Big Ideas

For more than 60 years, the Population Council has addressed global health and development challenges by generating new ideas, creating and testing strategies, evaluating their impact, and delivering solutions.

Big ideas supported by evidence: It's our model for global change.
## 2013 Highlights

- Renewing the dialogue on health and development policies in Pakistan  
  - Page 10
- Continuing leadership on FP2020  
  - Page 12
- Providing insights on HIV services for persons with disabilities  
  - Page 14
- Developing the next generation of HIV-prevention products  
  - Page 16
- Illuminating the lives of migrant adolescent girls  
  - Page 18

## Financial report  
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## Sources of support  
- Page 23

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**On the cover**  
The Council develops and evaluates initiatives to protect the health and lives of pregnant women, new mothers, and their babies.

**This page**  
The Council’s Biruh Tesfa program in Ethiopia reached more than 63,000 out-of-school girls in the slums of Addis Ababa with HIV information, non-formal education, and links to health services. Girls enrolled in *Biruh Tesfa* were twice as likely as unenrolled girls to know how HIV is transmitted and where to get voluntary HIV counseling and testing, and to want to be tested. Now the Ethiopian government and local nongovernmental organizations are expanding the program nationally.
Big Ideas


**Big ideas supported by evidence:** It’s our model for global change.
I recently passed the headquarters of Yakabox, a Frederick, Maryland, software company specializing in knowledge management. I was captivated by a sign in their second-floor window: "Do stuff that matters." For me, the sign describes the Population Council. We do stuff that matters. In the Council’s case, what matters is generating innovative ideas about how to improve health and advance development; gathering evidence; and delivering solutions that improve people’s lives.

I started my career with the Population Council in Bangkok in the summer of 1973, and at the end of 2014 I will retire.

When I first landed a position with the Council, I was overjoyed. I was a rookie on an all-star team of public health and social science experts who were changing the way the world thought about population, health, and development issues.

When I joined the Council, a staff member in Bangkok and several of his Thai colleagues had an idea about how to improve the delivery of family planning
services. They believed that auxiliary nurse midwives could safely provide oral contraceptives. They launched a pilot program and gathered evidence, which supported their hypothesis. Their research transformed the delivery of reproductive health services in Thailand. Services at rural health centers were enhanced by the addition of auxiliary nurse midwives, and access to reproductive health care increased markedly. This innovation, now almost universally practiced, has its roots in Thailand’s Ministry of Public Health and with a Population Council public health researcher.

We continue to offer innovative solutions to complex delivery system problems. We have studied the use of vouchers to increase access to health services and examined ways police departments can improve services for victims of gender-based violence.

In the 1970s, the average Thai woman had almost six children; her life expectancy was about 55 years. Today, female life expectancy is in the high 70s and fertility is below replacement. Maternal mortality has plummeted. Investments in children increased as family size declined; educational attainment skyrocketed; female labor force participation rose; and household income increased. A variety of factors caused these changes: sound government policies and their effective implementation, a successful private sector, strong markets, and dedicated nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The Population Council played an important supporting role in this revolution.

There are many other examples in the Council’s history of generating ideas, gathering evidence, and delivering impact. We are widely known for our contraceptive develop-

Many development indicators have improved in Thailand, because of improvements in the delivery of reproductive health services.
ment. Our biomedical labs have produced highly effective, long-acting, reversible contraceptives used by millions of women, including the Jadelle® contraceptive implant and the Copper T IUD. Population Council Distinguished Scholar Anrudh Jain recently estimated the impact of Copper T use. He concluded that since 1988, when the device first became widely available, between 80 and 104 million devices have been used in developing countries, excluding China. He estimates these devices averted millions of unintended pregnancies and saved hundreds of thousands of mothers’ lives.

Continuing in that tradition, we will soon submit a New Drug Application to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for a one-year contraceptive vaginal ring. If approved, the ring will expand contraceptive choice, offering women a unique option for a long-acting, reversible contraceptive method that is under their control. We are also evaluating ways of making the provision of reproductive health and family planning services more equitable, comprehensive, and cost-effective.

