

# Inter-American Foundation

## Results Report 2013





Cover: Willian Cristaldo Villalba continues artisan traditions in Areguá, Paraguay - Estación A.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Inter-American Foundation (IAF) approaches foreign aid by funding the ideas that emerge from the organizations willing to do the hard work and invest their own resources to improve their communities. This bottom-up approach, called grassroots development, has helped hundreds of thousands of poor families throughout the hemisphere move toward meaningful progress. Donors and governments are increasingly supporting grassroots efforts. As they make the transition, they may find they can benefit from the IAF’s methodology for evaluating more robustly the impact of their investment.

This report summarizes data submitted by more than 220 grantee partners that received IAF funding during fiscal 2013. Highlights of grant results include those summarized below.

## Society and Communities

- Projects active during fiscal 2013 benefitted more than 356,000 individuals of which at least 59 percent were women.
- At least 20 percent of the projects benefitted indigenous people, and 20 percent served individuals of African descent.

## Organizations

- Collaborated with 913 new partners
- Mobilized and brokered \$2.4 million beyond the \$8.2 million counterpart committed
- Shared practices and experience (53 percent)

## Individuals and Families

- Nearly 62,000 new beneficiaries acquired knowledge and skills
- More than 1,700 jobs created and preserved
- More than 10,700 individuals enjoy improved health

# THE IAF

The Inter-American Foundation, an independent foreign assistance agency of the United States government, was created by Congress in 1969, to respond directly to grassroots groups in Latin America and the Caribbean and to the organizations that support them. The IAF is distinguished from other official aid agencies in that it (1) does not design projects or programs and (2) does not channel resources through governments.

The IAF is governed by a board of directors appointed by the president of the United States and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Six members are drawn from the private sector and three from the federal government. The board is assisted by an advisory council. A president, appointed by the board, serves as the IAF's chief executive officer, managing a staff of 41 employees based in Washington, D.C.

The IAF receives funding from the United States Congress and from the Social Progress Trust Fund administered by the Inter-American Development Bank and consisting of payments on U.S. government loans extended under the Alliance for Progress to various Latin American and Caribbean governments. Since 1972, the IAF has awarded nearly 5,100 grants valued at almost \$709 million.

## Grassroots Development Framework



# GRASSROOTS DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

The IAF uses the term “grassroots development” to describe the process by which disadvantaged people organize to improve their conditions. The concept assumes that the key to sustainable democracies, equitable societies and prosperous economies is a people-oriented strategy stressing participation, organizational development and networking to build the social capital needed to take advantage of human resources and tangible assets and realize the community’s potential.

Principally, in order to collect results from the projects it supports, the IAF uses the Grassroots Development Framework (GDF), a practical tool developed by the IAF to assess the progress of a diverse portfolio of grantees toward meeting a broad array of goals. The IAF requires each grantee partner to choose several indicators from a menu of 41 and use them to track, analyze, and report their results every six months. Professionals, or “data verifiers”, contracted locally by the IAF visit grantees to verify how the data was collected, confirm the accuracy and discuss the process with grantee organizations. The GDF measures both the *tangible* results of their projects, as well as the subtler, no less vital, *intangible* effects, such as the development of leadership or self-esteem, that might affect current and future initiatives.

Because each grantee partner reports on a few selected indicators, the figures presented in this report, in fact, understate the results of the IAF’s investments. For this reason, this report, and each GDF indicator, includes a narrative, with anecdotes, observations, information from interviews and photos.

To assess learning as well as progress and issues, IAF teams conduct an annual review of the projects funded in the respective country. Data verifiers collaborate with grantee partners on project histories that include the background, objectives, lessons and results, both expected and unexpected. In recent years, the IAF has supplemented this examination of results and outcomes of grassroots development with a series of thematic ex-post assessments of selected projects whose funding terminated four or five years earlier. The IAF also continues documenting significant activities of the Inter-American Network of Corporate Foundations and Actions for Grassroots Development (RedEAmérica), now in its 13th year. The results of this initiative are detailed on page 19.

# GRANT RESULTS

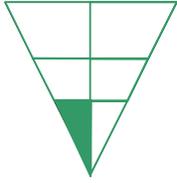
Results are collected on three levels: (1) the individual and family, which measures progress toward a better quality of life and the acquisition and development of skills; (2) the organization, which measures progress toward better management and greater access to resources; and (3) the community and society, which measures changes in policies, practices and attitudes. More than 400 GDF reports from 227 grantees have been incorporated into this report. Almost 357,000 individuals benefited directly; some 47 percent were women.

Of the grantee partners reporting, 64 percent are working in rural communities, 15 percent with the urban poor, and 22 percent work in both rural and urban settings. IAF-funded organizations work in a variety of program areas:

Agriculture	34%
Manufacturing	9%
Marketing	9%
Environment	9%
Civic Participation	7%
Other Topics	32%

“Other” includes areas as diverse as communication skillbuilding with youth and land rights and covers grantee partners working with subgrantees.





### Individuals and Families

Tangible indicators that reflect a better quality of life for individuals and families include: jobs; nutrition and housing, access to water, health care and training that develops skills.

### Training

Grantee partners reported training more than 61,850 new beneficiaries.

Most tailor training to the needs of participants.

- ◆ Fundación Corcovado Lon Willing Ramsey Junior (FC) offered instruction in English to 142 Costa Ricans interested in serving as park guides at a nature reserve. FC also offered education on environmental issues in schools throughout the southern Osa Peninsula where 352 students learned about recycling, biodiversity and conservation. Successful fundraising through its Make a Difference program allowed FC to add classes in cultural diversity and sustainable development and to reach additional schools.
- ◆ The Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) reported training 1,264 men and women to recycle tires and manage their groups and 572 additional individuals to operate and maintain a new solar-powered system for water purification, and to recycle, administer first aid, and control lion fish, an invasive species native to the Pacific that has spread to the Caribbean.

### Job-Creation

Gainful employment is essential to poverty-reduction. In 2013, grantees partners created 834 jobs and preserved or improved 1,290 existing positions, resulting in more reliable income for individual and families.



Santos Chavarría works with chickens thanks to ACMM.

time jobs as a result of training that enabled women to offer a variety of goods for sale, including crafts made from recycled items and baked goods, as well as chicken feed, eggs and other agricultural products.

- ◆ Centro de Investigación Estudio y Promoción del Desarrollo (MINKA) works to develop networks of farmers through training and subgrants. MINKA's creation of three new networks secured more sales, which preserved 80 jobs for participating farmers. Marketing opportunities for the farmers' produce have increased with the creation of Minka Verde, MINKA's new marketing agency, and collaboration with local authorities, who recently provided three stalls at the municipal market.
- ◆ Unión de Comunidades del Sistema Comunitario para el Manejo y Resguardo de la Biodiversidad (SICOBI) reported creating, preserving and improving jobs in rural communities of Oaxaca, Mexico. Two individuals from the community who were trained in forestry began work full time with SICOBI, 35 Oaxacans kept their jobs operating saws and managing and preserving the forest, and four individuals steadily improved their skills as tree trimmers and pruners.

### Nutrition

Better quality and yield as well as diversification of crops can lead to greater access to food. This fiscal year, grantee partners reported more than 4,400 individuals benefited from better nutrition primarily because of agricultural practices, education, dietary diversity and increased income.

- ◆ Consultora en Servicios de Desarrollo Rural y Agricultura Ecológico (ECOTOP) is introducing succession agro-forestry in seven Bolivian communities, This year more than 220 Bolivians benefited from improved techniques for growing cacao and rice; cultivation of bananas, citric trees and local grains; and growing trees for wood and animal feed needs. These foods, as well as pigs and chickens some individuals are learning to raise, are sold and added to the families' diets.



