Stepping into the presidency of the Rockefeller Foundation in early 2005 has been at once exhilarating and humbling. While this has been a period of substantive accomplishment, we must now build on that recent work and on our great history and legacy as we move the Foundation forward.

It is a legacy that sets an impressive standard for new achievement. Over the course of a 92-year history, the Foundation and its many partners established the first schools of public health, developed a vaccine against yellow fever, funded the global agricultural modernization known as the Green Revolution, created fellowships that have helped train hundreds of scientists, medical practitioners and public servants in many parts of the developing world, and provided early and persistent support for educational equality in the United States.

Over that time, the Foundation has been true to a steady vision of addressing the root causes of global problems through a combination of pursuing deeper knowledge and creating practical solutions.

This annual report is testimony to both that breadth of effort and steadiness of vision. It describes grants for soil improvement and crop breeding and for the creation of agricultural markets in Africa that have begun to undo the isolation and seeming powerlessness of small farmers in remote communities. AIDS clinics in Asia and Africa are making a life-and-death difference in places previously untouched by hope. The transformation of elementary and secondary education in Kenya and Uganda finally open the prospect of universal public education there—a once-distant goal that much of the rest of the world takes for granted. In the United States, our investments in community development and new partnerships to end long-term homelessness through supportive housing now fuel ambitions that were unimaginable a few decades ago when those movements first started to grow.

Yet for all its steadiness of vision, the Foundation has likewise distinguished itself by adapting, re-examining its environment, adjusting strategy and continually searching for new understanding that might lead to new ways of working. That adaptability, in an ever-changing world, is the most pressing responsibility for anyone stepping into the presidency of this institution. We will be judged partly by our alertness to these signals and by the inventiveness with which we respond to them.

Our business is promoting change, and much of our work consists of building and improving institutions. Those aspirations apply as much within our walls as in the communities where we work. Proud as I am to present this report—full of work that I can praise unreservedly—I am likewise determined that in the coming years we will expand and enrich this record of accomplishment, build beyond it and rise to whatever demands the new century will place on us and on philanthropy as a whole.

Judith Rodin
In the new global marketplace of instant communication and capital flows, a widening gulf divides those who are connected to the world’s intricate exchange of information and wealth from those who are not. More and more, skillful participation in the worldwide network of knowledge and capital is an essential condition of prosperity. An inability to take a place in that network, or an inability to make full use of the place one occupies, is a near guarantee of material privation and cultural isolation. Seen in that light, the Rockefeller Foundation’s commitment to the poor and excluded is not merely a two-part nod to separate realms of human need, one economic and the other social. It is a recognition that, today more than ever, exclusion is poverty, and vice versa. Addressing one demands a careful reckoning with the other, or else neither is likely to budge.

The mechanics of exclusion and isolation work in myriad ways, often through institutions and systems whose purposes (and many of whose effects) are largely benign. Intellectual property and trade policies that protect the inventors of new products and research methods surely encourage innovation and inquiry. But their side effects include barring the gates to those same products and processes for whole regions that lack the wealth and markets needed to gain entry. Widening channels of travel, information and labor mobility create unprecedented opportunity for people to make better lives in faster-growing, labor-hungry parts of the world. But they also make it far more likely that the places left behind will lose more of their precious store of talent and enterprise in an accelerating brain drain. Even when products, technologies and work become available in poorer countries, the scarcity of capital, education and leadership in those countries may mean that these benefits won’t end up—or won’t be put to effective use—in the places where they are most needed.

To be sure, globalization has brought real advantages even to some countries that had largely been locked out of earlier waves of development. And in any case, globalization and its side effects make up just a portion of the issues on which we focus our work. Still, the battle against exclusion and isolation—whether from product and labor markets, from sources of innovation and technological advancement, from advances in health care, from artistic and scholarly exchange, or from public forums where policy in all these areas is hammered out—is a crucial thread uniting much of our thought and effort. Creating more opportunity to participate in these global networks, and to derive greater benefit from them, is a fundamental ambition of all our programs. Because no annual report can cover the full wealth of ideas, activity and investment that make up the Foundation’s year, we have sought to view 2004’s efforts through the clarifying lens of one idea that motivates us, and that rests at the very core of our mission: expanding the opportunities for poor people and communities to better participate in the global web of information, creativity, care and commerce.
The Science and Economics of Food Security

For decades—at least since the Green Revolution of the 1960s and ’70s—funders of international development programs have been frustrated by the difficulty of bringing the benefits of higher crop yields to many of the world’s poorest communities and farmers. This selective exclusion from the benefits of agricultural science has been especially pronounced in sub-Saharan Africa, for a tangle of reasons that include complex weather conditions, limited government capacity, scant infrastructure, and markets for both inputs and crops that remain concentrated in cities and coastal areas.

One lesson of this experience has been that development and distribution of seeds and soil nutrients needs to be accompanied by stronger market forces. Our grants and investments therefore increasingly focus on building a network of small businesses that develop, package and distribute inputs for small farmers, and on creating remunerative outlets for the larger harvests that result.

For example, one crucial missing factor in rural markets has been a lack of community-level retailers who can get seed and fertilizer from regional wholesalers into the hands of small-scale farmers. Among our investments in the past few years have been support for networks of family shops in rural villages—“stockists” who have traditionally sold basic household necessities, usually in their homes—to help them become retailers of essential farming inputs to their neighbors. We have supported a team of nongovernmental organizations that help train and supply the stockists, who in turn help to train farmers in how to use the inputs most effectively.

At the other end of production, we have supported cereal banks to collect, grade and market surplus grain in bulk, thus getting a better return for farmers and ensuring that excess product gets to processors who can turn it into usable products. Some of our philanthropic venture-capital investments also go to small or rural processing firms that create end products, such as animal feed, that farmers need and can afford.

Another lesson has been that only Africans can ultimately solve Africa’s problems. Our main philanthropic goal must therefore be to support and expand the indigenous expertise—individual, institutional and society-wide—that can advance the work of development. One example is in plant breeding. There were, as of the end of 2004, fewer than 100 Ph.D. plant breeders working in national crop-improvement programs throughout all of southern and eastern Africa—a region of some 250 million people whose economy is dominated by agriculture. Our commitment to academic centers for the doctoral training of additional plant breeders will roughly double the available expertise. That will mean not only more scientists available to work with local farmers on their specific problems, but also stronger research institutions that can continue to draw more people into the field and encourage them to stay.
Advancing Health Amid Poverty

Just as in agriculture, progress in health care in poor societies likewise depends on more than just developing new products—in this case, more effective vaccines, drugs and treatments. Even as some companies have begun to provide free or discounted medicines, many poor, isolated and rural areas still have no way of delivering these products to everyone who needs them, administering and supervising their use, and ensuring that supplies continue uninterrupted once treatment begins.

Thus the Foundation’s commitment to global health begins with investment in five major public/private partnerships advancing research on several of the most urgent needs in developing countries, particularly vaccines for AIDS and pediatric dengue fever, microbicides to protect women from sexually transmitted diseases, and drugs to fight malaria and tuberculosis. Of these, the quest for microbicides and malaria treatments seem closest to fruition in the next few years, though all of them are still some distance from proving their full potential. Still, consider the prospect of a microbicides breakthrough: potentially arming women with a defense against HIV transmission, one they can control and administer themselves. It could profoundly alter the epidemiology of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, which are among the world’s most discriminatory yet preventable causes of death. Yet this is precisely the kind of low-return investment (at least initially) on which unprompted market forces have been too weak to bring about fundamental change. It is precisely the right terrain for global, collaborative philanthropy.

Yet beyond the development of new drugs, the challenge of providing adequate health care and prevention is an urgent problem in poor societies, one that the new global economy threatens to worsen rather than improve. “On the front line of human survival,” says a report from a Foundation-sponsored project called the Joint Learning Initiative, “we see overburdened and overstressed health workers—too few in number, without the support they so badly need—losing the fight. Many are seeking a better life and more rewarding work by departing for richer countries.” Based partly on the lessons of the Joint Learning Initiative, we have lately dedicated more of our grantmaking to international efforts that support countries in formulating complete health workforce strategies aimed at training and retaining dedicated professionals.

Yet effective delivery of care and treatment isn’t solely the work of the health professions. Just as important is the web of social, tribal or religious organizations that provide information and basic human services to families who are otherwise unconnected with modern or urban health systems. Several Foundation efforts are therefore beginning to reinforce and link institutions of civil society working in health care, especially HIV/AIDS, in East Africa and the Mekong sub-region of Southeast Asia, where we have regional offices.

The sheer scale of the health problems afflicting countries on the margins of globalization are apt to encourage despondency, even fatalism, among some observers. Yet more and more, our understanding of these challenges, and a gathering consensus about how to address them, provide reasons for hope and continued effort. And in any event, we know for certain that in areas of deepest need, even marginal improvements save thousands of lives and build a platform on which future improvements can rise.
Fostering Communities That Work

Compared with the depths of poverty, hunger and disease around the world, it is deceptively easy to presume that the problems of poverty and exclusion within the United States are much simpler and more easily remediable than those abroad. Indeed, we are told more and more that, in developed countries, market forces will efficiently ease the pains of adjusting to the global economy, and that these forces will work best if left to function without interference from government or philanthropy.

Yet the more closely current market trends are examined, the less encouraging is the picture they yield. Over the last few decades, the world of stable, lifelong jobs has passed; more and more jobs are temporary, part-time, or carry none of the traditional protections of full-time employment, such as health insurance or pensions. Nearly a quarter of the American work force, some 27.5 million employees, earn too little to support a family of four above the poverty line even if working full time and year-round (which many jobs don’t allow). Especially among the lowest-paid and least-skilled employees, work in America has more and more become an adjunct of poverty, not a means of escape from it.

Our goal is therefore to understand this changing environment better—both to research its causes and trends and to consider ways of alleviating its harsher consequences. In our various educational and market interventions, the result we hope for is a set of lessons about effective ways of creating opportunity and overcoming obstacles. These lessons can then become the basis of wider policy discussions. In virtually all of our grants, domestic and international, it is the knowledge generated by our work that is our primary contribution.

In some cases, for example, Foundation grants have aimed at promoting employment opportunity and advancement by bringing workforce development services directly into public-housing complexes—an effort that has been shown to pay off in increased earnings. In other cases, we are supporting an expansion of supportive housing for people with long-term disabilities that have left them chronically homeless. After some two decades of experimentation, the combination of housing and supportive services for this population seems to offer a genuine hope of ending long-term homelessness for good, and replacing it with stable, permanent housing and the prospect of an independent life.

In a long tradition of Rockefeller Foundation funding for equity in American public education, the Foundation has in recent years supported a group of organizations pursuing research and public engagement to examine more equitable state funding for schools, particularly in New York, Wisconsin and California. The Foundation’s main role in this effort has been to support research that documents the wide disparities in educational quality available to children in poorer and wealthier districts, and means of addressing them. It is cause for reflection that, more than 50 years after the moral clarity of the Supreme Court ruling in Brown v. Board of Education, the court system remains a primary avenue for ensuring that a poor, urban child is provided the same basic learning as for more advantaged youngsters in outlying areas.
An Expansive Approach to Creativity and Culture

For much of its history, the Rockefeller Foundation has found compelling reason to invest in the nonmaterial forces that draw people and cultures together and promote creative thought and understanding: the arts and humanities, including the study of religion. Among many other Foundation efforts in these fields is a long commitment to regional and area studies—support for programs that focus attention on poorly understood or marginalized cultures and forms of expression. Another long-standing theme has been support for individual artists, the underlying source of any society’s creative self-expression. The work of emerging artists has always been a difficult field for philanthropy and government. It is impossible for any funder to know, in the heat of emerging new work, what will endure, what will inspire and what will provoke the controversy, derision or hostility that is always the occupational hazard—and sometimes the intent—of the inventive artist.

The Foundation’s commitment to creative exploration and to global and national cultural awareness is not an adjunct to our work in development, health and science, but a necessary complement. In the current international climate, it verges on the obvious to note that economic, social and scientific advances proceed or falter in direct relation to their ability to engage the cultural, moral and religious sensibilities of each affected community. Further, the Foundation’s work in the arts and humanities has also been an often indispensable way of making sure that our own grantmaking is responsibly grounded in, and takes account of, the values, beliefs and aspirations of the people among whom we work.

Still, the particular form of this grantmaking has changed profoundly over time. It has been necessary to re-examine our work in the arts and humanities periodically, constantly recalibrating the relationship of that work to the Foundation’s other activities and goals. In the next few years, for example, we expect to take increasing account of the global dynamics of cultural encounter, exchange and understanding. We will also look for ways of strengthening scholarly and curatorial approaches to the current needs of local, national and regional cultures. And, as in other branches of our work, these threads will be woven together in regional offices, especially in Africa and Southeast Asia, with careful attention to the opportunities and interests of practitioners and communities in each place.
Contending With Change in Southeast Asia

The Greater Mekong Sub-region—encompassing Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and China’s Yunnan Province—is a case in point. After decades of armed conflict, a period of comparative peace in the area is leading to widening economic liberalization, intergovernmental and cultural cooperation, and the formation of cross-border markets for goods, labor and raw materials. In the midst of these largely hopeful trends, of course, come new pressures on the natural and social environment, with far-reaching consequences for traditional livelihoods and ways of life. In the process, disparity of incomes and opportunity is widening among neighboring countries and between educated, urban, mobile workers and those in poorer, more remote areas or in traditionally marginalized ethnic groups. Among the results have been unprecedented flows of migrants and refugees across borders and a corresponding surge in interactions among dispersed families and communities. Along with these disruptions has come, almost inevitably, incursions of crime, drugs and infectious diseases, including soaring rates of HIV/AIDS.

In this context, our Southeast Asia Regional Program has placed its greatest emphasis on understanding the emerging patterns and disparities confronting the sub-region and its constituent peoples, developing capacity to respond, highlighting policy options and sharing knowledge more broadly among all those affected. Our regional efforts combine support for research, grants to strengthen educational and training institutions, support for collaboration among institutions and indigenous organizations, and help in bringing information on successful efforts to the attention of policymakers and the public. Some of our regional grants have been devoted to reinforcing institutions and activities that foster intercultural understanding and communication, such as journalism and museums.

Of particular importance to our work have been the pressures on the Mekong’s many marginalized minority groups, especially in relation to their vulnerability to disease and food shortages. More than 30 percent of the region’s population is made up of members of some 350 distinct ethnic and cultural minorities, many of whom are not recognized as citizens of the countries in which they reside, and some of whom have been compelled by natural or political circumstances to migrate to countries in which they are not officially welcome. The result is a system of legal exclusions that prevents whole communities from taking part in the economic, political and social life of a region where they have lived since time immemorial. Part of our grantmaking has therefore been devoted to gathering and circulating information on these groups and the consequences of their exclusion.
Supporting New Approaches to Governance in Africa

In large sections of eastern and southern Africa—particularly in places where ethnic conflict, persecution and political turmoil don't stand in the way—several national governments have begun to rethink the way state services are rendered and power is distributed across their countries. In the strongest cases, the consequences have been profound and encouraging: increasing delegation of fiscal and policy control to local officials, more flexible and responsive use of power in national capitals, and more tangible benefits to residents of poor areas and rural communities.

This opening up of government is partly the result of a new generation of progressive, better-trained leaders emerging in several countries. In helping to learn from and build on these trends, the Rockefeller Foundation has focused much of its attention on three areas: (1) development of data and communication systems that can equip local and national governments with the information they need to make effective decisions; (2) investment in universities and professional schools to help expand the pool of well-trained leaders in public and nongovernmental agencies; and (3) help to build and strengthen the networks linking people and organizations involved in these sweeping changes. The role of education and information in all these efforts is a crucial unifying theme.

