



Inter-American Foundation

An independent agency of the U.S. government



Congressional Budget Justification

FY 2011

Front cover: A resident of Uberlândia, Brazil, stands in front of the house she built with materials and training she received from IAF grantee Ação Moradia. The grantee helped organize and fund her neighborhood's "productive group," which hand-presses ecological bricks made from a mixture of cement, sand and soil. The bricks are environmentally-friendly because they are air-dried rather than baked with coal- or firewood-based heat. With Ação Moradia's assistance and the help of her neighbors, residents like this woman are able to move from dilapidated dwellings into new, more environmentally sustainable homes.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The global economic situation over the last few years has significantly reduced already scarce resources and has underscored the importance of foreign policy goals, many of which are inextricably linked to the domestic challenges the U.S. currently faces. U.S. interests in national security, trade and financial markets, among other issues, all have substantial international implications. Unfortunately, current financial conditions have created greater challenges to sustainable development and the alleviation of poverty.

In this context, the U.S. benefits most from cultivating strong partners throughout the world, and one of the most logical regions from which to draw these partners is the Western Hemisphere. Enhancing U.S. relations in the region provides the country with more robust trade partners as well as more peaceful, stable and prosperous neighbors.

WHAT IS THE IAF'S APPROACH TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE?

The IAF's approach to sustainable development is:

Direct to the Grassroots. The IAF is the only U.S. aid agency in Latin America and the Caribbean consistently providing U.S. foreign assistance dollars *directly* to organizations and communities of the marginalized poor. The IAF approach to foreign assistance is people-to-people and transparent.

Responsive. Instead of establishing funding priorities based on external perceptions of community needs, the IAF responds to local demands identified by the poor themselves, ensuring that community members, who are most acutely aware of the challenges and changing conditions in their communities, take the lead in determining the most effective use of these resources.

Community-Driven. Projects funded by the IAF are designed and implemented by the poor themselves. This strategy enhances community ownership of a project's success and sustainability by building the community's organizational capacity.

Sustainable. The IAF requires its partner organizations and communities to contribute resources to their projects, in cash or in kind, and encourages them to seek additional contributions from other sources to complement IAF resources, including the private sector, international organizations and other local nongovernmental organizations,



Rural *sisal* processors from Associação dos Pequenos Agricultores do Município de Valente (APAEB) in Bahia, Brazil, haul bundles of the fibers into a warehouse. The *sisal* plant fibers are then refined and woven into rugs and carpets for export. The IAF provided seed capital for its processing plant and expansion of its manufacturing operations. Today, APAEB grosses \$5-10 million in *sisal* exports. Its production chain and related enterprises are a major source of jobs and central to the economy in Valente, Bahia.

which strengthens partner organizations and builds a network of organizations working to promote development.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT OF PROVIDING ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE IAF?

While the U.S. government has a variety of foreign assistance tools at its disposal, the IAF approach is distinct because it:

- 1) Consists of smaller-dollar projects, allowing for *targeted, strategic investments in more innovative ideas* and providing the larger development community with an incubator of new ideas in development;
- 2) Operates with significantly *less bureaucracy*, which allows for direct relationships and more dollars for development;
- 3) *Responds to changing local conditions* much more quickly and precisely than larger programs in which high-dollar amounts are invested;
- 4) Serves U.S. foreign policy goals by *building partnerships directly with people* over the long term;
- 5) *Creates goodwill in hard-to-reach places* by providing *assistance directly to the poor* in countries that may have strained government-to-government relations with the U.S.;
- 6) *Delivers aid cost-effectively* by providing it directly to beneficiary groups without intermediary organizations;
- 7) *Leverages U.S. taxpayer dollars* by requiring partner contributions to projects.

WHAT IS THE IAF'S ROLE IN U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE?

The IAF works to complement and maximize the investments made by other U.S. foreign assistance agencies in the region by helping grassroots groups magnify the scale of their activities. However, the IAF was originally designed to collaborate with private and international organizations in the Hemisphere, outside of the traditional foreign assistance mechanisms, so that its operations could remain insulated from changing political currents, both domestically and internationally. IAF-funded programs give the U.S. government a direct link to communities abroad and cultivate a positive image of the U.S. government in communities throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, even in countries that may have tense relations with the United States at the national level. Because of its status as an independent agency, the IAF is able to work with long-term objectives in mind, even in countries such as Bolivia, Honduras and Venezuela, where current political realities may make it difficult or even impossible for other U.S. foreign assistance programs to operate.



Salvadoran women from Usulután are preparing cashews for sale in local markets at a food processing and packaging center, as part of an IAF-funded project carried out by Asociación Mangle. Residents of the rural, flood-prone Bajo Lempa region of El Salvador are working to reduce their vulnerability to droughts and floods using irrigation systems, reforestation, and increasing their income with value-added agricultural products.

WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF IAF PROJECTS?

In FY 2008, more than 99,500* people in Latin American and the Caribbean benefited from IAF programs. In addition, IAF grantees and their participants:

- incorporated over 16,700 individuals into civic processes and citizen participation;
- improved the diets of more than 8,700 people;
- helped facilitate medical care to over 12,800 people;
- provided training to acquire the skills necessary to increase their family incomes, in areas such as agricultural skills, loan management and vocational skills;
- benefited from improved access to clean water and enriched nutrition.

Many of the IAF's recent grants were awarded to organizations serving historically marginalized and excluded groups including women, African descendants and indigenous communities as well as people with disabilities and at-risk youth. These projects strive to bring the marginalized into their countries' economic and political life.

Furthermore, the IAF's partnerships with corporate foundations through its RedEAmérica initiative have been effective in transitioning charitable giving from these organizations into targeted investments in grassroots development that are contributing to sustainable improvements in poor communities. In fact, roughly \$11 million of corporate funding has been channeled into grassroots development through RedEAmérica and its projects.

* Note: Numbers in this section do not include a portion of projects from the Brazil portfolio due a break in data verification coverage in FY 2008 in that country, which has since been addressed.

PRESIDENT'S REQUEST

The President has requested an appropriation of \$22.76 million for the IAF in FY 2011, which will include:

- \$15.6 million to support community-initiated and beneficiary-driven development projects.

With \$5.3 million from the Social Progress Trust Fund, the IAF's operating budget would total \$28.2 million, administered by 47 employees. The agency's FY 2011 request reflects a commitment to poverty reduction and economic development, as well as U.S. national security interests, throughout the region. In light of the global economic



Divers install buoys for Reef Check guide boats to prevent their anchors from falling on the delicate coral reefs of the Dominican Republic's La Caleta Marine Protected Area (MPA). An IAF grant is allowing Reef Check to implement a community management and eco-tourism program to promote reef conservation and transform local residents' primary source of income from small-scale fishing to ecotourism.

turmoil and its impact on Latin America and the Caribbean, this request takes on even more significance as the agency works to maximize the programmatic impact of its resources.

An appropriation of \$ 22.76 million would continue to support the productive initiatives that provide vital opportunities for long-term, sustainable economic and social development to poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean, increase the democratic participation of the poor on a local level and encourage them to work together to strengthen civil society, transparency and a culture of accountability.

Section I

Justification for the Request

"[W]e know that true security only comes with liberty and justice. Those are bedrock values of the Inter-American charter. Generations of our people have worked and fought and sacrificed for them. And it is our responsibility to advance them in our time.

So together, we have to stand up against any force that separates any of our people from that story of liberty -- whether it's crushing poverty or corrosive corruption; social exclusion or persistent racism or discrimination. ... [w]e all have a responsibility to see that the people of the Americas [sic] have the ability to pursue their own dreams in democratic societies."

-- President Barack Obama
Summit of the Americas, April 17, 2009

With the inclusion of development as an integral component of U.S. foreign policy, along with defense and diplomacy, grassroots development assistance provided by the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) proves to be a useful tool for the effective advancement of U.S. interests in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IAF's direct assistance approach enables the U.S. government to create new and better opportunities for individuals, their families and communities, thus helping build stronger foreign partners, enhance trade relationships and promote U.S. national security interests on a community-by-community basis.

Given the current economic situation that forces difficult policy choices, each taxpayer dollar spent must be used to maximum effectiveness. In this context, IAF projects – making small-dollar, targeted strategic investments in the communities of our neighbors – provide some of the most valuable and cost-effective outreach to build the alliances necessary to fully attain U.S. foreign policy goals. Given that the IAF was created in part as a foreign assistance program that could withstand the politics of short-term policy decisions both domestically and internationally, the agency's approach creates opportunities to achieve these foreign policy goals through well-established community partnerships that have developed over the long term and are thus more durable.



Students of the Ciné Lekòl film school shoot a short film in the streets of Jacmel, Haiti. The IAF's grant to Fondation Festival Film Jakmél provides 75 highly-motivated poor Haitian youth with access to technical and artistic training in order to pursue careers in cinematography or other professional fields as well as to provide them with a tool for self expression about their experiences and viewpoint.

WHAT IS THE IAF'S APPROACH TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE?

Over the years, the IAF has refined its approach to enhance its comparative advantage among foreign aid agencies in several critical respects.

Direct to the Grassroots. The IAF plays a critical foreign assistance role as the only U.S. aid agency in Latin America and the Caribbean consistently providing U.S. foreign assistance dollars *directly* to organizations and communities of the marginalized poor. The IAF approach to foreign assistance is people-to-people and transparent. It targets limited funds to those with the greatest need and keenest entrepreneurship to improve their circumstances.

Responsive. IAF funds are among the most flexible and adaptable U.S. aid funds. The IAF responds to local demands that are identified by the poor themselves. IAF assistance consists of closely monitored, small-dollar commitments to a variety of development ideas. The IAF approach ensures that community members, who are most acutely aware of the challenges and local resources in their communities, take the lead in determining the most effective use of these resources. The IAF grant process also allows grantees to propose amendments during the course of their projects in order to quickly address changing conditions on the ground or to expand successful projects to reach more people.

Community-Driven. The IAF enables the U.S. government to reach out to the grassroots – the organized poor – throughout Latin America and the Caribbean and listen to their challenges and solutions. Because the projects funded by the IAF are designed and implemented by the poor themselves, each community takes ownership of its project, creating greater local commitment to the project's success and sustainability. The IAF fosters social and economic development by focusing on community demand-driven initiatives that create opportunities for historically marginalized and excluded groups.

Sustainable. Although projects funded by the IAF last only a few years on average, programs that the IAF supports emphasize achieving financial sustainability and long-term community investment. The IAF requires recipient organizations and communities to contribute resources to their projects, in cash or in kind, and encourages them to seek additional contributions from other sources to complement IAF resources as well as to establish other avenues for maintaining the development process beyond the IAF. These partnerships not only multiply the effect of IAF funding, but also further invest the community in project success. By working directly with communities as they undertake their own efforts to improve their quality of life, the IAF helps create well-established partners for the U.S. government who can sustain these efforts, and their relationship with the U.S., over the course of time.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT OF FUNDING THROUGH THE IAF?

Although there are a variety of approaches to development that are available to the U.S. government, grassroots development is one of the most effective and efficient ways to help alleviate poverty and address inequality throughout the region. The IAF is one of the few, if not the only, U.S. government foreign assistance agencies that fund solely at the grassroots in Latin America and the Caribbean. This approach to development promotes U.S. foreign policy interests in a number of ways.

Small Investments Today for a Better Future

The U.S. government can make lower-risk, higher-yield investments in novel development projects through the IAF. The smaller scale of IAF's activities enables the U.S. government to strategically target its support for communities throughout the Hemisphere as well as its support for emerging initiatives in community-level development. This provides the opportunity to serve as an incubator of innovative, small-scale social and economic development efforts.

Assistance with Limited Bureaucracy

No other U.S. foreign assistance agency allows the U.S. government to eliminate the cost of operating through foreign government bureaucracies and expensive contractors in Latin America and the Caribbean like the IAF. Moreover, the IAF strives to streamline its administrative processes at every opportunity. It maintains a small staff, carries out many of its personnel and contracting functions through inter-agency agreements, and systematically seeks to reduce the administrative burdens of its grant review and clearance process while still maintaining vigorous oversight and vetting processes to ensure that only the best projects are selected to receive funding.



Children learn to play the guitar at an after-school program that offers them educational enrichment and keeps them off the streets of Ciudad Juárez, Mexico. The Escuela de Música Libertad received IAF funds through Fundación Comunitaria de la Frontera Norte, A.C. (FCFNAC), which holds an annual competition for funding among community organizations, NGOs, and non-profit organizations.

Responding to Local Conditions



Hurricane Stan damaged trees Organización de Ejidos Productores Forestales de la Zona Maya (OEPFZM) of Mexico had been using to extract non-timber resources, such as gum and honey, in their IAF-funded project. Based on changed conditions resulting from the natural disaster the IAF was able to quickly amend the original grant which allowed OEPFZM to modify its business plan and make wooden planks for sale out of the abundance of felled trees, also preventing forest fires.

The IAF’s development approach allows the U.S. government to assist a wide range of people and communities that participate in IAF-funded projects by listening to the voices of the poor and responding accordingly. Through the IAF, the U.S. government maintains direct contact with Latin American and Caribbean communities, which allows it to understand local needs and resources and tailor its response specifically to each community. This approach also allows the U.S. to maximize the effectiveness of each dollar spent.

Building Durable Partnerships

IAF programs also serve U.S. foreign policy goals by building direct partnerships with people, not only governments, over the long term. The slow-brew community development process for which IAF grants can provide the ‘seed capital’ creates opportunities for the U.S. to accompany poor communities through the evolution of their own development process. Over time, this demonstrated U.S. commitment establishes meaningful, durable partnerships that can weather the political fluctuations that come with a focus on short-term goals and provide common ground from which to identify and implement solutions to shared challenges.

Creating Goodwill Toward the U.S. in Hard-to-Reach Places

The IAF’s small-dollar investments on the local level, outside of the processes of national governments, enable the U.S. government to maintain a beneficial presence in poor communities, including in many countries that have complicated relations with the U.S. government at the national level. This is particularly true in countries in which other U.S. foreign assistance programs are unable to operate for some amount of time. U.S. support through the IAF for cacao



An Ecuadorian woman practices traditional embroidery, which she teaches to the international tourists that she hosts in her home through a “homestay tourism” program, initiated through an IAF grant to Asociación de Desarrollo Integral del Norte (ADIN). Homestay tourism is one of several income-generating activities that are being organized and coordinated among ADIN’s affiliate organizations in Ibarra.

farmers in rural Venezuela, at-risk youth seeking vocational and employment opportunities in Honduras and indigenous women weavers in the Bolivian highlands creates positive interactions and long-term relationships with participating communities. These projects help them improve their lives thereby creating goodwill toward the U.S. as well as providing an alternative viewpoint of U.S. policies and interests to that which may be presented by other sources.