- ◆ Beneficiaries of Plenty Belize plant gardens at school and home, which has led them to consume more fruit and vegetables. When additional schools joined the program this year, teachers and students built fences and planted gardens. More than 200 children and adults are adding fresh produce to their diet.
- ◆ Grupo Sunu (SUNU) provided training and supplies for growing vegetables and raising chickens, enabling 874 indigenous Paraguayans to improve their protein intake and food security.
- ◆ The Instituto de Investigación, Capacitación y Desarrollo de la Mujer (IMU) reported that 30 Salvadorans in three associations are raising chicks and produce for consumption and sale and have more income for purchasing food.



Josefina Coronado and her daughter - IMU

## Health

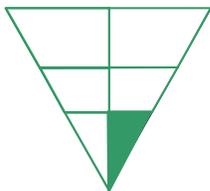
Grantee partners in four countries reported 2,457 beneficiaries had access to medical care. Most of these grantee partners provide health education and work toward the application of sound practices.

- ◆ More than 335 children in two Guatemalan municipalities are benefiting from better diets and medical care thanks to Proyecto de Salud Sangre de Cristo (PSSC), which organized three health fairs where children received a medical checkup, needed medicine or a dental exam for 64 cents and learned health practices by playing games. The grantee partner has worked with teachers, students and parents to detect and eliminate parasitic diseases, monitor growth, promote healthy practices and reduce family violence. Motivated residents of one community formed a club around what they learned from PSSC. This will allow them to undertake activities along with the grantee partner, despite lack of interest among the faculty of their local school.
- ◆ In its first six months, Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Costa Atlántica (PANA PANA) built composting latrines near 61 homes, benefiting 427 Nicaraguans. Residents work with PANA PANA to map each community to prepare for their connection to and use of water and sanitation systems. Residents assist with building latrines and are forming water and sanitation committees.

## Housing

Connecting homes to water and sewage systems benefited almost 3,900 individuals in Panama, Honduras and Nicaragua in fiscal 2013.

- ◆ Asociación Hondureña de Juntas Administradores de Sistemas de Agua (AHJASA) piped potable water to an additional 167 homes, benefiting at least 1,000 Hondurans. To date AHJASA has brought water to more than 2,700 homes in 24 communities. Residents have worked with AHJASA to protect water sources and to refurbish, maintain and protect water storage tanks.
- ◆ Instituto Panameño de Desarrollo Humano Municipal (IPADEHM) completed five aqueducts that benefitted 3,291 individuals in seven communities. The Panamanian Ministry of Health assisted by offering technical services, such as testing soil. The communities have provided land, supplies and labor for the aqueducts.



### Individuals and Families

Better self-esteem, cultural identity, sense of belonging, creativity, communication and leadership are among the intangible results of IAF-funded initiatives.

## Self-Esteem

Most IAF-supported activities involve participants in resolving common problems. During the fiscal year, 27 grantee partners reported that individuals had improved their self-esteem, according to observable manifestations listed in the GDF.

- ◆ In the project's first year, Acción Callejera Fundación Educativa, Inc. (Acción Callejera) worked to further the rights of Dominican children in Santiago de los Caballeros and organized academic support for almost 1,200 vulnerable children and adolescents who now express themselves more openly. The grantee partner has also conducted outreach and trained parents and community leaders in venues that communities made available. The “homework sites” are a center for core and extracurricular courses, as well as help with classwork and psychological consultations.
- ◆ Union de Museos Comunitarios de Oaxaca A.C. (UMCO) is reaching marginalized Mexican children in elementary and high schools by building relations with the schools and providing teachers and students opportunities to conduct historical and cultural research. UMCO reported that more than 485 indigenous students displayed evidence of better self-esteem and appreciation of their culture. Elementary students conduct interviews and share their work with teachers, community leaders and classmates. They have prepared videos, photographs and drawings. UMCO held workshops in which high school students reflect on their dreams and their culture.



### Cultural Identity

The revival of folk songs and traditional crafts and practices encourages pride in cultural identity and a celebration of heritage.

- ◆ In its final report, Consejo Comunitario de la Comunidad Negra de la Cuenca del Rio Raposo (CCR) reported that 225 Colombian fishermen of African descent displayed appreciation for their ethnicity and spoke up at meetings. CCR held workshops with communities to develop regulations for the use of natural resources and self-governance, to which residents now adhere for more sustainable farming and resolution of conflicts. The river communities are noticing the return of certain animals they thought had disappeared and less illegal entries into the reserve area.
- ◆ Fundación Papá Roncón (FUNPARON) built a cultural center in Esmeraldas where youths and their families learn to make instruments from local plants and dance and sing according

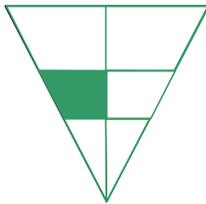
to tradition. FUNPARON also conducts training in conflict resolution and family violence as well as business management related to marketing the instruments. The grantee partner reported that 67 students, or two more than initially contemplated, are demonstrating greater pride in their culture. The youths organized performances and have noticed more visitors are coming to the center to inquire about the Afro-Ecuadorian culture.

### Leadership

Thirty-four grantee partners reported on the development of leadership skills to further individual growth and community initiatives.

- ◆ The prevention of gender and family violence and assistance for the victims are the goals of Núcleo de Apoyo a la Mujer (NAM). The Dominican grantee partner reported that 158 community organizers demonstrated leadership by, for example reaching out to organizations about joining NAM's anti-violence network and assessing needs in communities.
- ◆ Casa Alianza Nicaragua (CAN) works in three poor neighborhoods in Managua to offer youths at-risk and their families training in vocational and life skills and leadership. Now the more than 30 youths who completed leadership training are hosting meetings, organizing community fairs, sports events and birthdays for children, and encouraging other youths to participate.

### Organizations



Tangible indicators at this level track management practices. More than 65 percent of current grantee partners reported on their efforts to train staff, improve fundraising, and develop relationships to further their projects.



NAM

## Management

To measure project management, IAF contractors survey staff, partners and beneficiaries using standard questions. Respondents rate the organization on such practices training staff, developing a plan and managing a budget, as well as monitoring and evaluating the respective project. A score of 100 percent would indicate the respondents' impression that the organization always follows best practices. Data on this indicator were submitted by 27 grantee partners, including the following.

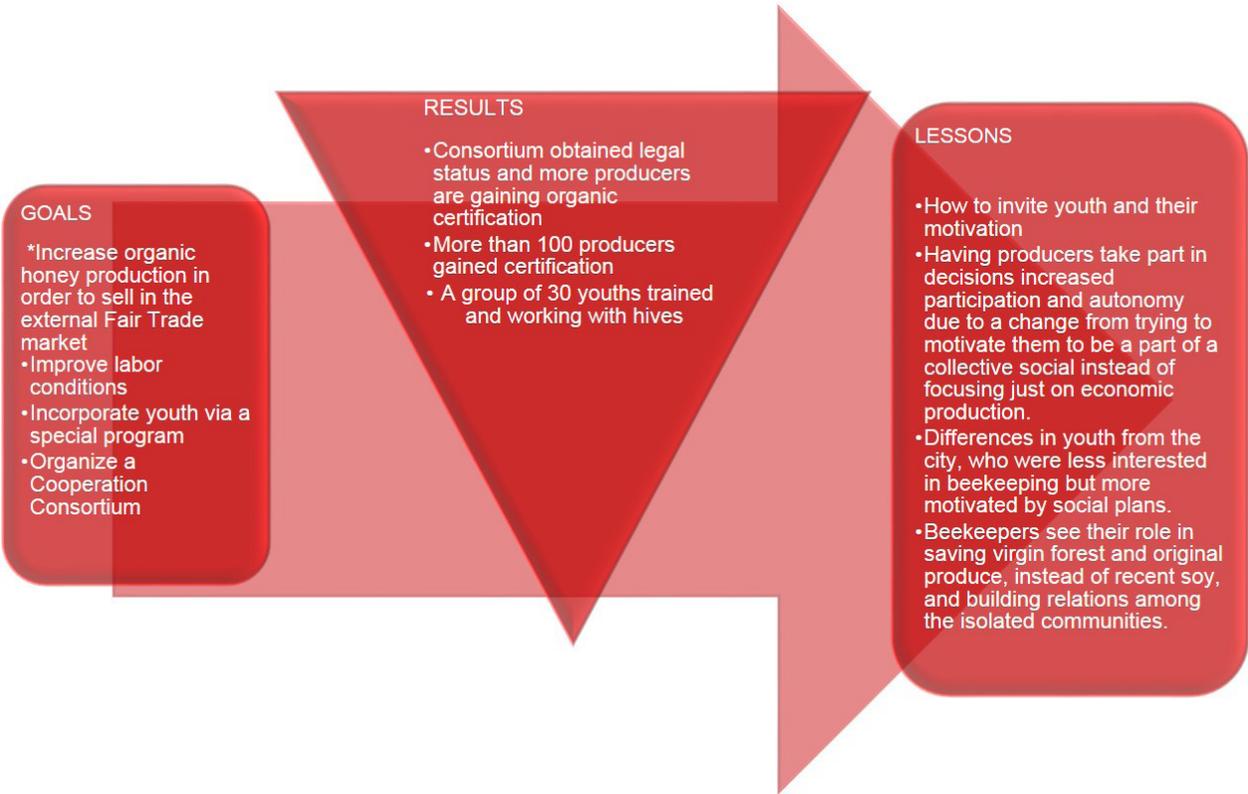
- ◆ Cooperativa del Sur del Cauca (COSURCA) works with 10 member associations of coffee and fruit growers and other groups. Technicians from the Colombian grantee partner as well as farmers acting as community organizers dedicate five days a month to training others to improve their crops. COSURCA conducted other training for its staff, community organizers and representatives of the associations; the staff and organizers meet monthly with farmers to evaluate the work. COSURCA then meets with all staff to share the project results and recommendations for change. Farmers interviewed rated COSURCA high on planning, training staff, budgeting and monitoring, for an average score of 96 percent.