Another Rockefeller Foundation priority in recent years, likewise linked to education, has been expanding educational opportunity for Africa's women and girls. Of all the factors that determine a newborn child's chances of survival and later development, nutrition and health, among the most powerful is the education of that child's mother. Even a very basic education for an African girl or mother greatly improves the likelihood that her children—including her daughters—will enjoy better health and receive an education at least as good as their mother's.

Understanding Transnational Communities

Like earlier waves of immigrants into the United States, recent migrants from Mexico have contributed in countless ways to American society while also maintaining connections with relatives and communities in their native country. But more than for any previous immigrant group, Mexican Americans have been able to remain close to, even active in, the political and cultural life of their original cities and villages even while establishing roots in the United States. The ease of travel and communication in both directions has made it possible to preserve strong connections to community and family that stretch across political boundaries and thousands of miles of geographic separation. Among other forms of transnational exchange among Mexican immigrants has been the increasingly common practice of remitting a portion of the U.S. income they earn back to the families and localities from which they came. These remittances have grown so large in the aggregate that by now they are at least equivalent to oil revenues as a source of Mexico's foreign income.

Increasingly, these remittances appear to be more than private transactions solely between members of the same family. Over the years, Mexicans in many parts of the United States have come together in associations based on the states and localities from which they emigrated. Increasingly, these hometown associations have begun raising and pooling money for projects to improve their Mexican communities. Though most of the associations are individually small, the projects to which they direct their funds are often large developments like roads, water and sewer systems, churches, and schools—projects with significant consequences for short-term employment (during construction) and for longer-term economic and cultural development.

The bonds of family and community extending across the U.S.-Mexico border are not purely economic. Along with more-frequent travel and communication have come changes in the way families think about the decision to emigrate and how they preserve family ties across borders. Little by little, the culture and values of each country come to influence and blend with those of the other—within individual families at first, but inevitably in the wider communities where they live as well. The religious and civic organizations in which immigrants are active, both in the United States and in their places of origin, naturally adapt to these new patterns and interests, becoming, to some degree, transnational themselves.

While it is virtually certain that transnational ties and hometown associations are a sign of some important trends in the relationship between Mexican and U.S. communities, just where those trends might lead is still unknown. Might these organizations become important vehicles for helping lower-income, recent immigrants accommodate to life in the United States, or do they become a constructive response to the continuing poverty of many Mexican-American communities? And as more Mexican families escape such poverty and accumulate assets in the United States, will their connections to Mexican life remain strong and become a source of deepening influence, or gradually fade, as has happened with earlier waves of immigrants?

The Foundation's grants in this area are aimed, for now, at learning more about the effects of these new cultural, social and economic relationships in both countries. Our goal is to learn, first, about the scope and organization of transnational life across this one border and, second, to see if it yields lessons for transnational communities elsewhere.
Global Rule-Making and the Poor

Among the means by which poor nations and communities remain excluded from full participation in global society are some of the very rules, bodies and practices set up to promote globalization and increase its benefits. Participating in regional and global negotiations is hugely demanding in time, cost, expertise and personnel, among other things. It is unlikely that a small, struggling society can participate on an equal footing with large, developed nations—even when procedures are scrupulously fair and issues of equity are intentionally thought through.

To gain the benefits of worldwide interaction, innovation and growth, poor countries therefore need a stronger voice in global policy- and rule-making. That includes not just formulating strategy and negotiating more effectively at multilateral meetings. It also involves the ability to formulate policies within each country to deal effectively with international competition and trade, cultural influences from abroad, the promise and perils of technology, and other challenges of advancing globalization. Those policies, and the development needs they address, will necessarily be different from country to country, and in some cases among regions and communities within countries. Reckoning with all these demands presupposes a keen ability to marshal information and expertise, both within governments and more broadly from civil society in each country and region.

One significant portion of our more recent work has therefore focused on helping developing countries grapple with global issues on which much of their future depends—such as science and technology, the restrictions and protection of intellectual property, or the rules negotiated to govern international trade—and on building the knowledge and information systems that undergird effective policy-making and negotiation. In one cluster of grants, for example, we have sought ways of informing the debate in developing countries over the adoption and use of science and technology for development. In other cases, we have supported the collection and dissemination of information on trade, technology and other issues in globalization to help arm countries and nongovernmental organizations with better information to advance their interests.

The effect of any one of these grants, or even of any one foundation, will probably be modest, though taken together, they may well contribute to a gradual change in the ability of developing countries to participate more effectively in international debates. Recent years have seen a steadily rising interest and commitment among international philanthropy, donor agencies and national governments in helping to expand the circle of participation, influence and growth associated with globalization. Results are beginning to appear, in the form of new organizations to promote the sharing of knowledge and the extension of scientific and industrial progress, new forms of public and private collaboration, and more ambitious attempts to widen the influences in international policy discussions. Whether these efforts will be effective, and whether their results will genuinely benefit people and communities who are now relegated to the margins of commerce and technology, may be the most important question facing the world—and especially global philanthropy—as the 21st century unfolds.
The Rockefeller Foundation is a knowledge-based global foundation with a commitment to enrich and sustain the lives and livelihoods of poor and excluded people throughout the world.

**Headquarters**

Headquarters in New York City (United States), regional offices in Bangkok (Thailand), Nairobi (Kenya) and San Francisco (United States), and a conference and study center in Bellagio (Italy).

**Programs**

- Creativity & Culture: Promoting arts, humanities and cultural institutions.
- Health Equity: Improving the health of poor and marginalized people.
- Food Security: Advancing developing country agriculture.
- Working Communities: Improving employment, education and housing.
- Global Inclusion: Extending globalization’s benefits to poor people.
- Africa Regional Program: Improving the capacity of people and institutions.
- Southeast Asia Regional Program: Responding to emerging cross-border challenges.
- North America Regional Program: Focusing on transnational communities.
- Assets and Capacities: The Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Program Venture Experiment and The Philanthropy Workshop.

**Making a Difference**

- Improving Opportunities for Poor People. We are committed to working with poor people to achieve lasting improvements in their lives.
- Using Knowledge. We generate new, and harness existing knowledge to address the complex challenges faced by poor people.
- Global. We view poverty globally and are committed to working with poor people on the ground in targeted regions of the world.
- Focusing on Lives and Livelihoods. Our work addresses the everyday challenges to poor people’s lives and livelihoods.
PROGRAM GOALS

CREATIVITY & CULTURE
Goal: To give full expression to the creative impulses of individuals and communities in order to enhance the well-being of societies and better equip them to interact in a global and dynamic world.

Artists, cultural workers and the institutions that support them are vital to community resiliency. They help people and their communities comprehend and articulate their needs and aspirations. A community rich in culture is better equipped to withstand and respond to the stresses of poverty, migration, violence and discrimination.

The Foundation supports cultural organizations, artists and humanists seeking to understand and interpret the interaction of people’s beliefs and ideas in today’s global world. We support scholarship in multiple disciplines including gender, ethnic and religious studies; and fund the presentation of traditional and contemporary artistic work focusing on the performing and media arts and digital media.

Inquiries: creativity@rockfound.org.

FOOD SECURITY
ADVANCING DEVELOPING-COUNTRY AGRICULTURE
Goal: To improve the lives of the rural poor through the generation of agricultural technologies, and support for institutions and policies that improve food security in areas of sub-Saharan Africa and Asia bypassed by the Green Revolution.

Nearly 3 billion people living in rural areas of developing countries depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. For these farming families, having enough food at all times to live normal active lives is a path out of poverty. And for their countries, adequate food production is an imperative of economic development.

The Rockefeller Foundation is supporting people, institutions and scientific innovation in sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia to dramatically increase food production by generating new crop varieties, developing more dependable and sustainable soil conservation and enrichment techniques, and improving access to markets where small farmers can buy seeds and fertilizer and sell any surplus harvest. The Foundation is also working with public- and private-sector partners to extend the benefits of new agricultural knowledge to those who need them most.

Inquiries: food@rockfound.org.

WORKING COMMUNITIES
IMPROVING EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND HOUSING
Goal: To transform poor urban neighborhoods into working communities—safe, healthy and effective neighborhoods—by increasing the amount and quality of employment, improving the quality of all urban schools, and revitalizing poor neighborhoods through mixed-income community development.

To help ensure that all Americans, especially those from traditionally poor and underserved communities, can achieve stable livelihoods and become full and productive members of the community, the Rockefeller Foundation focuses on strategies to improve employment, provide quality education and foster decent, affordable housing.

The Foundation supports programs to improve wages and benefits at the low end of the labor market as well as training and placement in higher-wage growth-industry jobs with opportunities for mobility. We fund research and public engagement to address the education needs of low-income children; and support institutions and policies that promote affordable housing and mixed-income communities.

Inquiries: work@rockfound.org.

HEALTH EQUITY
IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF POOR AND MARGINALIZED PEOPLE
Goal: To reduce avoidable and unfair differences in the health status of populations.

Poor people—in both poor and rich countries—are sicker and die younger. They often live in areas with inadequate health systems and have not benefited from the dramatic scientific advances of the past century. For example, of the nearly 1,400 new drugs entering the market in the last quarter of the 20th century, just 16 were for tropical diseases or tuberculosis, which mainly afflict poor societies in huge numbers.

The Foundation supports programs to accelerate the development of vaccines and medicines for diseases like malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis that are associated with poverty. We fund research to determine strategies to increase the quantity and quality of trained health workers in developing countries. And the Foundation is supporting research to better understand and address the prevention, care and mitigation of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Inquiries: health@rockfound.org.
EXTENDING GLOBALIZATION’S BENEFITS TO POOR PEOPLE

Goal: To help broaden the benefits and reduce the negative impacts of globalization on vulnerable communities, families and individuals around the world.

Poor people can more fully benefit from globalization’s tremendous technological, economic and social changes if they can gain access and are adequately equipped to participate in decision-making processes affecting the future of their communities.

The Foundation supports the inclusion of poor people and their representatives in critical global dialogues around issues such as intellectual property, economic integration, and the adoption and appropriate use of technology. We also support The Philanthropy Workshop, a program to maximize new philanthropists’ effectiveness in working with poor and excluded communities in developing countries.

Inquiries: global@rockfound.org.

RESPONDING TO EMERGING CROSS-BORDER CHALLENGES

Goal: To enhance the capacity of people and institutions in the Greater Mekong Sub-region to better understand and respond to cross-border and intercultural challenges arising from regional integration.

Profound economic and social changes in the Greater Mekong Sub-region of Southeast Asia have led to trends such as migration, the cross-border spread of disease, and a disruption in the lives and livelihoods of marginalized, upland, ethnic communities.

Many of the challenges affecting the region go beyond political boundaries and cannot be addressed by national policies alone. Thus the Foundation is funding work to better equip local organizations to understand and respond to the impacts and opportunities of regional development, including efforts to better address the emerging health, food security and cultural needs of the region’s most affected communities.

The Foundation advances this work from its Southeast Asia Regional Office in Bangkok, Thailand.

Inquiries: rf-bkk@rockfound.org.th.

IMPROVING THE CAPACITY OF PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS

Goal: To contribute to the revitalization of the African continent by building the required human and institutional capacity and providing critical information that will promote effective approaches to improving the lives and livelihoods of the poor.

Development that benefits the majority of Africans requires committed local and national leadership, better educational opportunities at all levels and policies that directly benefit poor people.

The Foundation supports the access to quality universal primary education with special attention to removing the barriers against girls’ full participation. We are working to strengthen universities’ ability to contribute to social, economic and political progress on the continent. We also fund research to improve the quality of local and national information needed on food, work and health to better understand and address the root causes of poverty.

The Foundation advances this work from its Africa Regional Office in Nairobi, Kenya.

Inquiries: info@rockfound.org.ke.

FOCUSING ON TRANSNATIONAL COMMUNITIES

Goal: To support the well-being of the transnational poor by improving the understanding of livelihood choices and new forms of culture and identity.

Across the United States, Mexican and other migrants have assumed an increasingly vital economic, political and cultural role in their local communities. Migrant groups are also devising innovative ways to mitigate the stresses of their transnational experience and to catalyze economic development in their communities of origin.

The Foundation is supporting research to better understand the impacts of migration on the social, cultural and economic dynamics in rural communities in Mexico and major U.S. cities, as well as strengthening the capacity of migrants’ organizations to contend with these issues.

The Foundation advances this work from its New York headquarters.

Inquiries: natc@rockfound.org.

The Program Venture Experiment (ProVenEx) seeks to catalyze private-sector investments in areas that will benefit poor and excluded people. Through this program, the Foundation makes investments that are structured using market principles in early-stage and growing businesses that focus on improving food security in developing countries, minimizing the burden of disease, improving employment opportunities, increasing the availability and quality of housing and schools, and stimulating creativity and cultural expression.

Inquiries: provenex@rockfound.org.
Amrita Performing Arts, Oakland, California: $60,000 toward general operating support of its mission to assist in the revival of Cambodian performing arts.

Asian American Arts Alliance, New York, New York: $40,000 toward the costs of its 20/20 Vision Campaign, a strategic planning initiative to stabilize and redirect services to the Asian Pacific American cultural community in New York.

Creative Capital Foundation, New York, New York: $1,300,010 toward the costs of developing a 20/20 Vision Campaign, a strategic planning initiative to stabilize and redirect services to the Asian Pacific American cultural community in New York.

Creative Capital Foundation, New York, New York: $15,000 for the ongoing activities of Grantmakers in Film and Electronic Media and the National Association of Latino Independent Producers.

New England Foundation for the Arts, Boston, Massachusetts: $24,600 toward the costs of a project investigating the current methods of creative practice in the performing arts.

New England Foundation for the Arts, New York, New York: $80,000 toward post-production costs of “Bean Rich All My Life,” a documentary project featuring the “Silver Belles,” a tap dance troupe comprised of women who were members of the Apollo Theater chorus in the 1950s.

Zest for Life Foundation, New York, New York: $500,000 toward the costs of its Mabisa program, a filmmakers laboratory and training program dedicated to the support and development of screenwriters and directors in East Africa.

Harare International Festival of the Arts, Harare, Zimbabwe: $30,000 toward the costs of its 2004 Pan-African Program.

National Alliance for Media Arts and Culture, San Francisco, California: $100,000 toward the costs of a public education campaign for “Deep Focus: The Future of Independent Media.”

National Association of Latino Independent Producers, Santa Monica, California: $100,000 for support of three initiatives—its Latino Writers Lab, Latino Producers Academy and Latino Media Resource Guide—that seek to increase Latino presence in all aspects of media production.

National Performance Network, New Orleans, Louisiana: $100,000 to support the creation and exhibition of new work and promote the exchange of diverse approaches to advancing the performing arts field.

National Video Resources, New York, New York: $1,092,733 toward the costs of the Program for Media Artists, a program that supports film, video and multimedia artists.

National Video Resources, New York, New York: $10,000 for the ongoing activities of Grantmakers in Film and Electronic Media and the Council on Foundation’s Film and Video Festival.

University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California: $100,000 for use by its Center for the Study of Urban Poverty toward the costs of a research project to describe and examine the ways in which arts, culture and creative expression are present, valued and supported in immigrant, particularly transnational, communities in Los Angeles.

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois: $100,000 for use by its Team Engineering Collaboration toward the costs of an ethnographic study incorporating asset-mapping techniques to examine the social, cultural and artistic resources of recent Mexican immigrants in Chicago.

American Council of Learned Societies, New York, New York: $100,000 toward the costs of planning a program designed to empower scholar-teachers to help improve university curricula and connections to their communities.

Feminist Press, New York, New York: $20,000 toward the costs of travel for the editorial team of the volume of “Women Writing Africa—Northern Region” to participate in a team residency at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, February 2005.

$100,000 toward the costs of “Duke Project on Intellectual Property, Art and Culture,” an investigation of how intellectual property affects creativity and the legality of creative practices.