Making Every Taxpayer Dollar Count

When the IAF was created as an alternative to top-down, government-level aid mechanisms, Congress highlighted the need for a foreign assistance program with very limited red tape that could more effectively reach poor people, making a visible impact on their daily lives. Thus, the IAF operates with minimum bureaucracy to make strategic, targeted investments in community-owned projects. IAF funds are not reduced or wasted by being channeled through large-scale contractors or foreign government bureaucracies. In addition, the IAF requires its aid recipients to contribute resources to their projects, leveraging U.S. taxpayer dollars and harnessing more resources to meet both U.S. and local interests in addressing poverty and strengthening local democratic practices. In the current climate of limited resources and difficult policy choices, this strategy remains a highly accountable approach to foreign assistance.

Leveraging Resources

To establish community ownership and sustainability, the IAF requires all grantees to contribute resources to their project, encourages them to partner with local governments and urges them to mobilize funds to sustain their impact after their project ends. IAF grantees have leveraged approximately \$953 million dollars over the IAF's history of funding in Latin America, and this commitment to resource mobilization continues to be a crucial component of IAF activities. In 2009, IAF partners committed nearly \$22 million in counterpart funds for their projects.

In the private sector, the IAF-initiated corporate network, RedEAmérica, marshals considerable corporate resources for social responsibility programs supporting grassroots development. RedEAmérica, which includes more than 300 companies as its members, serves as a vehicle for leveraging corporate dollars and channeling them into grassroots development projects throughout the region. The IAF has leveraged \$11 million corporate dollars through the RedEAmérica initiative since its inception in 2002.



An indigenous woman from Chiapas in southern Mexico toasts corn before she grinds and processes it, along with organic products from other local farmers, into a cereal nutritional supplement for children. IAF grantee Centro de Formación Integral para Promotores Indígenas (CEFIPI) distributes the supplement through local women's organizations to reduce child malnutrition in these communities.

WHAT IS THE IAF'S ROLE IN U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE?

While the IAF works to complement and maximize the investments made by other U.S. foreign assistance agencies in the region by helping grassroots groups magnify the scale of their activities and creating new partner organizations for other U.S. government initiatives, the IAF was designed to collaborate with private and international organizations in the Hemisphere, outside of the traditional foreign assistance mechanisms. This structure was established so that IAF activities could remain insulated from quickly shifting political currents, both domestically and internationally. As a result, IAF-funded programs give the U.S. government a direct link to communities abroad and cultivate a positive image of the U.S. government in communities throughout Latin America, even in countries that may have tense relations with the United States at the national level.

The small scale of the IAF's operations compared to other foreign assistance agencies allows the U.S. to maintain a continuous presence at the grassroots level in these countries, continuing to foster greater participation among people in the region in economic and civil development as well as democratic processes. The IAF's size in comparison with agencies such as the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) or the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) gives it the ability to offer distinct contributions from other foreign assistance efforts in the Hemisphere.

One of the primary differences is that IAF grants are awarded to local community organizations, whereas MCC grants are awarded to countries and USAID funds are generally awarded to contractors or large-scale nongovernmental organizations that then make sub-awards. Both agencies' programs operate at the macro level and have a very visible presence at the national level, whereas the IAF maintains a smaller-dollar presence at the grassroots level.



An indigenous Peruvian, trained as an educational promoter in his community by Asociación Cultural Ayllu Yupaychay (YUPAY), emphasizes visual learning and traditional indigenous teaching techniques to adapt the Ministry of Education's standard curriculum. Such promoters complement teachers' conventional methodology by incorporating elements of indigenous culture into formal lessons.

In the case of MCC programs, funds are provided to national governments, and thus they can be designed to encourage or discourage certain behavior from national government actors. As an example, MCC funding in Honduras was suspended in light of recent events there. The IAF, however, has been able to continue directly funding poor farmers, micro-entrepreneurs, women and their children on a modest level, especially the most marginalized, who may have had the least access to national government services

during the recent crisis. Because of this important distinction, the IAF can work with long-term objectives in mind in countries such as Bolivia, Honduras, and Venezuela, where current political realities may make it difficult for other U.S. foreign assistance programs to operate, providing the U.S. government with a positive, on-the-ground presence in spite of macro-level foreign policy exigencies.

IAF as an Independent Foreign Assistance Agency: Flexibility to Maintain a Long-Term Focus in Promoting U.S. Interests

The IAF's important, distinct contributions to U.S. foreign assistance stem largely from its status as an independent agency of the U.S. government. The IAF was originally created as an independent agency and was designed to collaborate primarily with private and international organizations, outside of traditional foreign assistance mechanisms, so that its functions could remain insulated from changing political currents, in the U.S. and abroad. IAF-funded programs give the U.S. government a direct link to these communities and build a positive image of the U.S. in communities throughout Latin America.

To the extent that the IAF is insulated from short-term political influences, it can undertake more innovative projects to promote economic and social advancement with the poor in Latin America. It can also effectively maintain a long-term focus on development in the region, unencumbered by an environment focused on immediate political gains. The result is an IAF that can and does operate as a responsive institution, funding based on the requests and needs of the organized poor, rather than trying to implement a one-size-fits-all approach in diverse, often evolving circumstances.

With this long view in mind, the IAF is best suited to help foster an environment of cooperation and partnership at the grassroots throughout the Hemisphere. As an independent effort of the American people to reach out to the people of neighboring countries, the IAF can and does work with long-term objectives in mind, even in hard-to-reach places. This allows the United States to maintain a continuous presence at the grassroots level in these countries and continue to foster greater participation among people in the region in economic and civil development as well as democratic processes.

WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF IAF PROJECTS?

The IAF's approach to grassroots development is widely recognized by public sector practitioners and international development experts as the best model for effective assistance with a lasting impact. Elements of its approach have been adopted and incorporated into much larger U.S. government and private funding programs. The IAF has improved agricultural production, increased access to credit for microbusinesses, trained new leaders, equipped community members with professional and vocational skills and enhanced civic participation and cultural preservation, among other accomplishments. While the impact of IAF investments is often intangible or difficult to measure in the short term, recent assessments of projects that ended four to five years ago demonstrate meaningful outcomes:

- Historically marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and at-risk youth, are more visible and relevant to government authorities, the private sector and international actors in communities where IAF has helped local groups advance their civic and economic inclusion.
- The number of women actively participating in the business sector or serving in local government has increased in communities receiving IAF assistance.
- IAF grantees have gained access to valuable networks of organizations with mutual development objectives, through which they can learn best practices, fundraise and identify future project partners.
- Local groups that receive IAF funds tend to reinvest their increased earnings in the education of the community's next generation.
- Private sector donors that partner with the IAF through the RedEAmérica program tend to move from charitable giving to investments in grassroots development that create the ability for communities to implement self-help projects with a financial strategy to sustain their progress.
- IAF grantees often tackle their development challenges through a holistic, multi-faceted approach that addresses a variety of inter-connected needs within a single grant. This often results in a more sustained and noticeable improvement in the quality of people's lives.



Organic farmers load their produce for the market in the state of Alta Paraná in Paraguay. Through IAF funding for Base Educación, Comunicación y Tecnología Alternativa (BASE ECTA), rural or indigenous organizations work to improve food security, nutritional health, sustainable agriculture, environmental protection, organizational and institutional capacity and emergency disaster relief.

Several important trends have been identified among the types of development projects recently funded by the IAF. Projects in these areas are highlighted on the following pages, and they include:

- ❖ **Combating Poverty by Supporting Local Business:** helping create economic opportunities and providing microcredit for small-scale entrepreneurs to dispel and alleviate dire economic and social conditions that limit the ability of the poor to fully participate and can lead to instability as well as breed hostility toward the U.S.;
- ❖ **Promoting Women's Development as Leaders:** training and empowering women as leaders and partners for the U.S., especially in the microbusiness sector;
- ❖ **Enhancing 'Green' Development:** identifying and financing emerging initiatives for environmentally sustainable development in Latin American and Caribbean communities including sustainable bamboo cultivation and craft production based on recycled materials;
- ❖ **Cultivating a Positive Image of the U.S.:** providing a complementary foreign assistance tool to enable the U.S. government to build positive relationships directly with communities in Latin America and the Caribbean, even in areas where other agencies' operations are limited or nonexistent; and
- ❖ **Building Strong Partners:** establishing durable partnerships at multiple levels of society to incorporate more voices into decisionmaking and development processes, particularly public-private partnerships with corporate foundations and local business as well as international organizations.

Support for Local Businesses

Given the economic conditions in which they live, one of the primary goals for participants in grassroots development projects is increasing income to meet their daily needs and begin to build better lives for themselves and their families. The vast majority of IAF-funded projects respond directly to this priority and are designed to assist the poor in accessing a wide range of new or improved economic opportunities through vocational skills and leadership training, enhanced productive activities, microcredit and making the transition from informal to formal sector employment.

In addition to creating more than 2,800 new jobs, many IAF grants provide training and skills designed to increase production efforts and increase incomes. In FY 2008, more than 5,000 individuals received training in finance, including loan management; more than 21,900 in agriculture; nearly 14,000 in management and nearly 5,200 in environment-related topics. With respect to microcredit, IAF grantees extended 4,800 loans averaging \$596 each in FY 2008, with loans for business development representing 48 percent of all loans. Some of the most successful projects assisting local businesses include:

Ecuador

Fundación Cooperación y Acción (CACMU), 2002, \$384,630 over three years

In 2002, CACMU began a project funded by the IAF to provide credit, training, technical assistance, and marketing services to approximately 1,000 women and their families in order to improve their livelihoods through increased production and sales and better management of their micro-enterprises. CACMU has worked with some of the most marginalized communities in northern Ecuador. The beneficiaries of this project are largely indigenous, mestizo, or African-descendant women farmers and artisans who live in economically marginalized neighborhoods in Ibarra and Otavalo. CACMU multiplied its IAF start-up investment of \$90,000 in funding for microcredit to \$839,000 within three years, which resulted in investments of \$659,000 in micro-enterprises and \$180,000 in housing improvements. CACMU also established a solidarity meat business, "ECANOR Northern Meat Products", implemented fair trade sales and marketing techniques, operated a sales outlet at a weekly artisan fair and negotiated contracts to sell crafts and food both nationally and internationally.



Brazil

Instituto Realice, 2008, \$252,000 over three years

Instituto Realice helps 26 artisan groups (left) that operate largely in metropolitan Rio de Janeiro produce innovative and high quality items and effectively market them, incorporating the principles and goals of mercado solidário, the Brazilian equivalent of Fair Trade, into its business practices.

Groups produce hand-crafted women's accessories, men's and women's jewelry, and decorative items for the kitchen, bath, bedroom and office. With IAF funding, Instituto Realice provides training and technical support to artisans seeking to improve product quality and production capacity; it also promotes sales of the groups' products through the RedeAsta catalog and website sales as well as its own vendor network of approximately 160 sales representatives. Sales for the participating groups have quadrupled over the first year of the project.

Nicaragua

Fondo de Desarrollo para la Mujer-Cenzontle (FODEM), 2002, \$571,727 over four years

In 2002, the IAF funded FODEM to substantially expand its microcredit program providing loans to entrepreneurs engaged in small-scale agriculture, wholesale and retail businesses, such as the production of food and baked goods for sale and a variety of service-oriented activities, by designing and implementing new training methodologies targeted to small business development and women entrepreneurs. Most borrowers also receive training in small business administration, accounting and loan management through the project. FODEM's expansion has been extremely successful, and it currently manages a loan portfolio of approximately \$3 million, serving over 5,700 borrowers and maintaining a default rate of less than 1.7%. Moreover, FODEM's success with its IAF project and other activities allowed it to leverage additional lines of credit worth over \$1.1 million to continue to expand its loan portfolio and serve women microentrepreneurs in Nicaragua.

Peru

Asociación Comunión, Promoción, Desarrollo y Liberación (COPRODELI), 2008, \$298,720 over two years

Recently-funded IAF grantee COPRODELI is developing a business incubator and industrial park for the benefit of families who lost their businesses and jobs as a result of the devastating earthquake that struck the coastal area of the Ica region in August 2007. COPRODELI's project is designed to enable approximately 100 microenterprises producing furniture, building supplies, metal shelving and other construction-related businesses to start or resume operations by housing and helping equip the businesses; providing legal, accounting, marketing and planning services; and assisting them in marketing their products and services.

Women Leaders and Micro-Entrepreneurs

The IAF frequently supports projects that incorporate women into economic and civic activities, and many of the beneficiaries of IAF projects are women. The IAF has long acknowledged the value and importance of creating opportunities for women to participate more fully in their communities, recognizing the far-reaching effects these emerging leaders and entrepreneurs can have on the lives of their families and communities at large. As such, the IAF has embraced the Administration's goal of promoting the role of women as a core tenet of U.S. foreign assistance policy. Taken as a whole, IAF projects strive to cultivate a cadre of capable and self-confident businesswomen throughout Latin America through programs that increase economic and community leadership opportunities for women. Providing women with these skills and opportunities leads to more balance and, ultimately, more successful development and prosperity in Latin America and the Caribbean.

El Salvador

Fundación para el Desarrollo Socioeconómico y Restauración Ambiental (FUNDESYRAM), 2008, \$270,280 over three years



In 2008, the IAF funded FUNDESYRAM to work with approximately 250 women farmers and microentrepreneurs (at left), providing technical assistance to improve the production of diverse crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers and grains, and of livestock such as sheep, chickens and rabbits. Assistance also includes instruction on farming techniques, crop management, soil fertility, conservation and use of organic fertilizer. Through improved quality control and aggregation of higher volumes of produce through the project, participating women are negotiating with Walmart El

Salvador to gain better market access and higher prices for their produce. Their sales nearly doubled between 2008 and 2009. Continued improvements in product quality are expected to further increase sales in the coming years. This project demonstrates the multiplier effect of scaling up production in order to take advantage of value-added chains and seek partnerships with private companies.