### MIGRATION: Round Robin Focus Group (RRFG)

ADEPROCCA worked with the IAF to study the effect of migration on residents of two departments of El Salvador. The study used questions focused on decisions about and effects of migration in communities. Each member of the Round Robin Focus Group asked and answered each of the five questions and participated in analyzing the responses. ADEPROCCA appreciated that many participants could be interviewed in a short period of time and that trust developed among individuals from different communities during the RRFG. Participants explained their reasons for migrating or for reversing their decision to migrate, providing more information than expected or obtained from other study methods. The study showed that training or a job is insufficient to deter migration; confidence in the future is the deciding factor. Other grantee partners working on this topic may be able to use the same evaluative method.

**Profile:** COOPSOL (Argentina)

**Grant amount:** \$330,368 over five years and six months



## Leveraging Resources

Grantee partners learn to mobilize and broker resources from the private sector and government as well as individual donors. In fiscal 2013, IAF grantee partners raised \$2.48 million in cash and in kind for project activities, in addition to counterpart valued at \$8.2 million. Almost all grantee partners report on resources.

- ◆ Corporación Taller Prodesal (PRODESAL) mobilized more than \$67,700, from Fundación Surtigas, Tierra de Hombres and the municipality toward its program and administrative costs. PRODESAL brokered \$60,228 in kind from Colombian donors, for meetings that allowed young Colombians to experience policy making and active citizenship, which raised awareness of the importance of their inclusion in community life.
- ◆ Voluntarios Construyendo El Salvador (VOCES) mobilized \$41,400, largely from the Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Chile and two Chilean businesses, and in-kind donations valued at \$1,500. VOCES brokered more than \$12,600 in cash and in kind from the community, municipalities and agencies working in the settlement that emerged throughout Chile following natural disasters and migration. To improve income, food security and skills needed to manage communities, VOCES offers the settlers training in hydroponic gardening and community organizing, loans for start-up businesses, and materials.

## Credit and Subgrants

Grantee partners extend credit and award subgrants to individuals and groups. Some partners assist others with extending loans efficiently.

- ◆ In the final year of its project, Fundación Alternativa 3, Estrategias de Desarrollo Comunitario (A3) extended 253 loans for home improvements and small businesses in Greater Buenos Aires. A3 has worked with non-governmental and community organizations on its solidarity lending project, which focuses on providing microcredit through social networks.



- ◆ Asociación Civil Nuestras Huellas (Nuestras Huellas) extended 330 new loans to community banks in Greater Buenos Aires during 2013. Nuestras Huellas provides training and technical assistance for bank staff, improving services for businesses and savers.
- ◆ CODESSE-Intibucá extended credit to 10 groups and awarded five subgrants supporting community businesses in Intibucá,

Honduras. The loans were used for inputs, equipment and building upgrades that included, for example, solar panels. The businesses that CODESSE-Intibucá is helping grow include many owned by indigenous Lenca Hondurans, who increasingly participate in community development and in decisions.

### Dissemination

Sharing practices and experiences allows organizations to learn from the success of others and avoid errors. Almost 100 grantee partners disseminated messages, including effective practices, via presentations, radio and television interviews, pamphlets and brochures, newspaper and magazine articles, press releases, books, videos, DVDs and web pages.

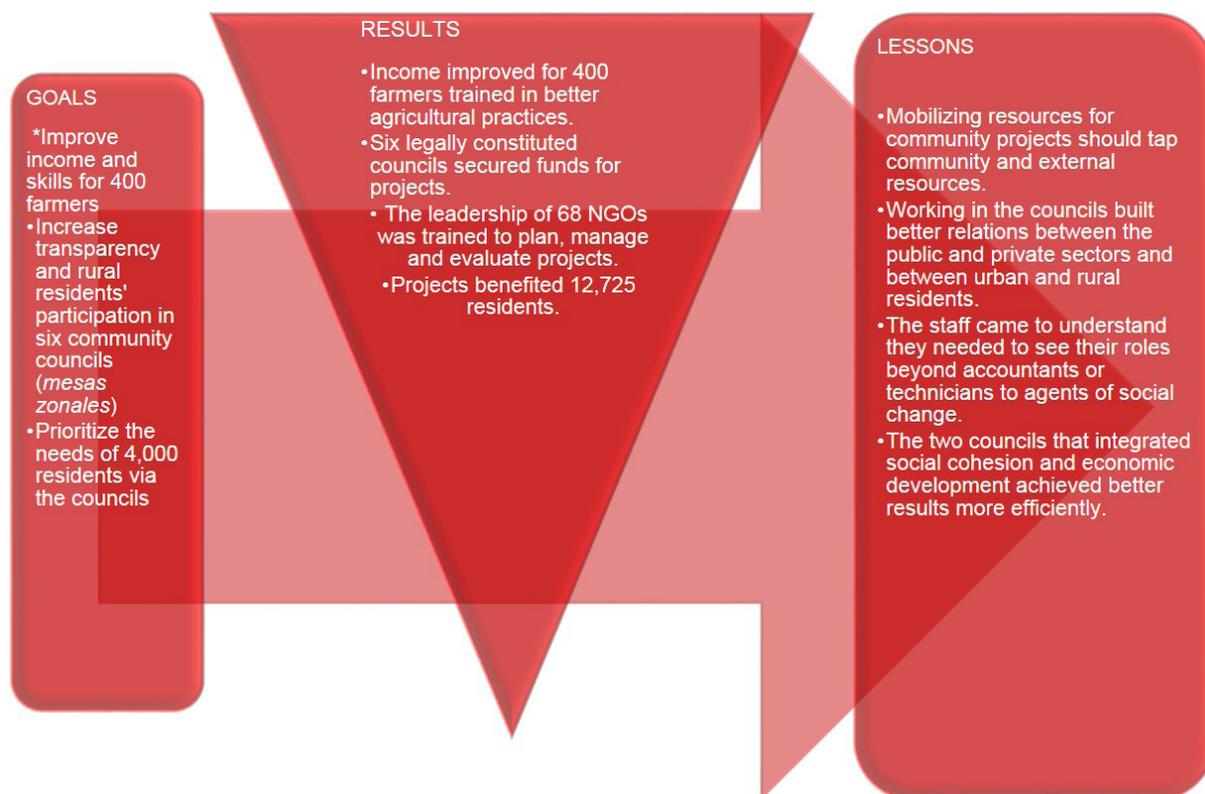


URKU

- ◆ Alianza Comunitaria Conservacionista de Turismo Alternativo Rural (ACTUAR) is comprised of community-based inns and tourism groups in Costa Rica. ACTUAR is using its IAF grant to build a café with a store and gallery as a sales venue in San José and to promote community tourism. ACTUAR updated its website with more products and provisions for on-line purchases. Its staff gave six presentations on its activities and products to university students and business owners, distributed tour fliers and was interviewed by the press and other media.
- ◆ Urku Estudios Amazónicos (URKU) is testing a model for common management of the recovery of an Amazonian ecosystem and must share information and activities. Indigenous communities near protected areas in northern Peru are working with URKU to develop ecotourism and undertake other business ventures while monitoring the environment. In the first year, URKU publicized its services via pamphlets, posters and a radio broadcast; constructed signs promoting conservation and developed three broadcasts on the Kichwa language. A local magazine included an article on the initiatives of the indigenous residents. URKU developed a pamphlet on organizing meetings for the leaders of FEKIHD, a federation representing 10 Kichwa communities that are collaborating with URKU on the project.