Another important Council contribution is our work making the case for girls’ programs. Until the 1990s, little was known about the health or the social and economic circumstances of girls in developing countries. Research on adolescence focused on premarital sex and pregnancy, but few policies or programs were designed to support girls. In the early 1990s, Council researchers began documenting the unique and typically overlooked needs of adolescent girls. We identified the factors that underpin adolescent girls’ health and well-being and brought our findings to the attention of policymakers, program managers, and advocates.
Our research has shaped the approach of many other organizations aimed at addressing girls’ needs and ending child marriage. Early marriage is now a priority area for the United Nations Population Fund; our work set the stage for the World Bank’s Adolescent Girls’ Initiative. Successful Council programs for vulnerable adolescent girls are being brought to national scale by the Ethiopian government. Today, the Council supports the world’s largest body of research on programs to improve the lives of adolescent girls in developing countries. We are studying ways to improve girls’ lives in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Zambia, and advising governments and organizations in additional countries.

“In the early 1990s, Council researchers began documenting the unique and typically overlooked needs of adolescent girls. We tried to identify the factors that underpin health and wellbeing and then bring our findings to the attention of policymakers, program managers, and advocates.”
The work of the Population Council has saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of women.
Lasting change is seldom triggered by a single study. Having an impact typically requires a substantial body of information and analysis. Impact requires close collaboration between researchers and policy and program partners. And immense dedication. For more than 60 years, the Council has worked around the world to generate ideas, gather evidence, and deliver solutions that have an impact.

We have been part of huge accomplishments since our founding, but challenges remain. For example, many countries have seen an emergence of conservative forces that want to limit basic human rights. A law passed recently in Nigeria prohibits gay and lesbian citizens from gathering and organizing. Uganda toughened penalties for homosexual behavior, already illegal in that country. Such laws jeopardize public health. They make it even harder to reach populations with the highest risk of HIV infection with prevention, care, and treatment services.

But we are determined. The Council was among the first organizations to document the size and HIV prevalence and incidence rates of populations in Africa with the highest risk of HIV. Our work in Kenya resulted in the first regional East African conference on the health needs of men who have sex with men, and we conducted the first study in India to document the sexual and drug-related HIV risks of people who inject drugs. Today, our work continues to fill knowledge gaps that compromise the success of HIV-prevention efforts and helps to inform international dialogue in ways that protect health and advance rights.

We are able to face challenges and make an impact because of the quality of our staff, the support of generous donors and dedicated trustees, and—most important—fruitful partnerships with governments and nongovernmental organizations around the world and with committed, thoughtful, energetic professionals who share our vision.

“Our approach is to focus on what we do best: develop new ideas, collect evidence to evaluate our thinking, and work with partners to promote positive change.”

This annual report presents some of our recent successes and our plans for the future.

For 40 years I have been dazzled by the work that my colleagues and our partners have done and the way that work has helped change the world for the better. I enjoy my job very much, but great institutions benefit from leadership changes. After ten years at the helm of this organization, it is an apt time to pass the baton to the next generation.

As I prepare to leave, I am convinced that our work matters and has made a difference; we have improved health, saved lives, and advanced development.

Peter J. Donaldson
President

“Our approach is to focus on what we do best: develop new ideas, collect evidence to evaluate our thinking, and work with partners to promote positive change.”
The Population Council conducts research and delivers solutions to improve lives around the world.

Tackling tough challenges

The Population Council’s Poverty, Gender, and Youth program seeks to understand and address the disparities in opportunity that arise during adolescence, the critical requirements for reaching a successful, productive adulthood, the causes and consequences of gender inequality, and the social dimensions of poverty in developing countries.

Our HIV and AIDS program is devoted to understanding and slowing the spread of the HIV epidemic. Through biomedical and behavioral research, we expand access to innovative and effective products and services, with a focus on the hardest-to-reach, most marginalized populations.

