social investing and to explore ways the Foundation might facilitate such investing.

Since the Foundation's first program-related investment in 1968, 237 PRIs totaling more than \$211 million have been approved and funded. Of the total, \$76.4 million has been repaid and \$20.6 million written off. At the end of fiscal year 1992, 123 investments were active, with outstanding PRI balances or unfunded commitments of \$114 million.*

During 1992 eight PRIs totaling \$14.5 million were approved, of which \$12.5 million finances projects in the United States and \$2 million supports productive enterprises in developing countries. As in prior years, PRIs were concentrated in two programs—Urban Poverty and Rural Poverty and Resources.

Urban Poverty

The Foundation's support for community development corporations (CDCs) engaged in physical, economic, and social revitalization of distressed urban communities generates a continuing demand for PRI financing. In the past, PRI provided direct financing for projects developed by emerging and mature CDCs. However, only a few such organizations now receive direct loans, as the Foun-

*A complete report on the Foundation's PRI program is available. Entitled *Investing for Social Gain: Reflections on Two Decades of Program-Related Investments*, it describes the program's evolution over the past 20 years and the lessons that have been learned.

dition channels the bulk of its support through regional or national intermediaries.

A \$1 million PRI to the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) exemplifies this trend. Established with Foundation support in 1979, LISC works with CDCs to expand the scale of their housing and commercial-space production, providing project loans where required. Over the years the Foundation has provided \$13.2 million in PRIs to LISC, along with \$45.7 million in grant support.

Other intermediaries received support this year. For example, a \$2 million PRI and a \$200,000 equity grant went to the Delaware Valley Community Reinvestment Fund. Located in Philadelphia, Delaware Valley has emerged in the last several years as an important part of the community development movement, providing loans and technical assistance to CDCs and other nonprofit organizations in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. The loans are primarily for housing and economic development purposes, but they are also provided on an as-needed basis for cash-flow shortfalls and other emergencies that arise in nonprofit organizations in the region.

The National Housing Law Project received a \$264,000 recoverable grant, enabling it to publish a new edition of its manual on subsidized housing. The first edition of this manual was highly successful, and the law project wanted to update it and publish a second edition. The manual is expected to recover most, if not all, of the original outlay, but, as the timing and level of payments are uncertain, the investment was structured as a recoverable grant rather than as a loan.

Rural Poverty and Resources

In fiscal year 1992, PRI supported projects in rural Arkansas, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and rural North Carolina in collaboration with the Rural Poverty and Resources program. All three projects are designed to create jobs for low-income persons through small-business and venture-capital investment.

One project, Southern Ventures, Inc., is the venture-capital arm of the Southern Development Bancorporation in Arkadelphia, Ark., which PRI helped capitalize in 1987. Southern Ventures received a \$1.5 million PRI to make loans and equity investments in small companies with growth and economic development potential in rural Arkansas. The investment company provides "opportunity capital"—long-term, high-risk financing—to help create and expand business enterprises.

A \$1.5 million loan was made to launch the North Coast Business and Industrial Development Corporation in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. North Coast makes debt and equity investments in small businesses throughout the Upper Peninsula, particularly in counties with unusually high levels of poverty, unemployment, and economic distress. The Foundation joined other foundations and the State of Michigan to create a \$6 million pool for the start-up of North Coast.

A \$2 million PRI and a \$200,000 equity grant were made to the North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center.

The PRI and equity grant assisted the center in expanding its Microenterprise Lending Program, which works with community organizations to finance self-employment enterprises in distressed communities throughout the state.

Worldwide

At times, PRI support is provided to groups whose work involves more than one Foundation program area. In fiscal year 1992, a \$2 million PRI was approved for the Ecumenical Development Corporation (EDC), U.S.A. EDC is a supporting organization of the U.S. Conference of the World Council of Churches. It was created to raise debt and equity in the United States for its international affiliate,

PRIs involve a greater degree of risk and pay a smaller return than do conventional investments. But they also help recipients attract additional private and governmental financing, develop financial management experience, and accumulate assets and produce income to sustain their operations.

the Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society (EDCS), which is based in the Netherlands. Working from seven field offices in developing countries, the EDSC invests in productive enterprises that are owned by or that benefit poor or disadvantaged people. Preference is given to projects in which women participate in decision making or are direct beneficiaries.