**Profile:** ADP-CES (Uruguay)

**Grant Amount:** \$336,418 over four years



### Organizations: Intangible Indicators

The IAF considers transparency and the availability of accurate information on grantees' policies, programs and finances the prerequisite for individuals to participate meaningfully in decisions that affect their lives.

### Access to Information

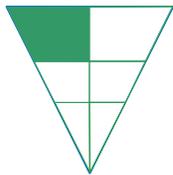
The indicator measures the availability of programmatic and financial information to grantee staff, collaborating organizations and beneficiaries.

- ◆ According to interviews with staff, beneficiaries and a cooperating agency, Cooperativa de Agricultores Ecológicos do Portal de Amazônia (COOPERAGREPA) consistently shares information on project activities and finances. This first year, the cooperative undertook studies to determine the social, economic and environmental circumstances of member farmers in four municipalities and the need for technical assistance. COOPERAGREPA involved the farmers and others in the research and its analysis.

### Participatory Decision-Making

The IAF encourages grantee partners to include beneficiaries in decision-making, which furthers the achievement of objectives. At least one grantee in each of the 20 countries of the fiscal 2013 portfolio is using this indicator.

- ◆ Emphasis on inclusion of their input for project planning prompted staff, two representatives of collaborating agencies and five beneficiaries to assign Paraguayan grantee partner Estación A-Núcleo Cultural a score of 100 percent. Estación A has reported regularly on results since before its IAF funding began.



### Communities and Societies

Grantee partners report on legislation and policies that benefit the community and on practices adopted by public and private organizations.

### Wider Application of Methods and Techniques

Grassroots groups, nongovernmental organizations and government agencies have replicated or adapted techniques or methodologies successfully applied by IAF grantee partners, as tracked by this indicator.

- ◆ Three organizations adopted the IAP (Investigation, Action, Participation) methodology applied by Corporación Grupo Semillas (SEMILLAS), which calls for community members to assess the adaptation of environmental and production techniques introduced in two departments of Colombia and the status of inter-ethnic relations. SEMILLAS works with six organizations that represent farmers, including some of African and indigenous descent. The organizations are acquiring skills that will improve their operations and relations among different ethnicities as well as further responsible production as an alternative to agribusinesses.

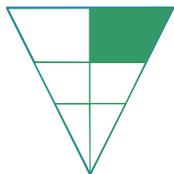
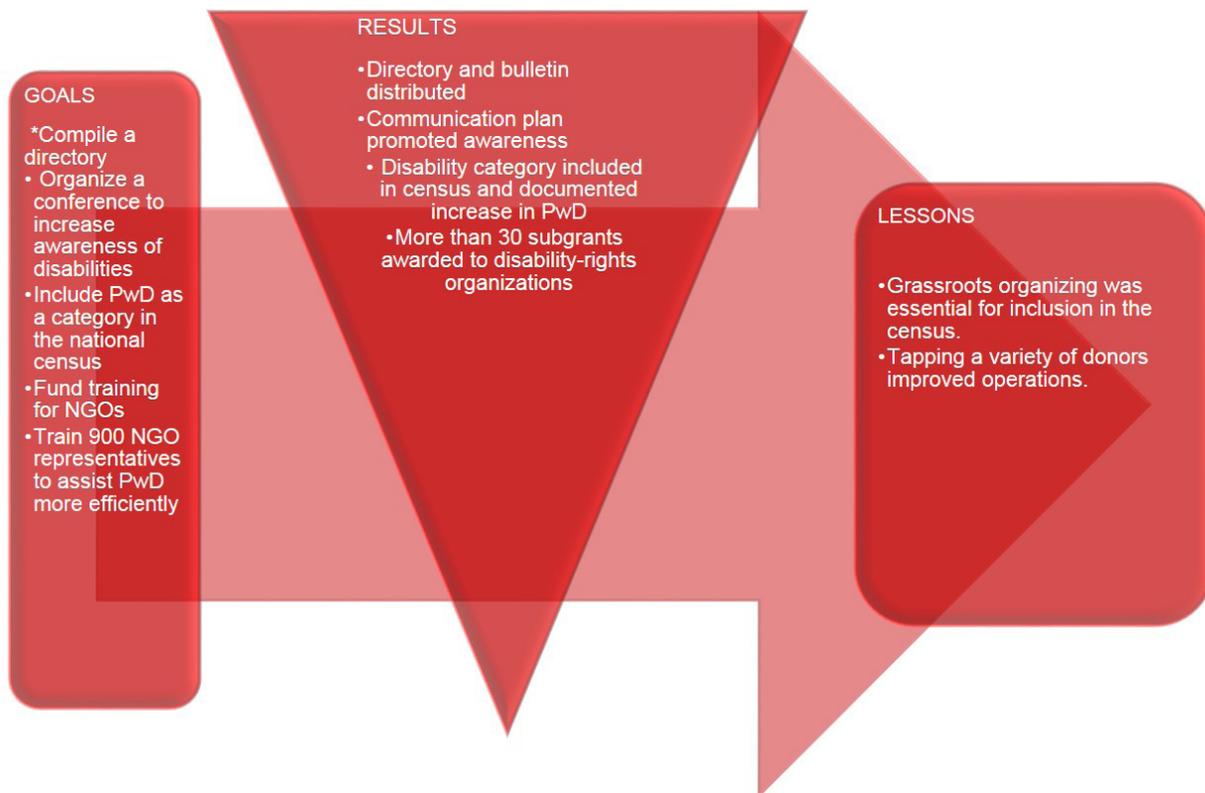
### Proposals and Demands

Grantee partners can report on legislation enacted or policies adopted due to their activities.

- ◆ Sa Qa Chol Nimla K'aleb'aal (SANK) works to further land rights and responsible agricultural practices in Guatemala. Two indigenous communities now have an officially recognized land registry, and nine have obtained official recognition of community authorities. These indigenous leaders have presented two development proposals to the Guatemalan government and two to local officials, one of which includes women as representatives in the municipal development council.
- ◆ Working in two departments of northeast Colombia, Corporación Buen Ambiente (CORAMBIENTE) develops farmer associations and promotes food security via the cultivation of more nutritious crops. The associations assisted grew from the eight originally targeted to 10 during the year. CORAMBIENTE submitted a proposal on women and gender to the local mayor. The authorities in Matanza, Lebrija, Florida Blanca and the city of Bucaramanga approved a total of six proposals addressing food security.

**Profile:** SARAQUI (Paraguay)

**Grant Amount:** \$430,925 over four years and six months



### Communities and Societies

Grantee partners track changes in the treatment of women, citizens of African or indigenous descent and people with disabilities.

### Treatment

Advocacy for better treatment of marginalized populations leads to greater awareness among authorities, to new laws, to better enforcement of existing laws and more inclusion.