Our Reproductive Health program strives to improve sexual and reproductive health, especially for vulnerable people in developing countries. We help individuals to achieve their family planning and reproductive health goals through improvements in technologies and services. We work to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity and to improve equity and quality in the delivery of care.

Established in 1952, the Population Council is governed by an international board of trustees. Its New York headquarters supports a global network of country offices. The Council staff consists of more than 575 women and men from over 30 countries. More than 60 percent work in our international offices. Council staff members conduct research and carry out programs in 50 countries.

Delivering solutions

Population Council staff identify consequential health and development problems; work with developing-country partners to design, implement, and evaluate programs to address these challenges; conduct biomedical research to develop new contraceptives and microbicides; inform policymakers, program managers, the scientific, and the public about the results of our research; participate with governments and nongovernmental organizations to expand successful pilot programs and to improve large-scale programs; and collaborate with pharmaceutical companies to ensure that our products are available and affordable to the poorest and most vulnerable people worldwide.
The Population Council publishes two widely read and influential peer-reviewed scientific journals: *Population and Development Review* and *Studies in Family Planning*. The Council also maintains a website and produces and disseminates books, working papers, newsletters, reports, slide shows, software, and toolkits. Search our research and publications at popcouncil.org/research.

**Sharing knowledge**

The activities highlighted on pages 10–19 represent some of our most significant accomplishments in 2013.

**Improving programs**

The Population Council’s work does not end with conducting research. We strive to ensure that our findings are translated into concrete improvements in policies and programs. We provide technical assistance to strengthen national programs, and we offer expertise in expanding effective and sustainable interventions, implementing systems to monitor and evaluate projects, and finding innovative ways to pay for the costs of care.

**Strengthening technical expertise**

The Population Council helps to improve the skills and knowledge of biomedical, public health, and social science researchers in developing countries through grants, fellowships, apprenticeships, and support to research centers. The Council’s fellowship programs have helped advance the careers of thousands of social and biomedical scientists, public health researchers, and program managers, many of whom have gone on to hold leadership positions. In 2013, we supported 25 fellows.

**Forming partnerships**

Achieving our ambitious mission is only possible in partnership with governments, universities, foundations, pharmaceutical companies, public and private health networks, hospitals, research centers, nongovernmental organizations, and individuals from around the world. These partnerships represent one of the most influential ways in which we improve services and create lasting change. Through our partnerships, we support sound practices and efforts to increase the scope of highly effective programs.
Pakistan’s future security and prosperity depend upon the health of its people and the country’s ability to prepare its young and growing population for a global economy.

The Population Council published two influential reports that renewed dialogue and prompted action on vital health and development opportunities in Pakistan.

The Council and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) published *Capturing the Demographic Dividend in Pakistan*, which calls for investments in education, particularly girls’ primary education; family planning; and job creation to take advantage of a favorable population age structure and enhance economic growth. The report has been embraced by high-level policymakers, who have called for re-examining the population and development debate through the lens of the demographic dividend.

*POPCOUNCIL.ORG/UPLOADS/PDFS/2013_CAPTURINGDEMODIVPAK.PDF*

With the Guttmacher Institute, the Council released “Post-abortion care in Pakistan: A national study,” which found that hundreds of thousands of abortion-related complications occur in that country each year. The report provided recommendations for improving post-abortion care, expanding access to high-quality and affordable family planning services, and building capacity among health care providers. The study was funded by the Research and Advocacy Fund, the UK Department for International Development, and the Australian Agency for International Development.

*POPCOUNCIL.ORG/UPLOADS/PDFS/2013RH_PAKISTANPAC.PDF*
New investments in family planning can improve health and increase economic opportunity for women and girls.

The Population Council continued its leadership in the global effort to provide 120 million more women and girls with access to voluntary family planning information, contraceptives, and services by 2020, known as FP2020.