Social Purpose Investment Field

In recent years, the practice of investing with a direct social purpose has been increasing. Social purpose investments are made by a wide range of institutions, including other

foundations, churches, public pension funds, and corporations, particularly insurance companies and banks. They are often made in projects developed or sponsored by nonprofit organizations. The Foundation has supported the study of social investments to learn more about the range of institutions that make such investments, their motivations for doing so, and what they have learned from their experiences. It is hoped that the studies will stimulate broader use of investments to achieve social goals.*

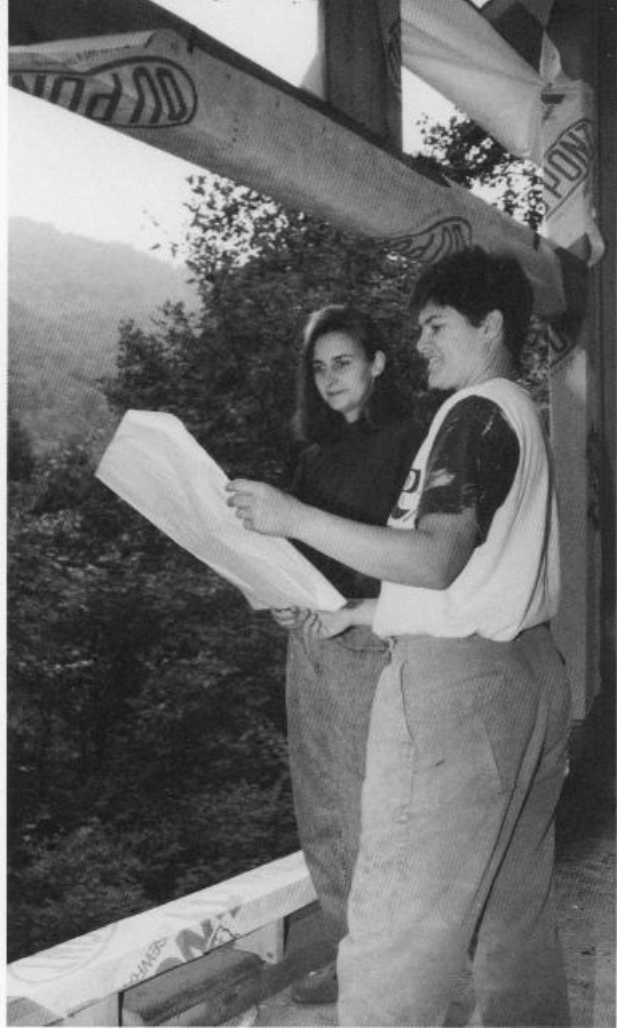
In addition, the Foundation supports activities to acquaint a broad mix of private and community foundations with program-related, or social, investing. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) received a \$297,000 grant over 22 months to develop conferences for foundations interested in PRIs. In 1992 M.I.T. conducted three workshops in New York City, Oakland, Calif., and Key West, Fla. Another four are planned for 1993.

In addition to this workshop series, several small grants were approved for projects that explore and document social purpose investment activity outside the foundation world. For example, a \$50,000 grant to the Woodstock Institute supports a study of bank lending experience under the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). The central question that the study seeks to answer is whether CRA-motivated housing loans are more or less risky than other real estate loans.

*A list of these studies is available upon request.

(Right) Three years ago Kay Ponder got a loan from the North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center to do small repair jobs and remodeling and design work. She eventually took charge of building this house. A \$2 million PRI and a \$200,000 equity grant helped the center expand its Microenterprise Lending Program.

(Below) The North Camden Land Trust is providing both jobs and improved housing in renovating Camden's once affluent "Lawyers Row," now one of the poorest sections of this New Jersey city. The Delaware Valley Community Reinvestment Fund in Philadelphia received a PRI and an equity grant to assist groups like the trust.



(Right) This woman belongs to a small cooperative in Chajul, Guatemala, whose members sort coffee beans by hand to assure high quality. The cooperative is supported by a loan of \$280,000 from the Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society, whose U.S. affiliate received a \$2 million PRI this year.



PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS
 Fiscal Year 1992 Approvals

URBAN POVERTY

Community Builders (Boston, Mass.) Working capital for housing and community development intermediary.	\$1,500,000
Delaware Valley Community Reinvestment Fund (Philadelphia, Pa.) Capital base expansion of a community development loan fund.	2,000,000
Enterprise Foundation (Columbia, Md.) Expansion of lending activities to new cities.	3,000,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) National match for Areas of Concentration.	1,000,000

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

Ecumenical Development Corporation, USA (Chicago) Completion of public note offering targeted for and sold to USA religious social investor market.	2,000,000
North Coast Business and Industrial Development Corporation (Marquette, Mich.) Capitalization of rural development banking initiative.	1,500,000
North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center (Raleigh) Expansion of rural microenterprise lending program.	2,000,000
Southern Ventures, Inc. (Arkadelphia, Ark.) Expansion of rural development venture fund.	<u>1,500,000</u>
TOTAL, PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	<u>\$14,500,000</u>

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FINANCIAL REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BUDGET AND INVESTMENT POLICY

The Foundation's budget and investment policies are intended to serve the Foundation's basic charitable and educational purposes. It is anticipated that for many years to come, the Foundation will play an important role in addressing societal problems and challenges in the United States and around the world. This role includes helping develop, test, and support new ideas and innovative projects. To enable the Foundation to continue to perform this function and to effectively pursue multi-year programs and strategies, the Foundation tries to invest and budget in ways that produce relatively smooth spending patterns over time and avoid sharp drops in spending from year to year, while preserving the real value of the investment portfolio.

The Foundation budgets on a two-year cycle. The determination of the budget level takes into account the average value of the portfolio over the previous 36-month period, the federally mandated payout requirement, and the expected real rate of return on the portfolio. The Foundation maintains a balanced and diversified portfolio, which includes equities and fixed income securities (both U.S. and international), venture capital, and real estate investments.

INVESTMENTS

The market value of the Foundation's investment portfolio at the end of fiscal 1992 was \$6.4 billion, up from \$6.2 billion at the close of fiscal 1991. The investment return on the total portfolio was 9.2 percent for the fiscal year. The U.S. equity portfolios returned 8.8 percent, fixed income portfolios 12.5 percent, global and non-U.S. equity portfolios 4.9 percent, and cash reserves 4.5 percent.

Returns for various market indices for the fiscal year were as follows: the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index was up 11.0 percent, the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) World Equity Index was down 1.0 percent, the MSCI Equity Index for Europe, Australia, and the Far East was down 7.1 percent, and the Shearson Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index was up 13.2 percent.

The table on the opposite page shows the asset allocation of the Foundation's portfolio at the end of fiscal 1992 compared to fiscal 1991. While there were no major changes in the asset allocation, the international portion of the fund, including equities and fixed income securities, rose from 13.2 percent to 16.9 percent of the portfolio.

PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS
(as of September 30)

	1992		1991	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	\$2,755.1	43.3%	\$2,724.3	44.3%
Int'l. equities	<u>661.0</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>543.2</u>	<u>8.8</u>
Total equities	3,416.1	53.7	3,267.5	53.1
U.S. fixed income	2,025.5	31.8	2,039.1	33.1
Int'l. fixed income	<u>416.2</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>268.9</u>	<u>4.4</u>
Total fixed income	2,441.7	38.3	2,308.0	37.5
Short-term investments	287.9	4.5	351.4	5.7
Investments with limited marketability	<u>221.7</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>231.3</u>	<u>3.7</u>
	<u>\$6,367.4</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$6,158.2</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Total realized income, including capital gains, amounted to \$493 million in fiscal 1992, compared to \$450 million in fiscal 1991. Dividends and interest income totaled \$285 million, or \$18 million below fiscal 1991. Total program activities (primarily grants to organizations and individuals, direct charitable activities, and program support) were \$299 million, representing an increase of \$12 million over the previous year. General management expenditures and expenses incurred in the production of income were \$18 million and \$16 million, respectively, representing a 4.8 percent and 4.4 percent increase in each case over the previous year.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS (PRIs)

As noted on page 95, the Foundation invests a portion of its endowment in projects that advance philanthropic purposes in various areas of the Foundation's interest. The Trustees have earmarked up to \$130 million of the corpus for these investments. The investments are in the form of debt or equity financing or loan guarantees. As of September 30, 1992, \$101 million in investments and \$1 million in guarantees were outstanding and \$12 million in funding commitments were in process.