Uruguay

Delicias Criollas, 2008, \$179,200 over three years
Delicias Criollas is a cooperative of 170 women entrepreneurs (on right) who are working to improve the production, processing and marketing of their food products, which includes jams, jellies, honey, breads and pickled vegetables, through a diverse curriculum on cooking, packaging equipment, and processing standards and techniques. With its IAF grant, Delicias Criollas



helps women in low-income areas outside of Montevideo diversify their homemade food products, improve quality control and expand access to markets by focusing on micro-enterprise initiatives, offering services to entrepreneurs, and training them in marketing strategies. Based on a market study to evaluate the cooperative's brand and determine the proper niche for its products (on right) in neighboring countries, Delicias Criollas' products are now featured and sold in supermarkets in Chile, Argentina and Brazil. Through these activities, Delicias Criollas improves the lives of rural women by providing opportunities for farm families to generate income and help them acquire new skills to foster a positive self image and gain business experience.



Dominican Republic

Centro de Servicios Legales para la Mujer (CENSEL), 2001, \$399,775 over seven years and six months

By providing intensive training programs as well as legal and psychological services, IAF grantee CENSEL is helping address issues related to domestic violence in the Dominican Republic. CENSEL staff and volunteers, who include lawyers, professors, students and other professionals, have conducted over 500 training sessions and seminars for women, teachers, members of parent teacher associations and government officials in the application of the Dominican law as well as legal rights and obligations with respect to domestic violence. Training addresses dispute mediation and other skills related to preventing and resolving problems associated with domestic violence. CENSEL's training project is designed for family participation, and men are encouraged to accompany women participating in project activities.

Green Development

Many grassroots organizations in Latin American communities have identified an opportunity to capitalize on increased worldwide demand for earth-friendly products, and the IAF has responded enthusiastically. The IAF facilitates these efforts by funding more projects that incorporate environmentally sustainable methods of generating income and improving livelihoods. Throughout its history, the IAF has often supported reforestation and organic farming initiatives, but in recent years, it has received a significant increase in proposals for additional “green” projects, from initiatives to reduce urban waste by creating marketable goods out of recycled materials to the implementation of community development plans for ecotourism activities and the creation of nature reserve areas. These projects not only mitigate the negative environmental effects of traditional industrial development that often exploit natural resources, along with the most vulnerable populations, but also provide an economically viable way for marginalized groups to preserve resources that are valuable to their cultural heritage and improve their quality of life.

Panama

Fundación Baru Pro Desarrollo Socioeconomico de la Comunidad (FUNBARU), 2005, \$212,639 over three years and six months



FUNBARU is introducing bamboo as a cash crop in Bajo Mendez and La Palma in Paja de Sombrero, two communities where the economy is floundering and cannot support its local population. Bamboo has strong economic potential as well as benefits for the environment. Its uses include housing and other structures, furniture, crafts, food, and products as diverse as toothpicks, chopsticks, flooring and paper. The plant’s root system fights erosion, as do its fallen leaves, and it is one of the most efficient plants at converting carbon dioxide into oxygen. FUNBARU has used bamboo to reforest watersheds and to build an outdoor

training structure and office. Additionally, FUNBARU has installed solar panels to power its office and training center, and it has provided training in bamboo production, workmanship and marketing to participating farmers and carpenters. Beneficiaries are already selling finished wood products, such as living room furniture sets, beds, folding screen room dividers and lamps, in the local market. These activities provide local youth with opportunities that can mitigate the pressure to migrate to larger cities and Costa Rica. FUNBARU’s project has been highly successful due to the high demand for bamboo and, as a result, FUNBARU has been able to expand sales to other nurseries in Panama, Costa Rica, and Colombia.

El Salvador

Asociación El Bálsamo (EL BÁLSAMO), 2009, \$121,000 over two years

EL BÁLSAMO is assisting 160 farmers in Cuisnahuat, Sonsonate, in revitalizing the organic cultivation of indigo (below), which is native to El Salvador and was the primary export for the region until the

mid-nineteenth century when its cultivation began to languish. EL BALSAMO is providing on-site technical assistance to individual farmers improve their indigo crop, soil fertility and pest control. EL BALSAMO is assisting project participants in collectively processing their indigo crops into marketable dye. EL BALSAMO also supports indigo producers in participating in local and regional fairs and developing purchase agreements for their dye. Synthetic indigo dye production creates chemical waste, however, EL BALSAMO uses environmentally friendly methods, working with farmers to improve soil health and plant productivity, reduce costs and improve income by producing organic fertilizer and pesticide from by-products of processing dye for use with indigo and other crops as well as for sale.



Colombia



Fundación para el Etnodesarrollo de los Llanos Orientales de Colombia (ETNOLLANO), 2008, \$196,800 over two years

With IAF funding, ETNOLLANO is working with approximately 240 craftswomen from the Sikuaní, Amorua and Piaroa resguardos, or indigenous territories, along the Orinoco River in the eastern Amazon to

improve their production of traditional crafts such as baskets (right), wood



carvings, ceramics and woven handbags. These crafts are made with sustainably-produced resources such as palm trees that are local to the Amazon region in which participating communities are located, and their products increase families income through sales at high-end shops in Bogotá and the local airport.

Brazil



Ação Moradia, 2009, \$296,000 over three years

In 2009, the IAF funded Ação Moradia to expand and improve its production of ecological bricks, made with a hand-press using a mixture of sand, soil and cement, and then air-dried rather than baked with coal- or wood-fire heat. The bricks are used by poor residents in the surrounding area of Uberlândia, Brazil to improve their housing. Ação Moradia is helping beneficiaries expand entities that produce and sell ecological bricks, training them in home construction and in vocational, marketing and other business skills, and providing microcredit and small grants to support these activities.

Building Goodwill at the Grassroots

As the IAF works primarily with community organizations rather than governments, it is well-suited to operate in countries in which other, larger U.S. foreign aid programs cannot, enabling the U.S. to build goodwill directly with Latin Americans even when there are strained or complicated government-to-government relations. In Honduras, for example, the IAF maintains an active portfolio consisting of 11 grants, in spite of political developments in the summer of 2009 that have subsequently limited the ability of other aid agencies to maintain a continuous, active U.S. presence there. IAF-funded projects in Honduras continue to provide rural farmers with agricultural training and technical assistance, at-risk youth with leadership opportunities and Afro-descendant communities with training in income generation and enterprise development. These projects demonstrate the IAF's ability to operate in hard-to-reach areas, building important partnerships directly with the people by investing in them and the betterment of their communities, often when no one else is.

Honduras

Fundación Adelante (ADELANTE), 2008, \$295,667 over three years

IAF grantee ADELANTE is providing over 2,400 women in Intibucá, access to credit and opportunities for educational training on credit. ADELANTE provides small loans to participating women based on a solidarity group model, which extends loans to individuals that are repaid collectively by the group, for mainly small retail or agricultural production activities. From its inception in 2000 until 2007, more than 3,800 participating women have received. ADELANTE also provides women with business training on relevant topics such as inventory management, basic bookkeeping, product diversification and client services.

Venezuela

Fundación Tierra Viva (FTV), 2008, \$293,900 over three years

FTV is assisting 50 farm families in the state of Carabobo in improving their quality of life by providing agro-ecological technical assistance and training in cacao cultivation. FTV provides rural farmers instruction and hands-on training to implement organic farming techniques, improve harvest production, ensure women's equal participation in community economic activities, and encourage the increased production of cacao butter, bonbons and chocolate. FTV also provides participating farmers with marketing services to pursuing organic certification of their cacao.



Fundacion Proyecto Paria (FPP), 2008, \$256,855 over two years

With funding from the IAF, FPP (above) is working with approximately 125 young cacao farmers to improve their marketing of cacao products in Venezuela and abroad. Through a previous IAF grant,

FPP developed Venezuela's first certification program in cacao technology and production, which prepares young people for employment opportunities in the cacao industry. FPP provides training and technical assistance in new cacao farming technologies and compliance with organic certification procedures, marketing, storage, and product transport. FPP also operates a working capital fund to purchase members' cacao on delivery for sale in national and export markets. FPP's success has elicited support from a variety of sources including Petroleros de Venezuela (PDVSA), who is providing construction material, video production services and other equipment and supplies.

Bolivia

Centro de Investigación, Diseño Artesanal y Comercialización Comunitaria (CIDAC), 2005, \$246,624 over four years

CIDAC has played a pivotal role in reversing the loss of traditional skills and designs used in craft production by indigenous and mestizo organizations in eastern and southern Bolivia. CIDAC provides technical assistance and training to 200 artisans (right) from the Guaranies, Weenhawek, Ayoreo and other indigenous peoples in eastern and southern Bolivia in order to refine skills in pottery, woodcarving, weaving and other handicrafts as well as to enhance product quality. CIDAC, along with its partner artisan cooperative, ARTECAMPO, represents one of the IAF's many successful investments, whose overwhelming growth in the production of craftwork such as wood carving, weavings, corn-husk figurines and many others, has been enhanced by approximately \$500,000 that the IAF provided through several grants in its early years. Between 1984 and 2007, annual sales catapulted from only \$1,800 to over \$300,000 with profits distributed among 1,300 producers and a variety of community projects. Currently, exports account for 10%-15% of CIDAC/ARTECAMPO sales, even as ARTECAMPO continues to emphasize domestic market sales. Retail operations are now entirely self-sufficient, with the organization comprising an ever-expanding, multicultural community of artisans producing original, quality goods encompassing many types of fine art.



Public-Private Partnerships

The IAF was designed as a public institution that delivers aid to recipients through private channels, instead of governments. The majority of its private sector partners throughout its history have been small or medium-sized organizations that operate at local levels. The IAF anticipates a growing role for the agency in working with new partners, especially in the corporate sector of Latin America and the Caribbean. Today, the IAF seeks to incorporate partners from all types of private sector organizations, including civic organizations, corporate foundations and businesses that work with IAF grantees through purchase agreements, into the development process in their communities. In addition, the IAF has supported RedEAmérica, a network of private companies and corporate foundations that match corporate dollars to IAF funds and channel them into grassroots development projects throughout the region.

Bolivia

Fundación Suiza de Cooperación para el Desarrollo Técnico (SWISSCONTACT), 2008, \$298,000 over three years



SWISSCONTACT is working with the Irupana Andean Organic Food Company (Irupana), a Bolivian food-processing company, and 800 farmers producing amaranth, canahua and quinoa (all native Andean grains) as well as honey and fruits, to improve farming methods and productivity and to market their crops more effectively. Technical assistance and training in organic agricultural production and better post-harvest processing are facilitating the sale of the farmers' crops to Irupana. In

addition, Irupana partnered with IAF grantee, PRO RURAL, in 2004 to help indigenous farmers improve their quinoa. A strong world market for good quality quinoa and other indigenous grains has meant more profits for farmers participating in these activities and for Irupana whose exports have increased ten-fold in the last few years. These projects provide promising examples of a socially responsible corporation, an effective NGO and various organizations of hardworking people engaged at the grassroots working together so that everyone advances.

Panama

Club Rotario, 2007, \$180,610 over three years

With IAF support, Club Rotario (the Rotary Club) is bringing together business sector professionals and an underserved indigenous population to enhance job skills as well as to improve housing and access to water sanitation in the Chiriquí area of the Comarca Ngöbe Buglé, an officially designated indigenous reserve. Club Rotario offers vocational training in crafts, sewing and baking, and provides training in developing diversified sustainable farms to improve diet and income through its partner organization. In addition, Club Rotario is supporting the production of hybrid adobe bricks to improve local housing and is assisting in updating or repairing community water and sanitation systems.

Mexico

Mujeres Indígenas Artesanas de Pantelho (MUINARPA), 2008, \$46,905 over two years

MUINARPA is a group of 53 indigenous Tseltal women in Pantelho, Chiapas, who design and weave traditional indigenous women's garments (left) for sale. Through a small project funded by the IAF, MUINARPA has filed for legal status and started a working capital fund to increase the production capacity of the weavers to formalize and scale up their operations in order to fully capitalize on their partnership with a group of high-end boutiques throughout



Mexico who use the textiles as fabric for home décor products, as well as other sales opportunities in local, national and international fairs. MUINARPA will also seek to develop its own brand name and links to new markets through a marketing strategy funded via the project.

Colombia

Asociación de Campesinos Agro-ecológicos de la Zona de Amortiguamiento al Parque Natural Regional del Duende (ASODUENDE), 2009, \$262,032 over three years

ASODUENDE, a grassroots organization in the municipality of Riofrio in Valle del Cauca, first received \$15,000 in IAF funding from a subgrant in 2007 through the RedEAmérica initiative as part of a project that also included corporate funding from Fundación Smurfit-Cartón de Colombia. With this subgrant, ASODUENDE improved organic sugar cane cultivation and production of panela (an unrefined sugar in high demand in Colombia) as well as conducted leadership training and marketing activities for its members. As a result of the project's success and the thorough planning process stemming from the project's leadership training, ASODUENDE created an extensive plan to scale up its marketing, leadership and agro-ecological and environmental activities including improving the use of "green" agricultural practices by its members and working with local authorities to develop a sustainable management plan for



"El Duende," the region's natural park. In 2009, ASODUENDE reached the next level, receiving a larger grant directly from the IAF to continue to expand its promotion of environmentally-friendly agricultural practices and successfully market its members' products. Under its current IAF grant, ASODUENDE is providing the technical assistance, training and the supplies necessary to incorporate environmentally responsible agricultural methods into farming

practices, creating a more reliable food supply while increasing income for 50 rural farmers. ASODUENDE is also providing 35 farmers with the supplies and technical assistance necessary to install biodigestors that trap methane as it is produced in order to convert organic waste into a nutrient-rich fertilizer and bio-gas for cooking (above). Through projects such as this, U.S. taxpayer dollars are leveraged and serve to help build partnerships not only with corporate sector organizations, but also with new grassroots organizations to promote long-term sustainable development through the Hemisphere.