→ Intellectual leadership. The Council published The Unfinished Agenda to Meet FP2020 Goals: 12 Actions to Fill Critical Evidence Gaps, by Council researchers Ian Askew and Martha Brady. The book summarizes existing information and highlights areas where more evidence is needed to guide FP2020 efforts to increase contraceptive access and choice and improve equity.

→ Leading and supporting FP2020 efforts. At the International Conference on Family Planning in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Council convened two high-level gatherings of donor governments, researchers, international health organizations, advocacy groups, and pharmaceutical companies to think creatively about the road forward for FP2020. Co-led by Zeba Sathar, Population Council Pakistan country director, the FP2020 Performance Monitoring and Accountability Working Group facilitates the collection, analysis, and use of the data needed to measure the progress of FP2020. The working group ensures accountability for implementing the financial, policy, and program commitments made by governments, donors, NGOs, and others. Many other Council professionals are also involved in supporting and ensuring the success of FP2020.
Achieving an AIDS-free future requires addressing the HIV vulnerability of people with disabilities.

The Council-led HIVCore project conducted one of the first investigations of HIV services for people with disabilities in Ghana, Uganda, and Zambia. The findings raised awareness among government policymakers and provided crucial evidence for program development and evaluation.

Persons with disabilities experience greater sexual vulnerability to HIV. They are more frequently exposed to sexual abuse and—because they have fewer options for sexual partners—they often have sexual partners who pose a higher risk of HIV infection. Moreover, many people with disabilities have limited or no access to HIV prevention, care, and treatment services. And lack of providers trained to work with people with disabilities. Many people with disabilities do not have access to condoms or do not know how to use them. Based on input collected in the research, efforts to raise awareness, address stigma, and make physical adaptations could increase access and reduce vulnerability.
Despite progress, nearly 6,300 people become infected with HIV every day—that’s 262 every hour. New prevention methods are urgently needed.

In 2013, the Population Council worked toward the goal of an AIDS-free future by continuing development of the next generation of HIV-prevention products and by conducting research to identify and overcome barriers to successful microbicide clinical trials.

The Council is developing the next generation of microbicides—broad-spectrum products used in the vagina or rectum to protect against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Using novel agents, the Council’s microbicides—provided via gels, rings, and nanofiber-based delivery systems—will make vital contributions to global public health.

Several candidate microbicides have been tested over the past two decades. Yet the results of clinical trials have been largely disappointing. One reason for this has little to do with product efficacy; trial participants may not be using products correctly and consistently. Council researchers are developing and testing strategies to support correct use. A 2013 paper, co-authored by the Council, presented the state of the art for future trials, and for when microbicides are available for general use.
The Population Council examined the social and economic determinants of migration by adolescent girls in developing countries and identified the links among migration, risk, and opportunity.

We published our results in *Girls on the Move: Adolescent Girls & Migration in the Developing World*, the first report of its kind.

*Girls on the Move* challenged conventional wisdom. We found that, while migration can be risky, for the majority of girls who migrate it can also lead to autonomy, opportunity, and economic stability—provided that necessary safety nets and resources are in place.

The authors have presented their findings to the U.S. government, the European Union, the United Nations, and the World Bank.

The report, part of the Girls Count series (an initiative of the Coalition for Adolescent Girls), was named by the Guardian Global Development Professionals Network as one of five reports that "made a mark" for girls in 2013. Support for the report was provided by the Nike Foundation and the UN Foundation.
We are pleased to report that the Population Council’s revenue increased by more than 31 percent, from $72.6 million in 2012 to $95.3 million in 2013. This increase helps maintain the Council’s financial health and ensures that we have the resources to continue our vital work.

The charts on this page provide details on the Council’s sources of support and use of funds. The Council’s program spending ratio, a key financial indicator, was 85 percent for fiscal 2013. For every dollar spent, 85 cents goes directly to research and program activities, demonstrating our prudent management and commitment to our mission.