- ◆ Centro de Formación Política y Ciudadana para Mujeres (CCIMA) has been working to improve the treatment of indigenous Bolivian women, reduce domestic violence and increase the role of women in the political life in Oruro, Bolivia. CCIMA activities included workshops, meetings, and work with community organizers. The municipality's current five-year plan includes gender-sensitive proposals. Interviews with participants in the project yielded a score of 100 percent in terms of CCIMA's impact on greater equality for women; interviews with individuals not directly involved in the project resulted in a rating of 89 percent.
- ◆ Associação de Cooperação Técnica para o Desenvolvimento Humano (Outro Olhar) works with a network of indigenous Guarani Brazilians to resolve conflicts, so they can collaborate. Guarani residents are becoming aware of their rights and discussing the prejudice and neglect they have faced.

# A Sense of Community

The skills and abilities developed during a project may lead to a greater sense of community among those working together, an intangible concept which has observable manifestations: willingness to collaborate to improve the conditions, to contribute during meetings and to represent other residents, for example. The absence of a sense of community gives rise to infighting and problems reaching goals.

The GDF includes a few indicators to use in examining the development of a sense of community. At the individual level, these include *Sense of Belonging*, observable when individuals feel they are included and their opinion is valued. At the society/community level, they include *Participative Consultation; Treatment*, meaning respect, and *Effect on the Public and Private Sectors*, or the impact of the project on bringing about greater participation. These following examples are intended to convey how a sense of community can develop and what can be accomplished if it exists.

ADP-CES worked with six legally constituted community councils (*mesas zonales*) in Paysandu, Uruguay to train the members in council regulations and functions. The councils appointed subcommittees on, for example, farming and education. Various grassroots organizations and local boards met at the councils and achieved together for the inhabitants of Paysandu department what they could not accomplish working by themselves. Today the councils offer rural and semirural organizations a venue for civic participation and dialogue. This growing sense of community among Uruguayans dispersed over a considerable geographic area has been a key accomplishment of ADP-CES, which has adapted its organization and approach, as noted in the profile on page 15.

Grantee partner Ñepi Behña works with Ya Muntsi Behña, a group of indigenous women in Ixmiquilpan, Hidalgo, Mexico, to market fair-trade items made from the maguey cactus. The cohesive Ya Muntsi group created an organizational diagram in the form of a doll to explain all of its equally important and related operating parts. The organization categorizes its members: As are founding members; Bs are usually active in production and meetings; Cs, mostly younger women with small children, rarely come to meetings; and Ds help out when there is a large purchase order to fill. Husbands also help, for example, planting maguey and loading orders for pick up. Some husbands have learned to knit. This demonstrated sense of community is in place despite the high rate of migration. Almost all the women in the Ya Muntsi have husbands who had migrated, but many returned in the early 1990s. Even those who did not return have always sent a family representative to keep up with community obligations, such as serving on committees. Investing remittances and working together, people built and improved homes and constructed a road and municipal building. The returned migrants have built a lodge, EcoAlberto, and are receiving visitors. Because Ya Muntsi is organized to meet demand and works together, Ñepi Behña is able to concentrate its efforts on adding markets, including creating a fair-trade market for artisans in Mexico.

## RedEAmérica Results



RedEAmérica, an IAF-initiated network of corporations and corporate foundations in Latin American and the Caribbean, is encouraging investment in grassroots development among its members and beyond. The IAF has partnered with many RedEAmérica members who reach incipient or remote grassroots groups. Members that have agreements with the IAF contributed more than \$527,000 in counterpart funds and reported mobilizing and brokering another \$568,000.

RedEAmérica has collaborated since 2009 with the Instituto Tecnológico of Monterrey, Mexico on web-based training leading to certification and on other courses that reached 122 new students in 2013. Instituto Tecnológico is currently developing a course on economic inclusion.

The 108 participants in RedEAmérica's V International Forum, held in Guatemala, focused on young people and initiatives to reduce their migration, unemployment and resorting to violence. The IAF and RedEAmérica took advantage of the event to recognize four successful member-funded grassroots initiatives with the first prize for *Transformadores*.

The tendency of members from the same country to work together has increasingly resulted in the formation of *nodos*, or hubs that operate as networks. To date *nodos* have been organized in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. Seven new members joined RedEAmérica in 2013.



## Argentina

Fundación Arcor (ARCOR) awarded 36 subgrants supporting child development, benefiting more than 5,000 Argentines in 2013. ARCOR's more than 950 subgrants have benefitted more than 119,000 individuals in the last 10 years.

## Chile

Fundación Microfinanzas y Desarrollo invested \$56,204 of its own resources in 14 subgrants that benefitted more than 500 Chileans. The subgrantees' work is related to the environment, the arts, health and education.

The work of Corporación Sociedad Activa (CSA) with 40 mothers whose children attend two daycare facilities has led to more than 12 functioning businesses. The women are collaborating more and sell each other's products when someone is unable to go to a sales event. CSA contracted local businesses that provided individual mentoring, which helped the women develop confidence and communication, as well as business, skills. CSA is tracking and refining this aspect of its program.

Fundación Pehuén works in six communities in the Alto Bio-Bio zone of western Chile. Its partner Fundación Chol Chol continues to train indigenous men and women in various skills as their associations evolve as businesses producing textiles and offering tourism services. Fundación Pehuén invested \$23,570 in the subgrants in early fiscal 2013.

## Colombia

Corporación Consorcio para el Desarrollo Comunitario (Consortio) is using GDF indicators to gauge its own activities and the activities and management of its subgrantees. One indicator, Influence on the Public Sector, applied to the subgrantees' increased interaction with local authorities.

Asociación de Fundaciones Petroleras (AFP) invested \$20,736 of its own funds and \$27,944 mobilized from other sources in three new subgrants awarded in early fiscal 2013 to support an additional community radio station and agricultural efforts. All subgrantees receive training tailored to their needs.

Transparency International awarded \$51,888 to nine subgrantees directly benefiting more than 600 Colombians. One of these groups conducted the cleanup of a canal running between two parts of their municipality, which a local paper covered. Transparency maintained relations with more than 35 organizations, many of whom support its Social Control Fund: Citizens for Public Care. Transparency also continued to announce its calls for proposals in various Colombian departments.

## Costa Rica

According to plan, Empresas para el Desarrollo, S.A. (EDESA) expanded its work into Panama, opening four community credit businesses (EC) in addition to three in Costa Rica. EDESA continued its training, in filing for legal status and working with the new standardized financial sys-

tem. EDESA also contacted a bank to conduct audits on selected ECs. EDESA received \$1,288,000 from the Inter-American Development Bank and \$300,000 from Microcredit Enterprises, toward expanding its work.

### Peru

Subgrants from Asociación Atocongo directly benefitted 1,070 Peruvians to date, and at the end of fiscal 2013 the organization issued a fourth call for proposals in one department of Peru, resulting in four additional subgrants. Subgrantee members received training in skills related to agriculture, manufacturing, business administration and leadership. Atocongo helps subgrantees market their products.