During the fiscal year, new PRI loan commitments of \$15 million were made and PRI loan commitments of \$16 million were disbursed. Principal repayments of \$5 million and investment income of over \$1 million were received. The following table summarizes the PRI program for fiscal years 1992 and 1991.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENT SUMMARY

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1991</u>
	(in thousands)	
Investments and guarantees outstanding, beginning of fiscal year	\$ 94,378	\$ 87,047
Activity during year:		
–New investments disbursed	16,050	13,286
–Principal repaid and guarantees expired*	(5,084)	(4,982)
–Investments written off	<u>(3,458)</u>	<u>(973)</u>
Investments and guarantees* outstanding, end of fiscal year	101,886	94,378
Commitments for investments	<u>12,114</u>	<u>13,809</u>
Total investments, guarantees,* and commitments outstanding	<u>\$114,000</u>	<u>\$108,187</u>
Allowance for possible losses	<u>\$ 23,360</u>	<u>\$ 22,437</u>
Program development and support**	<u>\$ 3,445</u>	<u>\$ 2,801</u>
Investment income received	<u>\$ 1,269</u>	<u>\$ 1,329</u>

* Guarantees of \$ 1,020,000 were outstanding at the end of fiscal 1992 and 1991. A total of \$930,000 of guarantees expired in fiscal 1991.

** Includes grants approved to investees and the cost of providing technical assistance to develop new PRIs and evaluate ongoing investments.

FEDERAL EXCISE TAX AND PAYOUT REQUIREMENT

The Internal Revenue Code imposes on private foundations an excise tax equal to 2 percent on net investment income (principally interest, dividends, and net realized capital gains, less expenses incurred in the production of income). This tax is reduced to 1 percent when the Foundation meets certain distribution requirements. The Foundation was again able in fiscal 1992 to satisfy the distribution requirement and thus reduce the excise tax from 2 percent to 1 percent by converting the tax savings into additional qualifying distributions (grant payments). For fiscal 1992 the tax is estimated to be \$4.7 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes resulting from unrealized appreciation on investments. Since 1971 the Foundation has incurred federal excise taxes of \$133 million.

The Internal Revenue Code also requires private foundations to disburse annually about 5 percent of the market value of investment assets, less the federal excise tax. The payout requirement may be satisfied by payments for grants, program-related investments, direct conduct of charitable activities, and certain administrative expenses. The Foundation satisfied its estimated fiscal 1992 payout requirement of \$322 million.

THE FORD FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	For the year ended September 30,	
	1992	1991
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
Investments, at market	\$6,367,362	\$6,158,191
Cash		
includes interest-bearing accounts of \$37,000 (\$43,000 at September 30, 1991)	839	962
Receivables and other assets	2,716	2,721
Program-related investments, net of allowances for possible losses of \$23,360,000 (\$22,437,000 at September 30, 1991)	77,507	70,922
Fixed assets, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$17,666,000 (\$16,182,000 at September 30, 1991)	22,079	20,210
	<u>\$6,470,503</u>	<u>\$6,253,006</u>
Liabilities and fund balance		
Unpaid grants	\$ 150,904	\$ 151,340
Payables and other liabilities	34,210	28,684
Federal excise tax		
Current	305	
Deferred	14,243	13,655
	<u>199,662</u>	<u>193,679</u>
Fund balance		
Appropriated	43,356	23,496
Unappropriated	6,227,485	6,035,831
	<u>\$6,270,841</u>	<u>\$6,059,327</u>
	<u>\$6,470,503</u>	<u>\$6,253,006</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

	For the year ended September 30,	
	1992	1991
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	\$ 88,029	\$ 88,750
Interest	196,742	214,644
	284,771	303,394
Expenditures		
Program activities:		
Grants approved	261,998	253,408
Direct conduct of charitable activities	4,190	4,244
Program support	28,588	26,416
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	4,381	3,251
	299,157	287,319
General management	18,316	17,472
Expenses incurred in the production of income	16,342	15,650
Provision for federal excise tax:		
Current	4,705	4,285
Deferred	588	7,378
Depreciation	1,484	1,668
	340,592	333,772
Income (Under) Expenditures	(55,821)	(30,378)
Appreciation on investments		
Realized	208,499	146,721
Unrealized	58,836	737,849
	267,335	884,570
Change in fund balance	211,514	854,192
Fund balance at beginning of year	6,059,327	5,205,135
Fund balance at end of year	\$6,270,841	\$6,059,327