Section II

IAF BUDGET RESOURCES

I. OPERATING EXPENSES

Table 1.1 Multi-Year Estimates			
	FY 2009	FY2010	FY2011
	Actual	Budget Authority	Request
Appropriation	22,500,000	23,000,000	22,760,000
Estimated 1011 Carryover			100,000
0910 Carryover		156,000	
0809 Carryover	116,497		
0506 Recoveries (Downward adjustments)	(219,557)		
0809 Recoveries (Upward adjustments)	697,572		
SPTF Fund	6,803,000	5,953,000	5,348,000
SPTF Recoveries (Upward adjustments)	331,686		
Gift Fund		1,500	
TOTAL BUDGET	30,229,198	29,110,500	28,208,000
PROGRAM ACTIVITIES			
Grants and Audits			
Appropriated Fund - Current Year	10,762,662	9,836,157	10,217,229
0809 Carryover	33,272		
0809 Recoveries (Upward adjustments)	364,088		
SPTF recoveries (downward adjustments)	(331,686)		
0910 Carryover		30,000	
Estimated 1011 Carryover Funds			20,000
SPTF Funds obligated	6,663,893	5,953,000	5,348,000
Subtotal - Grants/Grant Audits	17,492,229	15,819,157	15,585,229
Evaluations and Other Program Activities			
Appropriated - Current Year	3,850,483	3,991,000	3,524,600
0809 Recoveries (Upward adjustments)	390,350		
Subtotal - Eval and Other Prog Activities	4,240,833	3,991,000	3,524,600
Total Program Activities - Grants/Evaluations	21,733,062	19,810,157	19,109,829
PROGRAM SUPPORT			
Program Management and Operations			
Appropriated - Current Year	7,730,717	9,172,843	9,018,171
0809 Carryover	83,225		
0809 Recoveries (Upward adjustments)	55,263		
0910 Carryover		126,000	
Gift Fund		1,500	
Estimated 1011 Carryover			80,000
Total Program Support – Mngmnt and Operations	7,869,205	9,300,343	9,098,171

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Grand Total Obligations	29,602,267		
Carryover*	626,931		
Grand Total Obligation Authority	30,229,198	29,110,500	28,208,000
Overhead	26.58%	31.95%	32.25%
FTEs	42	47	47
*includes 156,000 in 09/10 appropriated funds and 470,931 in SPTF funds			

Table 1.2 Detail of Object Classifications				
		FY 2009	FY2010	FY2011
Object		Actual	Budget Authority	Request
Class	Category			
<i>PROGRAM SUPPORT</i>				
<u>Staff Salaries & Related Expenses</u>				
11.1	Permanent Positions	3,831,895	4,183,472	4,249,326
11.7	Other Personnel Compensation	65,300	60,000	60,000
11.0	Subtotal -- Personnel Compensation	<u>3,897,195</u>	<u>4,243,472</u>	<u>4,309,326</u>
12.0	Civilian Personnel Benefits	1,007,509	1,122,254	1,146,345
			-	-
<u>Travel and transportation</u>				
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	515,000	858,760	637,030
22.0	Transportation of things	3,000	5,000	5,000
			-	-
<u>Support Services</u>				
23.2	Rental Payments to Others	728,592	735,400	751,400
23.5	Communications, Utilities., Misc.	53,134	45,000	41,000
23.7	Non-ADP Rentals/Copier (new BOC)	8,300	9,000	9,000
23.8	Postage, Messenger, Non-ADP Rentals	21,732	28,500	25,200
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	48,230	60,000	50,000
25.2	Representation Allowance*	3,000	3,500	2,000
25.2	Other Services	62,041	118,250	110,600
25.2	Staff Training	53,927	118,850	70,400
25.3	Serv from Other Gov Agencies	1,370,383	1,708,400	1,792,230
25.7	Maintenance-Equipment	32,243	140,150	70,950
26.0	Supplies and Materials	47,984	60,007	50,890
31.0	Equipment	16,935	43,800	26,800
	<i>Program Support Total</i>	7,869,205	9,300,343	9,098,171
<i>PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</i>				
<u>Learning & Dissemination</u>				
22.1	Contract Mail Service	18,500	19,500	20,500
23.8	Postage	120,000	120,000	110,000
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	175,205	195,000	145,000

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25.1	Studies & Evaluations	-	250,000	175,000
25.1	Fellowship Program	585,000	680,000	680,000
25.1	Translations	86,130	90,000	80,000
25.1	Other Services	-	51,000	46,000
25.3	Services from other Agencies	169,727	140,000	27,600
	<u>Technical Assistance to Grantees</u>		-	-
25.1	Local Advisory Service (LAS)	799,414	1,120,500	1,110,500
25.1	Data Verifiers (DV)	1,036,857	715,000	720,000
25.1	Program Conference Support	1,250,000	610,000	410,000
	Subtotal Prog Act - no grants	4,240,833	3,991,000	3,524,600
	<u>Grants</u>			
41.0	Grants/Grant Audits	17,492,229	15,819,157	15,585,229
	<i>Program Activities Total</i>	21,733,062	19,810,157	19,109,829
	Grand Total Obligations	29,602,267		
	Carryover**	626,931		
	Grand Total Obligation Authority	30,229,198	29,110,500	28,208,000
	Overhead	26.58%	31.95%	32.25%
	FTEs	42	47	47
* Includes funds received through private donation.				
** Includes 156,000 in appropriated funds and 470,931 in SPTF funds				

II. PROGRAMMATIC FUNDING

In its total portfolio, the IAF has 235 active grants totaling approximately \$59 million. (Note: IAF grants average approximately \$210,000 over a three-year period.) In FY 2009, the IAF funded 72 new grants in the amount of \$13.5 million and amended 46 ongoing projects in the amount of \$3.4 million, for a total of nearly \$16.9 million in grant funding. (See Table 2.1; Brief descriptions of the new and supplemental grants for FY 2008 are included in Appendix I.) Approximately 70% of the IAF's grants in FY 2008 supported projects with an income-generation component including enterprise development, training, and agricultural production (see Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1). In addition, IAF grantees have committed nearly \$22 million in counterpart funds from outside sources (see Table 2.3).

In FY 2011, the IAF will emphasize grants that support income-generating activities, empower women by encouraging their greater participation in decision-making and economic activities, foster environmentally-friendly sustainable development and engage citizens in democratic practices and process that promote good governance.

Table 2.1

Grant Statistics 1996-2009			
Fiscal Year	No. of Grants	No. of Grant Supplements	Amount in Grants (thousands)
1996	64	158	15,276
1997	81	32	14,494
1998	84	14	17,973
1999	100	19	22,671
2000	48	13	11,393
2001	43	27	13,874
2002	52	22	13,378
2003	64	35	15,930
2004	60	40	14,264
2005	54	33	14,102
2006	54	54	14,153
2007	65	28	14,390
2008	76	25	17,068
2009	72	46	16,956

Table 2.2

FY09 GRANTS FUNDED BY PRIMARY PROGRAM AREA		
<i>Program Area</i>	<i>Grants</i>	<i>IAF \$</i>
Enterprise development	39	6,062,689
Agriculture	32	5,599,822
Education and Training	30	2,827,550
Environment	7	1,003,849
Cultural expression	4	418,518
Corporate Social Investment	2	400,287
Legal Assistance	2	297,760
Health and Housing	1	296,000
Research/dissemination	1	50,000
Total	118	16,956,475

Figure 2.1

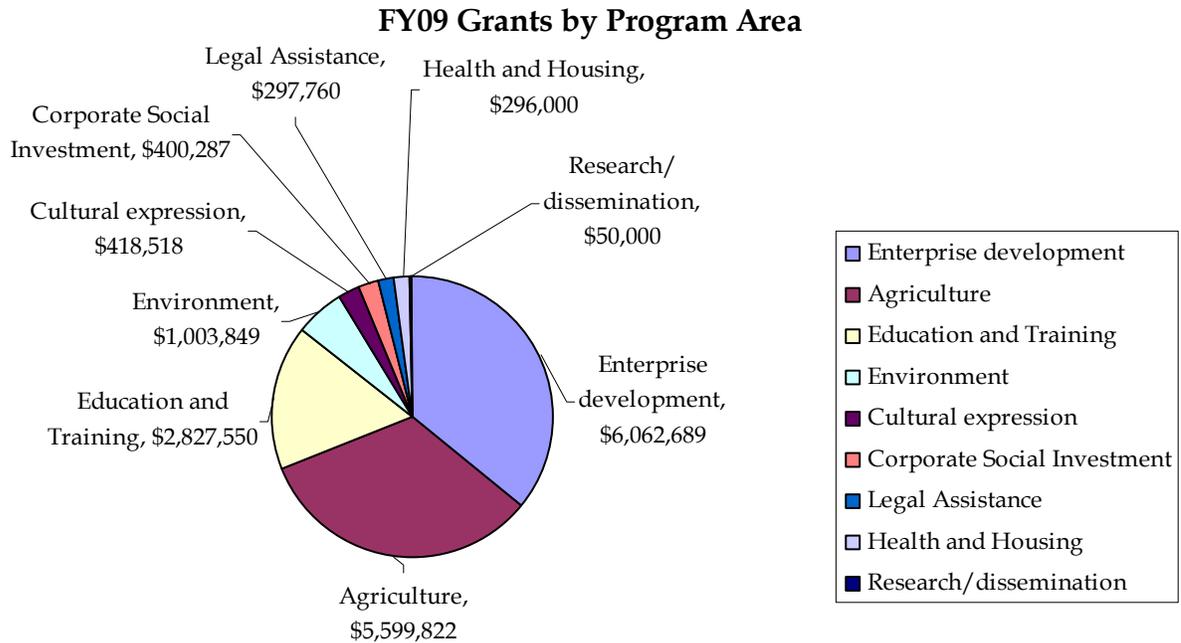


Table 2.3

Fiscal Year	IAF Funds (thousands) ³	Counterpart Contributions (thousands) ³	Total IAF & Counterpart Funds	Counterpart Funds as % of Total	Counterpart Funds as % of IAF Total
1972	2,794	2,504	5,298	47%	90%
1973	2,944	4,263	7,207	59%	145%
1974	11,884	13,248	25,132	53%	111%
1975	12,634	18,787	31,421	60%	149%
1976	12,190	15,100	27,290	55%	124%
1977	14,967	18,458	33,425	55%	123%
1978	11,726	10,596	22,322	47%	90%
1979	16,866	14,431	31,297	46%	86%
1980	22,399	25,360	47,759	53%	113%
1981	21,811	27,949	49,760	56%	128%
1982	21,060	28,869	49,929	58%	137%
1983	17,662	21,826	39,488	55%	124%
1984	17,683	24,750	42,433	58%	140%
1985	22,659	35,256	57,915	61%	156%
1986	18,817	16,664	35,481	47%	89%
1987	19,552	37,400	56,952	66%	191%
1988	20,267	25,564	45,831	56%	126%
1989	22,026	26,883	48,909	55%	122%
1990	19,414	12,050	31,464	38%	62%
1991	26,934	37,125	64,059	58%	138%
1992	21,917	32,639	54,556	60%	149%
1993	24,429	37,163	61,592	60%	152%
1994	24,739	38,135	62,874	61%	154%
1995	22,926	37,550	60,476	62%	164%
1996	15,276	49,938	65,214	77%	327%
1997	14,494	38,915	53,409	73%	268%
1998	17,973	37,381	55,354	68%	208%
1999	22,671	36,218	58,889	62%	160%
2000	11,393	24,027	35,420	68%	211%
2001	13,874	29,849	43,723	68%	215%
2002	13,378	23,227	36,605	63%	174%
2003	15,930	16,299	32,229	51%	102%
2004	14,264	14,618	28,882	51%	102%
2005	14,102	13,272	27,374	48%	94%
2006	14,153	24,120	38,273	63%	170%
2007	14,390	13,256	27,646	48%	92%
2008	17,068	23,735	40,803	58%	139%
2009	16,956	21,606	38,562	56%	127%
Total	629,266	907,425	1,536,691	59%	144%

Note: In 1994, the IAF revised its methodology for tracking counterpart resources provided to include them in routine project audits. In 2008, the IAF began to verify the amount of counterpart resources received *in addition to* those contained in the grant agreement. Combined with changes in the IAF's annual appropriation, such adjustments result in apparent fluctuations in the amount of counterpart resources received by the agency.

III. SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND

For much of its history, the IAF has received a supplement to its Congressional appropriation in the form of receipts from the Social Progress Trust Fund (SPTF). SPTF funds consist of repayments for loans that were made to Latin American countries under the Alliance for Progress program. These loans are reaching the end of their repayment periods, and SPTF funds will diminish over the next several years with repayments to the SPTF ending by FY 2015.

Table 3.1

Fiscal Year	Congressional Appropriation (thousands)*	SPTF Amount (thousands)
1990	16,932	10,593
1991	25,000	13,058
1992	28,000	8,617
1993	30,960	7,244
1994	30,960	7,654
1995	30,960	5,771
1996	20,000	7,992
1997	20,000	5,214
1998	22,000	4,690
1999	20,000	12,720
2000	5,000	9,673
2001	12,000	7,694
2002	13,107	5,600
2003	16,200	8,824
2004	16,200	8,566
2005	18,000	6,069
2006	19,500	5,609
2007	19,500	6,317
2008	21,000	4,966
2009	22,500	6,803
2010	22,760	5,487
2011**	22,760	5,348

* Does not exclude amounts withheld under across-the-board rescissions, where applicable.