We closely monitor the Council’s financial status and remain committed to the fiscal discipline necessary to maintain our record of accomplishments. Readers interested in learning more about the Council’s finances can consult http://popcouncil.org/who/financials.asp

### Sources of Support

- U.S. government: 39%
- Foundations, corporations, nongovernmental organizations, and individuals: 24%
- Multilateral organizations: 3%
- Other governments: 12%
- Interest and dividends: 3%
- Royalties: 2%
- Investment returns: 17%

**Total: $95.3 million**

### Uses of Funds

- Reproductive Health: 34%
- HIV and AIDS: 28%
- Poverty, Gender, and Youth: 20%
- Management and general: 14%
- Fundraising: 1%
- Other program services: 3%

**Total: $87.2 million**
### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
(For the year ended December 31, 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The John D. Rockefeller 3rd General Memorial Fund and others</strong></td>
<td><strong>Temporarily restricted</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING REVENUE</strong></td>
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<td>Grants and contributions</td>
<td>$72,985,551</td>
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<td>Royalties</td>
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<td>Interest and dividends (net of $188,459 investment fees)</td>
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<td>Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments</td>
<td>(1,421)</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>Net assets released from restrictions</td>
<td>6,339,254</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE</strong></td>
<td>81,637,845</td>
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<td><strong>OPERATING EXPENSES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Program services</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV and AIDS</td>
<td>24,744,460</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty, Gender, and Youth</td>
<td>17,630,651</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reproductive Health</td>
<td>28,683,054</td>
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<td>Distinguished Colleagues</td>
<td>237,168</td>
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<td>Publications</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL PROGRAM SERVICES</strong></td>
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<td>Supporting services</td>
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<td>Management and general</td>
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<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>546,151</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL SUPPORTING SERVICES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td>85,765,504</td>
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<td><strong>(Deficiency) excess of operating revenue over operating expenses</strong></td>
<td>(4,127,659)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other changes in net assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gain on lease obligation and other, net</td>
<td>189,546</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pension and other postretirement charges other than net periodic benefit cost</td>
<td>1,896,638</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer from endowments</td>
<td>3,323,069</td>
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<td><strong>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>1,281,594</td>
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<td><strong>NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</strong></td>
<td>4,146,820</td>
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<td><strong>NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR</strong></td>
<td>$ 5,428,414</td>
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### BALANCE SHEET (For the year ended December 31, 2013)

#### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$8,120,314</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants and contributions receivable, net</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. government agencies</td>
<td>$5,441,378</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$6,702,768</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>$709,963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses and other assets</td>
<td>$2,260,470</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postretirement medical benefits trust</td>
<td>$5,606,816</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>$105,023,952</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed assets, net</td>
<td>$5,458,490</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>$139,324,151</strong></td>
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#### LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities</td>
<td>$6,394,104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Awards, contracts, and fellowships payable</td>
<td>$3,326,091</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program advances</td>
<td>$11,418,681</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred rent credit</td>
<td>$542,599</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accrued lease obligation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postretirement medical benefits payable</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>$29,917,362</strong></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net assets</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>General undesignated</td>
<td>$5,428,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The John D. Rockefeller 3rd Memorial Fund and others</td>
<td>$85,264,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL UNRESTRICTED</strong></td>
<td><strong>$90,692,992</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Restricted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temporarily restricted</td>
<td>$13,228,021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permanently restricted</td>
<td>$5,485,776</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>$109,406,789</strong></td>
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<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>$139,324,151</strong></td>
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</table>
The Population Council is grateful to each of our donors, whose generosity makes our work possible. Funding for the Population Council’s work was generously provided by government agencies, multilateral organizations, foundations, corporations, and individuals. We value our longstanding relationships with many of these donors and welcome the support from new ones. Their commitment allows the Council to deliver solutions to critical health and development challenges and improve lives.