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

STATEMENT OF SOURCES
AND USES OF CASH

	For the year ended September 30,	
	1992	1991
	(in thousands)	
Cash sources:		
Change in fund balance	\$ 211,514	\$ 854,192
Items not requiring cash expenditure:		
Unrealized change in investments market value	(58,836)	(737,849)
Depreciation	1,484	1,668
Deferred provision for federal excise tax	588	7,378
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	<u>4,381</u>	<u>3,251</u>
Funds provided by operations	159,131	128,640
Change in receivables and payables	5,531	(1,570)
Change in federal excise tax payable	<u>305</u>	<u>(125)</u>
	<u>5,836</u>	<u>(1,695)</u>
	<u>164,967</u>	<u>126,945</u>
Cash uses:		
Purchases of investments in excess of sales	150,335	129,430
Change in unpaid grants		
Payments	262,434	239,471
Approvals	<u>(261,998)</u>	<u>(253,408)</u>
	436	(13,937)
Program-related investments		
Loans disbursed	16,050	13,286
Repayments	<u>(5,084)</u>	<u>(4,052)</u>
	10,966	9,234
Purchase of fixed assets	<u>3,353</u>	<u>2,003</u>
	<u>165,090</u>	<u>126,730</u>
Change in cash	(123)	215
Cash at beginning of year	<u>962</u>	<u>747</u>
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 839</u>	<u>\$ 962</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of The Ford Foundation (the Foundation) are prepared on the accrual basis. The significant accounting policies followed are as described below.

INVESTMENTS: Most investments are carried at market value, as quoted on major stock exchanges. Investments with limited marketability have been valued in the manner described below, which includes recognition of risk factors as appropriate:

—Values assigned to fixed income securities are based on market values of commercial debt instruments.

—All other securities or real estate held for investment purposes are valued at estimated realizable values.

Realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments are determined by comparison of specific costs of acquisition (identified lot basis) to proceeds at the time of disposal, or market values at the balance sheet date, respectively, and include the effects of currency translation with respect to transactions and holdings of foreign securities.

FIXED ASSETS: Land, buildings, furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements owned by the Foundation are recorded at cost. Depreciation is charged using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives of the particular assets generally estimated as follows: buildings, principally 50 years, and furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, three to 15 years.

INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND APPROPRIATIONS: Grant expenditures are considered incurred at the time of approval by the Board of Trustees or the president of the Foundation. Uncommitted appropriations that have been approved by the Board of Trustees are included in appropriated fund balance.

TAXES: The Foundation qualifies as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, accordingly, is not subject to federal income taxes. However, the Foundation is subject to a federal excise tax.

The Foundation follows the policy of providing for federal excise taxes on net appreciation (both realized and unrealized) on investments. The deferred federal excise tax in the accompanying financial statements represents taxes provided on net unrealized appreciation on investments.

Note 2—Investments

Investments held at September 30, 1992 and 1991, were as follows:

	1992		1991	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equities	\$3,411,721	\$2,117,640	\$3,243,748	\$2,059,850
Fixed income	2,503,066	2,416,009	2,332,901	2,232,695
Short term	243,532	244,268	350,222	348,979
Limited marketability	<u>209,043</u>	<u>165,122</u>	<u>231,320</u>	<u>151,181</u>
	<u>\$6,367,362</u>	<u>\$4,943,039</u>	<u>\$6,158,191</u>	<u>\$4,792,705</u>

Included in investments at market are \$76.6 million and \$239.0 million of investment-related receivables and payables respectively in fiscal 1992 and \$91.4 million and \$83.8 million respectively in fiscal 1991.