** If enacted at the President's request level for FY 2011.

Figure 3.2

IAF Appropriation & SPTF Amounts 1990-2011

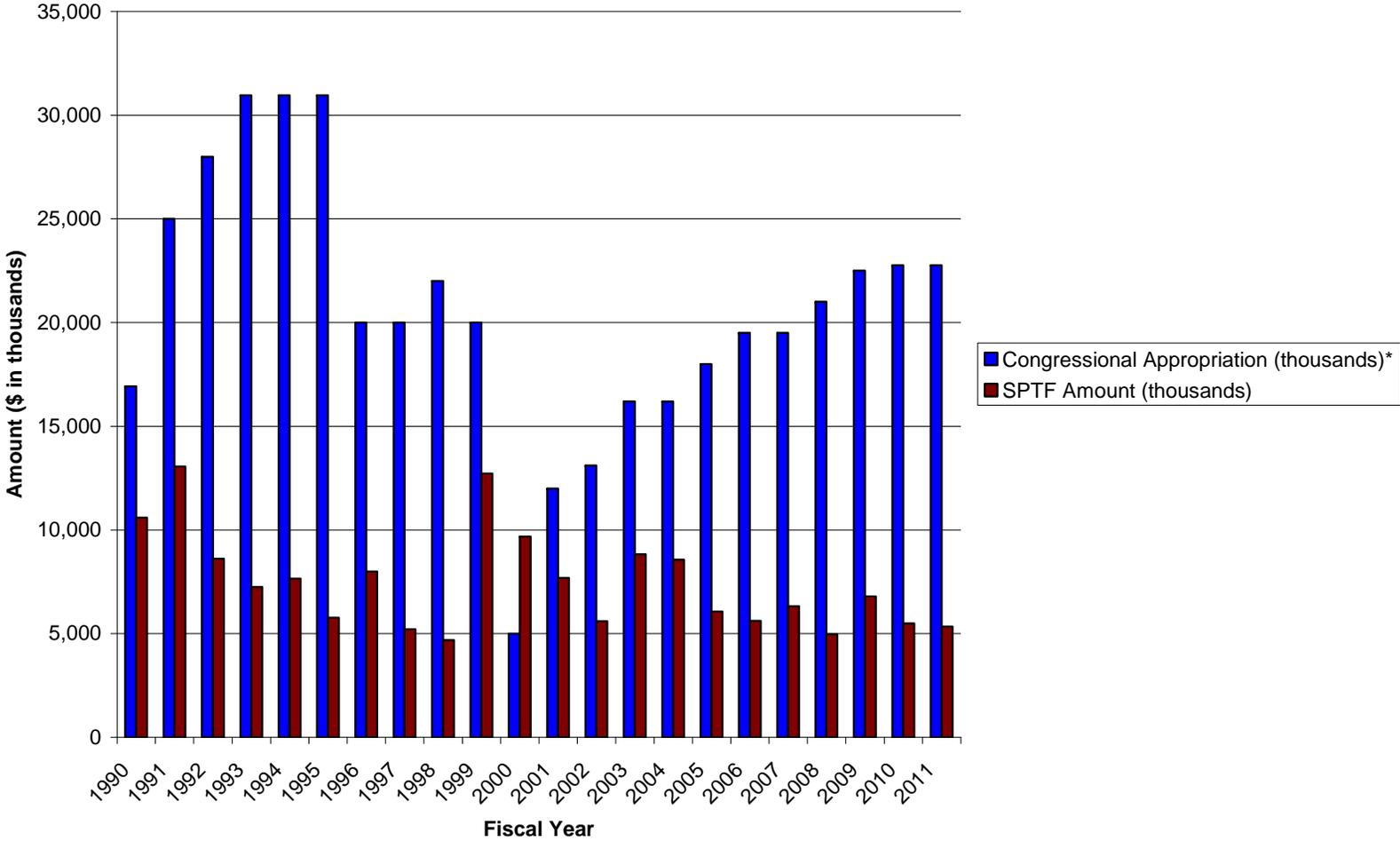


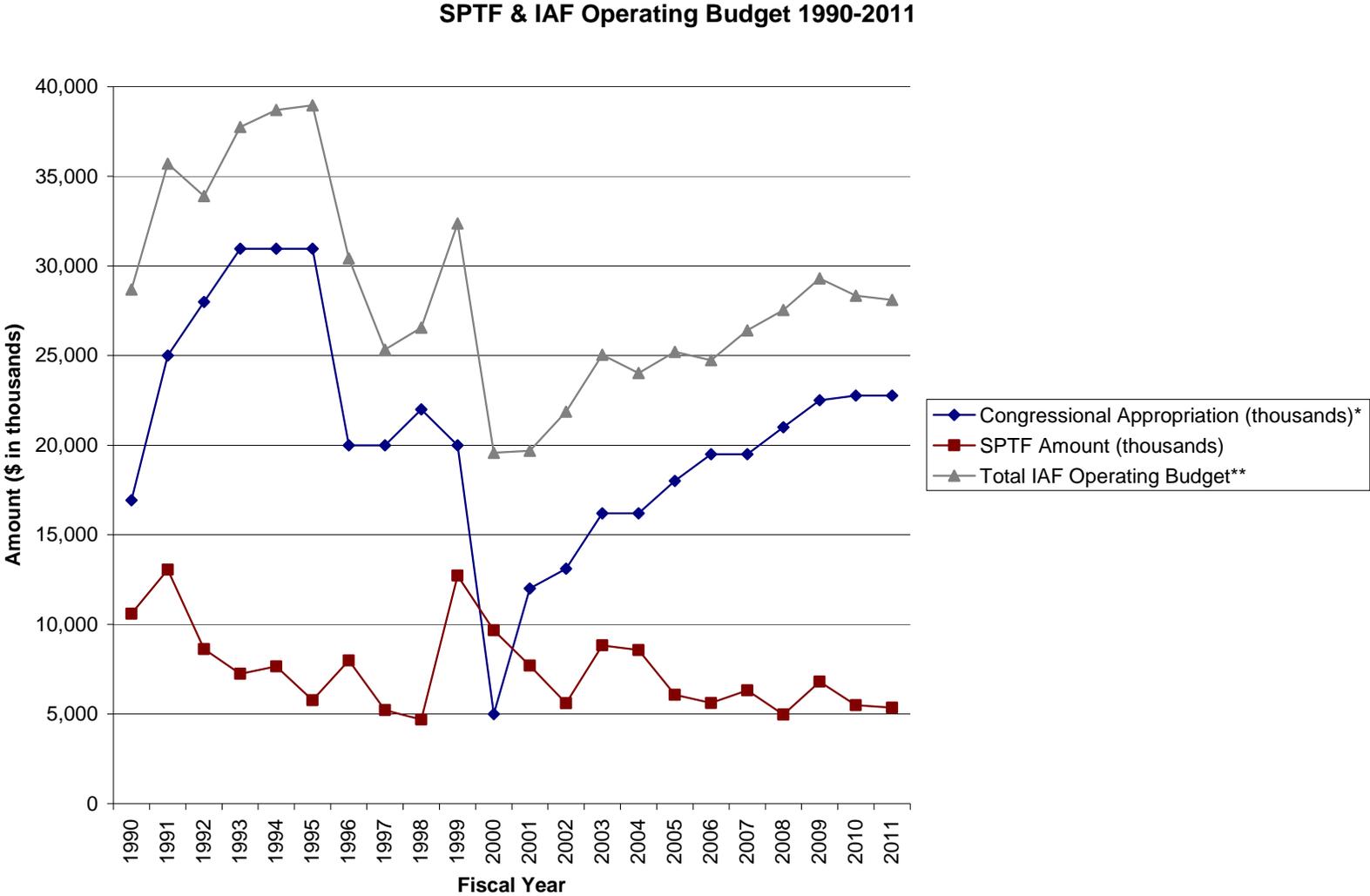
Table 3.3

Fiscal Year	Congressional Appropriation (thousands)*	SPTF Amount (thousands)	Total IAF Operating Budget**
1990	16,932	10,593	28,683
1991	25,000	13,058	35,712
1992	28,000	8,617	33,898
1993	30,960	7,244	37,746
1994	30,960	7,654	38,704
1995	30,960	5,771	38,960
1996	20,000	7,992	30,424
1997	20,000	5,214	25,337
1998	22,000	4,690	26,556
1999	20,000	12,720	32,375
2000	5,000	9,673	19,581
2001	12,000	7,694	19,694
2002	13,107	5,600	21,867
2003	16,200	8,824	25,043
2004	16,200	8,566	24,028
2005	18,000	6,069	25,203
2006	19,500	5,609	24,736
2007	19,500	6,317	26,408
2008	21,000	4,966	27,544
2009	22,500	6,803	29,303
2010	22,760	5,487	28,347
2011	22,760	5,348	28,208

* Does not exclude amounts withheld under across-the-board rescissions, where applicable. For purposes of comparison, the President's request level for the IAF was used for FY 2011.

** Total Operating Budget amounts are based on actual figures, where available, and therefore include smaller-scale adjustments such as rescission and carry-over amounts. Where actual figures are not available, Total Operating Budget reflects addition of estimated annual appropriation, SPTF receipts and projected carryover amounts.

Figure 3.3



Appendix

FY 2009 NEW & SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

ARGENTINA



Cooperativa de Provisión de Servicios para Productores, Comercialización y Consumo, Centro de Comercio Solidario, Ltda. (CCS), \$215,600 over three years

CCS is further developing its network of vendors according to the principles of fair trade, broadening its consumer base through an increased marketing effort, offering its members and non-members access to microcredit, and administering a working capital fund from which to pay microentrepreneurs for their crafts, food products, and furniture upon delivery.



Caxi Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral (Caxi), \$34,830 over one year

Caxi is engaging 180 farmers from 12 rural communities in the departments of Lavalle and San Martín, Mendoza, in the design of an economic development and marketing plan for small-scale farmers in order to increase the profitability of their horticulture, livestock, jam processing, and beekeeping enterprises. The grantee is also studying the feasibility of expanding its program to include ten additional communities.

Red Puna y Quebrada (Red Puna), \$274,700 over three years

Red Puna is training 160 indigenous Coya artisans, primarily women, from 16 communities in the province of Jujuy to design, craft, and market knitted and woven garments, accessories, and home decorations for sale in domestic and foreign markets. Red Puna is providing materials such as wool, llama fiber and organic dyes as well as technical assistance in quality control, design, business planning, marketing and institutional development.

Fundación Modelo Argentino de Turismo y Empleo (Fundación MATE), \$85,765 over one year

Fundación MATE is working with indigenous Mbya Guaraní Argentines residing in the Yryyapu community, Misiones, to develop tourism as a source of income. It is completing a trail on Yryyapu land for youth-guided community tours that celebrate and teach the history, traditions and folklore of the Mbya Guaraní people. Fundación MATE is also constructing restrooms, drinking water facilities and an artisan store, and producing a promotional video, signs and brochures to attract national and international tourists.

Federación Asociaciones Centros Educativos para la Producción Total (FACEPT), \$39,960 over one year
FACEPT is conducting a survey of approximately 1,000 farming families in 10 rural communities in central and southern Buenos Aires province to identify the issues that impact their farming businesses. The survey data will be used to develop a plan for revitalizing family farms and marketing their agricultural production, and to determine the viability of other income-generating activities such as craft or value-added food products.

Asociación Civil Raíces (Raíces), \$11,200 over six months (Supplemental)

Raíces continues to provide training to the eco-collectors (recyclers) of three recycling cooperatives in Cordoba. Eco-collectors are receiving training in urban solid waste management, recycling practices, cooperatives, integrated recycling plants and marketing. Raíces is also training up to 25 youths to be environmental promoters and to teach community residents to separate their waste for safer and more convenient recycling.

*Note: This appendix includes only supplemental grants that exceed \$10,000. All supplemental grants are for one year unless otherwise indicated.

BOLIVIA



Fundación para la Investigación Antropológica y el Etnodesarrollo (ASUR), \$342,250 over three years
ASUR is creating four artisan weaving centers in the Potosí region to offer training and technical assistance in product development, quality control, research, promotion, marketing and organization. It is helping to improve the skills, earnings and cultural pride of indigenous weavers, embroiderers and silversmiths from the 13 communities served by the centers.

Servicios Múltiples de Tecnologías Apropriadas (SEMTA), \$262,393 over two years

SEMTA is working with 400 Aymara farm families from 34 communities in three municipalities in the Pacajes department of the *altiplano*, to recover pastures, increase crop and livestock production, and introduce infrastructure and technologies for small-scale irrigation and water collection. It is offering workshops and technical assistance and organizing exchanges among participating farmers.

Fundación Pro Justicia Bolivia (FPJB), \$167,600 over two years

FPJB is organizing two centers in marginalized sections of the city of Cochabamba that facilitate the access of 800 residents to legal and social services, including conflict mediation, legal advice, family counseling, and childcare. The grantee offers programs on non-violent means of conflict resolution for poor and indigenous residents and educates constituents about the legal system and process to seek justice as well as the fundamentals of existing national and international human and civil rights law in order to reduce the possibility of vigilantism, domestic violence as well as other forms of violence.

Tukuypaj, \$10,400 (Supplemental)

Additional funds are allowing TUKUYPAJ to expand its experimental program of trout farming in 41 high-valley Andean lagoons to include 10 new communities in the municipalities of Sacaba and Colomi in the department of Cochabamba.

El Instituto Para el Hombre, Agricultura y Ecología (IPHAE), \$100,880 (Supplemental)

IPHAE is expanding diversified agro-forestry in northern Bolivia, including the cultivation of Amazonian fruits, such as *copuazu*, for processing into products to be sold throughout Bolivia. The grantee is working to improve the food supply, income, farming systems, and negotiating and marketing capabilities of more than 860 families from 54 communities in five municipalities.

Centro de Investigación, Diseño Artesanal y Comercialización Comunitaria (CIDAC), \$88,963 (Supplemental)

CIDAC is assisting artisans from associations in Santa Cruz with developing highly marketable, new products of functional value to be sold in Santa Cruz shops and La Paz outlet stores. It is managing a working capital fund to purchase raw materials for artisans in advance. The grantee is also organizing a two-week exhibit of artisans' work at the National Museum of Art in La Paz.



Asociación de Artesanos Andinos (AAA), \$142,285 (Supplemental)

AAA is continuing its work with indigenous weavers in the Arque and Tapacari provinces of the Cochabamba department to revive and further develop traditional techniques and designs. It is working to reach 100 new weavers, make available 120 additional traditional looms and nine pedal looms, launch programs for tourists, support participation in the International Folk Art Market in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and explore other marketing opportunities.

Fundación UÑATATAWI (FUNDAWI), \$101,793 (Supplemental)

Toward its goal of preserving natural resources and sustainably increasing income, FUNDAWI is advancing the production of medicinal and aromatic plants in 12 communities in the Caranavi province of La Paz, including four new communities, as well as developing a seedling nursery and promoting the organization of farmers. It is training approximately 80 farmers in business management and natural product marketing and approximately 120 community leaders in organic agriculture, including ecological soil management, pest and disease control, organic fertilizer production, and uses of and markets for the plants. FUNDAWI is also developing a farm with a seedling nursery and constructing infrastructure for storage and for processing leaves and essential oils.

Apoyo Para el Campesino-Indígena del Oriente Boliviano (APCOB), \$117,934 over three years and six months (Supplemental)

APCOB is training approximately 800 indigenous Chiquitano men, women and youth of the Santa Cruz department in forestry management, in order to improve the sustainable use of tropical forest for their community-based timber enterprises. APCOB engages beneficiaries in workshops, meetings and exchanges on forestry planning, mapping, tree-cutting, documenting species, transporting logs, timber marketing, chain-saw technology, financial administration, conflict management, and fire control. It is also researching the regenerative properties of the forest on five experimental parcels developed on communal land.

Formación Solidaria (FORMASOL), \$70,676 (Supplemental)

FORMASOL is improving the skills of 42 community leaders working to develop radio broadcasts for an audience of 20,000 Chiquitano and Guarayo Bolivians, furthering their awareness of their rights as indigenous peoples and their understanding of democratic practices. The grantee is also conducting workshops on conflict resolution, leadership and audiovisual production techniques.

Protección del Medio Ambiente de Tarija (PROMETA), \$49,945 (Supplemental)

PROMETA is organizing a four-day livestock fair showcasing llamas, alpacas, vicuñas and guanacos in the city of Tarija. More than 350 herders, breeders, tanners, meat-processors, artisans, industrialists, exporters and others are preparing to exhibit their work. This is part of an integrated rural development project benefiting the *altiplano* region of the department of Tarija to improve and increase camelid livestock production and marketing, farm incomes and natural resource management of prairie lands.