$275,000 toward the costs of a joint initiative between the Foundation’s Creativity & Culture and Regional Programs to refocus the Foundation’s African cultural programming so that it gives voice to poor and excluded people aligned with the Foundation’s other work in Africa and addresses an African audience.

$300,000 toward the costs of its Pluralism Project, a research initiative to document and disseminate information about religious pluralism in the United States.

$100,000 toward general support of its mission to build a movement that encourages religious young people to strengthen their religious identity, build interreligious understanding and cooperate to serve communities.

$1,000,000 for continued support of its efforts to build and expand sustainable multimedia networks collaborating for the common good.

Art Science Research Laboratory, New York, New York: $100,000 toward the costs of a project to create a digital archive and learning center for global access to two books by Stephen Jay Gould, “Ontogeny and Phylogeny” and “An Urchin in the Storm.”

Foundation-administered project: $275,000 toward the costs of a joint initiative between the Foundation’s Creativity & Culture and African Regional Programs to refocus the Foundation’s African cultural programming so that it gives voice to poor and excluded people aligned with the Foundation’s other work in Africa and addresses an African audience.


Hispanics in Philanthropy, San Francisco, California: $400,000 for continued support of its Funders’ Collaborative for Strong Latino Communities initiative to build organizational capacity of, and a broader funding base for Latino nonprofit organizations in the United States and selected Latin American countries.
International Center for Tropical Agriculture, Cali, Colombia: $16,192 for use by its Tropical Agricultural Centre to continue research on integrated soil fertility management in sub-Saharan Africa.

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya: $313,814 for use by its Strategic World Initiative for Crop Improvement.

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya: $99,322 for use by its Kisii Regional Research Centre for continued research on improved soil management technologies.

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya: $91,804 for use by its Eastern African Center for Crop Improvement.

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya: $31,320 for use by its Kissumu Regional Research Centre to introduce improved cowpea varieties to smallholder farmers.

Kingston, Rhode Island: $10,000 to enable small consultative gatherings and facilitating travel of plant breeders and seed specialists.

Korem University, Ifaha, New York: $194,600 toward the costs of providing consulting and technical assistance aimed at enhancing the quality of Ph.D. training for plant breeders at the University of KwaZulu-Natal’s African Center for Crop Improvement.

Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda: $91,380 to support the costs of research to be conducted in collaboration with Uganda’s National Agricultural Research Organization, to increase banana productivity through genetic transformation to improve the architecture and development time of the East African Highland Banana.

Marker University, Ithaca, New York: $99,990 to enable a consortium of over 70 scientists from Africa and Asia to attend the Gordon Research Conferences on Soil & Water Stress in Plants, held at the Hong Kong University of Science & Technology, June 13-18, 2004.

Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, Hubei Province, China: $450,000 for research on genetic improvement and increased diversification of pigeon pea, to enhance the crop’s productivity in eastern and southern Africa.

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, India: $645,000 in support of research to determine the potential value of sweet millet top cross hybrids in West Africa by assessing levels of hybrid vigor across different growing environments during the 2004 growing season.

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria: $490,000 toward the costs of developing, with the use of biotechнологic cassava varieties that are resistant to the Cassava Brown Streak Disease.

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Network for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, India: $650,000 for research on genetic improvement and increased diversification of pigeon pea, to enhance the crop’s productivity in eastern and southern Africa.

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Network, Mexico City, Mexico: $428,000 for the costs of an international workshop for the Foundation’s grantees in Africa and Asia working on new varieties of drought-tolerant maize and rice varieties for use by smallholder farmers.

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Network, Mexico City, Mexico: $319,560 to support research on the costs of research to be conducted in collaboration with the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute on development of insect-resistant maize for Africa.

International Center for Tropical Agriculture, Cali, Colombia: $283,140 in support of research to be conducted in collaboration with the Max Planck Institute for Plant Breeding Research, to enhance the ability of breeders to improve cassava and tropical fruits by over-expression of known genes that allow breeders to control the timing and extent of flowering.

International Center for Tropical Agriculture, Cali, Colombia: $75,000 toward the costs of the Sixth International Scientific Meeting of the Cassava Biotechnology Network; adding Value to a Small-Farmer Crop, held in Cali, Colombia, March 2004.

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, India: $450,000 for research on genetic improvement and increased diversification of pigeon pea, to enhance the crop’s productivity in eastern and southern Africa.

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, India: $450,000 in support of research to determine the potential value of sweet millet top cross hybrids in West Africa by assessing levels of hybrid vigor across different growing environments during the 2004 growing season.

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parasitic weed Striga, which attacks staple maize and sorghum crops across Africa, and for Ph.D. training of one student.

International Center for Tropical Agriculture, Cali, Colombia: $283,140 in support of research to be conducted in collaboration with the Max Planck Institute for Plant Breeding Research, to enhance the ability of breeders to improve cassava and tropical fruits by over-expression of known genes that allow breeders to control the timing and extent of flowering.
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, Mexico City, Mexico: $124,800 toward the costs of the on-farm testing and seeds component of the Southern Africa Drought and Low Soil Fertility Network’s project to develop, and now disseminate, drought-tolerant vari- eties of maize.

International Potato Center, Lima, Peru: $111,580 in support of research to identify Bacterial wilt from developing countries to partici- pate in a workshop entitled: Crop Ferality and management of rice and other cereals through the genome- wide identification of rice promotors with Peking University to improve stress tolerance in rice.

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya: $170,351 in support of research to identify Bacterial wilt from developing countries to partici- pate in a workshop entitled: Crop Ferality and management of rice and other cereals through the genome- wide identification of rice promotors with Peking University to improve stress tolerance in rice.

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya: $13,910 in support of research on the economic impacts of new rice varieties developed for northern India through the use of molecular markers.

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya: $144,900 to develop African maize resistant to the parasitic weed Striga, in a collaborative project with the University of California, Davis.

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya: $100,280 in support of research to identify Bacterial wilt from developing countries to partici- pate in a workshop entitled: Crop Ferality and management of rice and other cereals through the genome- wide identification of rice promotors with Peking University to improve stress tolerance in rice.

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya: $111,550 in support of research to identify Bacterial wilt from developing countries to partici- pate in a workshop entitled: Crop Ferality and management of rice and other cereals through the genome- wide identification of rice promotors with Peking University to improve stress tolerance in rice.

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International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria: $23,348 toward the costs of the Ninth Symposium of the International Society for Tropical Root-Crops—Africa Research.

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, Mexico City, Mexico: $91,671 toward the costs of developing a strategy for using maize incentives to improve the production and distribution of newly developed drought- and low-nitrogen-tolerant maize varieties, and evaluating the impact of these varieties on the food security and incomes of smallholder farmers in southern Africa.

Kenya Agricultural Commodity Exchange, Nairobi, Kenya: $209,754 for the development of market information and commodity exchange systems aimed at raising the incomes of poor farmers in western Kenya by linking them to input and output markets.

Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda: $364,818 toward the costs of planning a project to increase the food security and incomes of poor farmers in Uganda through development and marketing of nutrient-enhanced banana-based foods for local, regional and international markets.

Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda: $41,085 toward the costs of a visit by Ugandan researchers, farmers and government officials who will participate in the design of a presidential initiative for banana processing in Bushenyi.

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda, Kampala, Uganda: $99,830 toward the costs of formulating a national strategy for improving the access of poor farmers to better local, regional and international markets for bananas.

Sustainable Agriculture Centre for Research and Development in Africa, Nairobi, Kenya: $13,413 to scale up a successful prototype community banking system for collective grain storage, banking and marketing of maize by poor farmers to four districts of western Kenya.

TechnoServe, Noviak, Croatia: $603,358 toward the costs of a project in Uganda designed to increase the incomes of small-scale banana producers by adding value to their crops through product packaging, processing and transport innovations and by linking them to urban buyers, thereby reducing market inefficiencies.

University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa: $150,000 for use by its Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa to continue development of a regional master’s degree program in environmental economics and policy.

University of Malawi, Zomba, Malawi: $271,841 for use by its Bunda College of Agriculture to establish a market information system to improve access to market price information for poor smallholder farmers in Malawi, under its Initiative for Development and Equity in African Agriculture project.

University of Zimbabwe, Harare, Zimbabwe: $300,000 toward the costs of documenting the results of its soybean promotion program among smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe.

Ephias Makuwaza, Harare, Zimbabwe: $72,000 for dissertation research in Zimbabwe and advanced training in agricultural economics leading to the Ph.D. degree at the Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Ohio.

Julius Juma Okello, Nairobi, Kenya: $4,000 renewal of fellowship for advanced training in agricultural economics leading to the Ph.D. degree at the Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Lukman Nagaya Mulumba, Kampala, Uganda: $4,000 for a supplementary fellowship research allocation for dissertation research in Kenya and Uganda as part of a Ph.D. program in soil science at the Department of Soil Science, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Michael Andrew Nyoka, Marondera, Zimbabwe: $8,600 renewal of fellowship for advanced training in soil science leading to the M.S. degree at the Department of Crop and Soil Sciences, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Nguyen Thi Ngoc Hue, Omon, Cantho, Vietnam: $7,540 extension of fellowship for advanced training in plant genetics leading to the Ph.D. degree at the University of the Philippines, Los Baños.

Sujin Patarapolwadi, Nakorn Pathom, Thailand: $17,275 renewal of fellowship for advanced training in plant biotechnology leading to the Ph.D. degree at the Plant Breeding Institute, University of Sydney, Australia.

Tran Ngoc Thach, Omon, Cantho, Vietnam: $8,600 renewal of fellowship for advanced training in plant genetics leading to the Ph.D. degree at the Australian National University and to the Centre for the Application of Molecular Biology to International Agriculture, Canberra, Australia.

BIOD Ventures for Global Health, Washington, D.C.: $100,000 toward the costs of testing the conceptual framework behind its efforts to accelerate the development and distribution of biotechnology products to improve the health of poor people in the developing world.

Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts: $49,792 for use by its Center for International Health and Development to host a meeting at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, to discuss the possibility of developing a global health research collaborative among major national health research agencies, held in February 2004.

Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts: $100,000 for use by its Medical Center to plan for the establishment of a global health research collaborative network among national health research agencies.

Centre for the Management of Intellectual Property in Health Research & Development, Oxford, United Kingdom: $30,000 toward the costs of a meeting at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center to examine innovative models of intellectual property management that foster development of and access to new products for neglected diseases, held in June 2004.

Centre for the Management of Intellectual Property in Health Research & Development, Oxford, United Kingdom: $30,000 toward the costs of a meeting at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center to examine innovative models of intellectual property management that foster development of and access to new products for neglected diseases, held in June 2004.

French Institute of Health and Medical Research, Paris, France: $500,000 toward the initial creation on the bioethics, efficacy and intellectual property issues related to research in developing countries, held in Paris, April 2004.

Global Alliance for TB Drug Development, New York, New York: $7,000 in general support of its efforts to develop new, more effective medicines to treat tuberculosis that will be affordable and available in developing countries.

Global Forum for Health Research, Geneva, Switzerland: $50,000 for core support, of its Initiative on Public/Private Partnerships for Health and other projects designed to redress inequities in global health research.

IntelectoAI, Geldermalsen, Netherlands: $241,000 toward the costs of testing the value of an innovative data mining and meta-analysis technique to identify drugs developed for other indications that could be used to treat the major infectious diseases of poverty.

International AIDS Vaccine Institute, New York, New York: $500,000 in general support of its mission to ensure the development of safe, effective, accessible, preventive HIV vaccines for use throughout the world.

International Vaccine Institute, Seoul, South Korea: $500,000 toward the costs of its Pedakins Dengue Vaccine Initiative for poor children.

Sanaria Inc., Rockville, Maryland: $25,000 toward the costs of organizing a session on malaria at the Indian Science Congress meeting in Ahmedabad, January 2005.

University of California, Davis, California: $211,000 for collaboration between its Public Intellectual Property Resource for Agriculture and the Centre for the Management of Intellectual Property in Health Research and Development (MHR) to improve management of public-sector technologies and promote development of products for poor people in developing countries.

University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa: $50,000 for a collaborative project with the Centre for Management of Intellectual Property in Health Research and Development (MHR) to develop training modules for university-based technology managers in the United States and Canada to foster best-practices in the ethical stewardship of inventions to promote global health equity.

University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada: $27,000 for use by its Joint Centre for Bioethics toward the costs of disseminating, through a supplement to Nature magazine, case studies of innovative health biotechnology systems in seven developing countries.

William Alan Morawski, New York, New York: $50,000 to document the Rockefeller Foundation’s role in the creation of public/private partnerships to develop drugs, vaccines and microbicides to address diseases of poverty in developing countries.
LEARNING HEALTH SYSTEMS

Center of Medical Research and Sanitation, Niamey, Niger: $58,000 for use by its Maternal School of Public Health for a project entitled An Oral History of Doctors and Nurses Facing the South African AIDS Epidemic.

Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia: $75,000 for use by its Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing to enable chief nursing and medical officers from sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia to attend a conference on workforce needs in developing countries, held in Atlanta, Georgia, June 2004.

Foundation-administered project: $300,000 to complete an exploration on human resources for health.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts: $75,000 for use by its School of Public Health toward the costs of a project to refine and further adapt the “benchmarks of fairness” tool for evaluation of health care reform in developing countries.

Health Systems Trust, Rondobosch, South Africa: $95,000 toward the costs of three urban projects of its Global Equity Gaia Alliance, which promotes action to redress unfair disparities in health within developing countries.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London, London, England: $9,000 for the publication of the autobiography of George Gignoli, a physician who made an outstanding contribution to the field of malaria eradication.

Massive Effort Campaign, Solland, Switzerland: $100,000 in support of its efforts to develop the human resources needed to mobilize societies against AIDS, TB, malaria and other diseases of poverty.

Ministry of Health, Lao P.R.O.: $630,000 for use by its Department of Hygiene and Prevention to lead a five-country cross-border project to prevent the spread of communicable diseases in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.

New York University, New York, New York: $350,000 to enable its Wagner Graduate School of Public Service to coordinate the activities of a network of global institutions concerned with strengthening the work of national health systems, especially in developing countries.

Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, Seattle, Washington: $50,000 toward the costs of analyzing barriers to using the DOTS tuberculosis treatment strategy in Kenya and exploring ways to enhance equity in its delivery.

Sustainable Healthcare Enterprise Foundation, Minneapolis, Minnesota: $145,400 to test, in Harare, a mixed private-sector, franchise model of delivery appropriate for improving health care for poor people in sub-Saharan Africa.

Task Force for Child Survival and Development, Decatur, Georgia: $99,000 for a project, in collaboration with the Atlanta Coalition for Global Health, to document the principles of successful coalition building in public health.


University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, California: $450,000 to enable its Global Health Sciences Program to lead an international task force that promotes the use of multi-sectoral intervention to improve health and reduce poverty in developing countries.

University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England: $79,000 for use by its Department of Public Health to continue the development of a tool for policymakers that uses household-level data to facilitate equity-oriented health sector reform in developing countries.

World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland: $80,000 toward the costs of improving the ability of its Department of Child and Adolescent Health to help poor countries meet the Millennium Development Goal of reducing child mortality by two-thirds by the year 2015.

World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland: $428,870 for use by its Evidence and Information for Policy unit to establish a partnership among various global health initiatives that focus on equity.

SOCIETY & CULTURE

CREATING CHANCELLORSREN discern" grants 2004 ANNUAL REPORT CREATIVITY & CULTURE FOOD SECURITY
National Center for Educational Accountability, Austin, Texas: $100,000 for a research project on how high-performing high schools select their staff and build staff capacity.

National Commission on Teaching and America’s Future, Washington, D.C.: $63,740 in support of a study that aims to measure and analyze the costs of teacher turnover, and to develop a toolkit for retaining high-quality teachers.