**GOVERNMENTS AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES**
- Government of Denmark – Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
- Government of Kenya – Ministry of Health
- Government of the Netherlands – Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
- Government of Norway – Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
- Government of Sweden – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) – Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- Government of the United Kingdom – Department for International Development (DFID)
- Government of the United States – Agency for International Development (USAID) – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- Municipality of Guatemala City

**FOUNDATIONS/ CORPORATIONS/ OTHER NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**
- AIDS Foundation of Chicago (AFC)
- Albert Einstein College of Medicine (AECOM) 
- Anonymous
- Bayer Schering Pharma AG
- Better World Fund
- The Fred H. Bixby Foundation
- Columbia University Medical Center
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
- The William H. Donner Foundation
- Elton John AIDS Foundation
- EngenderHealth
- Equality Now
- FHI 360
- The Ford Foundation
- H. B. Fuller Foundation
- Futures Group International, LLC
- Futures Institute
- The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Girl Hub
- Global Development Network (GDN)
- Guttmacher Institute
- Harvard School of Public Health
- Health Decisions
- The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
- HRA Pharma
- Human Dignity Foundation
- Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center
- Institute of Educational Development, BRAC University (IED-BRACU)
- Institute of International Education
- icddr,b
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- International HIV/AIDS Alliance
- International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)
- International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
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The Population Council confronts critical health and development issues—from stopping the spread of HIV to improving reproductive health and ensuring that young people lead full and productive lives. Through biomedical, social science, and public health research in 50 countries, we work with our partners to deliver solutions that lead to more effective policies, programs, and technologies that improve lives around the world. Established in 1952 and headquartered in New York, the Council is a nongovernmental, nonprofit organization governed by an international board of trustees.

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Big ideas supported by evidence: It’s our model for global change.
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In its research, the Population Council aspires to the highest professional and ethical standards and has earned a worldwide reputation for excellence and integrity.

The Council requires that all studies (unless exempt) involving human subjects be reviewed by its Institutional Review Board (IRB) before research is initiated. The purpose of this review is to ensure that appropriate steps are taken to protect the rights and welfare of the individuals who participate as subjects in a study.

All Council investigators involved in studies that are reviewed by its IRB must provide proof of completion of a recent, approved ethical training course.

The Council's IRB has 13 members, whose expertise includes bioethics, biomedical engineering, demography, health care, HIV and AIDS, international relations, law, obstetrics/gynecology, physiology, public policy, regulatory affairs, and social psychology. It meets six times per year.

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The International Committee for Contraception Research (ICCR), established by the Population Council in 1970, is a network of distinguished scientists and clinical investigators whose goal is to improve female and male reproductive and sexual health worldwide through the development of new concepts of contraception and reproductive medicine and the widespread application of contraceptive technologies.

The members advise the Council on new research areas and conduct clinical trials to test the safety, efficacy, and acceptability of Council-developed products.

Members of the ICCR and their staffs at cooperating universities and clinics work closely with staff at the Population Council's Center for Biomedical Research in design of delivery systems, prototypes, and clinical protocols for products under development. The clinics are selected for their commitment to reproductive health care and their expertise in the conduct of clinical trials involving contraceptive products.

The ICCR collaborates with Population Council staff members and with researchers at the World Health Organization, Family Health International, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Research Councils of the various countries in which ICCR members reside.

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- Sekyere Afram Plains District
- Mampong Municipal District
- Ejura Sekyeredumase District
- Ahafo Ano North District
- Ahafo Ano South District
- Bosomtwe Municipal District
- Bosome Freho District
- Asante Akim South District
- Kwabre East District
- Sekyere Central District
- Sekyere South District
- Kumasi Metro District
- Amansie Central District
- Atwima Kwanwoma District
- Atwima Nwabiagya District
- Adansi South District
- Sekyere East District
- Ejisu-Juaben Municipal District
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National Institute of Medical Statistics, New Delhi
Nehru Foundation for Development, Gujarat
Sahara Centre for Residential Care and Rehabilitation, New Delhi
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Maharashtra
Tathapi Trust, Pune