BRAZIL



Centro de Apoio Sócio-Ambiental (CASA), \$305,000 over three years

CASA is funding small grants for social development and environmental conservation to 350 grassroots groups and nongovernmental organizations throughout Brazil. The grant is supporting 30 projects and CASA is working to raise \$2.1 million for 320 other projects. In this way, CASA is increasing the impact of small civil society groups that seek to support development activities that address their community's local needs, fortify the organizations' management, operations, and leadership, strengthen their networks with other organizations, and facilitate community participation in local decision-making processes.

Organização Cidades sem Fome (OCSF), \$322,000 over three years

OCSF is developing 10 community gardens on uncultivated, privately-owned land in the eastern part of the city of São Paulo. Its goal is to assure a more reliable food supply, create jobs, generate income, improve nutrition, health and the urban environment, and encourage community members' interest in working together. OCSF is selecting project participants according to interest and need, with priority given to women, the unemployed and members of families residing in the areas surrounding the community gardens. OCSF is providing training to 660 people in food production techniques, agro-ecological practices, and food preparation, handling and marketing, developing an agro-industrial plant to process, package, preserve and store food products, and organizing visits to local retail and wholesale markets and supermarkets to help them identify potential distribution networks.

Conselho Pastoral dos Pescadores/Regional Ceará (CPP-Ceará), \$173,000 over three years

CPP-Ceará is working with artisanal fishing organizations from seven communities in the state of Ceará to increase the income of local fish workers, encourage greater participation of women in fishing and related industries, reduce environmental degradation, improve fisheries and establish small enterprises that add value to fish products.

Sociedade Amigos da Pedra da Mina (SOAPEDRA), \$130,000 over two years

SOAPEDRA is creating jobs and helping artisans in Queluz, São Paulo, to increase their income by working together to produce and market handicrafts made with fiber from *taboa* (cattail) that is grown, harvested and processed in an environmentally responsible manner.

Associação Ateliê de Idéias (Ateliê de Idéias), \$338,000 over three years

Ateliê de Idéias in Vitoria, Espírito Santo is a local microfinance organization that began its work as a group of women from the community who pooled their money and loaned to each other's small businesses because they could not access credit through the formal banking system. With this grant, Ateliê de Idéias is now benefiting 350 directly by providing vocational and administrative training to manage existing microenterprises and increase their productivity and sales, identifying two new microenterprises to support through its business incubator program and increasing its microcredit fund in order to reach more individuals currently excluded from the formal financial system.

Ação Moradia (Ação Moradia), \$296,000 over three years

Ação Moradia is working with women heads-of-households and young adults in economically marginalized and vulnerable families of eight communities on the periphery of Uberlândia, Minas Gerais, to create new small businesses. Community members working in productive groups, one from each of the eight participant communities, make and sell ecological bricks, low-cost solar heaters, handicrafts, and food products or provide beauty and hairdressing services, among other goods and services. Beneficiaries receive training in work and life skills as well as small business administration and marketing. Some beneficiaries receive credit to invest in their businesses. Ação Moradia is also expanding and remodeling its ecological brick and solar heater factory so as to extend its housing construction program to permit more families to build their own homes.



Fundação José Lazzarini (FJL), \$39,100 over one year

FJL is training 30 young adults in baking bread and pastries, baked goods sales, publicity and fundraising in Batatais, São Paulo. With the income from the bake sales, FJL seeks to turn the baking school into an economically self-sustainable operation. It seeks to break the cycle of poverty of Batatais youth by enabling its participants to find employment with increased skills and qualifications for the job market. In addition, participants receive tutoring in academic subjects, and benefit from FJL's workshops in math, professional development, and the employment hiring process.

Instituto Fazer Acontecer (IFA), \$20,000 over one year

IFA offers training in sports to 30 educators and 60 youths in the semi-arid region of Bahia. It aims to demonstrate to local authorities the importance of access to sports for young people, teach educators to work more effectively with children and teens, and encourage youth to be more aware of and involved in their communities.

Centro Diocesano de Apoio ao Pequeno Produtor (CEDAPP), \$107,443 (Supplemental)

As part of its program of rural development, which focuses on natural resource management and agriculture in the water- and food-scarce environment of the arid northeast province of Pernambuco, CEDAPP is constructing 85 latrines that are specially designed for extreme dry weather conditions. It is providing the families of the community with the relevant technical assistance to carry out latrine maintenance.

Instituto Pauline Reichstul (IPR), \$99,200 (Supplemental)

IPR is providing entrepreneurship skills training and seed capital to 200 young adults for youth-led businesses in four low-income communities on the outskirts of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais. With this grant, IPR is increasing training opportunities and other support for youths who have already launched businesses.

Associação de Moradores do Conjunto Palmeira (ASMOCONP), \$100,000 (Supplemental)

ASMOCONP provides vocational and on-the-job training to youths in Fortaleza, by pairing trainees with employers or providing them with credit to start their own micro-enterprises. This grant allows ASMOCONP to train 200 additional youths in vocational and business skills, hire two employees to offer

support services, and enlist nongovernmental, public and private sector partners to assure the project's sustainability. The grantee is also publishing its methodology and the results of the project.

Associação de Agroturismo Acolhida na Colônia (Acolhida na Colônia), \$98,533 (Supplemental)

In furtherance of its project to attract tourists to Santa Rosa de Lima municipality of the southern Santa Catarina state, Acolhida na Colônia is contracting specialized professionals and purchasing materials to complete the restoration of historic buildings and the construction of a center in the town where arts, handicrafts, services, and organic products and by-products will be marketed.

Associação BrazilFoundation (BrazilFoundation), \$50,287 (Supplemental)

BrazilFoundation is increasing its funds for subgrants to support approximately 40 new projects that advance education, health, citizen rights and responsibilities and culture appreciation.

Centro de Estudos e Promoção da Agricultura de Grupo (CEPAGRO), \$85,756 (Supplemental)

CEPAGRO is training 100 new beneficiaries to produce handicrafts from organic fibers, a feature of their Azorean heritage. It is also educating another 10,000 individuals on the importance of its pioneering program for collecting used cooking oil to recycle into bio-diesel, adding 100 new collection points, and helping up to 200 farm families obtain the bio-diesel for their use.

CHILE

Nonprofit Enterprise and Self-Sustainability Team (NESsT), \$50,000 over one year

NESsT is working with 15 civil society organizations selected to receive sub-grants and participate in a competition to develop small businesses that generate revenue and improve their self-sufficiency and impact. The four organizations that best demonstrate the financial soundness of their business plans and the capacity to implement them are invited to join the NESsT Venture Fund, which provides financial and capacity-building support, as well as multi-year mentoring.

COLOMBIA



Asociación Nacional de Recicladores (ANR), \$150,380 over two years

ANR is providing technical assistance in waste collection and recycling methods, training to strengthen organizations and the purchase of new equipment, including a compactor, to improve the 12 garbage-collection and recycling organizations based out of its Atlantic Coast office.

Junta de Acción Comunal Alto de San Rafael (JAC Alto San Rafael), \$44,088 over one year

JAC Alto San Rafael is working with the *juntas*, or community councils, of La Cumbre, Buena Vista and Alta Campana to update a development plan drafted in 2004 for the buffer zone of the Tatamá National Park and learn about successful models of environmentally-friendly agricultural production. JAC Alto San Rafael is expanding its existing agricultural projects, improving its product distribution center and providing environmental education in the schools.



Asociación de Cabildos de Caldoño de la Zona Nororiente Ukawe'sx Nasa Cxamb (Asociación de Cabildos), \$343,666 over four years

Asociación de Cabildos is working with young indigenous Nasa Colombians between the ages of 18 and 32 living in *resguardos*, or autonomous territories, in the department of Cauca to develop environmentally-friendly enterprises that market organic coffee, meat and wool. With the help of professional consultants, the youth are creating business and marketing strategies for the enterprises and receiving technical training in one of these three vocations in order to receive certification.

The grant is also purchasing material for the

construction of installations for the cattle and sheep enterprises, veterinary care equipment, grass seed, and fertilizer and establishing a small sub-grant fund for the youth to start their own enterprises.

Asociación de Campesinos Agro-ecológicos de la Zona de Amortiguamiento al Parque Natural Regional del Duende (Asoduende), \$262,032 for three years

Asoduende is working with 11 grassroots organizations in the buffer zone of El Duende, a regional park in the department of Valle del Cauca, to train family farmers to transition to environmentally-friendly farms, improve food security, and generate more income. Asoduende buys fruits and vegetables at fair prices from participating producers and provides for the installation of biodigestors, which convert organic wastes into a nutrient-rich liquid fertilizer and a bio-gas used for cooking.

Cooperativa Multiactiva Agropecuaria del Pacífico LTDA (COAGROPACIFICO), \$316,920 over two years

COAGROPACIFICO is working in seven riverside communities in Nariño province to help 300 African-descendent farmers market coconuts wholesale and equip and manage a facility for processing coconuts into products such as coconut oil for food and for the cosmetics industry.

Corporación Asesorías para el Desarrollo (ASDES), \$130,160 over two years (Supplemental)

ASDES is training more than 100 Afro-Colombians in territorial, collective and social rights under the Colombian constitution, natural resource management and self-governance. It is also providing legal assistance in 14 African-descendent territories and teaching community residents how to file their own petitions, claim property and collective rights, enforce contracts, appeal administrative decisions, hold public meetings, and compile an inventory of legal problems a community faces.

Corporación Acción por Antioquia (INTERACTUAR), \$122,600 over one year (Supplemental)

During the first three years of the grant, INTERACTUAR exceeded its objective of supporting 700 microenterprises in Medellín by providing 929 with credit for technology and infrastructure improvements, technical assistance, and training in professional networking and building joint marketing strategies to help them increase their business competitiveness, income and well-being. Ninety-three percent of these microenterprises have sustained their businesses, two-thirds increased their income, and one-quarter created an average of two new jobs. These additional funds are allowing INTERACTUAR to expand its work outside of the city to 90 microenterprises in the rural municipalities of northern and southeastern areas of the department of Antioquia.

Fundación Corona, \$41,488 over six months (Supplemental)

Fundación Corona, a member of RedEAmérica, is directing workshops that teach 100 leaders of community-based youth and cultural development organizations in low-income Medellín neighborhoods the skills in planning, evaluation, documentation, accounting, fundraising, and management. The grantee is also conducting follow-up technical assistance visits to oversee the implementation of these skills.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



Coordinadora de Mujeres del Cibao (CMC), \$318,000 over two years
Building on an earlier IAF-funded project, CMC is preparing 225 women from 13 member-associations to identify needs in the community, draft and present community development project proposals to local authorities, support each other in the negotiation and implementation of their projects with municipal and provincial governments, and document the results. The trainees' work is expected to benefit another 3,800 residents of the municipal districts of Hato del Yaque and Joba Arriba in the Cibao.

Reef Check Dominican Republic (RCDR), \$280,000 over four years
RCDR is partnering with Cooperativa de Pesca y Prestadores de Servicios Turísticos de La Caleta (COOPRESCA) and the Dominican Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARENA) to undertake the integrated community management of the La Caleta Marine Protected Area. The partners plan to renovate and upgrade the visitor center, Taino indigenous peoples museum, cafeteria and other infrastructure of the La Caleta Marine Protected Area. RCDR will construct an aquatic activities center, implement diving, snorkeling, kayaking and sport fishing recreational activities, train participants in small-business management and ecotourism, as well as promote sustainable fishing practices. RCDR is working to develop ecotourism and aquatic activities as an alternative income source for traditional La Caleta fishers, improve the livelihood of 60 fishers and other residents and restore the health of the reef in the Marine Protected Area.

Fundación Igino Giordani (Fundación FOCO), \$25,375 over one year
Fundación FOCO is working with Jóvenes Creativos, a microenterprise in El Café de Herrera, Santo Domingo, to draft a business and marketing plan, develop new products and train 15 young Dominicans, between ages 14 and 20, to design and build educational toys.

Centro de Servicios Legales para la Mujer (CENSEL), \$150,000 (Supplemental)
CENSEL, a grantee that has been formally recognized by the Dominican Republic's Secretary of State for Women and the Supreme Court of Justice for its work to provide legal services and address domestic violence, is purchasing office space in Santo Domingo for its trainings and workshops on domestic violence law and enforcement for teachers, members of parent associations, medical personnel, police, military officials, judges and attorneys.

American Chamber of Commerce of the Dominican Republic (AmCham-DR), \$83,234 (Supplemental)
AmCham-DR is increasing its subgrant fund to support up to 12 additional grassroots development projects. It is also conducting a strategic-planning process to define the future direction of its corporate social responsibility (CSR) program, identify its programmatic priorities, streamline the budget, and create an action plan that clarifies future CSR activities, roles and responsibilities. The long-term objective is to channel more corporate resources into sustainable development initiatives.

Movimiento Sociocultural de los Trabajadores Haitianos (MOSCTHA), \$99,644 (Supplemental)

In collaboration with other local NGOs, MOSCTHA is continuing to train a network of three microcredit committees in Monte Plata of eastern Dominican Republic in financial and business management and will incorporate a fourth committee in Barahona of the south. The new microcredit committee is managing revolving loan funds that serve approximately 245 women of Haitian descent residing in five *bateyes*, or substandard housing originally built for plantation labor.

ECUADOR



Agrupación Afroecuatoriana "Mujeres Progresistas" (AAMP), \$134,420 over two years

AAMP is broadening its assistance to Afro-Ecuadorian women and their businesses in Cenepa and Nigera, two of the poorest communities in Guayaquil, by extending microenterprise financing to small credit groups and providing training and technical assistance in skills such as business administration, marketing of their cultural enterprises in dance, catering, crafts and more, financial management, computer literacy, critical thinking, stress management and communication. AAMP is also extending the services of its community bank to include microloans to sole proprietors and cooperative enterprises.

Fundación para el Desarrollo de Alternativas Comunitarias de Conservación del Trópico (ALTROPICO), \$271,790 over three years

ALTROPICO is working with 10 small, rural community-run businesses in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Carchi to improve income, access to credit, long-term economic planning, and community organizations. Training, technical assistance and opportunities to participate in exchanges to strengthen

business and organizational management, marketing and sales are benefiting 270 individuals directly and 1,200 family members and other community residents indirectly.

Mujeres Solidarias Apoyando a Mujeres (MUSAM), \$98,120 over two years

MUSAM is working to create microenterprise jobs in food preparation and processing, increase wages and distribute nutritious and affordable food staples to poor women and their families in two neighborhoods in the city of Esmeraldas. It is providing training to its members in food preparation, budgeting and microenterprise management.