New York Community Trust, New York, New York: $150,000 in support of the Donors’ Campaign for College Opportunity, a joint grantmaking effort of New York-based public education funders, to promote broad public engagement in public school reform in New York City.

Public Policy and Education Fund of New York, Albany, New York: $390,000 in support of its Alliance for Quality Education project, to expand and conduct public education, research, policy analysis and leadership training to contribute to New York State’s school finance reform efforts.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California: $397,000 in support of the second phase of an evaluation of Teachers for a New Era, a foundation collaborative designed to improve the quality of teacher education in the U.S.

Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York: $108,000 for use by its Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs’ Center for Policy Research to conduct research and policy analysis on the costs of school finance reform in New York State.

University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California: $208,000 toward the costs of a collaborative project between its Institute for Democracy, Education and Access and its Public Interest Law and Policy Center on educational adequacy and equity in California.

Campaign for Fiscal Equity, New York, New York: $200,000 in general support of its mission to reform New York State’s school finance system to ensure adequate resources and the opportunity for a sound basic education for all students in New York City.

Campaign for Fiscal Equity, New York, New York: $50,000 toward the costs of its Advocacy Center for Children’s Educational Success with Standards, a national initiative designed to research and promote strategies to expand educational opportunities for all public school children, specifically those attending under-funded schools.

Editorial Projects in Education, Bethesda, Maryland: $100,000 in support of the publication and dissemination of an Education Week magazine series reflecting on the 50th anniversary of the 1954 Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision, which mandated the desegregation of schools across America.

Education Law Center, Newark, New Jersey: $200,000 toward the costs of its Abbott Indicators Project to develop an accountability model for engaging communities in monitoring school finance reform.


Founders’ Fund, Masterman School of Education, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: $45,000 for costs related to the Founder’s commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the 1954 Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision which mandated the desegregation of schools across America.

New York University, New York, New York: $100,000 for use by its Steinhardt School of Education’s Metropolitan Center for Urban Education to present a two-day forum commemorating the 50th anniversary of the 1954 Board of Education Supreme Court decision which mandated the desegregation of schools across America.

New York University, New York, New York: $100,000 for use by its Institute for Education and Social Policy in support of the second phase of research to increase community participation in school facility design and development in New York City.

Stanford University, Stanford, California: $10,000 for use by its School of Education’s Performance Assessment Center in support of the Equity and Accountability project to study outcomes of policies designed to improve school performance.

The Rockefeller Foundation, New York, New York: $22,166,000 for continued support of the second 15-year phase of the National Community Development Initiative, a collaborative of financial institutions, foundations and government agencies committed to the revitalization of America’s urban centers.

Local Initiatives Support Corporation, New York, New York: $300,000 in general support of its mission to assist community development corporations in their efforts to transform distressed urban neighborhoods into healthy and working communities.

The Rockford Foundation, New York, New York: $200,000 for use by its TWIN Cities Pilot Cities Initiative, a collaborative community development initiative whose goal is to connect people and place in the neighborhoods surrounding two aging commercial corridors in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota.

National Alliance to End Homelessness, Washington, D.C.: $75,000 in general support of its mission to mobilize the nonprofit, public and private sectors of society in an alliance to end homelessness in the United States.

New School University, New York, New York: $10,600 for use by its Robert J. Milano Graduate School of Education’s Analysis on key issues facing school finance reform efforts.

New York Community Trust, New York, New York: $38,000 for use by its Growth Partnership initiative to develop a toolkit for retaining high-quality teachers, analyze the costs of teacher turnover, and to in support of a study that aims to measure and analyze the costs of teacher turnover, and to develop a toolkit for retaining high-quality teachers.

New York School Funding Project to improve educational opportunities for children in low- and moderate-income communities by increasing school resources and parent involvement in education policy decision making.

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, New York, New York: $710,000 toward the costs of public education efforts, including a national symposium and the production of educational materials, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the 1954 Board of Education Supreme Court decision which mandated the desegregation of schools across America.

New York University, New York, New York: $100,000 for use by its Steinhardt School of Education’s Metropolitan Center for Urban Education to present a two-day forum commemorating the 50th anniversary of the 1954 Board of Education Supreme Court decision which mandated the desegregation of schools across America.

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PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES

Calvert Foundation, Bethesda, Maryland: $150,000 in general support of its mission to increase the flow of capital to low-income communities in the United States.

Center for Community Lending, Washington, D.C.: $70,000 in general support of its mission to cultivate revitalization of distressed neighborhoods by promoting community reinvestment.

Community Development Venture Capital Alliance, New York, New York: $350,000 in general support of its mission to promote the use of venture capital tools to grow the economies of distressed communities by creating good jobs, entrepreneurial capacity, and wealth for low-income residents.

RESEARCH AND POLICY ANALYSIS

Abt Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts: $299,000 in support of an evaluation of the federal housing voucher program to learn how low-income families live when their housing becomes more affordable.

Aspen Institute, Washington, D.C.: $350,000 toward continued support of its Roundtable on Community Change, which promotes and carries out systematic learning about some of the most challenging issues in the community-building field.

Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.: $335,000 for its Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy toward the costs of its Urban Markets Initiative, an information tool used to measure economic power within and around inner-city communities and create knowledge about new investment opportunities in those communities.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts: $250,000 for use by its Civil Rights Project toward the costs of publishing and disseminating a volume on housing, racial equality and regionalism.


University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina: $35,000 for use by the Center for Community Capitalism of its Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise toward the costs of a case study of the investment policies of the North Carolina Small Loan Fund, the prospects for fund investment in undercapitalized communities in the state, and a comparison with other similar state unclaimed property programs.

Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.: $200,000 toward continued support of a longitudinal study to assess how the HOPE VI program, in which distressed developments are being demolished and replaced with mixed-income housing, is affecting the health and well-being of original, displaced residents.

Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.: $350,000 in support of an analysis of the effects on participating families of the federal Moving to Opportunity program, which moved public housing residents out of distressed neighborhoods by using housing vouchers.

Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.: $50,000 in support of a study to examine fiscal cooperation between local, autonomous governments in U.S. metropolitan regions and its impact on allocation of resources for lower-income households in those regions.


Veru Institute of Justice, New York, New York: $40,000 toward the costs of data analysis for a research project on homelessness in New York City.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

1000 Friends of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida: $50,000 in general support of its mission to build better communities in Florida through responsible and inclusionary growth practices.

California Budget Project, Sacramento, California: $44,955 in support of producing and disseminating two reports, that map and analyze state investments in California’s workforce development system.

Common Ground, New York, New York: $48,000 in support of a conference designed to identify new and more effective strategies to end homelessness in the United States, October 2004.

Conservation Law Foundation, Boston, Massachusetts: $150,000 for a project by its Smart Growth program that promotes the development of an underused and neglected urban rail line into a high-quality rapid transit service for a string of low-income communities of color in Boston.

Initiative for a Competitive Inner City, Boston, Massachusetts: $200,000 for use by its Inner City Economic Forum, which aims to advance private investment in America’s inner cities.

National Housing Trust, Washington, D.C.: $75,000 in general support of its mission to preserve affordable housing for low-income families in the United States.

PolicyLink, Oakland, California: $475,000 in general support of its mission to inform, from the wisdom, voice and experience of local communities, a new generation of policies that promote social and economic equity, expand opportunity and build strong, organized communities.

Regional Plan Association, New York, New York: $275,000 in support of its project, the Civic Alliance to Rebuild Downtown New York, a coalition of more than 75 businesses and community and environmental groups that is working to ensure that all constellations are represented in the rebuilding of downtown New York City.

Surface Transportation Policy Project, Washington, D.C.: $110,000 toward the costs of a review of its program activities and the development of a plan for future work.

CALIFORNIA WORKS FOR BETTER HEALTH

The California Endowment, Woodland Hills, California: $2,000,000 in support of the second phase of its California Works for Better Health project, which is designed to improve the health and economic opportunity of residents of the Fresno, Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Diego regions.

MEXICO

Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Los Angeles, California: $175,000 for general support.


National Council of La Raza, Washington, D.C.; $125,000 toward the costs of its Policy Analysis Center, which conducts research, policy analysis and outreach activities to improve the socioeconomic status of Latinos in the United States.

RESEARCH AND POLICY ANALYSIS

Center for Law and Social Policy, Washington, D.C.: $100,000 in support of technical assistance and policy analysis to expand publicly funded, wage-paid transitional jobs programs in the U.S.

Comsat, Atlanta, Georgia: $25,500 in support of a study of trends and costs in outsourcing of film, television and video production jobs from the United States to Canada.

Council for Excellence in Government, Washington, D.C.: $60,000 for use by its Coalition for Evidence-Based Policy in support of an initiative to advance state and local implementation of social intervention programs supported by rigorous evidence of effectiveness.

Duke University, Durham, North Carolina: $330,000 to enable the Global Value Chain Initiative to monitor ongoing trends and issues of global economic restructuring and employment shifts, and to analyze recent industrial development in Africa.

Financial Markets Center, Philmont, Virginia: $175,000 in general support of its mission to provide technical assistance to local coalitions that connect thousands of labor, faith-based, community and student groups to engage working people and allies in taking action to improve their quality of life.

Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Washington, D.C.: $100,000 for general support.

Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Los Angeles, California: $175,000 for general support.


National Council of La Raza, Washington, D.C.; $125,000 toward the costs of its Policy Analysis Center, which conducts research, policy analysis and outreach activities to improve the socioeconomic status of Latinos in the United States.
Florida International University, Miami, Florida: $450,000 in support of a study to examine alternative methods of funding state unemployment insurance trust fund deficits.

Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.: $25,000 in support of a study to examine alternative methods of funding state unemployment insurance trust fund deficits.

California Partnership for Working Families, Los Angeles, California: $10,000 in general support of its mission to promote accountable economic development policies in California.

Center for Community Change, Washington, D.C.: $190,000 in general support of its mission to build the power and capacity of low-income people to improve their communities and change policies that adversely affect their lives.

Center for Public Policy Priorities, Austin, Texas: $150,000 in general support of its mission to improve public policies and practices in Texas so that they can better address the economic and social needs of low- and moderate-income families and individuals.


City Limits Community Information Service, New York, New York: $100,000 in general support of its mission to promote and protect the rights and economic opportunities of immigrant women and their families.

Community Voices Heard, New York, New York: $110,000 in general support of its mission to expand economic opportunity, jobs and access to education and training for low-income people in New York City.

Community Voices Heard, New York, New York: $30,000 in support of an analytic narrative of the development of its model of community organizing, from its establishment in 1994 to the present.

Demos: A Network for Ideas and Action, New York, New York: $150,000 in general support of its mission to build a more inclusive democracy and promote greater economic equality and opportunity in the U.S. through research, policy advocacy and communications.

Economic Policy Institute, Washington, D.C.: $350,000 in general support of its mission to provide high-quality research and education in order to promote a prosperous, fair and sustainable economy and improve the living standards of low-income workers.

George Washington University, Washington, D.C.: $42,000 in general support of its Institute of Public Policy toward the costs of an issue visit by U.K. personnel to U.S. workforce investment centers and other organizations involved in workforce development efforts. In order to inform possible future exchange visits to centers in both countries.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts: $90,000 in general support of its mission to promote economic development by public-sector pension funds.

National Women’s Law Center, Washington, D.C.: $80,000 in general support of its mission to promote equality for women and girls in the United States.

New York Immigration Coalition, New York, New York: $70,000 in general support of its mission to promote and protect the rights and economic opportunities of immigrant workers and their families in New York City.

Praet Institute, Brooklyn, New York: $115,000 in support of its Urbanities Community and Environmental Development, whose mission is to reduce poverty in New York City’s low- and moderate-income communities by promoting sustainable economic development.

Progressive Technology Project, Minneapolis, Minnesota: $120,000 in general support of its mission to use the power of information and communication technology by community-based organizations.

Restaurant Opportunities Center of New York, New York, New York: $60,000 in general support of its mission to improve working conditions for restaurant workers in New York City.

Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law, Chicago, Illinois: $150,000 in general support of its mission to develop and support collaborative approaches to achieving social and economic justice for low-income workers.

South Florida Jobs with Justice, Miami, Florida: $160,000 in general support of its mission to build coalitions of labor, community, faith-based and student organizations that work together to improve the lives of working families in South Florida.

United Kingdom Social Investment Forum, London, United Kingdom: $100,000 toward the costs of its mission to promote enforcement and expansion of employment protections for low-income and unemployed workers.

Urban National League, New York, New York: $130,000 toward planning costs to assess the potential for creating a national commission to facilitate positive debate on the status of male African Americans in economic growth and urban renewal cycles.


University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas: $180,000 in general support of its mission to improve women’s economic status and remove barriers to economic equity.

New York Community Trust, New York, New York: $125,000 in support of its project, the New York City Workforce Development Funders Group, in partnership with the New York City Department of Small Business Services, to provide training to low-income workers in local health care and aviation industries.

New York Jobs with Justice, New York, New York: $100,000 toward the costs of implementing its TRADES project, which provides training and skilled wage opportunities with New York City Housing Authority-funded construction projects for residents in public housing.
Public/Private Ventures, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: $35,000 for continued support of its Working Ventures initiative, which aims to build organizational capacity in workforce development providers serving low-skilled youth and low-wage earners in economically challenged communities.

University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, California: $90,000 in support of its Community Partnerships project, a university-community partnership to enhance employment and economic opportunities in the Bayview Hunters Point and Visitacion Valley neighborhoods of San Francisco.

Workforce Investment Company, New York City, New York: $100,000 toward the costs of its wage tax credit syndication project, which aims to generate capital for programs advancing employment for low-skilled jobseekers.

EXPLORATIONS

Association of Black Foundation Executives, New York, New York: $75,000 in general support of its mission to promote effective and responsive philanthropy in African-American communities.

Earned Asset Resource Network, San Francisco, California: $50,000 toward the costs of further refining and implementing a service delivery model to establish Individual Development Accounts for low-income people while enhancing community social capital formation in San Francisco’s Visitacion Valley neighborhood.

Faith and Politics Institute, Washington, D.C.: $60,000 toward the costs of its United States-Republic of South Africa Faith and Politics Initiative, an effort to facilitate sharing among members of the U.S. Congress and South African Parliamentarians of the experiences of the Republic of South Africa during the transition to majority democracy and of the United States during the civil rights movement, and to reflect on the power of spiritual qualities in such country’s progress toward racial justice and reconciliation.

Foundation-administered project: $88,000 in support of an exploration to improve transparency and accountability of the California state budgetary process.

Institute for Public Policy Research, London, England: $56,520 toward the costs of a conference, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, in May 2004, to bring together policymakers from Europe, Australia and the United States to discuss the challenges of designing and implementing policies that benefit the broad public and the poor in the context of competitive globalization.

Wheeling Jesuit University, Wheeling, West Virginia: $75,000 in support of its Clifford M. Lewis, S.J. Appalachian Institute, which serves as a center of education, research, policy analysis and action around issues facing the distressed center of the Appalachian region.

Mentoring Center, Oakland, California: $60,000 toward the costs of its Juvenile Justice project, which will conduct research into juvenile justice practices and policies, document effective re-entry programs for incarcerated youth and publish a best practices guide for organizations serving incarcerated youth.


Stone Circles, Durham, North Carolina: $60,000 toward the costs of its Seeding a Movement in Sustainable Activism project, aimed at bringing the tools and practices of sustainable activism into the larger political discourse on building democracy.

Barat Education Foundation, Lake Forest, Illinois: $60,000 toward the costs of its Democracy Through Diversity Initiative, which will form panels of Next Generation Leadership participants to partner and speak at educational institutions and community events about issues affecting American democracy.

Institute for Community Leadership, Kent, Washington: $60,000 toward the costs of designing inter-generational cross-cultural exchanges to promote in racially and socio-economically disenfranchised communities meaningful participation in civic and community life through electoral empowerment and participation.

