



**INTER-AMERICAN
FOUNDATION**



**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION FY 2020
ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT (AMR)**

Contents

Section I: Executive Overview	2
Organizational Structure	2
Mission	3
Strategic Goals.....	3
Benefits of the IAF Approach	3
FY 2020 Accomplishments.....	6
Section II: Financial Section.....	8
Annual Assurance Statement.....	8
Financial Statements	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	12
Independent Auditor's Report	27

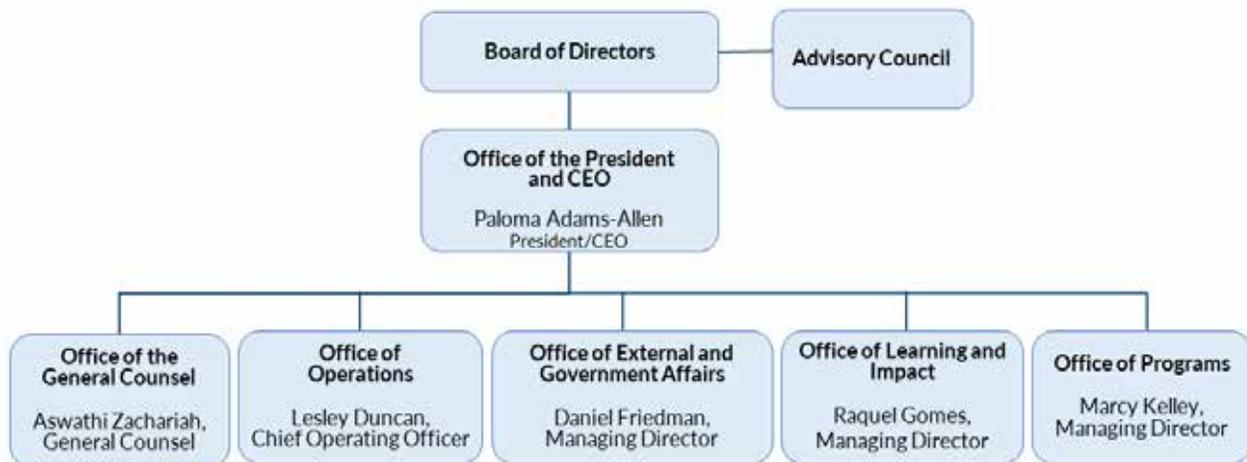
Section I: Executive Overview

The Inter-American Foundation (IAF) is a U.S. foreign assistance agency that invests in community-led development across Latin America and the Caribbean. Created by Congress in 1969,¹ the IAF directly engages local leaders, innovators, and entrepreneurs in underserved areas to create more prosperous, peaceful, and democratic communities.

The IAF advances U.S. strategic interests by awarding small grants to incipient civil society and community organizations with an average investment of \$300,000 over four years. IAF small grants are highly competitive, cost-effective catalysts that leverage on average \$1.26 in local, private, and philanthropic support for every dollar the IAF invests. The agency requires grantee partners to contribute or mobilize their own cash or in-kind resources as well as to track and report their progress, lessons learned, and results. This best prepares them to succeed, sustain, and grow their efforts beyond the IAF's support—and to be included in the economic and democratic progress of their countries. To scale this impact, the IAF also connects its grantee partners with each other to share their lessons learned. The IAF's active portfolio includes more than 330 projects in 26 countries.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The IAF is led by a bipartisan, nine-person board of directors appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Board members are drawn from the private and public sectors and assisted by an advisory council of experts spanning the public, private, philanthropic, media, and academic sector. Board members are appointed to six-year staggered terms and no more than five members may be members of any one political party. The IAF president, appointed by the board, serves as the agency's chief executive officer and manages a staff of 47 employees based in Washington, D.C. The IAF is organized into six offices: (1) Office of the President and CEO; (2) Office of the General Counsel; (3) Office of Operations; (4) Office of External and Government Affairs; (5) Office of Learning and Impact; and (6) Office of Programs.



¹ Congress created the IAF as part of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969: Part IV, Section 401(b).

MISSION

To identify, support, and partner with underserved populations, their enterprises, and grassroots organizations to build thriving communities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The IAF works to advance its mission by ensuring that our programming is:

Community-led: We trust and empower community solutions, ownership, and leadership.

Innovative: We foster agile and entrepreneurial thinking and take informed risks.

Collaborative: We build alliances with public, private, and community sectors to catalyze smart and sustainable development.