Fundación Foro de Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer y la Familia (FODIMUF), \$182,440 over two years

FODIMUF is working with eight women's organizations to improve their income, leadership and organizational skills in seven *cantons*, or territorial subdivisions, in the province of Esmeraldas. More than 1,000 women are receiving technical assistance and training in business administration, marketing, customer service, savings and credit, community micro-lending, conflict management and the prevention of violence.

Yanapuma Foundation (YANAPUMA), \$29,740 over nine months.

YANAPUMA is working with the indigenous Tsa'chila community of Bua to cultivate organic cacao, fruit and vegetables using environmentally sustainable methods. Training emphasizes the reintroduction of native tree species and reforestation to decrease erosion and the contamination of local rivers.

Fundación de Desarrollo Social y Cultural Afroecuatoriano—"¡Azúcar!" (AZUCAR), \$99,730
(Supplemental)

AZUCAR is furthering the understanding between African descendants and other Ecuadorians by promoting the value of Afro-Ecuadorian history and traditions through an ancestral memory research project, traditional Afro-Latino dance and music classes, and workshops on visual art and hair design and braiding. AZUCAR is also improving the income of Afro-Ecuadorian artisans by marketing their arts and crafts country-wide.

EL SALVADOR



Asociación de Mujeres de Santo Tomás (ASMUSAT), \$35,000 over nine months

ASMUSAT is engaging its members and residents of 13 communities in the municipality of Santo Tomás, department of San Salvador, in a grassroots planning process to assess the needs of the communities' microentrepreneurs, farmers and young adults, identify possible income-generating activities, and result in a proposal for a development project that is compatible with the sustainable use of natural resources.

Fundación para el Desarrollo Juvenil (FDJ), \$146,100 over two years

FDJ is working to incorporate impoverished young people from three municipalities in the departments of Cuscatlán and San Salvador into the social and economic activities of their communities. The grantee is helping young entrepreneurs launch and expand microbusinesses involving small livestock such as rabbits, quail and chickens. While training them to set up their own enterprises, FDJ is providing the young people a safe environment and organizing workshops and exchanges in which they develop leadership skills, such as critical thinking, team work, communication, decision-making and conflict resolution and technical skills, including livestock management, disease prevention, butchering techniques, marketing, advertising, sales and accounting.

Centro Arte para la Paz (CAP), \$215,610 over three years

CAP is improving and expanding its community museum in the municipality of Suchitoto, helping youth at risk develop leadership skills, training them in audio-visual production to document and disseminate Suchitoto's history and generating revenue through tourism activities and sales. The museum's interactive exhibits address the community's need to revitalize its identity, which was founded in rich traditions, cultural expression, history and natural environment before El Salvador's civil war caused the international and urban mass-migration of community members and halted the cultural and historical education of younger generations.

Asociación El Bálsamo (EL BÁLSAMO),

\$121,000 over two years

EL BÁLSAMO is working with farmers in Cuisnahuat, Sonsonate, to revitalize the organic cultivation of indigo. With EL BÁLSAMO's



assistance on farming techniques, plant management and pruning, soil fertility and pest control, and timely transport of the crop to the dye processing center, farmers are improving the quality and quantity of their indigo crop and dye for sale. They are also producing organic fertilizer and pesticide for their own use and for sale as well as developing management and marketing skills as a cooperative.

Instituto de Investigación, Capacitación y Desarrollo de la Mujer (IMU), \$205,275 over three years
IMU is working with women small-scale farmers in three grassroots associations in the department of Ahuachapán to improve their income, food supply and organizational and leadership skills. With IMU's technical support, these farmers are learning to raise small livestock, cultivate organic vegetables such as peppers, cucumbers and tomatoes, produce and apply organic fertilizer and pesticide and acquire better access to markets.

Fundación Promotora de Productores y Empresarios Salvadoreños (PROESA), \$233,555 over three years
PROESA is collaborating with four rural communities in Meanguera, Morazán, on the production and marketing of crafts, crops and processed foods. Northern Morazán is part of the Ruta de la Paz, a tourism and development corridor created to recognize, preserve and promote its historical significance, including sites such as the base of guerrilla operations, home of the clandestine *Radio Venceremos* opposition radio, the *Museo de la Revolución* museum in Perquin and the site of the 1981 *El Mozote* massacre. Over the past five years, new hotels, hostels and restaurants have spring up along the Ruta de la Paz. PROESA is training tour guides and supporting a committee of community representatives in its work with the municipality to promote local attractions and the sale of products and services to these new business owners and tourists.

Instituto para el Rescate Ancestral Indígena Salvadoreño (RAIS), \$49,500 over one year
RAIS is assisting Salvadoran young adults of indigenous descent from 11 communities in Suchitoto with revitalizing and marketing traditional crafts, such as embroidery, leatherwork and artisan made of natural fibers. RAIS is conducting an assessment of community needs through a grassroots consultative process of 15 half-day workshops, gauging market demand through participation in fairs and drafting an income-generating project proposal to be submitted for funding to potential donor agencies.

Asociación de Desarrollo Económico y Social Santa Marta (ADESSM), \$61,960 over three months (Supplemental)
As part of its program of agricultural diversification with hydroponic and hothouse technology, ADESSM is offering 100 participating families technical assistance with improving the quality of their products, advertising and managing a produce stand at the market in Santa Marta of Sensuntepeque, Cabañas.

Asociación de Comunidades Campesinas Angel María (ACCAM), \$108,095 (Supplemental)
ACCAM, which cultivates, processes and sells *loroco*, a wild vine whose flower clusters are used in traditional Salvadoran food, is improving its production with technical assistance provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is enhancing its processing of loroco with the addition of vats for washing, drying and oxygenating it and a center for sorting, preparing, storing and packaging it. ACCAM is also developing its marketing strategy to include exports.

Fundación Museo de la Palabra y la Imagen (MUPI), \$19,165 over 12 months (Supplemental)
MUPI is educating approximately 10,000 youths between the ages of seven and eighteen in the San Salvador metropolitan region and rural areas about the social and cultural history of El Salvador through a series of exhibitions, films, publications and other programs. With the supplemental funds, MUPI is conducting museum tours, organizing educational events that utilize upgraded technology and archiving historical and cultural materials.

GUATEMALA



Coordinadora Regional de Comités para el Desarrollo Integral Ambiental Tikonel (TIKONEL), \$29,700 over three years (Supplemental)

TIKONEL is continuing to offer training, technical assistance and credit to indigenous craftswomen in the municipality of San Martín Jilotepeque and is creating a working capital fund to pay artisans for their textiles upon delivery, and to be replenished once payment is received from the buyers.

HAITI



Fondation Festival Film Jakmèl (FFFJ), \$257,420 over two years

FFFJ is expanding the programs offered by its Ciné Institute to reach thousands of high school students in Jacmel and is training 75 young adults in filmmaking. Its goal is to develop the Haitian film industry, create job opportunities and allow Haitian youth to acquire marketable technical skills.

Fonds International de Développement Économique et Social (FIDES), \$378,000 over three years

FIDES is financing the expansion and improvement of agricultural infrastructure, such as processing centers and fencing, and providing technical assistance and training in project management, marketing, and fundraising, equipment such as metal silos for seed storage and grain mills, materials such as seeds and fertilizer, and access to a microcredit loan fund to 10 of its member organizations. FIDES seeks to assure a more reliable food supply, increase income, and develop technical and management skills of 1,000 farmers and market women in the Bas-Artibonite, Nord-Ouest, Sud-Est and Ouest departments.

Rezo Fann Fwontyè Ba Plato (REFAF-Ba-Plato), \$28,950 over one year

REFAF-Ba-Plato, a network of 98 women's grassroots groups in the Lower Central Plateau bordering the Dominican Republic, is conducting a strategic planning and training process to improve its management and that of its members. It is analyzing the conditions in which women on the border live through six

communal fora and raising awareness of the problems they face. The grant directly includes 600 women and impacts another 2,100 residents of six *communes*, or municipalities indirectly.

Haitian Partners in Christian Development (HPCD), \$99,550 (Supplemental)

HPCD is providing meeting space, professional support services, technical assistance, mentoring and training to microentrepreneurs from two business incubators in Port-au-Prince and is creating a fund to guarantee loans extended by the microcredit institution Société Générale de Solidarité (SOGESOL) to clients from both incubators.

Mouvement Paysan 3ème Section Camp-Perrin (MP3K), \$41,500 (Supplemental)

MP3K, a group from the Camp-Perrin in the Sud province, is completing construction of its yam-processing and storage center. MP3K seeks to increase the income of its members including 1,500 farmers, improve food security, and strengthen the group's organizational capacity through the cultivation and marketing of three yam varieties.



Konbit Fanm Kaskad-Dubreuil (KOFKAD), \$46,800 (Supplemental)
KOFKAD is finishing construction of its workshop and training center in the southern town of Ducis, where 350 young women and adolescents at risk can become computer literate and acquire the skills to work as dressmakers, artisans and bakers.

HONDURAS



Organización de Jóvenes Hondureños por el Desarrollo Educativo (GUARUMA), \$85,700 over two years
GUARUMA is offering 250 young Hondurans between the ages of 10 and 18 training and microenterprise opportunities in environmental education, conservation and ecotourism activities in communities of the Río Cangrejal watershed. Students are becoming computer literate and developing photography skills and English proficiency as well. Older students are launching microenterprises supported by a fund that provides start-up capital to get incipient microenterprises up and running.

Agua Para el Pueblo (APP), \$289,286 over two years

APP is working with 12 indigenous communities in the Gracias a Dios province to build the infrastructure for water and sanitation, develop family and community gardens, produce and market oil from the *batana* (American palm), improve transportation infrastructure, preserve local culture and the environment, and provide training for government officials and other organization representatives on the collaborative process of community development as well as the importance of clean water. These activities benefit 3,600 Hondurans directly and 6,000 indirectly.

Asociación de Productores de Hortalizas y Frutales de Intibucá (APRHOFI), \$200,500 over three years
APRHOFI is working with 120 farmers to increase fruit and vegetable production by introducing modern production techniques, such as drip irrigation systems, covered production and some farm mechanization. It is also improving its storage and processing center by installing additional cold room equipment and expanding its marketing efforts to new retail establishments, exporters, food processors, and restaurant chains located in Honduras's two largest markets, San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa.

Fundación Hondureña de Ambiente y Desarrollo VIDA (FV), \$261,600 over two years
FV is working with grassroots groups, nongovernmental organizations, municipal governments, and a binational coordinating entity to improve income, natural resource management, and local organizations' oversight of the implementation of local conservation measures and to promote the use of environmentally responsible farming methods along the Río Goascorán watershed straddling Honduras and El Salvador. Its project is benefiting 1,000 Hondurans and Salvadorans directly and 1,500 indirectly.



Consejo de Desarrollo del Sector Social de la Economía Regional de Intibucá (CODESSE), \$50,000 (Supplemental)
CODESSE is providing relief related to crops damaged by tropical storms, enabling 2,000 Hondurans to replant 28 hectares of beans and 22 hectares of fruit and vegetables.

Comisión Acción Social Menonita (CASM), \$34,534 (Supplemental)
CASM is expanding its activities in forest management, including the establishment of reforestation nurseries, to reach 350 additional Hondurans. The project is working to improve food production, increase food security, protect natural resources and reduce environmental damage.

Comisión Acción Social Menonita (CASM), \$12,000 (Supplemental)
CASM is working with farmers in the Lempira province to restart its agricultural activities and replace supplies and equipment damaged by recent tropical storms.

JAMAICA



Local Initiative Facility for the Environment (LIFE), \$385,000 over three years
LIFE is working with 13 community organizations and clusters of organizations to improve their management, mobilize resources, introduce composting and waste management technology for improved environmental care, use bio-digestors and install solar electricity systems for renewable energy production, and increase their beneficiaries' income through community-based business and training centers. It is targeting groups that want to advance their own development but are struggling with poor management and insufficient training and resources. The grantee is reaching 400 people in 80 communities across Jamaica.

MEXICO



Ecosta Yutu Cuii, Sociedad de Solidaridad Social (Ecosta), \$292,400 over three years
Ecosta is training participants from San Pedro Tututepec, Oaxaca, in organic vegetable and small livestock farming, business management, tourism and environmental activities such as nature walks. It is also providing loans to at least five women's groups to develop community businesses such as a restaurant, a bakery, a tortilla factory, an herbal health product line, and a jelly and jam preserves enterprise. The goal is to help improve food production through environmentally responsible practices, expand ecotourism initiatives, launch small businesses, further wildlife protection, and increase Ecosta's loan fund. More than 400 Mexicans of indigenous, African, and mestizo descent are benefiting.

Enlace, Comunicación y Capacitación, A.C. (Enlace), \$190,000 over three years
Enlace is working with three community-based organizations – a microbusiness cooperative, a subsistence-based community farm, and an organic cattle association – to develop a more reliable food supply and better access to markets for 225 individuals in four regions of Chiapas. Businesses involved with the organizations are learning to apply environmentally responsible agricultural practices and land-use plans, gaining access to new markets, and utilizing a savings and loan program, which allows them to initiate or expand income-generating activities.

Xanvil, A.C. (Xanvil), \$304,300 over three years
Xanvil is working with 400 individuals from five indigenous communities in the Usumacinta watershed in eastern Chiapas to promote enterprise development and environmental conservation by reintroducing native bamboo. The grantee is training residents and offering them technical assistance in growing bamboo and using it for construction, handicrafts and furniture.



El Instituto Mexicano de Investigación de Familia y Población (IMIFAP), \$256,500 over three years
IMIFAP is working in three municipalities of Hidalgo to train 1,300 residents of indigenous and other marginalized communities to organize member-funded savings and loan associations, or community banks, to train community bankers in microenterprise skills and to support microenterprise projects with critical seed capital.

Unión de Comunidades del Sistema Comunitario para la Biodiversidad (SICOBI), \$177,000 over two years
SICOBI, consisting of 10 member

communities, is working in the Copalita-Zimatán-Huatulco watershed in southern Oaxaca to further economic development and biodiversity through better community management of forestry, agroforestry and ecotourism. It is introducing its new products and services, such as forest products and ecotourism, in regional markets and improving its representation of its members.

Fundación Comunitaria de Matamoros, A.C. (FCMAT), \$33,500 over 18 months

FCMAT is organizing two daycare centers with the goal of developing a model of cooperative daycare to be used to offer the service in other poor neighborhoods of Matamoros. The proposed cooperative model is managed by the children's parents.