Nepal
Center for Research on Environmental and Population Activities, Lalitpur

Pakistan
National Committee for Maternal and Neonatal Health, Karachi
EUROPE

France
French National Institute for Health and Medical Research (INSERM), Paris

Netherlands
Stichting KU Radboud Universiteit, Najmegen

Switzerland
University of Zurich, Zurich

United Kingdom
CfBT Education Trust, Reading
International Planned Parenthood Federation, London
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London
Marie Stopes International, London
RETRAK Ethiopia, Cheshire

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2013 POPULATION COUNCIL FELLOWS

Population Council fellowships have helped advance the careers of social and biomedical scientists, public health researchers, and program managers throughout the world. In addition, a generous $5 million grant from The Fred H. Bixby Foundation enables the Council to offer fellowships to young professionals, primarily from developing countries, in preparation for leadership in the fields of population, health, and development. The following is a list of 2013 Population Council fellows.

BIOMEDICAL FELLOWS

Fellows conduct research at the Center for Biomedical Research. Institutions listed are those with which fellows were affiliated before joining the Council.

Diana Goode, Postdoctoral fellow, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine
Yongmei Huang, Postdoctoral fellow, Shanghai Institute of Family Planning
Ryoei Hara, Postdoctoral fellow, Kawasaki Medical School
Kai Wai Mok, Predoctoral fellow, University of Hong Kong
Elizabeth Tang, Postdoctoral fellow, University of Hong Kong
Nan Li, Postdoctoral fellow, Hong Kong Baptist University
Natalia Guerra Perez, Postdoctoral fellow, Mount Sinai, College of Medicine
Hin Ting Wan, Predoctoral fellow, Hong Kong Baptist University
Xiang Xiao, Predoctoral fellow, University of Hong Kong
Sebastian Jarl, Predoctoral fellow, Linkoping University
Magnus Hallor, Predoctoral fellow, Linkoping University
Kristina Noring, Predoctoral fellow, Lunds University, School of Medicine
Annika Voigt, Predoctoral fellow, Lunds University, School of Medicine
Nazli Ece Ordueri, Postdoctoral fellow, Akeneiz University
FRED H. BIXBY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Fred H. Bixby Fellowship Program offers expanded training opportunities for early-career population specialists and biomedical researchers from developing countries. Bixby fellows work with experienced mentors in the Population Council’s network of offices, across the three program divisions.

Africa

Côte d’Ivoire
Louise Outtara. Impact of zinc in the mucosa during vaginal HIV/SIV transmission (Population Council, Center for Biomedical Research)

Egypt
Irene Selwaness. Study youth transition to adulthood, job quality and access to social protection in Egypt (Population Council, Cairo)

Ghana
Pearl Kyei. Analyze longitudinal data from the Malawi Schooling and Adolescents Survey (MSAS) (Population Council, New York)

Deladem Kus-Apouh. To collaborate on the Safe Spaces, Financial Education and Savings for Adolescent Girls Program (Population Council, Zambia)

Kenya
Sam Wangila Wafula, To participate in the implementation and assessment of the RH Voucher program and Baby Monitor Project (Population Council, Kenya)

Eliud Wekesa, To study SRH-HIV integration and the health of slum populations, PLWHA and youth/adolescents, as well as to be involved in the “STEP UP” program to translate research to policy by communicating and disseminating research findings to key stakeholders (Population Council, Kenya)

Malawi
Grace Kumchulesi, Analyze longitudinal data from the Malawi Schooling and Adolescents Survey (MSAS) (Population Council, New York)

The Americas

Brazil
Weber Beringui Feitosa. Role of post-translational changes in the sperm proteome (Population Council, Center for Biomedical Research)

Asia

Bangladesh
Huraera Jabeen. Study adaptation to climate change and the roles of assets, gender dynamics and the built environment among the urban poor (Population Council, New York)

India
Aparajita Dasgupta. Conduct an evaluation of the National Rural Health Mission as a social safety net for young children in India (Population Council, New Delhi)