Note 3—Fixed Assets

At September 30, 1992 and 1991, fixed assets comprised:

	1992	1991
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,736
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$11,442,000 in 1992 and \$10,923,000 in 1991	14,100	12,991
Furniture, and equipment, and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of \$6,224,000 in 1992 and \$5,259,000 in 1991	<u>4,243</u>	<u>3,483</u>
	<u>\$22,079</u>	<u>\$20,210</u>

Note 4—Provision for Federal Excise Tax

The Internal Revenue Code imposes an excise tax on private foundations equal to 2 percent of net investment income (principally interest, dividends, and net realized capital gains, less expenses incurred in the production of investment income). This tax is reduced to 1 percent when a foundation meets certain distribution requirements. In 1992 and 1991, the Foundation satisfied these requirements and is therefore eligible for the reduced tax. The provision for federal excise tax (based on a 1 percent rate in 1992 and 1991) consists of a current provision on net investment income and a deferred provision based on net unrealized appreciation on investments.

Note 5—Contingencies, Commitments, and Guarantees

The Foundation is involved in several legal actions. The Foundation believes it has defenses for all such claims, believes the claims are substantially without merit, and is vigorously defending the actions. In the opinion of management, the final disposition of these matters will not have a material effect on the Foundation's financial position.

The Foundation as part of its program-related investment activities has outstanding loan guarantees of \$1,020,000 and is committed to provide \$12,114,000 in loans to not-for-profit organizations. Further, as part of its investment management activity, the Foundation is committed to additional funding of \$47,619,000 in venture capital partnerships and real estate investment trusts.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

Price Waterhouse



TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

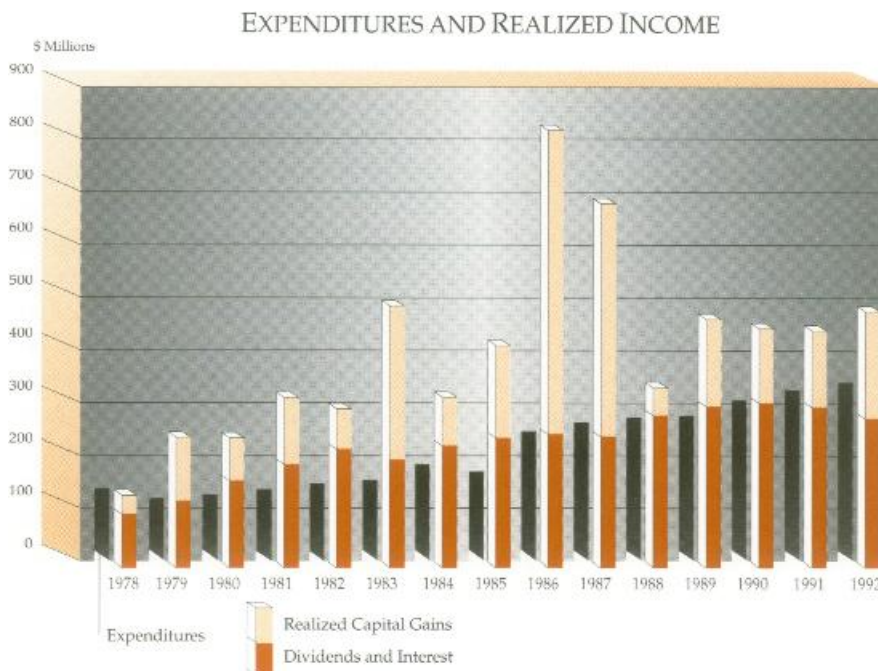
In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial position and the related statements of income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and of sources and uses of cash present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1992 and 1991, its income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for each of the years in the period ended September 30, 1992, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for the opinion expressed above.