Informing Approaches to Conflict

Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts: $100,000 for use by its African Presidential Archives and Research Center toward the costs of the African Presidential Roundtable, an annual summit of former African heads of states held in Boston, Massachusetts, and London, England, in April 2004.

Centre for Conflict Resolution, Cape Town, South Africa: $70,000 toward the costs of a conference entitled: The United Nations, Africa’s Sub-Regional Organizations and Future Security Threats, held in Cape Town, South Africa, in May 2004.

Columbia University, New York, New York: $1,000,000 toward the costs of an initiative designed to provide information on the current and prospective work of the United Nations Security Council.

Feito Institute for Applied International Studies, Oslo, Norway: $96,970 for use by its New Security Programme for the costs of writing, publishing and disseminating two articles on the nature and source of threats to human security.

Global Policy Forum, New York, New York: $50,000 for core support of its mission to follow policymakers at the United Nations, educate and mobilize for global citizen participation and provide information on vital issues of international peace and justice.

Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Geneva, Switzerland: $300,000 toward the costs of a project to research and analyze the potential for unarmed monitoring missions as a tool for international intervention in conflict.

King’s College, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England: $300,000 for use by its Centre for Strategic Research in support of the costs of two programs on global political institutions and a program on science, health and security.

WSP International, Geneva, Switzerland: $100,000 toward the costs of its Peacebuilding Forum, created to build more effective partnerships between internal and external actors in post-conflict countries.

American Friends of the Royal Institution, Stamford, Connecticut: $16,319 toward the costs of a project to participate in a developing country meeting.

Aspen Institute, Washington, D.C.: $100,000 for use by its Ethical Globalization Initiative, in collaboration with the International Council on Human Rights Policy and Columbia University, toward the costs of a project which seeks to inspire a broader and more informed policy debate on global migration.

Bread for the World Institute, Washington, D.C.: $200,000 in general support of its mission to seek justice for hungry people by engaging in research and education on policies related to hunger and development.

Consultative Group on Biological Diversity, San Francisco, California: $30,000 toward general support of its mission to conserve and restore biological diversity in order to safeguard the well-being of people and the health of the global environment.

Foundation-administered project: $700,000 to support a conference series entitled Muslim Worlds and Global Futures, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center.

TRENDS ON GLOBAL

INFORMING APPROACHES TO CONFLICT

Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts: $100,000 toward the costs of its African Presidential Archives and Research Center toward the costs of the African Presidential Roundtable, an annual summit of former African heads of states held in Boston, Massachusetts, and London, England, in April 2004.

Centre for Conflict Resolution, Cape Town, South Africa: $70,000 toward the costs of a conference entitled: The United Nations, Africa’s Sub-Regional Organizations and Future Security Threats, held in Cape Town, South Africa, in May 2004.

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Foundation-administered project: $700,000 to support a conference series entitled Muslim Worlds and Global Futures, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center.


Institute for Public Policy Research, London, England: $50,000 toward the costs of its Research and Knowledge Systems Competition, which provides grants to develop knowledge-sharing initiatives that conduct research on the social and public policy challenges of transnationalization and on the implications of this research for developing countries.

International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada: $350,000 toward the costs of its Research and Knowledge Systems Competition, which provides grants to develop knowledge-sharing initiatives that conduct research on the social and public policy challenges of transnationalization and on the implications of this research for developing countries.

London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, London, England: $250,000 toward the costs of its Global Civil Society Programme, which researches trends and ideas in global civil society and publishes its findings in an annual publication entitled "The Global Civil Society Yearbook.”

Meridian Institute, Dillon, Colorado: $498,751 for the costs of a project to monitor the development and increase understanding of nanotechnology.

Rockefeller Family Fund, New York, New York: $150,000 for use by its Environmental Grantham Associates toward the costs of its Funders Network on Trade and Globalization, an initiative designed to support foundations and other funders in their efforts to promote global relations, policies and institutions that foster sustainable development around the world.
**PHILANTHROPY FOR GLOBAL EQUITY**

Foundation-administered project: $160,000 for costs associated with enhancing the alumni relations efforts to address the needs of immigrant and refugee populations.

Northern California Grantmakers, San Francisco, California: $10,000 for use by its 2005 Annual Pan-African Trade Negotiations and Conflict Resolution Conference to address the needs of immigrant and refugee populations.

A Global Network of Foundations, New York, New York: $10,000 for the costs of a project to produce and disseminate a report analyzing the benefits, costs and potential risks of developing-country small-scale farmers’ use of transgenic cotton and to examine the process of and produce a set of guidelines for developing appropriate biotechnology regulations.

**TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION FOR THE POOR**

Global Dialogue on Plant Biotechnology, Nairobi, Kenya: $250,000 for use by its Global Dialogue on Plant Biotechnology to assess the benefits, costs and potential risks of developing-country small-scale farmers’ use of transgenic crops.

**GLOBAL DIALOGUES ON PLANT BIOENGINEERING**

AfricaBio, Irene, South Africa: $98,206 for use by its Global Dialogue on Plant Biotechnology to provide an assessment of international initiatives and to assess the potential risks associated with genetically modified staple crops, through the training of one of its scientists at Agriculture and Biotechnology Strategies (Canada) Inc.

Meridian Institute, Denver, Colorado: $250,000 for the costs of a project to support national and regional efforts to develop policies to manage agricultural biotechnology in sub-Saharan Africa.

**TRADE AND AGRICULTURE**

Rural Economic Research Consortium, Nairobi, Kenya: $120,000 for use by its Global Dialogue on Plant Biotechnology to assess the benefits, costs and potential risks of developing-country small-scale farmers’ use of transgenic crops.

World Affairs Council of Northern California, San Francisco, California: $91,000 for use by its Global Philanthropy Forum toward the costs of two conferences: its fourth annual Conference on Borderless Giving, and a conference to help Forum participants learn about the policy contexts in which they advance their philanthropic goals.

World Affairs Council, New York, New York: $10,000 for use by its Global Philanthropy Forum toward the costs of a study on the effects of U.S. food aid policies.

**MORE EQUITABLE INTELLLECTUAL PROPERTY POLICIES**

3D-Trade-Human Rights-Equitable Economy, Geneva, Switzerland: $75,000 toward the costs of a project that will use human rights rules and mechanisms to ensure access to affordable medicines in developing countries.


International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, Geneva, Switzerland: $74,000 toward the costs of a conference on strengthening developing-country leadership on intellectual property policy, one in a series of Global Dialogues on Intellectual Property, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, October 2004.

International Institute for Environment and Development, London, England: $250,000 toward the costs of a project to support national and regional efforts to develop policies to manage agricultural biotechnology in sub-Saharan Africa.

African Technology Policy Studies Network, Nairobi, Kenya: $250,000 toward the costs of a project to support national and regional efforts to develop policies to manage agricultural biotechnology in sub-Saharan Africa.

**CREATIVITY & CULTURE**


International centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, Geneva, Switzerland: $10,000 toward the costs of a project to produce and disseminate a report analyzing the benefits, costs and potential risks of developing-country small-scale farmers’ use of transgenic cotton and to examine the process of and produce a set of guidelines for developing appropriate biotechnology regulations.

Tropical Research Institute, Mysuru, India: $89,806 for use by its Global Development and Environment Institute toward the costs of assessing agricultural and investment policy options available to Africa at the national level and bilaterally with the United States.

University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa: $99,705 for use by its Kennedy School of Government toward the costs of a project to support national and regional efforts to develop policies to manage agricultural biotechnology in sub-Saharan Africa.

This grant is supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, which seeks to advance the needs of immigrant and refugee populations.

Quality Education for All, New York, New York: $100,000 toward the costs of a project that will challenge certain patents issued on essential medical and agricultural technologies, in order to promote greater access to the technologies.

Southern and Eastern African Trade Information and Negotiations Institute Trust, Harare, Zimbabwe: $150,000 for general support of its mission to strengthen the ability of African officials to negotiate on trade and development issues, and to develop research and teaching capacity in trade policy in African institutions.

**TOOLS AND STRATEGIES**

United Nations University, Tokyo, Japan: $200,000 for use by its Institute of Advanced Studies toward the costs of a project that will provide an assessment of international initiatives for building capacity in the field of biotechnology and biotechnology in Southeast Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.
Africa Regional Program

Forum for African Women Educationalists, Kampala, Uganda: $450,000 toward the costs of strengthening community-based information systems for increased access to information and utilisation of information for development in Kampala.

AFRICAN UNIVERSITY INITIATIVE

Foundation Partnership

African Economic Research Consortium, Nairobi, Kenya: $426,000 toward the costs of an Africa-based collaborative Ph.D. program to strengthen teaching, research and economic policy capacity on the continent.

Association of African Universities, Accra-North, Ghana: $4,125 toward the costs of research and a workshop concerning the impact the World Trade Organization’s 2008 reforms will have on higher education, to culminate in the Association’s General Conference, held in February 2005.

Association of African Universities, Accra-North, Ghana: $72,500 toward the costs of its continued institutional and revitalization.

Kenya University, Nairobi, Kenya: $149,900 in support of its work to develop a new vision and strategic plan for the University that will strengthen its capacity for institutional reform.

Makere University, Kampala, Uganda: $15,667 toward the costs of a study to examine current practices for, and to make recommendations for improvements to, literacy and numeracy development in primary schools in Uganda.

Makere University, Kampala, Uganda: $290,000 toward the costs of a project that will document skills and methods for training communities for adolescent girls from poor and marginalized communities in Kenya.

Tides Center, San Francisco, California: $50,000 toward the costs of its project, the African Grantmakers’ Affinity Group, for support of its mission to build and strengthen partnerships among grantmakers working in Africa.

University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: $350,000 toward the costs of establishing a fund to encourage within its faculties innovations that conceptualise and pilot new ways of supporting the national framework for poverty reduction.

Forum for African Women Educationalists, Ghana Chapter, Accra, Ghana: $492,802 toward the costs of institutionalizing its activities in girls’ education in Ghana into national, regional and district education programs and policies.

FORUM FOR DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

AfrIfy, Nairobi, Kenya: $150,000 toward the costs of strengthening community-based information systems for increased access to information and utilisation of information for development in Kenya.

African Population and Health Research Centre, Nairobi, Kenya: $686,813 toward the costs of implementing the Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System, a tool for monitoring and evaluating the impact of various health interventions designed to improve the well-being of the urban poor.

Economic Policy Research Centre, Kampala, Uganda: $460,000 toward the costs of further development of the Local Government Information Communication System, created to enhance integrated planning at the district level in Uganda.

Economic Policy Research Centre, Kampala, Uganda: $61,000 toward the costs of a scoping study to assess the effectiveness of delivery systems for HIV/AIDS therapy in Uganda.


International Livestock Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya: $61,000 toward the costs of producing, in collaboration with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, a technical report on poverty mapping analysis in Uganda.

Link Community Development, London, United Kingdom: $211,442 in support of its project to develop and implement a system of information management in education in Uganda.

Makere University, Kampala, Uganda: $99,649 in support of a study to determine the economic consequences of malaria on rural households in Uganda.

Makere University, Kampala, Uganda: $63,375 for use by its Institute of Public Health to develop improved methods of population-based data collection and analysis for decision making and planning in Uganda’s health system.


Moi University, Eldoret, Kenya: $229,600 toward the costs of a joint project with Indiana University to create a Web-based version of electronic medical records that will serve as a critical tool in the battle against HIV/AIDS in Africa.

University of the Western Cape, Bellville, South Africa: $290,000 for use by its School of Public Health for a pilot study that will assist the Tanzanian Ministry of Health to enhance its health information system by conducting routine waiting-time and quality-of-care surveys in health-care facilities.

University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, Wisconsin: $356,103 for a collaborative project, with Makere University and the Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture, to integrate the use of geographic information systems into local government planning in Uganda.

International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, D.C.: $670,000 in support of a regional network of agricultural and health institutions in eastern Africa for the conduct of research, capacity strengthening and policy communications on the two-way interactions between HIV/AIDS and food security.

International Institute for Environment and Development, London, England: $60,000 toward the costs of a conference on land policy in Africa aimed at identifying the links between property rights and income, and policies to assist the rural and urban poor to more secure land access for improved livelihoods and food security, held in the U.K., November 2004.

Kenya National Academy of Sciences, Nairobi, Kenya: $7,574 toward the costs of organizing a series of public lectures to enhance awareness and management capacity on science and technology policy issues in Kenya.

Rural Outreach Program, Nairobi, Kenya: $23,131 toward the costs of a conference on capacity development for editors of African scholarly journals, held in Nairobi, December 2004.

Foundation-administered project: $55,000 toward the costs of program development workshops and consultancies to assist in the preparation of an updated Africa Regional Program strategy.
North America Regional Program

Baseline mapping/dialogues/research
Autonomous Metropolitan University, Iztapalapa, Iztapalapa, Mexico; $199,000 in support of its project to generate a knowledge platform to understand better the dynamics of transnational communities as a result of migration from Mexico to the U.S., focused in particular on the Iztapalapa region of the state of Mexico.

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana; $172,000 toward the costs of conducting, with the University of Illinois at Chicago, a systematic landscaping of immigrant-selling organizations in the Chicago metropolitan area.

U.S. Foundation for Culture, Gainesville, North Carolina; $150,000 toward the costs of research to elucidate the links among the crises of coffee production, certification-based trade systems and migration flows from Oaxaca and Chiapas.

Education/outreach/coalition building
Binational Center for the Development of Oaxacan Indigenous Communities, Fresno, California; $150,000 toward the costs of capacity building to enable the Center and its Mexican counterparts to respond better to the needs of Mexican indigenous transnational communities.

University of Ibero-Americana, Puebla, Puebla, Mexico; $100,000 toward the costs of a research project to determine what roles community-based organizations play in the lives of new immigrants in New York City.

Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, Los Angeles, California; $100,000 toward the costs of a project being undertaken in collaboration with the Council of Mexican Federations of Southern California to raise the leadership capacity of Mexican hometown association leaders based in Southern California.

Partners for Democratic Change, San Francisco, California; $98,111 toward the costs of a capacity-building program for transnational organizations in the Los Angeles metropolitan area and to analyze their roles in immigrant communities.

University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California; $190,000 toward the costs of a research project to identify移植 organizations serving the indigenous Mexican communities in Los Angeles.

Southeast Asia Regional Program

Cross-border health
AIDS Society of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines; $65,730 toward the costs of publishing and disseminating at the XV International AIDS Conference, held in Bangkok, July 2004, the results of a study on the content, trends and quality of media coverage of gender issues in the context of HIV/AIDS prevention and control in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, PDR, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

Creating Resources for Empowerment and Action, New York, New York; $66,000 in support of its project to finalize and publish 15 case studies documenting how organizations in South and Southeast Asia have integrated concepts of gender, sexuality and human rights into AIDS and sexual health interventions, as follow up to a workshop held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, September 2003.

Philippine Educational Theater Association, Quezon City, Philippines; $48,150 in support of its project to enhance the capacity of art groups in the Greater Makati Sub-region to use theater and other art forms for public education on AIDS and sexual health.

Population Council, New York, New York; $209,000 for use by its Bangkok office toward the costs of a project to assist local organizations in the Greater Makati Sub-region to document interventions on sexual health and HIV/AIDS and to strengthen their capacity in monitoring and evaluation.

AIDS Network Development Foundation, Chiang Mai, Thailand; $300,000 to further refine and document comprehensive socio-medical approaches to HIV/AIDS vulnerability among ethnic minority populations in northern Thailand.

Cambodian Women for Peace and Development, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; $300,000 for the continuation of an experimental program to strengthen inter-country health care and social support systems for Cambodian workers migrating to Thailand.

Center for Community Health and Development, Hanoi, Vietnam; $98,000 for the costs of a formative research project designed to develop a multi-sectoral program to reduce HIV/AIDS vulnerability among ethnic groups in Lang Son Province, northern Vietnam.