## Appendix B: Organization Referenced in the Report

Acronym	Entity	Grant Number
A3	Fundación Alternativa 3, Estrategias de Desarrollo Comunitario	AR-360
Acción Callejera	Acción Callejera Fundación Educativa, Inc.	DR-343
ADP-CES	Agencia de Desarrollo Productivo-Consejo Económico Social	UR-183
ACMM	Asociación Comunal de Mujeres de Morazán	ES-248
ACTUAR	Alianza Comunitaria Conservacionista de Turismo Alternativo Rural	CR-337
ADEPROCCA	Asociación para el Desarrollo Empresarial de Productores y Comercializadores Centroamericanos	ES-255
AFP	Asociación de Fundaciones Petroleras	CO-499/CP-011
AHJASA	Asociación Hondureña de Juntas Administradoras de Sistemas de Agua	HO-253
ARCOR	Fundación Arcor	AR-332/CP-003
ATOCONGO	Asociación Atocongo	PU-545/CP-031
CAN	Casa Alianza Nicaragua	NC-298
CCIMA	Centro de Formación Política y Ciudadana Mujer	BO-490
CCR	Consejo Comunitario de la Comunidad Negra de la Cuenca de Rio Raposo	CO-521
CODESSE-Intibucá	Consejo de Desarrollo del Sector Social de la Economía	HO-252
Consortio	Corporación Consortio para el Desarrollo Comunitario	CO-498/CP-010
COOPERAGREPA	Cooperativa de Agricultores Ecológicos do Portal de Amazônia	BR-879
COOPSOL	Cooperativa de Trabajo COOPSOL Ltda.	AR-347
CORAMBIENTE	Corporación Buen Ambiente	CO-523
COSURCA	Cooperativa del Sur de Cauca	CO-513
CSA	Corporación Sociedad Activa	CH-514/CP-023
ECOTOP	Consultoría en Servicios de Desarrollo Rural y Agricultura Ecológica	BO-509
EDESA	Empresa para el Desarrollo S.A.	CR-328/CP-028
EFJ	Environmental Foundation of Jamaica	JA-112
Estación A	Estación A – Nucleo Cultural	PY-198
FC	Fundación Corcovado Lon Willig Ramsey Junior	CR-335
FUNPARON	Fundación Papá Roncón	EC-419
IPADEHM	Fundación Instituto Panameño de Desarrollo Humano y Municipalidad	PN-300
IMU	Instituto de Investigación, Capacitación y Desarrollo de la Mujer	ES-239
Microfinanzas	Fundación Microfinanzas y Desarrollo	CH-516/CP-25
MINKA	Investigación Estudio y Promoción del Desarrollo	PU-556
NAM	Núcleo de Apoyo a la Mujer	DR-345
Ñepi Behña	Ñepi Behña Asociación Civil	ME-515
Nuestras Huellas	Asociación Civil Nuestras Huellas	AR-362
OUTRO OLHAR	Associação Cooperação Técnica para o Desenvolvimento Humano	BR-874
PANA PANA	Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Costa Atlántica Pana Pana	NC-299

Acronym	Entity	Grant Number
PLENTY BZ	Plenty Belize	BE-110
PSSC	Proyecto de Salud de Sangre de Cristo	GT-309
Pehuén	Fundación Pehuén	CH-511/CP-001
PRODESAL	Corporación Taller Prodesal	CO-529
RedAmérica	Inter-American Network of Corporate Foundations and Actions for Grassroots Development	
SANK	Sa Qa Chol Nimla K'aleb'aal	GT-303
SARAKI	Fundación Saraki	PY-196
SEMILLAS	Corporación Grupo Semillas	CO-528
SICOBÍ	Unión de Comunidades del Sistema Comunitario para el Manejo y Resguardo de la Biodiversidad	ME-496
SUNU	Grupo Sunu	PY-195
Transparencia	Corporación Transparencia por Colombia	CO-511/CP-27
UMCO	Unión de Museos Comunitarios de Oaxaca, A.C.	ME-516
URKU	URKU Estudios Amazónicos	PU-571
VOCES	Voluntarios Construyendo El Salvador	ES-246

# Appendix B: Data Reported

Table B1: Principle Thematic Area

Country	Agriculture	Construction	Manufacturing	Finance	Marketing	Environment	Civic Participation	Health	Legal	Tourism	Other
Argentina	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	3
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Bolivia & LA *	6	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Brazil	6	-	1	-	3	3	2	-	1	-	13
Chile	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Colombia	6	-	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	1	6
Costa Rica	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Dominican Republic	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
Ecuador	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
El Salvador	6	-	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
Guatemala	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	4
Haiti	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Honduras	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mexico	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	11
Nicaragua	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	2
Panama	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	4
Paraguay	2	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	3
Peru	7	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
Uruguay	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>75</b>

\* Includes one grantee based in Boliva with activities with other countries of Latin America

Table B2: Project Location

Country	Rural	%	Urban	%	R/U	%
Argentina	6	50%	4	33%	2	17%
Belize	1	50%	-	-	1	50%
Bolivia & LA	12	86%	2	14%	-	-
Brazil	11	38%	11	38%	7	24%
Chile	1	25%	2	50%	1	25%
Colombia	17	74%	2	9%	4	17%
Costa Rica	4	57%	-	-	3	43%
Dominican Republic	3	37.5%	2	25%	3	37.5%
Ecuador	5	71%	2	29%	0	
El Salvador	9	56%	1	6%	6	38%
Guatemala	9	64%	-	-	5	36%
Haiti	6	60%	-	-	4	40%
Honduras	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	4	50%
Jamaica	2	100%	-	-	-	-
Mexico	15	83%	-	-	3	17%
Nicaragua	7	78%	1	11%	1	11%
Panama	11	85%	-	-	2	15%
Paraguay	6	55%	3	27%	2	18%
Peru	11	65%	3	18%	3	18%
Uruguay	2		67%	1	33%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>23%</b>

Table B3: Total Project Beneficiaries and Gender

Country	Direct Beneficiaries	Women	%	Indirect Beneficiaries
Argentina	128,110	89,642	70%	823,152
Belize	2,364	373	16%	6,124
Bolivia & LA	16,272	No data		2,562
Brazil	25,386	13,732	54%	103,088
Chile	2,245	1,069	48%	5,342
Colombia	23,851	3,528	15%	614,506
Costa Rica	15,698	321	2%	5,295
Dominican Rep.	6,704	4,682	70%	15,730
Ecuador	4,543	1,467	32%	7,194
El Salvador	4,973	4,650	94%	18,440
Guatemala	7,178	562	8%	11,730
Haiti	1,880	-	-	8,605
Honduras	33,057	8,086	24%	9,967
Jamaica	4,244	3,261	77%	12,692
Mexico	8,590	2,923	34%	172,546
Nicaragua	8,819	1,907	22%	32,357
Panama	13,758	656	5%	27,272
Paraguay	10,803	5,253	49%	2,757
Peru	35,719	18,183	51%	144,796
Uruguay	2,630	1,513	58%	16,067
<b>Total</b>	<b>356,824</b>	<b>152,523</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>2,040,222</b>

Table B4a: Dietary Improvements

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total	%<15 years old
Belize	329	46%	392	54%	721	96%
Bolivia	172	52%	164	49%	336	-
Brazil	537	56%	428	44%	965	18%
Colombia	42	52.5%	38	47.5%	80	19%
Costa Rica	15	60%	10	40%	25	40%
Ecuador	27	37%	46	63%	73	63%
El Salvador	32	48%	228	52%	260	32%
Guatemala	77	46%	174	54%	251	61%
Haiti	235	47%	266	53%	501	-
Honduras	109	50%	77	50%	186	39%
Mexico	162	%	162	58%	304	30%
Panama	280	48%	299	52%	579	62%
Peru	-	-	8	100%	8	-
Paraguay	62	50%	62	50%	124	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>4,413</b>	<b>40%</b>

Table B4b: Causes for Dietary Improvements

Country	More Harvest for Consumption	More Varied Diet	More Animal Protein	Increased Income	Nutrition Education	Total
Belize	-	2	-	-	-	2
Bolivia	1	1	1	-	-	3
Brazil	2	-	-	-	-	2
Colombia		-	-	-	1	1
Costa Rica	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	1	1
El Salvador	-	2	.5	.5		3
Guatemala	-	-	-		1	1
Haiti	-	-	-	1	1	2
Honduras	-	1	-	-	-	1
Mexico	-	1	-	-	-	1
Panama	3	2	-	-	-	5
Paraguay	-	-	-	1	-	1
Peru		1	1	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>