New York, New York

November 25, 1992

FIFTEEN-YEAR SUMMARY

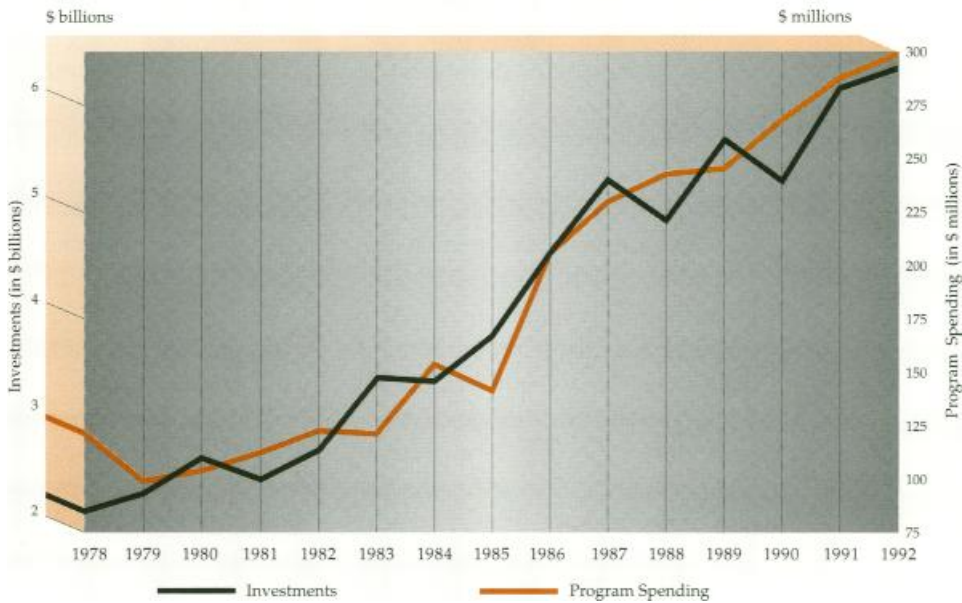


FIFTEEN-YEAR SUMMARY

Fiscal Years 1978 –1992 (in millions)

	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987
INVESTMENTS						
Market value at end of year	\$6,367.4	\$6,158.2	\$5,291.0	\$5,671.9	\$4,939.5	\$5,303.5
Cost at end of year	4,943.0	4,792.7	4,663.3	4,510.5	4,317.6	4,241.5
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation on investments	58.8	737.8	(533.8)	539.5	(440.0)	252.9
Realized capital gains	208.5	146.7	140.2	163.4	49.7	440.4
FUND BALANCE at end of year	6,270.8	6,059.3	5,205.1	5,584.4	4,856.0	5,224.7
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES						
Dividends and interest income	284.8	303.4	314.4	306.9	289.1	251.7
Program activities	299.2	287.3	268.5	245.1	242.1	228.6
Investment management, general management, depreciation, and provision for current federal excise tax	40.8	39.1	37.0	33.6	29.9	32.4

INVESTMENTS AND PROGRAM SPENDING



The black line in the chart above shows the value of the Foundation's investment portfolio over the past fifteen years plotted on the left scale. The colored line is the level of spending on program activities over the same period and is plotted on the right scale.

1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
\$4,646.3	\$3,831.0	\$3,418.3	\$3,468.6	\$2,774.7	\$2,491.2	\$2,692.5	\$2,360.5	\$ 2,209.8
3,837.3	3,228.3	2,992.6	2,845.3	2,505.0	2,369.3	2,145.3	2,035.7	1,927.4
206.3	176.9	(197.5)	353.7	147.7	(312.5)	112.6	41.0	159.6
576.8	177.7	92.4	291.8	77.8	128.3	82.1	120.9	14.2
4,535.3	3,748.4	3,321.7	3,388.1	2,700.8	2,400.8	2,517.5	2,285.5	2,117.0
252.7	246.1	217.8	203.1	226.3	196.7	164.9	124.8	103.4
205.4	141.2	153.8	121.4	122.4	112.0	103.4	98.8	121.2
39.4	29.4	28.9	32.7	26.4	23.3	22.5	19.5	17.4

Application Guidelines

Grants and Program-Related Investments

Before any applications are made for grants or program-related investments, a brief letter of inquiry is advisable to determine whether the Foundation's present interests and funds permit consideration of a proposal.

There is no application form. Proposals should set forth:

- Objectives
- The proposed program for pursuing objectives
- Qualifications of persons engaged in the work
- A detailed budget
- Present means of support and status of applications to other funding sources
- Legal and tax status

The Foundation supports pluralism and equal opportunity in its grant making and in its internal policies. The opportunities that prospective grantee organizations provide for minorities and women are considered in evaluating proposals.

Applications are considered throughout the year. Normally applicants may expect to receive within a month an initial indication of whether their proposals are within the Foundation's program interests and budget limitations.