Miel Solidaria Campesina, A.C. (MISOCA), \$49,600 (Supplemental)

MISOCA is bringing nine new associations of honey producers, or 170 additional beekeepers, into its network that markets honey certified as organic and/or fair trade. Representatives of each new association are working closely with MISOCA to identify specific topics for training and applied research, such as diagnostic techniques, honey production, apiary management and sanitary controls, and sales and marketing, and see that the training materials are in a format accessible to beekeepers of a variety of educational backgrounds.

Servicios Ambientales de Oaxaca, S.A. (SAO), \$118,750 (Supplemental)

SAO is engaged in a marketing campaign throughout Mexico to promote its sale of carbon offsets, which reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. SAO is making offset credits available in an additional 22,000 hectares of forest and is managing another 20,000 hectares. Additionally, SAO is beginning work in two new communities in Oaxaca, improving its Web page, studying the feasibility of alternative tourism, and developing three community businesses selling non-timber forest products. The project is benefiting more than 1,250 indigenous Zapotecs, Chinantecs and Mixes directly involved in activities.

Centro de Atención Infantil Piña Palmera, A.C. (Piña Palmera), \$29,150 (Supplemental)

Piña Palmera is working to identify more employment opportunities for Mexicans with disabilities through its participation in the solidarity economy network of Oaxaca. It is expanding its work beyond the six original participating communities to a seventh community, Cozcoaltepec. Piña Palmera is also coordinating the second national conference on community-based rehabilitation and conducting additional training in local schools and among other groups that work with people with disabilities.

NICARAGUA



Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (INCAE), \$142,235 over one year

INCAE is working with ten IAF grantees to enable them to establish and maintain profitable export contracts for their agricultural products. Its program includes management consulting, classroom instruction on assessing export preparedness, on-site technical assistance, business planning assistance, market research and one international trip to develop new export opportunities in the United States.



Asociación Familia Padre Fabretto (AFPF), \$234,070 over three years

AFPF is reaching more than 1,200 students with its application of the Sistema de Aprendizaje Tutorial (SAT), a program of secondary-school level instruction by teacher-mentors, in the communities of San José de Cusmapa and San Isidro de Bolas. The SAT is allowing over 1,200 rural students to receive high-quality secondary education, including 150 who will be

receiving their high school diploma, as well as practical vocational training. AFPF is developing teaching materials, training tutors, launching the academic curriculum and offering students community development and revenue-generating activities as well as opportunities to volunteer.

Unión de Cooperativas Agropecuarios Sociedad de Pequeños Productores de Café (SOPPEXCCA), \$243,770 over three years

SOPPEXCCA is increasing the profits of its farmer-members who cultivate conventional and organic coffee in the municipalities of Jinotega and El Cuá through training in improved farming techniques, accounting, and financial management, the expansion of its dry mill, construction of two new drying patios, and the purchase of machinery, including modern and automated milling and quality control equipment, a densimeter for classifying beans, and digital scales for packaging coffee for export.

Fundación Entre Volcanes (FEV), \$48,375 over one year

FEV is engaging four communities in the buffer zone around the Maderas volcano in a community planning process to identify business opportunities for residents in the tourism industry and train residents in related skills and fields such as ecotourism.

PANAMA



Asociación Muchachas Guías Panamá (AMGP), \$104,500 over three years

AMGP is helping young women become community leaders and entrepreneurs in such industries as artisanry, baking and the sale of goods through second-hand stores. AMGP is promoting civic participation throughout Panama and providing capacity-building training and subgrants to microenterprises, thus improving the income and quality of life of 1,000 Panamanians and benefiting another 2,500 indirectly.

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples San Antonio de Padua, R.L. (CSAP), \$40,000 over two years

CSAP is training and working with farmers during their transition from traditional farming practices that rely on chemical use to environmentally sustainable methods including diversified production of rice, beans, vegetables and tubers, various banana species, pineapple, chayote, fruit and wood trees, and fish farming, among other activities. It is also building a storage and marketing facility to expand the inventory of its general store and, with its Crop Fund, buy more produce from farmers at the time of delivery, which it can sell in bulk in larger local or regional markets.

Fundación de Organizaciones Campesinas e Indígenas de Veraguas (FOCIV), \$267,000 over three years

FOCIV is working with 300 families in ten indigenous communities in the La Palma municipality of Veraguas to improve food production through training in organic farming, soil conservation, and farm management, and to protect the watershed through reforestation. It is also creating a seed bank with in-kind repayments and an in-kind revolving loan fund, in which the loan of farm animals is repaid with the return of offspring.

Fundación Centro de Proyectos Empresariales y Laborales (CEPEL), \$166,245 over three years

CEPEL is working with the grassroots group Cooperativa Wounaan to improve the members' business skills, market participation, earnings, living conditions and cultural pride. The cooperative, which works in the areas of agricultural production, credit, sales, craft production and marketing, is producing a business plan that includes strengthening the production of crafts, such as Tagua carvings and woven baskets, from the raw material stage through the marketing stage, opening its own craft store in Panama City, and creating a Web site. Some 75 indigenous Panamanians are benefiting and CEPEL is strengthening itself as an organization.



Asociación de Puerto Obaldieños Unidos (APOU), \$213,790 over two years

APOU is working with residents in the Puerto Obaldia region, near the border with Colombia, to develop activities in tourism, crop and poultry production, food processing and marketing. The project is improving the reliability of the local food supply and expanding income-generating opportunities for 350 Afro-Panamanians. Another 350 individuals are benefiting indirectly.

Grupo para la Investigación Tecnoecológica y la Conservación (GITEC), \$134,155 over three years

GITEC is working to improve the quality of life and protect the local environment in the district of Montijo through reforestation and the development of its ecotourism services. The grantee is buying recreational equipment and providing young people organized in support of the environment and community members with culinary, artisanry, and ecotourism training, including bird watching, sustainable mangrove management, tour guide skills, customer service, quality control and first aid.

Asociación para el Fomento del Turismo (AFOTUR), \$49,835 (Supplemental)

AFOTUR is offering training and technical assistance for agricultural production, forestry and tourism activities in four indigenous Embera communities in the Río Chagres National Park. The grantee is cultivating a mix of native forest species for future use and food crops for consumption by tourists primarily from the cruise ship industry and the local population. The grantee is also working closely with the participating communities and the National Association of Forestry Technicians of Panama to organize collectively-managed parcels for the recuperation of at least nine local crop species.

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples Desarrollo Integral de Gualaca, R.L. (COOP), \$33,700 (Supplemental)

COOP is implementing a grant to develop a local ecotourism industry in Gualaca in rural Chiriquí, provide training in business skills and cultural promotion, and carry out infrastructure construction. The fourth, and current, stage of the project provides training sessions on topics such as marketing, financial analysis, enterprise development, artisanry and agrotourism. COOP is coordinating exchange visits for project participants to visit and learn from other successful tourism and artisan experiences in Panama.

Asociación Femenina Carrizaleñas Unidas (AFCU), \$18,030 (Supplemental)

AFCU is furthering its activities in craft and poultry production and equipping its retail outlet to support sales of AFCU food and crafts as well as those of other vendors.

Club Rotario de David (Club Rotario), \$57,075 (Supplemental)

Club Rotario is purchasing additional equipment, including a feed mixer, egg incubator, seedling nursery and a rototiller, to advance the sustainable agriculture component of its training program benefiting several hundred students in the Comarca Ngöbe Buglé, an officially designated indigenous reserve. Other modules

of the multiple-month training program include computer literacy, inter-personal communication and specialized training for start-up businesses in baking, native crafts and sewing.

PARAGUAY



Federación de Entidades Vecinalistas del Paraguay (FEDEM), \$165,470 over two years and six months

FEDEM is training members of 300 neighborhood associations in the three communities of Asunción, Limpio, and Barrio Remansito in small enterprise development, a common source of employment, as well as in civic participation, volunteerism, municipal law, proposal drafting, and skills in communications, conflict resolution and mediation.

PERU



Asociación Comunción, Promoción, Desarrollo y Liberación-COPRODELI (COPRODELI), \$298,720 over two years

COPRODELI is developing a business incubator and an industrial park that provide individual workshop-style spaces, production facilities, equipment, business services, training and technical assistance to 100 micro- and small enterprises primarily in the housing construction sector in the Ica region, which suffered recent damage in the 2006 earthquake.

Comunidad Nativa Marankiari Bajo (CIAMB), \$228,455 over three years

CIAMB is expanding its program in agriculture and business development by offering training and technical assistance in fruit and vegetable production, integrated planting, harvesting, value-added processing, marketing and conservation through agro-forestry to eight neighboring Asháninka communities. CIAMB utilizes its processing center for the value-added processing of locally-harvested crops and returns income yielded from the sales to the farmers.

Centro de Investigación y Promoción Social “Sara Lafosse” (CIPS), \$35,000 over one year
CIPS is working with 19 organizations to develop a coordinated grassroots strategy to improve the economic well-being of residents of the impoverished coastal area known as the Lower Virú River Basin.

Asociación para el Desarrollo Local (ASODEL), \$35,000 over six months
ASODEL is conducting a series of meetings and exchanges during which elected officials, their technical staff and community leaders from three jurisdictions in Cajamarca are formulating a work plan and a proposal for a three-year coordinated project to implement local development programs.

Centro de Investigación, Estudio y Promoción del Desarrollo (MINKA), \$264,000 over three years
MINKA is providing technical assistance in product standardization, training in developing marketing strategies, and negotiating market agreements. It is also offering microcredit to 150 farmers and nine microenterprises that are organizing into business networks in five product lines: strawberries, mangos, avocados, dairy products and fresh vegetables.

Asociación para el Desarrollo-SISAY (SISAY), \$297,830 over two years
SISAY is opening the Artisan Development Center in order to enable Peruvian artisans to produce crafts that meet international standards and are competitively priced. It is training them to adapt traditional designs and incorporate originality, introducing them to new technologies, encouraging them to create new products, and working with them to improve their management skills.

Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos (ECOAN), \$243,640 over two years
ECOAN is providing training, technical assistance, access to equipment and marketing services for 1,970 indigenous families in 21 Andean highland communities to undertake conservation and sustainable development activities that generate income. This allows beneficiaries the opportunity to improve their living conditions and prevent the destruction of the surrounding forest habitat of many varieties of endangered flora and fauna.



Asociación Cultural Ayllu Yupaychay (YUPAY), \$88,178 over six months
(Supplemental)

YUPAY is completing the training of indigenous community members as educational promoters in local schools of ten remote indigenous communities in the Cuzco region. The promoters complement the teaching methodology of the school teachers with visual learning techniques that reinforce classroom lessons while incorporating indigenous culture. YUPAY is measuring the achievements of the children who have been exposed to this methodology and preparing its findings for a series of presentations for Peruvian Ministry of Education officials on the value of integrating such indigenous teaching methodology in single-classroom, multi-grade rural schools.

Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos, (APRODEH), \$34,400 (Supplemental)

APRODEH is expanding its network, previously concentrated in Lima, to include those leadership trainees in the Pacific Coast, the highlands and the Amazon basin with mental disabilities as well as their families. APRODEH is also helping to bring international specialists to Peru for training persons with disabilities. The project is indirectly benefiting thousands of Peruvians with mental disabilities who have been excluded from the development process in their communities and at the national level.

Programa Integral para el Desarrollo del Café (PIDECAFE), \$55,000 (Supplemental)

PIDECAFE is completing the construction of a cacao-drying facility and helping to purchase water purification equipment, promote organic certification of cacao groves and provide vehicle fuel. These contributions allow for the participation of 760 farm families and their associations in a regional program to scale up secondary crops, like sugar cane and cacao, into major income-generating exports: organic cacao and granulated brown sugar.

Instituto de Investigación para el Desarrollo Rural, Agroindustrial y Medio Ambiente (IDRA PERU), \$88,160 (Supplemental)

IDRA PERU is expanding its tourism project to train more households to receive visitors and to provide technical training and marketing support to more artisan groups. IDRA PERU is equipping approximately 110 indigenous families to offer tourists the opportunity to learn about their cultural traditions, lodge with them, and purchase their crafts and food products.

Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Regional (CEDER), \$124,450 (Supplemental)

CEDER is replenishing its Local Development Fund enabling grassroots organizations to undertake initiatives that improve productivity, economic opportunities and the viability of microenterprises. CEDER is continuing to encourage groups, such as small-scale farmers, alpaca herders, microentrepreneurs, artisans, women and youth, to seek funding assistance for their development programs in Arequipa, Moquegua and Puno.

Asociación Museo Comunitario Pisac (AMUCOP), \$15,000 over six months (Supplemental)

AMUCOP is completing architectural modifications to a building that will house a community museum funded through the project. The museum, located 30 miles from the regional capital of Cuzco, will exhibit local artifacts, photographs, written materials and legal documents related to the history and culture of the community and serve as a distribution point for local artisans and a source of income for local residents.

URUGUAY



Agencia de Desarrollo Productivo (ADP-CES), \$273,000 over three years

ADP-CES is improving the technical skills and income of 400 farmers working with dairy cows, cattle, agricultural crops and honey production throughout the department of Paysandú. To encourage farmers' participation in *mesas zonales*, a mechanism similar to neighborhood boards, for determining and addressing community priorities in development and agricultural production, ADP-CES is training 40 leaders of producer organization-members of the *mesas zonales* in planning, budgeting and

evaluation of proposed income-generating projects. At least 30 projects will be selected in plenary session for funding based on technical viability and economic impact.

LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Studies Association (LASA), \$50,000 over two years and six months

LASA is supporting five teams of researchers, drawn from grassroots practitioners in Latin America and the Caribbean and U.S. universities, who are studying judicial reform and the rights of African descendants and indigenous peoples. The findings are being published in multiple languages.

DELNET, \$195,012 over two years (Supplemental)

The International Labour Organization's Delnet Program is providing specialized training and professional networking opportunities for an additional 105 scholarship recipients through on-line courses in sustainable tourism, disaster mitigation, and local development.



REDEAMÉRICA

Fundación del Empresariado en México, A.C., (Fundemex), \$350,000 over three years

Fundemex is providing subgrants to more than 20 Mexican civil society organizations partnering with grassroots groups in order to undertake economic development projects in agricultural production, food security, animal husbandry, artisan craft production and marketing, microentrepreneur network development and urban recycling. Subgrantees are required to contribute the equivalent of at least 50 percent of their award in counterpart funds, and Fundemex and other corporate foundations then match these subgrant contributions by a ratio of at least 2-to-1 in cash. More than 2,500 Mexicans are expected to benefit directly and another 15,000 indirectly.

Back cover: A participant in Ação Moradia's ecological brick project shows off Ação Moradia's work.