Hanoi School of Public Health, Hanoi, Vietnam; $25,400 in support of its efforts to strengthen a recently established Bachelor of Public Health program in Vietnam through study visits to similar programs in the region.

International Organization for Migration, Geneva, Switzerland; $17,150 in support of a project to institutionalize disease-control measures in Thai immigration detention centers, thereby increasing access to HIV/AIDS prevention and TB control among detained migrants.
IPS Inter Press Service International Association, Rome, Italy: $49,960 in support of its efforts to highlight issues related to AIDS in Southeast Asia through involvement of local journalists in the production of print and electronic media at the XV International AIDS Conference, held in Bangkok, July 2004.

Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand: $87,400 toward the costs of a research project on the links between quality of life and health outcomes of migrants from Lao P.D.R. working in two provinces of northeast Thailand.

Knowledge and Culture, Laos, Vientiane, Laos PDR: $151,262 for use by its Institute of Cultural Research to undertake a social impact analysis of increased mobility and its implications for increased HIV transmission and substance abuse in Laos PDR’s border areas with China, Myanmar and Thailand.

Pattanarak Foundation, Chachoengsao, Thailand: $61,600 to develop seminal models to improve the health of marginalized cross-border communities in Kongchiam, Thailand, and Kong/Ndome, Laos PDR.


Raks Thai Foundation, Bangkok, Thailand: $356,647 toward the costs of expanding its research methodology and editorial work.

Center for Khmer Studies, Bangkok, Thailand: $252,030 in continued support of a nonprofit publishing mechanism to promote Khmer culture through involvement of local journalists in the production of print and electronic media at the XV International AIDS Conference, held in Bangkok, July 2004.

EMPOWER Foundation, Bangkok, Thailand: $48,000 toward the costs of exploring development programs to strengthen research and teaching capabilities of agricultural colleges in Lao P.D.R., Thai Nguyen, Vietnam, and the Greater Mekong Sub-region.

Thang RESOURCE REGIONS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE AND HERITAGE EQUITY FOOD SECURITY GLOBAL INCLUSION 2004 GRANTS
CREATIVITY & CULTURE
FOOD SECURITY
HEALTH EQUITY
WORKING COMMUNITIES
GLOBAL INCLUSION
REGIONAL PROGRAMS
ASSETS AND CAPACITIES

Conferences & Teams

Global Dialogue Series

On Intellectual Property

Designing Regional Genetic Resource Policies that Promote Food Security in Africa—Jacob Workman, Senior Adviser, Rockefeller Foundation, New York, New York (October 5 to 9).


On the Muslim World and the Global Future

Plurality and the New Iraq—Cliff Chanin, President, The Legacy Project, Brooklyn, New York, and Ram Manikkalingam, Senior Adviser, Rockefeller Foundation, New York, New York (September 27 to October 1).

U.S.-Saudi Relations—Cliff Chanin, President, The Legacy Project, Brooklyn, New York, and Ram Manikkalingam, Senior Adviser, Rockefeller Foundation, New York, New York (September 27 to October 1).

On Transitional Justice


Other Meetings


Bellagio Advisory Committee on Creative Directions—Alice Brown Estham, Director, Jeannette K. Watson Summer Fellows Program, Thomas J. Watson Foundation, New York, New York (August 26 to 30).

In a White World: A Comparative Analysis of Young Men of African Descent Living in Western Nations—Mykel J.A.M. Verhuyten, Associate Professor, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, and Scott Geoffrey Gates, Research Professor, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, Norway (June 7 to 11).


Latin American Cross-Border Collaborative Writing on Transnational Flows in the Americas—Marcel Godoy-Arana, Program Officer, Social Science Research Council, New York, New York (October 20 to 27).


Consultation on Quiet Diplomatic Regional Conflict Prevention: Towards New Institutional Arrangements—John Packer, Executive Director, OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts (March 29 to April 2).


Crop Fertility and Volunteering: A Threat to Food Security in the Transgenic Era—Jonathan Gregg, Professor of Plant Sciences, W seamless Institute of Science, Reinhold, Israel (May 24 to 29).

Democratic Institutions and Processes and Civil War—Andrew James Mack, Director, Human Security Center, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, and Scott Geoffrey Gates, Research Professor, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, Norway (June 7 to 11).

Developing a Global Health Research Collaborative among the Major National Health Research Agencies—Gerald T. Keusch, M.D., Assistant Provost and Associate Dean, School of Public Health, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts (February 23 to 27).

Dynamics of Complex Networks in an Environment of Risk and Uncertainty: Theoretical Foundations and Applications to Global Supply Chain and International Trade —Bruce Doucette, A. James Arnold, Assistant to Full Professor of Finance, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia (June 21 to 27).

Establishing a Global Program for Combating Cysticercosis—Dr. A. Leo Williamson III, Associate Director, WHO/FAO Collaborating Centre for Parasitic Zoonoses, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Frederiksberg, Denmark, and Håkan Carabin, Assistant Professor, Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (September 6 to 10).

2004 GRANTS

Bellagio

Atomic Population and Health Research Centre, Nairobi, Kenya: $16,865 toward the costs of travel for up to 16 individuals from Africa to participate in the conference, Urban Health and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa: Challenges for the 21st Century, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, March 2004.

American Geophysical Union, Washington, D.C.: $2,400 toward the costs of travel for 18 individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Developing World, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, March 2004.

Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.: $8,451 toward the costs of travel for eight individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, Identity, Community and Economic Challenges for the 21st Century, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, March 2004.

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York: $10,000 toward the costs of travel for five individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, Identity, Community and Economic Policy for Poverty Alleviation, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, March 2005.

Creating Resources for Empowerment and Action, New York, New York: $30,000 toward the costs of travel for 17 individuals from eight developing countries to participate in the conference, Building Alliances for Global Organizing on Issues of Gender-Based Violence: Working Through Clashes, Differences and Boundaries, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, July 2004.

Danish Bivariate Laboratory, Charlottenlund, Denmark: $18,000 toward the costs of travel for eight individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, Urban Health and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa: Challenges for the 21st Century, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, March 2004.

Foundation administered project: $105,000 for a series of consultations to assist in the futur development of the Bellagio Program.

Howard University, Washington, D.C.: $9,500 toward the costs of travel for seven individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, Inclusion in Higher Education, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, November 2004.

Johns Hopkins, Ontario, Canada: $12,000 toward the costs of travel for nine individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, Prevention of Nontuberculous Infections in the Emerging World, Toward Global Health Equity, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, March 2004.

Lynn Murray, Arlington, Massachusetts: $2,400 toward the costs of travel for three individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, Human Brain in the Contact of Natural History, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, April 2004.

McGill University, Montreal, Canada: $20,000 toward the costs of travel for 13 individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems: Health for Promotion, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, July 2004.

Nezly Stromquist, Los Angeles, California: $4,676 toward the costs of travel for four individuals from Latin America to participate in the team meeting. The Construction of Gender in Educational Policies: Latin American Cross-National Perspectives, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, February 2005.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois: $4,000 toward the costs of travel for three individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems: Health for Promotion, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, July 2004.

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey: $23,000 toward the costs of travel for 13 individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems: Health for Promotion, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, July 2004.

University of California, Irvine, Irvine, California: $3,400 toward the costs of travel for four individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, Mapping the Global Dimensions of Telemedicated Employment Relocation, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, December 2004.

University of California, Irvine, Irvine, California: $4,800 toward the costs of travel for six individuals from developing countries to participate in a team meeting, Democratizing Women: NGOs, Empowerment and Marginalization in the 21st Century, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, August 2004.

University of Kwazulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa: $9,660 toward the costs of travel for nine individuals from developing countries to participate in the meeting, Perceived NGOs Stigma—A Multinational African Study, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, March 2005.

University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland: $11,100 toward the costs of travel for six individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, The Meanings and Representations of Work in the Lives of Women of Color: A Comparative Study, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, August 2004.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia: $11,200 toward the costs of travel for nine individuals from developing countries to participate in a conference, Caribbean costs, Jacobs Archive, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, August 2004.


World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland: $9,700 toward the costs of travel for 15 individuals from developing countries to participate in the conference, Responding to Gender-Based Violence: A Health Equity Issue, held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Italy, April 2004.
Family Law and Religious Law in the Abrahamic Faiths—Orlando L. Taylor, Vice Provost for Research and Dean, Graduate School, and Wayne Patterson, Senior Fellow for International Programs and Academic Program Review, both of Howard University, Washington, D.C. (November 15 to 21).

Inclusion in Higher Education—Orlando L. Taylor, Vice Provost for Research and Dean, Graduate School, and Wayne Patterson, Senior Fellow for International Programs and Academic Program Review, both of Howard University, Washington, D.C. (February 20 to 25).

Next Steps in Advocating Communication for Social Change at the Community Level: Building the Body of Knowledge—Denise Gray-Feder, President/CEO, Communication for Social Change, South Orange, New Jersey (May 1 to 8).

Prevention of Renal Diseases in the Emerging World: Toward Global Health Equity—John Herbert Pols, Chair, International Society of Nephrology, Massey College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and Giuseppe Remuzzi, M.D., Director, Mario Negri Institute for Pharmacological Research, Bergamo, Italy (March 15 to 19).


Responding to Gender-Based Violence: A Health Equity Issue—Claudia Garcia-Moreno, Gender Coordinator, Multi-Country Study on Violence Against Women, and Henrietta A. F. J. Jarier, Epidemiologist, both of the World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; Zanotti, Switzerland; Charlotte Watts, Senior Lecturer in Epidemiology and Health Policy, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, England; and Mary Ellsberg, Senior Program Associate, World Health Organization, Washington, D.C. (May 17 to 21).

Translational Research Projects into Service Programs: Creating Guidelines for Sustain- able, Single-Visit, Visual-Based Cervical Cancer Prevention Programs in Low-Resource Settings—Paul D. Blumenthal, Associate Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland (March 3 to 8).

Transnational Corporations and National and Global Media Systems: China After Entry into the World Trade Organization—Colin Stuart Sparks, Professor of Media Studies, University of Westminster, Harrow, Middlesex, England, Lei Chen-Chuan, Professor, City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong, and Zhao Yuzhi, Assistant Professor, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada (May 17 to 21).


Restructuring the CGIAR: An Alliance Between the International Rice Research Institute and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center—Gary H. Stoltz, Chief, Division of Pain Medicine, Children’s Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts (February 1 to 10).

Urban Health and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa: Challenges for the 21st Century—Alex Chika Ezeh, Executive Director, African Population and Health Research Center, Nairobi, Kenya (March 16 to 21).


Values and Valuation in the Arts and Culture—David Throsby, Professor of Economics, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia (February 11 to 19).

Women Writing Africa: Eastern Regions—Florance How, Professor Emerita, Graduate Center, City University of New York, New York (June 1 to 14).

ião, Professor of Fine Arts, Technology University of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, Tajikistan—a monograph, “Miniature Painting of Sama’kand of the 17th Century.”

Dr. David Bacon (United States), Photo- journalist, Oakland, California—a manuscript, “Beyond Borders: Interviews and Photographs Documenting Transnational Communities.”

Dr. Mahzarin R. Banaji (United States), Professor of Social Ethics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachu- setts—a manuscript, “Ordinary Prejudice.”

Dr. Josephine A. Becku-Betta (Sierra Leone), Associate Professor of Women’s Studies and Sociology, Florida Atlantic Univer- sity, Boca Raton, Florida—a study, Learning Science, Doing Science: A Qualitative Assess- ment of Factors Influencing the Educational and Career Success of Ghanaian and Jamaican Women Scientists.

Charles B. Berde M.D. (United States), Chief, Division of Pain Medicine, Children’s Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts—a critical review of the World Health Organization Guidelines on Cancer Pain and Palliative Care for Children (with Neil L. Schachter).

Dr. Mukaddima Ashraf (Tajikistan), Professor of Fine Arts, Technological University of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, Tajikistan—a mono- graph, “Miniature Painting of Sama’kand of the 17th Century.”

Dr. Kuki Nemtsov (United States), Deputy Director, Food Security, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland (November 1 to 5).

Dr. Mary Ellsberg, Senior Program Associate, World Health Organization, Washington, D.C.—a manuscript, “The Painful Prescription Revisited,” jointly authored with William B. Schwartz, M.D.

Dr. Bobby C. Alexander (United States), Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Texas, (with Patricia Frouty-Lois De Mella).

Dr. Dennis Altman (Australia), Professor of Politics, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia—a manuscript, “Gore Vidal’s Writings and American Political Debate.”

Mr. Klaus Mannem (Switzerland), Professor and Director, Botanical Garden, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland—a study, Increasing Crop Biodiversity by Re-Domesticating Aban- doned Crops. Opportunities with Triticagis, A Collaborative Analysis (with Jonathan Grisetti).

Ms. Penelope Andrews (South Africa), Professor of Law, City University of New York, New York—a manuscript, “From Cape Town to Kabul: Rethinking Strategies for Pursuing Women’s Human Rights.”

Dr. Robert F. Arnold (United States), Associate Professor of Film, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts—a multi-channel video installation, “Passages” (with Ruz Mirtomar).
Asian American/Pacific Islanders in Philanthropy, San Francisco, California: $90,000 for general support of its mission to expand philanthropic resources for Asian-American and Pacific Islander communities and causes and to increase and strengthen leadership among the same groups within philanthropy.

Foundation Center, New York, New York: $200,000 for general support of its mission to strengthen the nonprofit sector by advancing knowledge about U.S. philanthropy.

Hispanics in Philanthropy, San Francisco, California: $135,000 for general support of its mission to expand philanthropic resources for Latino communities and causes and to increase and strengthen Latino leadership in philanthropy.


OMG Center for Collaborative Learning, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: $50,000 toward the costs of its 2006 Evaluation Roundtables, a forum to examine good practice and effective practices in philanthropy.

American Indian Woman's Foundation, New York, New York: $70,000 toward the costs of its 2006 Evaluation Roundtable, a forum to examine good practice and effective practices in philanthropy.
A s a result of fourth-quarter gains, financial markets posted strong returns in 2004. For this sector, small capitalization stocks and value stocks significantly outperformed. International equities, as measured by the EAFE index, returned 20.3 percent, and emerging markets equities gained 26.6 percent. Public and private real estate, as well as certain private equity and distressed debt investments, also generated strong returns during the year.

The Rockefeller Foundation’s portfolio returned 13.8 percent for the year, benefitting from a significant commitment to international equities and strong performance of real estate and distressed credit investments. As of December 31, 2004, the market value of the portfolio was $3.2 billion. Foundation spending on grants and administrative costs during the year totaled $174.5 million or 5.5 percent of ending market value.

The concept of generational neutrality—maintaining the long-term purchasing power of the endowment to ensure the Foundation’s robust grantmaking ability over the long term—is a touchstone for the Foundation. The original corpus, which was fully funded in 1929, was worth $3.2 billion in 2004 dollars compared to its $3.0 billion in 2004 dollars. As an example of the Foundation’s search for new opportunities, investment staff has been following developments in emerging Asian markets for several years. Investments in this area have been made by specialist emerging-markets managers and were increased in 2004 with the hiring of an Asia-focused manager.

PORTFOLIO OVERSIGHT

In providing oversight of the Rockefeller Foundation’s endowment, the board of trustees strives to balance two long-term objectives: maximizing funds for current programs and maintaining generational neutrality—through policies on spending rate and asset allocation of the investment portfolio. The Foundation’s long-term target for annual spending is 5.5 percent of the market value of the endowment.

Asset allocation policy is reviewed annually by the Foundation’s Finance Committee, which establishes a target allocation for each asset class. The combination of an equity bias and broad diversification among equity-oriented asset classes provides a powerful underpinning for a long-term institutional portfolio. The Foundation rebalances to policy targets as markets move, and does not make frequent tactical shifts in asset allocation. Over time, the Foundation is implementing a plan to reduce investments in marketable securities and increase commitments to absolute return, real assets and private equity.