Table B5: Individuals Receiving Training for the First Time

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	4,586	32%	9,863	68%	14,449
Belize	80	62.5%	48	37.5%	128
Bolivia	1,100	62%	680	38%	1,780
Brazil	5,588	49%	5,786	51%	11,374
Chile	65	41%	95	59%	160
Colombia	1,500	49%	1,550	51%	3,050
Costa Rica	1,249	59%	853	41%	2102
Dominican Republic	1,674	49%	84	51%	295
Ecuador	326	71%	144	29%	490
El Salvador	879	59%	535	41%	1,315
Guatemala	751	68%	418	32%	1,293
Haiti	1,176	63%	43	37%	115
Honduras	436	63%	280	37%	765
Jamaica	830	45%	1,006	55%	1,836
Mexico	829	46%	213	54%	396
Nicaragua	582	77%	117	23%	514
Panama	1,160	64%	134	46%	371
Paraguay	2,534	42%	3,553	58%	6,087
Peru	1,817	63%	1,229	37%	3,299
Uruguay	292	53%	70	47%	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,454</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>34,382</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>61,836</b>

Table B6: Individuals Trained in Agriculture

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	46	60%	31	40%	77
Belize	199	47%	224	53%	423
Bolivia	1,498	77%	437	23%	1,935
Brazil	641	43%	863	57%	1,504
Colombia	2,044	63%	1,194	37%	3,238
Costa Rica	185	63%	110	37%	295
Dominican Republic	455	92%	40	8%	495
Ecuador	535	61%	341	39%	876
El Salvador	489	34%	966	66%	1,455
Guatemala	755	57%	570	43%	1,325
Haiti	68	72%	26	28%	94
Honduras	1,075	57%	797	43%	1,872
Jamaica	98	61%	63	39%	161
Mexico	1,248	57%	930	43%	2,178
Nicaragua	2,196	68%	1,046	32%	3,242
Panama	838	49%	862	51%	1,700
Paraguay	1,032	67%	517	33%	1,549
Peru	1,519	70%	659	30%	2,178
Uruguay	430	56%	342	44%	772
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,351</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>10,018</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>25,369</b>

Table B7: Individuals Trained in Manufacturing

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	39	14%	237	86%	276
Bolivia	531	17%	2,659	83%	3,190
Brazil	12	6%	199	94%	211
Chile	-	-	35	100%	35
Colombia	74	17%	360	83%	434
Costa Rica	9	11%	72	89%	81
El Salvador	248	29%	616	71%	864
Guatemala	55	19%	235	81%	290
Haiti	-	-	19	100%	19
Honduras	249	33%	512	67%	761
Mexico	189	15%	1,100	85%	1,289
Panama	28	2%	1,310	98%	1,338
Paraguay	17	18%	75	82%	92
Peru	192	33%	397	67%	589
Uruguay	33	12%	248	88%	281
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>8,074</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>9,750</b>

Table B8: Individuals Trained in Construction

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Belize	14	44%	18	56%	32
Bolivia	342	93%	26	7%	368
Brazil	20	7%	284	93%	304
Colombia	80	60%	53	40%	133
Guatemala	12	50%	12	50%	24
Haiti	3	100%	-		3
Honduras	64	55%	52	45%	116
Mexico	136	52%	126	48%	262
Panama	331	71%	137	29%	468
Paraguay	2	25%	6	75%	8
Peru	8	73%	3	27%	11
Uruguay	4	100%	-		4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>1,733</b>

Table B9: Individuals Trained in Environmental Conservation

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	8
Belize	196	47%	222	53%	418
Bolivia	20	100%	-	-	20
Brazil	733	42%	1,001	58%	1,734
Chile	55	44%	71	56%	126
Colombia	1,064	64%	592	36%	1,656
Costa Rica	256	54%	216	46%	472
El Salvador	315	48%	343	52%	658
Guatemala	37	17%	184	83%	221
Haiti	4	100%	-	-	4
Honduras	88	55%	72	45%	160
Mexico	269	53%	241	47%	510
Nicaragua	122	55%	99	45%	221
Panama	1,091	54%	925	46%	2,016
Paraguay	282	52%	262	48%	544
Peru	3	37.5%	5	62.5%	8
Uruguay	194	75%	64	25%	258
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>9,034</b>

Table B10: Individuals Trained in Planning and Administration

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	23	15%	130	85%	153
Belize	3	100%	-	-	3
Bolivia	43	24%	135	76%	178
Brazil	37	20%	148	80%	185
Chile	3	13%	20	87%	23
Colombia	1,075	52%	991	48%	2,066
Costa Rica	12,260	57%	9,205	43%	21,465
Ecuador	3	100%	-	-	3
El Salvador	186	36%	333	64%	519
Guatemala	7	70%	3	30%	10
Honduras	1,671	68%	777	32%	2,448
Mexico	310	38%	503	62%	813
Nicaragua	18	47%	20	53%	38
Panama	567	32%	1,197	68%	1,764
Paraguay	399	52%	372	48%	771
Peru	690	56%	545	44%	1,235
Uruguay	270	36%	490	64%	760
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,562</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>14,872</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>32,434</b>

Table B11: Individuals Trained in Finance

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	19	4%	458	96%	477
Belize	26	48%	28	52%	54
Brazil	71	45%	86	55%	157
Colombia	146	55%	121	45%	267
Costa Rica	10,243	57%	7,676	43%	17,919
El Salvador	344	40%	524	60%	868
Haiti	34	83%	7	17%	41
Honduras	139	46%	160	54%	299
Mexico	11	12%	78	88%	89
Paraguay	2,412	57%	1,803	43%	4,215
Peru	56	43%	74	57%	130
Uruguay	65	57%	50	43%	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,566</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>11,065</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>24,631</b>

Table B12: Individuals Trained in Marketing

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	22	13%	151	87%	173
Belize	26	48%	28	52%	54
Bolivia	4	8%	44	92%	48
Brazil	351	41%	500	59%	851
Chile	2	4%	44	96%	46
Colombia	503	64%	282	36%	785
Costa Rica	13	38%	21	62%	34
El Salvador	286	30%	682	70%	968
Guatemala	16	46%	19	54%	35
Honduras	59	51%	57	49%	116
Mexico	26	14%	165	86%	191
Nicaragua	62	67%	30	33%	92
Panama	251	22%	895	78%	1,146
Paraguay	193	53%	173	47%	366
Peru	344	60%	230	40%	574
Uruguay	55	14%	350	86%	405
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>5,884</b>

Table B13: Individuals Trained in Civic Participation

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	6	7%	82	93%	88
Bolivia	2	40%	3	60%	5
Brazil	93	29%	227	71%	320
Chile	14	24%	44	76%	58
Colombia	808	55%	656	45%	1,464
El Salvador	29	62%	18	38%	47
Honduras	18	72%	7	28%	25
Mexico	57	50%	56	50%	113
Panama	434	57%	324	43%	758
Paraguay	514	54%	439	46%	953
Uruguay	14	30%	32	70%	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>3,877</b>

Table B14: Individuals Trained in Human Rights

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	40	40%	60	60%	100
Brazil	53	32%	111	68%	164
Colombia	158	59%	108	41%	266
El Salvador	12	23%	41	77%	53
Honduras	18	72%	7	28%	25
Mexico	15	23%	49	77%	64
Peru	-	-	16	100%	16
Paraguay	315	48%	336	52%	651
<b>Total</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>1,339</b>

Table B15: Individuals Trained in Legal Systems

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	8	50%	8	50%	16
Bolivia	447	50%	455	50%	902
Brazil	35	38%	56	62%	91
Chile	14	40%	21	60%	35
Colombia	20	54%	17	46%	37
Costa Rica	6,494	57%	4,861	43%	11,355
El Salvador	38	72%	15	28%	53
Guatemala	162	94%	10	6%	172
Honduras	18	75%	6	25%	24
Nicaragua	36	75%	12	25%	48
Panama	6	33%	12	67%	18
Paraguay	232	63%	139	37%	371
Peru	315	48%	336	52%	651
Uruguay	5	33%	10	67%	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,543</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>5,629</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>13,172</b>

Table B16: Individuals Trained in Political Systems

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	20	44%	25	56%	45
Bolivia	62	17%	298	83%	360
Brazil	24	26%	68	74%	92
Colombia	103	61%	65	39%	168
Peru	91	57%	68	43%	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>825</b>