Activities supported by grants and program-related investments must be charitable, educational, or scientific, as defined under the appropriate provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

Because its funds are limited in relation to the great number of worthwhile proposals received, the Foundation directs its support to activities that are within its current interests and are likely to have wide effect. Support is not normally given for routine operating costs of institutions or for religious activities. Except in rare cases, funding is not available for the construction or maintenance of buildings.

Requests in the United States should be sent to:

Secretary
Ford Foundation
320 East 43 Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Requests in foreign countries should be directed to the nearest Foundation office. See opposite page for locations of overseas offices.

Grants to Individuals

Most of the Foundation's grant funds are given to organizations. Although the Foundation also makes grants to individuals, they are few in number relative to demand, and are limited to research, training, and other activities related to the Foundation's program interests.

The Foundation does not award undergraduate scholarships or make grants for purely personal or local needs. Support for graduate fellowships is generally provided through grants to universities and other organizations, which are responsible for the selection of recipients. In the main, Foundation grants to individuals are awarded either through publicly announced competitions or on the basis of nominations from universities and other nonprofit institutions. In all cases, recipients are selected on the basis of the merits of their proposals and their potential contribution to advancing the Foundation's program objectives.

Overseas Field Offices

Communications and Archives

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST PROGRAMS

Eastern and Southern Africa

Kenya
P.O. Box 41081
Nairobi, Republic of Kenya

Zimbabwe (sub-office)
P.O. Box 6780
Harare, Zimbabwe

Middle East and North Africa

Arab Republic of Egypt
P.O. Box 2344
Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt

Sudan (sub-office)
P.O. Box 1794
Khartoum, Sudan

South Africa and Namibia

South Africa
P.O. Box 30953
Braamfontein 2017
Johannesburg, South Africa

Namibia (sub-office)
P.O. Box 20614
Windhoek, Namibia

West Africa

Senegal
Boite Postale 1555
Dakar, Senegal

Nigeria (Sub-office)
P.O. Box 2368
Lagos, Nigeria

ASIA PROGRAMS

Bangladesh
P.O. Box 98
Ramna, Dhaka 1000,
Bangladesh

China
International Club
Jianguomenwai Dajie No. 21
Beijing, China 100020

India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka
55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi, India 110 003

Southeast Asia

Indonesia
P.O. Box 2030
Jakarta 10001, Indonesia

Thailand (sub-office)
P.O. Box 11-1096
Nana Post Office
Bangkok 10110, Thailand

Philippines (sub-office)
M.C.C. P.O. Box 1936
Makati 1259
Metro Manila, Philippines

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN PROGRAMS

Brazil
Caixa Postal 49-ZC-00
Rio de Janeiro, R.J.,
CEP 20001 Brazil

Mexico and Central America
Alejandro Dumas 42
Polanco
11560 Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Andean Region and Southern Cone

Chile
Ricardo Lyon 806
Providencia
Santiago, Chile

Communications

The Office of Communications publishes and distributes a variety of publications and also disseminates a number of Foundation-supported films. Films may be purchased or rented. A catalog listing these publications and films, including film prices and ordering information, is available free of charge.

Requests for the catalog and other publications, or to be placed on the Foundation's mailing list, should be sent to:

Ford Foundation
Office of Communications
Dept. A
320 East 43 Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Information about the Foundation's program activities may be found in *Current Interests of the Ford Foundation*. A quarterly publication, *The Ford Foundation Report*, contains articles and reports related to the Foundation's work in the United States and abroad, as well as brief announcements of recent grants, publications, and staff appointments.

Archives

The Foundation maintains an archive of historical material relating to its activities, which may be consulted by researchers. Those interested in using the archives should apply in writing to the Archivist.

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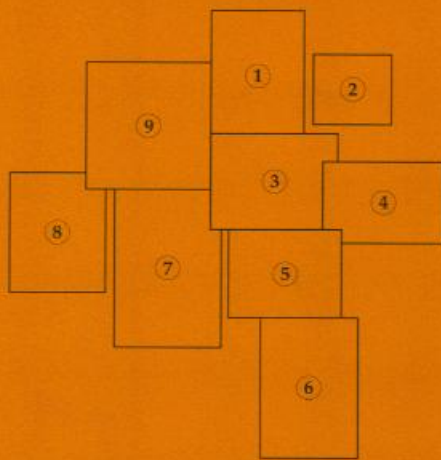
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