As investors seek to add returns in excess of the market, traditional asset class definitions become less meaningful. While the Foundation still uses an asset allocation framework as an organizing principle for the portfolio, frequently the most attractive investment opportunities have characteristics that defy traditional classification. In these instances, project teams with interdisciplinary skills are assigned to evaluate the investment and the focus is on assessment of the potential of the opportunity to generate risk-adjusted return. Finding skilled investment partners who can generate returns independent of market results requires investors to be flexible and opportunistic.

The lack of technological drivers that will underpin the next wave of entrepreneurial profits; and

The impact of emerging global actors, such as China and India. Many economists and investors believe that returns on financial assets will be below historical averages in the coming decade. Thus, foundations will find it challenging to structure portfolios that will, at a minimum, meet the IRS spending requirement and preserve capital after inflation. The Rockefeller Foundation’s approach is evolving in ways that include:

- Reducing reliance on benchmark-oriented investment strategies,
- Taking a more flexible approach to asset allocation, and
- Searching for opportunities in areas that have not been fully exploited.

Investment returns can be divided into two categories—returns generated by market forces and returns independent of and in excess of the market. An institution’s goals and risk tolerance influence the desired mix of the two sources of return in a portfolio. However, managers who deliver principally market returns should not be paid the higher fees commanded by managers capable of generating excess returns. As much as possible, market returns should be achieved inexpecively. For example, in the Foundation’s fixed-income portfolio, the desired market exposure is increasingly being achieved through lower cost index strategies.

PORTFOLIO STRUCTURE

The Foundation’s U.S. equity portfolio has a small investment in index strategies, and the remainder is allocated among nine active managers. Each manager has a distinct investment approach and can add significant value through sector and security selection. In most cases, this results in portfolios that are concentrated in a relatively small number of securities. As noted above, the lines between traditional asset classes are blurring, and hedge strategies with a significant long bias are included in U.S. equities.

The Foundation’s international equity portfolio has five active managers with EAFE benchmarks. In addition, a manager that specializes in Japan has been added. Of the 17 percent allocation to international equities, 7 percent is invested with managers who specialize in Japan. The portfolio includes 10 percent Asian equities, with a focus on Japan.

The Foundation's international fixed income has a target allocation of 15 percent in cash, 10 percent in global bonds, 10 percent in real assets, 10 percent in private equity, and 12 percent in emerging markets. The remaining 3 percent is allocated to strategic allocations.
In addition to U.S. and international equities, the Foundation has an allocation to global managers who have the discretion to hold U.S. and international securities. The Treasurer’s Office believes that increasing worldwide economic integration requires that investment managers be thoughtful about the relative attractiveness of regions and able to identify the best companies in global industries. It is difficult to find advisers with true global capacity. To date, the Foundation has three managers in this asset class, which is expected to grow over time.

A currency overlay program is in place covering 50 percent of the value of developed market international equities. In the past, the overlay functioned principally to hedge exposure to a strengthening dollar. Over the last two years, the program has been transitioned to an active mandate with the objective of adding return. The Foundation has two specialist currency managers with complementary approaches to adding value. The fixed-income portfolio includes a 40 percent position in index funds holding government securities, including Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS). The move to passively managed government securities was made to increase credit quality, to allocate portfolio risk in asset classes where there is greater value added potential, and to reduce investment management fees. In addition to U.S. Treasury and agency securities, the actively managed portion of the portfolio may include mortgages, corporate bonds and asset-backed securities. The absolute return asset class includes investments in event-driven strategies, long/short equity strategies, and distressed debt. These investments are expected to provide equity-like returns that are not highly correlated with the public equity and fixed-income markets. As of December 31, 2004, the absolute return asset class was 10 percent of the endowment and included an investment with one fund-of-funds manager, with whom the Foundation has a strategic relationship, as well as direct investments with 12 managers.

The Foundation makes investments in private equity and real assets through limited partnerships. The inefficiency of private markets offers long-term institutional investors, who can tolerate illiquidity, the opportunity to benefit from experienced partners who have consistently added value to their portfolio holdings. Our strategy is to build relationships with leading firms with whom we can invest in a series of funds over time and to structure partnerships that align our interests with those of our partners.

Returns in alternative asset classes are substantially better for top-tier managers. For example, in venture capital, first quartile managers returned over 30 percent more than median managers over the last 10 years. In addition, investments in alternative asset classes are less liquid and require longer-term commitments. These factors underscore the Treasurer’s Office focus on thorough due diligence on partners in these sectors and unwillingness to compromise high standards to achieve target allocations more quickly.

In private equity, the Foundation has ongoing relationships with over 20 venture and buyout partners. Currently, there are substantial commitments that have not been funded as partnerships attempt to digest an overhang of capital raised in prior years. During the past year, the Foundation has been able to establish relationships with a number of new, high-quality private equity partners. A diligent effort to add to this base will continue in 2005.

In real assets, the Foundation has ongoing relationships with 17 partners. Property sales in older partnerships continued to exceed capital calls during 2004 as advisers took advantage of the opportunity to sell high-quality, well-leased properties at premium prices. The Foundation has continued to make selective commitments to proven real estate partners, believing that it is important to be a steady investor in this asset class and that, when interest rates rise, it would be wise to have capital poised to take advantage of opportunities that arise. Building a portfolio that respects the abiding principles of diversification and alignment of sponsor/manager interests but takes advantage of new approaches and unexplored territory requires a careful balancing of creativity and discipline. The Foundation’s investment staff strives to exercise the creativity to push the bounds of traditional asset allocation and find exceptional partners in new places while maintaining the discipline to underwrite investments with care and to rigorously evaluate risk/return trade-offs.

The Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation have audited the accompanying statements of financial position of the Rockefeller Foundation (the “Foundation”) as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended. 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 in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit also includes considering of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Foundation’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Rockefeller Foundation at December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the changes in its net assets and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

March 22, 2005.
## Statements of Financial Position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents—including restricted bond funds</strong> of $629 and $646, respectively (Notes 2 and 7)</td>
<td>$6,851</td>
<td>$4,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collateral held for securities on loan—including $5,800 and $500 received as securities, respectively (Notes 3 and 9)</strong></td>
<td>283,190</td>
<td>236,466</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dividends, interest and other receivables</strong></td>
<td>4,693</td>
<td>6,579</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Investments—including securities on loan of $274,200 and $230,200, respectively (Notes 2, 3 and 4)</strong></td>
<td>3,173,102</td>
<td>2,981,278</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Property—Net of accumulated depreciation and amortization (Note 5)</strong></td>
<td>22,069</td>
<td>23,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prepaid pension cost and other assets (Notes 6 and 7)</strong></td>
<td>57,156</td>
<td>56,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>$3,547,061</td>
<td>$3,307,960</td>
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## Liabilities and Net Assets

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</strong></td>
<td>$18,295</td>
<td>$15,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payable for return of collateral on loaned securities (Notes 3 and 9)</strong></td>
<td>283,190</td>
<td>236,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grants approved for specific grantees/purposes but not yet paid (Note 8)</strong></td>
<td>86,967</td>
<td>103,622</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bonds payable, net of unamortized discount totaling $228 and $240, respectively (Note 7)</strong></td>
<td>23,497</td>
<td>24,210</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Federal excise tax payable</strong></td>
<td>192</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal UBIT taxes payable</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,700</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Deferred Federal excise tax (Note 2)</strong></td>
<td>6,515</td>
<td>4,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accrued post-retirement benefits (Note 6)</strong></td>
<td>19,034</td>
<td>18,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>437,690</td>
<td>405,324</td>
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</table>

## Changes in Net Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment return:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Realized and change in unrealized gain on investments—net</strong></td>
<td>$311,753</td>
<td>$513,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dividend and interest income (Note 2)</strong></td>
<td>74,067</td>
<td>71,531</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other investment income</strong></td>
<td>1,428</td>
<td>993</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Investment return</strong></td>
<td>387,248</td>
<td>585,932</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment expenses</strong></td>
<td>18,987</td>
<td>18,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net investment return</strong></td>
<td>368,261</td>
<td>567,503</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Unrestricted Net Assets

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>2004</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beginning of year</strong></td>
<td>$3,109,371</td>
<td>$2,902,636</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

See notes to financial statements.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:
Increase in net assets $ 206,735 $ 387,689
Adjustments to reconcile increase in net assets to cash used in operating activities:
  Depreciation and amortization 1,235 1,470
  Deferred Federal excise tax 2,038 10,075
  Net unrealized gain on investments (99,000) 509,314
  Net realized gain on investments (212,753) (4,094)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:
  Dividends, interest and other receivables 1,886 2,969
  Prepaid pension cost and other assets (1,002) 1,066
  Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and taxes payable 861 7,330
  Grants approved for specific grantees/purposes (6,630)
but not yet paid (Note 8) (16,655)
  Accrued post-retirement benefits 2,038
Net cash used in operating activities (116,544) (109,192)

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:
  Net sales of investments 119,929 109,585
  Property additions (29) (10)
Net cash provided by investing activities 119,900 109,575

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:
  Repayments of bonds payable (725) (895)
  Net cash used in financing activities (725) (895)
  Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, excluding amounts held in investment portfolio 2,631 (312)
Cash and cash equivalents:
  Beginning of year 4,220 4,532
  End of year $ 6,851 $ 4,220

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Cash paid for bond interest $ 1,292 $ 1,325

See notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003

1. ORGANIZATION
The Rockefeller Foundation (the “Foundation”), chartered in 1913 “to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world,” is a knowledge-based global foundation with a commitment to enrich and sustain the lives and livelihoods of poor and excluded people throughout the world. Grantmaking is organized around thematic lines of work: Creativity & Culture, Food Security, Health Equity, Working Communities, a cross-theme of Global Inclusion and a number of regional and specialty programs. In managing the endowment, the Foundation has two primary objectives: to maximize the funds available for current funding and to preserve the value of the endowment. These objectives are achieved through a diversified investment portfolio and spending policies.

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 tax (Note 2).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
Cash and Cash Equivalents—Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and investments with maturities of less than 90 days from the time of purchase. Cash and cash equivalents held by the Foundation’s investment managers are not included.

Investments—Investments in marketable securities are stated at fair value. Fair value is determined using daily closing prices, where available, for any tradeable instruments on any foreign stock exchange. Interest income and related expenses are accounted for on the accrual basis on trade date. Dividend income and related expenses are recognized on ex-date, net of withholding taxes where applicable. Realized gains and losses on investments in securities are calculated based on the specific identification method, based on trade date.

Limited partnership investments and similar interests are stated at estimated fair value. Values for these partnerships, which may include investments in both nonmarketable and market-traded securities, are provided by the general partner and reviewed by the Foundation’s management. Values may be based on historical cost, appraisals, fair values discounted for concentration of ownership or other estimates that require varying degrees of judgment. The financial statements of the limited partnerships are audited annually by independent auditors.

Programmatic investments are philanthropically-driven, nonmarketable investments and loans, made under the Foundation’s Program Venture Experiment (“ProVenEx”), in businesses that further the Foundation’s program work. Programmatic investments are stated at estimated fair value, which may be based on historical cost, financing events or material changes in the business.

Transactions in other currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates in effect at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-U.S. currency are reported at the exchange rates in effect at the dates of the statements of financial position. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included in realized and unrealized gain on investments—net, in the statements of activities. For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, the realized and change in unrealized gain—net, resulting from foreign exchange was approximately $22.5 million and $46.5 million, respectively.

Derivatives—The Foundation records its derivatives at fair value. The fair value of futures and forwards is reflected in investments in the statement of financial position. Each of these financial instruments contains varying degrees of risk whereby changes in the fair value of the securities underlying the financial instruments or the cost of satisfying the Foundation’s obligations may exceed the amount recognized in the statements of financial position. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in the statement of activities as part of the realized and change in unrealized gain on investments—net.
Equity contracts to manage desired asset mix (contracts primarily based on S&P 500 index):

Futures contracts:
- Assets $12,000
- Liabilities $(8,600)

Fixed income contracts to manage portfolio duration, asset mix and interest rate risk:
- Futures contracts:
  - Assets $132
  - Liabilities $(38)
- Compliance:
  - Equity contracts
  - Derivative financial instruments

Of the above contracts, approximately $14.5 million at December 31, 2004, and $16.4 million at December 31, 2003, related to over-the-counter (“OTC”) contracts and are included in investments as foreign currency—short term. The remaining contracts of approximately $85,000 at December 31, 2004, and $219,000 at December 31, 2003, related to exchange-traded contracts for futures and are included in investments as part of U.S. and other government obligations or corporate obligations. The Foundation uses financial futures contracts for the purpose of hedging the risk on existing securities, rebalancing, or to take active trading positions. Upon entering into a contract, the Foundation deposits and maintains as collateral such initial margin as required by the exchange on which the transaction is effected. Pursuant to the contract, the Foundation is required to make a margin deposit in cash equal to the daily fluctuation in the value of the contract, also known as the variation margin. The Foundation records daily fluctuations in the variation margin account as realized gains and losses. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, $2.7 million and $8.7 million, respectively, was on deposit with the brokers as collateral for margin requirements on futures.

Counterparties to the Foundation’s OTC derivative products are high credit quality institutions, which are primarily banks, securities firms and investment companies. Management does not anticipate that losses, if any, resulting from credit or market risk, would materially affect the Foundation’s financial position.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statements are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

New Accounting Pronouncements—Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 132, “Employers’ Disclosures About Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits,” was revised and became effective for the Foundation’s fiscal year ended December 31, 2004. This revision does not have an effect on the accounting for pensions and other post-retirement benefit costs, but requires additional disclosures. These requirements have been adopted in 2004.

3. INVESTMENTS

The Foundation’s investment portfolio consists of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Type</th>
<th>2004 Cost</th>
<th>2004 Fair Value</th>
<th>2003 Cost</th>
<th>2003 Fair Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marketable securities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money market funds</td>
<td>$154,314</td>
<td>$154,314</td>
<td>$155,047</td>
<td>$155,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign currency—short-term</td>
<td>(2,686)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(7,076)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. and other government obligations</td>
<td>186,961</td>
<td>190,320</td>
<td>315,492</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate obligations</td>
<td>141,374</td>
<td>132,887</td>
<td>109,766</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common stock (including REITs)</td>
<td>1,639,289</td>
<td>2,010,418</td>
<td>1,969,866</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other investments</td>
<td>9,934</td>
<td>11,625</td>
<td>8,981</td>
<td>9,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>2,131,872</td>
<td>2,496,878</td>
<td>2,267,472</td>
<td>2,552,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited partnerships and similar interests:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute return</td>
<td>236,872</td>
<td>280,688</td>
<td>129,074</td>
<td>155,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real assets</td>
<td>138,495</td>
<td>175,782</td>
<td>108,697</td>
<td>134,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private equity</td>
<td>343,500</td>
<td>226,693</td>
<td>307,555</td>
<td>201,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>718,867</td>
<td>683,163</td>
<td>545,326</td>
<td>491,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmatic investments</td>
<td>8,614</td>
<td>3,704</td>
<td>11,886</td>
<td>5,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending securities transactions, net</td>
<td>(10,547)</td>
<td>(10,643)</td>
<td>(68,702)</td>
<td>(68,731)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$2,848,806</td>
<td>$3,173,102</td>
<td>$2,755,862</td>
<td>$2,981,278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2001, the Foundation began investing in absolute return strategies. Absolute return strategies focus on long/short, event-driven and distressed investments. These investments are held in the form of limited partnerships.