Table B17: Individuals Trained in Leadership

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	20	21%	76	79%	96
Bolivia	342	66%	176	34%	518
Brazil	100	60%	66	40%	166
Chile	0	-	30	100%	30
Colombia	214	52%	199	48%	413
Dominican Republic	297	53%	259	47%	556
El Salvador	31	70%	13	30%	44
Guatemala	193	66%	100	34%	293
Honduras	147	52%	138	48%	285
Mexico	58	24%	186	76%	244
Nicaragua	10	62.5%	6	37.5%	16
Panama	67	45%	82	55%	149
Paraguay	102	34%	199	66%	301
Peru	18	40%	27	60%	45
Uruguay	31	11%	261	89%	292
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>3,448</b>

Table B18: Individuals Trained in Health Practices

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Brazil	60	63%	30	76%	95
Chile	2	100%	-	-	2
Colombia	70	67%	83	33%	153
Dominican Republic	1,063	44%	1,328	56%	2,391
El Salvador	24	53%	2	47%	26
Guatemala	1	1%	39	99%	40
Haiti	217	50%	236	50%	453
Honduras	18	0%	4	100%	22
Mexico	285	10%	281	90%	566
Panama	487	93%	738	7%	1,225
Paraguay	-	-	6	100%	6
Peru	1	100%	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>4,980</b>

Table B19: Individuals Trained in Addressing Domestic Violence, Sexual Abuse and Drug Abuse

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Brazil	31	54%	26	46%	57
Chile	2	100%	-	-	2
Colombia	70	46%	83	54%	153
Dominican Republic	1,063	44%	1,328	55%	2,391
El Salvador	24	92%	2	8%	26
Guatemala	1	2.5%	39	97.5%	40
Haiti	217	48%	236	52%	453
Honduras	9	82%	2	18%	11
Mexico	285	50%	281	50%	566
Panama	487	40%	738	60%	1,225
Peru	1	100%	-	-	1
Paraguay	-	-	6	100%	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>4,931</b>

Table B20: Jobs Created, Preserved and Improved

Country	Permanent Jobs		Seasonal Jobs		Preserved		Improved	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Argentina	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	10
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-
Brazil	81	90	10	-	387	-	1	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Ecuador	1	32	-	10	1	55	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-	86	-	-	12	13
Haiti	15	-	5	14	53	3	-	-
Honduras	39	6	8	112	-	-	3	-
Mexico	3	2	18	-	7	40	-	11
Nicaragua	18	-	-	52	77	20	213	-
Panama	-	-	11	10	-	10	-	10
Peru	2	-	46	158	58	211	19	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>72</b>

Table B21: Individuals Demonstrating Leadership Skills

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	19	4%	437	96%	456
Bolivia	79	41%	115	59%	194
Brazil	1	6%	15	94%	16
Chile	-	-	2	100%	2
Colombia	68	65%	36	35%	104
Dominican Republic	357	41%	516	59%	873
Ecuador	60	67%	30	33%	90
El Salvador	16	46%	19	54%	35
Guatemala	8	42%	11	58%	19
Honduras	20	50%	20	50%	40
Mexico	61	85%	11	15%	72
Nicaragua	10	38%	16	62%	26
Paraguay	66	30%	152	70%	218
Peru	1	100%	-	-	1
Uruguay	16	23%	54	77%	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>2,216</b>

Table B22: Individuals with greater appreciation of their cultural heritage

Country	Men	%	Women	%	Total
Argentina	1	5%	21	95%	22
Bolivia	-	-	5	100%	5
Brazil	23	50%	23	50%	46
Chile	106	45%	130	55%	236
Costa Rica	7	41%	10	59%	17
Ecuador	9	41%	13	59%	22
Guatemala	376	64%	210	36%	586
Mexico	296	53%	265	47%	561
Peru	139	48%	150	52%	289
<b>Total</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>1,784</b>

Table B23: Partnerships

Country	New Partnerships	Ongoing Partnerships
Argentina	49	118
Bolivia	63	283
Brazil	40	347
Colombia	221	382
Costa Rica	45	272
Dominican Republic	236	69
Ecuador	10	20
El Salvador	3	13
Guatemala	26	25
Honduras	24	51
Latin America	18	26
Mexico	30	106
Nicaragua	17	80
Panama	51	137
Paraguay	4	79
Peru	45	163
Uruguay	31	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>2,290</b>

Table B24: Loans Extended

	Personal Loans			Group Loans			Total Loans		
	Number	Average Amount in US Dollars	Total	Number	Average Amount in US Dollars	Total	Number	Average Amount in US Dollars	Total
Agriculture	944	\$199	\$188,010	7	\$1,491	\$10,434	951	\$209	\$198,444
Construction	154	\$2,673	\$411,648	65	\$2,724	\$177,064	219	\$2,688	\$588,712
Manufacturing	204	\$576	\$117,575	48	\$92	\$4,417	252	\$484	\$121,991
Business Development	784	\$701	\$549,550	526	\$4,839	\$2,545,203	1,310	\$2,362	\$3,094,753
Education	60	\$164	\$9,840	-	-	-	60	\$164	\$9,840
Multiple uses	-	-	-	124	\$1,606	\$199,144	124	\$1,606	\$199,144
Other uses	233	\$308	\$71,850	16	\$6,386	\$102,170	249	\$699	\$174,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>\$567</b>	<b>\$1,348,473</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>\$3,866</b>	<b>\$3,038,432</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>\$1,386</b>	<b>\$4,386,904</b>

Table B25: Resources Mobilized and Brokered

Country	Mobilized		Brokered		Total \$
	Cash \$	In-Kind \$	Cash \$	In-Kind \$	
Argentina & Chile	338,569	36,589	51,034	46,985	473,177
Bolivia	6,334	3,219	-	6,744	16,297
Brazil	975,757	19,655	2,538	-	997,950
Chile	67,597	31,772	-	-	99,369
Colombia	106,455	19,252	224,971	89,741	440,419
Costa Rica	74,349	-	13,000	-	87,349
Dominican Republic	614	4,886.11	-	17,370	22,870
Ecuador	2,500	2,200	11,366	-	16,066
El Salvador	41,400	1,500	1,100	12,804	56,804
Guatemala	20,987	-	546	10,214	31,747
Honduras	-	2,481	23,763	8,868	35,112
Jamaica	-	-	111,422	-	111,422
Mexico	75,720	28,104	328,733	11,622	444,179
Nicaragua	22,400	-	-	-	22,400
Panama	30,077	25,000	825	54,000	109,902
Paraguay	40,074	23,389	44,329	9,874	117,666
Peru	30,845	6,173	7,800	1,000	45,818
Uruguay	174,279	110,563	94,500	15,000	394,342
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,007,959</b>	<b>314,784</b>	<b>915,927</b>	<b>284,263</b>	<b>3,522,933</b>

Table B26: Dissemination Activities

Country	Speeches/ Presentations	Radio/ Television interviews	Pamphlets/ brochures		Magazine/ Newspaper Articles	News Releases	Books		Videos/ DVDs/ Web pages
			Pro- duced	Distributed			Written	Distrib- uted	
Argentina	4	14	415	1600	426	8	-	-	4
Belize	1	5	2	200	3	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	13	72	12	9100	8	9	-	-	2
Brazil	38	31	4	1750	25	20	-	-	23
Chile	5	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	6
Colombia	6	20	-	-	-	6	1	750	-
Costa Rica	19	10	4	3800	28	1	-	-	10
Dominican Republic	5	9	1	100	60	4	-	-	5
Ecuador	-	-	1	500	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	27	-	4	690	3	-	-	-	6
Honduras	119	59	5	2352	8	9	-	-	41
Jamaica	6	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-
Mexico	35	4	16	8500	14	1	-	-	7
Nicaragua	8	7	1	100	3	-	-	-	2
Panama	15	15	12	4725	11	-	-	-	5
Paraguay	18	99,392	8	142,346	10	13	1	1045	9
Peru	9	100	15	4,650	8	6	2	200	11
Uruguay	13	4	7	14,3	1	2	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>99,743</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>194,613</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>131</b>



We welcome suggestions for improving the IAF's Grant Results Report. Please send your comments to:

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