As of December 31, 2004, under the terms of various private equity, real estate and other limited partnership agreements, the Foundation has commitments to contribute approximately $538 million in additional capital over the next 10 to 15 years. The Foundation has two investment custodians. Both of these custodians maintained securities lending programs during 2004 and 2003. Collateral is in the form of cash and securities and was held by the custodians at all times in excess of the value of the securities on loan. The collateral is limited to

being held in cash or invested in government securities. Investment of this collateral is in accordance with specified guidelines. Interest earned on these transactions is included with other investment income in the statements of activities. The fair value of securities on loan at December 31, 2004 and 2003, was approximately $274.2 million and $230.2 million, respectively. In exchange, collateral was provided to the custodians of $283.2 and $236.5 million as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, of which $277.4 and $236.0 million was received in cash and $5.8 and $5.5 million was received in securities. In accordance with SFAS 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities, the collateral is shown as both an asset and a liability on the statements of Financial Position.

Deferred Federal excise tax arises from temporary differences between financial and tax reporting related to investment income and the difference between the cost basis and fair value of marketable securities.

Use of Estimates—The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statements are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The Foundation believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statements and the accompanying notes are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

New Accounting Pronouncements—Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 132, “Employers’ Disclosures About Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits,” was revised and became effective for the Foundation’s fiscal year ended December 31, 2004. This revision does not have an effect on the accounting for pensions and other post-retirement benefit costs, but requires additional disclosures. These requirements have been adopted in 2004.

4. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivatives are highly effective tools used to maintain asset mix or adjust portfolio risk exposure. The Foundation invests in futures on the S&P 500 index and U.S. Treasury bonds, and foreign currency forward contracts. The S&P 500 index and U.S. Treasury futures are purchased or sold at minimum transaction cost to adjust desired asset mix. Currency forward contracts are utilized by certain specialist investment managers to hedge foreign currency exposure in the Foundation’s international equity portfolio.

Within the Foundation’s limited partnerships, managers may create additional exposure to the Foundation through short sales of securities, and trading in futures and forward contracts, options, swaps and other derivatives products.

The full market risk and credit risk of derivative financial instruments are associated with their underlying contract amounts or “notional values” in addition to their fair values. Market risk represents potential loss from the decrease in the value of these financial instruments. Credit risk represents potential loss from possible nonperformance by obligors and counterparties on the terms of their contracts.

Assets and liabilities represent the derivative contracts purchased and sold by the Foundation. The fair value of such positions represents the net unrealized gains and losses and, consequently, the net receivables and payables at December 31, 2004 and 2003. Fair values of the Foundation’s derivative financial instruments generally are determined by either quoted market prices or third-party pricing models. Pricing models utilize a series of market inputs to determine the present value of future cash flows, with adjustments, as required, for credit risk, liquidity risk and ongoing costs.

Fair values of the Foundation’s derivative financial instruments at December 31, 2004 and 2003, are summarized below. This table excludes exposures relating to derivatives held indirectly through partnership investments.
5. PROPERTY
Expenditures for capital items currently in use are included in the property account and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lives of the respective assets. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, the property account included the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Account</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condominium interest in 420 Fifth Avenue</td>
<td>$16,555</td>
<td>$16,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condominium improvements</td>
<td>14,145</td>
<td>14,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, fixtures and equipment</td>
<td>7,788</td>
<td>7,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less accumulated depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>11,409</td>
<td>10,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property—net</td>
<td>$22,069</td>
<td>$23,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS
The Foundation maintains a defined benefit pension plan (the “Plan”) for regular salaried employees who were at least 21 years old and have completed one year of service or had attained the age of 40 prior to July 1, 2000. As of July 1, 2000, the Plan was closed to new employees and also to those employees hired prior to July 1, 2000, who did not meet the eligibility requirements. The Plan provides retirement benefits based on years of service and final average pay, with benefits after retirement subject to increase under a cost-of-living augmentation formula. The Foundation makes annual contributions to the Plans sufficient to meet the minimum funding requirements pursuant to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Plan assets are invested in a diversified portfolio of equities and fixed income securities.

In 2000, the Foundation enhanced its 401(k) plan to create the Retirement Savings Plan (formerly, the Trustees Savings Plan). Foundation contributions are now made to equal 13 percent of compensation plus a dollar-for-dollar match of up to an additional 2 percent of compensation contributed on a pre-tax basis by employees up to the compensation cap of $205,000. Current members of the Plan had the option of remaining in the combined retirement plan consisting of the defined benefit pension plan and the former 401(k) Trusteed Savings Plan or moving to the new Retirement Savings Plan. Employees can make additional unmatched pre-tax contributions which, when combined with employee contributions that are matched, cannot exceed the maximum pre-tax contribution limit of $13,000. All contributions are credited to the participants’ accounts. The Foundation’s contributions to the Plans were $1,457,000 and $1,517,000 in 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Locally hired staff in the Foundation’s foreign offices participate in provident funds or building societies that conform to local customs, conditions or law. The Foundation provides certain health care and life insurance benefits (“Other Benefits”) for retired employees. Employees are eligible for these benefits when they meet the criteria for retirement under the Foundation’s pension plan. The plans are noncontributory and there are no cost sharing features. The Foundation accrues the expected cost of providing post-retirement benefits over the years that employees render service and pays the cost of retiree health care benefits with excess pension plan assets under the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 introduces a prescription drug benefit under Medicare, as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree medical benefit plans that provide a benefit that is similar to Medicare. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Staff Position ("FSP") No. 106-1, Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, the Foundation had elected to defer recognizing the effects of the Act on its accounting of retiree medical benefits until such time that specific authoritative guidance was issued. FSP 106-2 will be effective for the Foundation’s year beginning January 1, 2005. Upon initial adoption of FSP 106-2, the Foundation will initially account for the effect of the subsidy as an actuarial experience gain that adjusts the accumulated benefit obligation and the effect on the employer’s share of plan costs as a reduction of service cost at the time the service cost is recognized as a component of net periodic post-retirement benefit cost. The Foundation has not estimated the effect of the Act on its post-retirement benefit obligations and which transition method they will adopt.

### Obligations and Funded Status at December 31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pension Benefits</td>
<td>Pension Benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit obligation—at beginning of year</td>
<td>$63,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service cost</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest cost</td>
<td>3,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial loss (gain)</td>
<td>3,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits and expenses paid</td>
<td>(3,429)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit obligation—end of year</td>
<td>67,668</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Change in plan assets

- Fair value of plan assets—beginning of year: 90,471 79,442
- Actual return on plan assets: 8,330 15,008
- Employer contributions: 1,165 995
- Benefits and expenses paid: (3,429) (3,134) (1,165) (995)
- 401(k) transfer: (938) (845)
- Fair value of plan assets—end of year: 94,434 90,471

### Funded status

- Funded status: 26,767 27,449
- Unrecognized net actuarial loss (gain): 26,853 25,265
- Unrecognized prior service cost: 161 200

Net amount recognized: $53,781 $52,914 $19,034 $18,923

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was $65,146 and $60,196 at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

### Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pension Benefits</td>
<td>Pension Benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid benefit cost</td>
<td>$53,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued benefit cost</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net amount recognized: $53,781 $52,914 $19,034 $18,923

### Weighted Average Assumptions Used to Determine Benefit Obligations at December 31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pension Benefits</td>
<td>Pension Benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount rate</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of compensation increase</td>
<td>4.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Weighted Average Assumptions Used to Determine Net Periodic Benefit Cost for Years Ending December 31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discount rate</td>
<td>6.75%</td>
<td>6.75%</td>
<td>6.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected long-term return on plan assets</td>
<td>8.75%</td>
<td>8.75%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of compensation increase</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The overall expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption was determined based on historical returns (without adjustment) for each asset class.

Assumed Health Care Cost Trend Rates at December 31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

| Effect on total of service and interest costs | (6,400) $ | (1,100) $ |
| Effect on post-retirement benefit obligation | 2,074 $ | (1,731) $ |

Plan Assets

Due to the Plan’s relatively small asset size, the investment strategy has been kept simple. The Plan is diversified among three asset classes: U.S. equity, international equity and fixed income with weighted average target asset allocations of 55 percent, 10 percent and 35 percent, respectively. The Plan’s investment managers have been selected from among the endowment’s managers to achieve savings on asset-based management fees and to garner the benefits of consolidated risk management and oversight.

Cash Flows

The Rockefeller Foundation does not expect to need to make any contributions to its pension plan in 2005; it expects to contribute approximately $1.2 million toward past retirement medical and life insurance plans, most of which will be offset by a 401(h) transfer from excess pension plan assets.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Person Benefits</th>
<th>Other Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$3,835</td>
<td>$1,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>3,967</td>
<td>1,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4,134</td>
<td>1,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4,264</td>
<td>1,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4,348</td>
<td>1,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years 2010–2014</td>
<td>23,072</td>
<td>6,480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Appropriations by the trustees are considered to be obligations when grants are approved (awarded) for specific grantees; appropriations not released for specific grantees and the appropriation for the budget for the next year are considered as board-designated net assets. The majority of approved grants are scheduled for payment within one year. Investment expenses, program and general administrative expenses, and excise and unrelated business income taxes account for approximately 30 percent in 2004 (28 percent in 2003) of the Foundation’s total expenses and are charged to operations when incurred.

7. BONDS PAYABLE

During fiscal 1993, the Foundation issued $20,445,000 in tax-exempt term bonds and $9,815,000 in tax-exempt serial bonds to fund the acquisition, construction and furnishing of a new office facility (the “Facility”). The bonds proceeds and related investment income earned were held by a trust (the “Trustees”) and have been disbursted at the direction of the Foundation to fund allowable Facility-related costs. Deferred charges pertaining to the bond interest and underwriter’s fees total $3,375 and $3,247 at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and are included in the statement of financial position as prepaid pension costs and other assets. The underwriter’s fees are being amortized over the life of the bonds. Deferred interest costs represent the difference between the amount of interest paid on the bonds and the effect of the cumulative interest expense allocated to operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of the bonds. Commencing in 2008, the deferred interest cost will be amortized to expense over the succeeding 15 years.

The bonds are rated Aaa by Moody’s and Aa2 by Standard & Poor’s and are backed by the general assets of the Foundation. In addition, the bonds are secured by the Foundation’s ownership interest in the Facility, a leasehold interest in the Facility, and insurance proceeds with respect to the Facility. The nominal interest rates on the serial bonds range from 4.9 percent to 5.1 percent. The nominal interest rates attributable to the term bonds are 5.3 percent and 5.4 percent. The serial bonds mature in various amounts, ranging from $760,000 to $860,000 per year, through 2008. The term bonds are due in 2033 ($5,140,000) and 2034 ($16,305,000). Bond maturities are as follows (in thousands):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year Ending December 31</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>$760</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>20,445</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. RESTATEMENT

As described in Note 3, the Foundation maintains securities lending programs with two investment custodians. Subsequent to the issuance of the 2003 financial statements, the Foundation’s management determined that the cash and securities held by the Foundation’s custodians related to the securities lending activities should be recorded as an asset and the related obligation should be recorded as a liability in accordance with SFAS 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities. As a result, the 2003 statement of financial position was restated from the amount previously reported to record the asset and liability. These amounts had previously been excluded from the statement of financial position. The effect on the previously issued 2003 financial statements is as follows:

| Appropriations and expenditures for the year are summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations for Specific Purposes</th>
<th>Appropriated for Allocation and Next Year</th>
<th>Total Year’s Budget</th>
<th>Appropriated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 2002</td>
<td>$110,252</td>
<td>$197,246</td>
<td>$307,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved grants and program and administrative costs</td>
<td>168,642</td>
<td>(168,642)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapses and refunds</td>
<td>(1,501)</td>
<td>(4,869)</td>
<td>(6,370)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures for grants and operations</td>
<td>(173,771)</td>
<td>(173,771)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 budget</td>
<td></td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 2003</td>
<td>103,622</td>
<td>183,735</td>
<td>287,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved grants and program and administrative costs</td>
<td>150,943</td>
<td>(150,943)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapses and refunds</td>
<td>(2,800)</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>(1,930)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures for grants and operations</td>
<td>(172,798)</td>
<td>(172,798)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 budget</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>152,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 2004</td>
<td>86,967</td>
<td>185,662</td>
<td>272,629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRUSTEES AND STAFF

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Gordon Conway
President

(Interim President as of December 15, 2004)

Juliette Filatova
Executive Assistant

Mary Langerson
Executive Assistant

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT—SAN FRANCISCO

Julia Lopez
Senior Vice President

(Interim President as of December 15, 2004)

Simone DeVone
Executive Assistant

Juanita Frazier-Martín
Administrative Associate

Mary Langerson
Administrative Assistant

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND REGIONAL PROGRAMS—LIBRARY AND RESEARCH SERVICES

Bernadette Pierre
Manager, Library and Research Services

Chris Bentley
Circulation Assistant

Pilar Palaciá
Program Administrator

Vice President, Administration and Regional Programs

Carol Tyler
Program Administrator

An Tran
Executive Associate

Angela Bowens-Gamble
Executive Assistant

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND REGIONAL PROGRAMS—HUMAN RESOURCES

K. Gale O’Neal
Human Resources Director

Judith Hamer
Director, Human Resources

Mary Langeron
Manager, Human Resource Services

K. Gale O’Neal
Assistant

K. Gale O’Neal
Benefits Administrator

Guadalupe Arce
Personnel Officer

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND REGIONAL PROGRAMS—ACCOUNTING

Robert Irving
Manager, Accounting Operations and Financial Control

Justina Ulloa
Acting Manager, Grants Accounting

Aida Arias
Senior Accountant, Payroll/Accounts Payable

Curtis Chambers
Senior Accountant, Payroll/Accounts Payable

Luna DiMarino
Senior Accountant, Financial Reporting

Sandy Frisch
Accountant, Grants Accounting

Marcia Noureldin
Accountant, Payroll/Accounts Payable

Anu Patel
Accountant, Tax

Eugene Saumov
Accountant, Grants Accounting

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Jennifer Paulowski
Program Coordinator

Ricardo Martínez
Program Assistant

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

André Oliver
Director

George Soule
Associate Director

Susan Mui
Production Associate

Kathy Van Doren
Executive Assistant

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Fernando Mola-Davis
Chief Technology Officer

Scott Ceniza-Levine
Manager, Application Development

Casas Ray
Manager, Computer Operations

Paul Shusterman
Project Leader

Lilio Cao
Database Programmer/Analyst

Vito Romano
Help Desk Administrator

Alma Leathers
Administrative Assistant

OFFICE SERVICES

Hillary Castillo
Manager

Cathy Boston
Facilities Coordinator

Andrew Saunderson
Operations Manager, Purchasing

Charles Bodt
Operations Associate, Audio Video Services

Renee Vought
Operations Specialist, Conferences

2004 ANNUAL REPORT
The Rockefeller Foundation thanks all those who contributed to this report, and especially the following:

CAMBODIA:
- Calmette Hospital
- Reyum Institute of Arts and Culture

KENYA:
- African Inland Church Girls Boarding School
- Kenya Agricultural Commodity Exchange
- Moi University School of Social, Cultural and Development Studies
- Mosoriot Rural Health Centre
- Sustainable Agriculture Centre for Research and Development in Africa

THAILAND:
- Sattree Pattani Suksa School

UGANDA:
- Kampala City Council, Kalerwe Municipality
- Kampala Music School
- Kawanda District Hospital
- Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, the Republic of Uganda
- Mulago Hospital
- Niamurco Agricultural and Animal Production Research Institute
- National Agricultural Research Organisation
- Nsamba Model Public Health Village
- Rukai Health Sciences Program
- Traditional and Modern Health Practitioners Together Against AIDS and Other Diseases
- Uganda Muslim Supreme Council

UNITED STATES:
- All Saints Catholic Church
- Asian Americans for Equality
- Common Ground Community
- Lincoln Academy

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YEAR IN REVIEW ESSAY: Tony Proscio
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