Accountable: We are committed to results, transparency, and impact.

Cost-effective: We work directly with vulnerable communities, minimizing intermediaries and overhead.

STRATEGIC GOALS

The IAF invests in grassroots/community-led approaches that are:

- 1) **Expanding economic opportunities** through investments in sustainable smallholder agriculture, job skills training, microenterprise and small-business growth, local entrepreneurship, and market development;
- 2) **Enhancing peace and security** by strengthening communities' social cohesion and economic options and assisting them in developing alternatives to crime, violence, unemployment, and irregular migration;
- 3) **Strengthening good governance** by improving the capacity of community groups and other civil society actors to engage constructively with their public officials, defend human rights, promote transparency and inclusion, combat corruption, and hold their governments accountable; and
- 4) **Unlocking private, public, and community resources** for grassroots development through financial and programmatic partnerships.

BENEFITS OF THE IAF APPROACH

The IAF Serves U.S. Interests

The IAF's investments in Latin America and the Caribbean serve U.S. interests by:

- **Creating alternatives to irregular migration, the drug trade, crime, violence, unemployment, and exclusion.** IAF investments address the drivers of irregular migration, crime, and violence—such as poverty, unemployment, and environmental pressures like drought—by promoting economic opportunities, good governance, and peace and security in the countries of origin of high numbers of migrants to the United States.
- **Building stronger, more democratic allies.** The IAF works to improve the quality of democracy in the region by supporting grantee partners' efforts to participate in civic life, constructively engage local officials, and hold their governments accountable to the democratic process.
- **Rapidly addressing emerging crises.** The IAF model allows for the prompt shifting of resources toward emerging areas of U.S. concern. For example, in response to the **COVID-19 pandemic crisis**, the IAF provided additional flexibility and \$21.7 million in funding to over 150 local organizations in particularly remote and underserved areas. This enabled them to provide

food, sanitary supplies, locally-sourced protective equipment, accurate public health information, and critical digital connectivity to help keep communities healthy and safe and enable small private enterprises to survive, pivot, and support recovery efforts.

- **Building resilience to natural disasters.** In response to a recent series of natural disasters in the Eastern Caribbean, the IAF deployed new funding to local organizations to support community-level resilience, advancing the U.S. government's Caribbean 2020 Strategy and the Caribbean Resilience Partnership. To further support these efforts, the IAF and USAID launched a joint initiative, **Building Community Resilience in the Eastern & Southern Caribbean**, to enhance communities' ability to prepare for and recover from disasters.
- **Improving public opinion of the United States.** IAF investments to date have created a dynamic network of grassroots organizations throughout the region positively disposed to the United States. According to the 2020 survey by the Center for Effective Philanthropy, more than 70 percent of IAF grantee partners surveyed had improved or greatly improved their opinion of the United States as a result of working with the IAF.
- **Preparing IAF grantees to do business with U.S. and other international markets.** The IAF helps scale the capabilities of small businesses and social enterprises to access new markets, export goods and services, and do business with the United States. For example, with start-up funding from the IAF, the El Ceibo chocolate company (Bolivia) now sells its products in U.S. supermarkets, the Cosurca Coffee Cooperative (Colombia) exports to the United States and Europe, and the Ya Muntsi Behña women's cooperative (Mexico) sells bath sponges to the Body Shop and other international clients.
- **Facilitating private-sector input into development.** The IAF engages private sector partners to further multiply the impact of its investments. The agency's signature public-private partnership, RedEAmérica, includes more than 81 corporate foundations in 13 countries that are investing in the work of grassroots groups. The IAF is expanding its network of private-sector partners to engage with key global players to scale our reach and impact. The agency recently launched a three-year partnership with Danone, a leading global company that produces beverages and dairy and nutrition products, to revive recycling economic activity severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The IAF Complements Other U.S. Government Development Efforts

The IAF's broad networks, direct connection to civil society, nuanced knowledge of local contexts, and specialized expertise directly complement other U.S. development efforts by:

- **Strengthening U.S. development efforts at the community level.** The IAF is focused on strengthening incipient grassroots groups that are often too small, underdeveloped, or remote to access or absorb funding from larger agencies and donors. IAF support helps build a pipeline of civil society groups that are better positioned to eventually partner with additional U.S. and other funders—public and private.
- **Creating direct access to civil society without intermediaries.** The IAF's relationship with partner organizations is direct, fluid, and dynamic throughout the period of the grant and beyond—increasing the chances of grantee partners' success.
- **Maintaining U.S. presence.** The IAF's direct relationship with civil society organizations has allowed the U.S. government to maintain development presence in countries via the IAF even when activities of larger agencies are constrained.
- **Acting with flexibility and agility.** The IAF practices adaptive management, which enables it to respond to changing conditions on the ground, capitalize on new or emerging opportunities, or quickly close projects that are not having the desired impact. For example, in response to the **humanitarian crisis in Venezuela**, starting in FY19, the IAF worked with grassroots partners in

high-migrant-receiving communities in Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru to quickly mobilize \$1.6 million to facilitate the integration of displaced Venezuelan migrants and refugees through job training, psychosocial support, microfinance, and more. To date, the initiative has mobilized \$4.6 million and expanded to Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, and Chile.

- **Building self-reliance for a sustainable future.** In addition to the capacity building inherent in the IAF development model, the agency has invested in developing community foundations throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, enabling them to drive more local and private resources towards grassroots development and creating a philanthropic ecosystem in which civil society organizations can thrive without continued U.S. assistance. For example, the IAF's joint investment of \$2.67 million in Mexican community foundations with the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation has mobilized an additional \$10.67 million—97 percent Mexican in origin—benefiting 180 grassroots organizations serving 30,000 people.
- **Fostering women's role in economic growth and security.** The IAF launched the Women Investing in Growth and Security (WINGS) initiative to support the critical role of women in strengthening economies and communities. The \$23 million initiative supports 121 innovative, community-led projects designed to spur women's social and economic success, advancing the U.S. government's **Women's Global Development and Prosperity (W-GDP)** initiative.
- **Focusing on the inclusion of underserved communities.** The IAF prioritizes including the region's most disadvantaged citizens—including indigenous peoples, African descendants, women, and youth, among others—in their countries' economic and civic life. For two-thirds of our grantee partners, the IAF is the first U.S. government agency to fund their work, according to a 2020 survey by the Center for Effective Philanthropy.

The IAF Provides a Cost-Effective Approach

The IAF continues to be a responsible steward of U.S. taxpayers' dollars, delivering development assistance that is smart and highly cost-effective by:

- **Leveraging matching funds from grantees.** The IAF is unique in that it requires counterpart investment by our grantee partners, who in turn leverage resources from local private sector, government, and philanthropic organizations. Over the last five years, each dollar invested by the IAF leveraged on average \$1.26 from grantees, multiplying the IAF's impact and ensuring community ownership.
- **Keeping our costs low.** The IAF maintains low overhead costs— just 9 percent—by requiring counterpart investment from grantee partners and outsourcing many administrative and technical functions. Just 47 staff manage a portfolio of 333 active projects in 26 countries.
- **Scaling our reach via public-private partnerships.** The IAF actively collaborates with the private sector—corporate and philanthropic—in joint funding initiatives. For example, Danone Argentina and the Danone Ecosystem Fund are contributing \$1.70 for every \$1 the IAF invests to jointly promote economic activity in 35 cities in Argentina. The partnership will support 4,500 underserved people who collect and sell recyclable materials and 40 recycling organizations in establishing effective and efficient recycling systems and improving recyclers' incomes and working conditions.
- **Fostering accountability and results.** The IAF holds all grantee partners accountable for the responsible use of U.S. public funds and for the successful implementation of their projects through robust oversight, regular audits, independent data verification, and progress reporting.

IAF FY 2020 AMR

FY 2020 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The IAF's relatively small-dollar investments create transformative impacts in the communities the agency reaches. Communities with greater prosperity, social capital, and capacity to organize themselves are more resilient and less vulnerable to crime, violence, extreme poverty, irregular migration, economic downturns, natural disasters, and other challenges. By thoughtfully deploying a staff of just 47 specialized professionals, the IAF provides a cost-effective tool to advance the U.S. government's interests in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In FY 2020, the IAF awarded \$29.9 million to civil society organizations in 26 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Counterpart resources committed by grantees in FY 2020 totaled \$34.6 million. Due primarily to its commitment to supporting local organizations responding to COVID-19, the IAF's FY20 investment constituted a significant increase over FY19 levels (\$18.5 million). On top of responding to COVID-19, the FY20 investments covered the following program areas:

- Enterprise Development and Job Skills
- Civic Engagement and Human Rights
- Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security
- Natural Resource Management
- Leadership
- Organizational Development
- Culture and Development
- Community Asset Mobilization

In FY20 the IAF also:

- Prepared for the pandemic by rapidly transitioning IAF staff to telework status and developing streamlined virtual procedures to facilitate project monitoring and virtual grantmaking that support grantee partners' short and long-term needs, all while maintaining robust oversight.
- Partnered with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to launch a four-year, \$5.0 million joint initiative, Building Community Resilience in the Eastern & Southern Caribbean.
- Expanded its initiative to respond to the Venezuela migration and refugee crisis to three new countries: Argentina, Chile, and Trinidad and Tobago. The initiative supports livelihoods projects in communities impacted by large numbers of displaced Venezuelans and facilitates learning among these IAF grantee partners.
- Formalized several strategic partnerships, including with the Young Americas Business Trust, a nonprofit organization associated with the Organization of American States, Danone Argentina, and the Danone Ecosystem Fund to leverage more funds for grassroots development and enhance the scale, reach, and visibility of IAF efforts.
- Received recognition as one of five global finalists for the P3 Impact Award for its partnership with the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation in Mexico. The award, presented by Concordia, the U.S. Department of State, and the University of Virginia Darden School of Business, recognizes leading public-private partnerships.
- Advanced women's economic empowerment via an additional \$10 million investment in its Women Investing in Growth and Security (WINGS) portfolio of grants, bringing the total investment to \$23 million. The WINGS portfolio now encompasses seed funding for 121

IAF FY 2020 AMR

locally designed and implemented projects in 24 countries that increase women's opportunities for civic engagement; provide greater access to finance; and generate leadership, business, and management training opportunities.

IAF grantees (cumulative results for all active grants in FY20):

- Created more than 1,000 partnerships with other organizations to advance their missions.
- Benefited 2.3 million community members (direct and indirect beneficiaries).
- Trained 222,525 individuals in new leadership and technical skills.

Beyond the numbers, IAF grantees:

- Enabled local enterprises to shift production methods to quickly provide locally-sourced PPE, sanitary, and health supplies as COVID-19 spread throughout the region.
- Increased support to particularly vulnerable groups during the COVID-19 pandemic, including Afro-descendants, indigenous and LGBTI people, people with disabilities, and youth.
- Supported bottom-up peacebuilding in Colombia, helping communities recover from decades of conflict.
- Advanced women's economic empowerment in 26 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, including through seed funding, leadership and entrepreneurship training, credit access, and gender-based violence prevention.
- Served their communities in Nicaragua, Haiti, Bolivia, Peru, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Brazil and other countries, despite ongoing crises of democratic governance and the increasing threats and violence against civil society leaders.
- Supported displaced Venezuelans via greater livelihoods opportunities in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Section II: Financial Section

ANNUAL ASSURANCE STATEMENT

IAF management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls and financial management systems that meet the objectives of the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA). The IAF uses the Oracle Federal Financial System hosted by the Administrative Resource Center (ARC) within the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

Therefore, our assertion of assurance is operating in accordance with the procedures and standards of the administrative controls within the IAF as well as the Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements (SSAE) 18 Report on ARC/FS Oracle Federal Financial System and related complementary controls in place at ARC.

IAF management is additionally responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls over financial reporting, which includes the safeguarding of assets and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The IAF assesses the effectiveness of its own internal controls and relies on the Treasury Fiscal Service's internal assessment of its internal controls at ARC. Based on the results of the IAF's own internal assessments and its review of its service provider assessment results, the IAF provides unmodified assurance that internal controls over financial reporting as of September 30, 2020 are operating effectively; no material weaknesses have been found in the design or operation of the internal controls over financial reporting.



Paloma Adams-Allen
President and CEO
Inter-American Foundation
November 10, 2020

IAF FY 2020 AMR

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019
(In Dollars)**

	2020	2019
Assets:		
Intragovernmental		
Fund Balance With Treasury (Note 2)	\$ 58,486,198	\$ 44,462,956
Total Intragovernmental	58,486,198	44,462,956
Investments (Note 1)	1,564,792	-
Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 3)	-	196
Other (Note 4)	2,431,262	1,254,438
Total Assets	\$ 62,482,252	\$ 45,717,590
Liabilities:		
Intragovernmental		
Accounts Payable	\$ 54,976	\$ 68,231
Other (Note 6)	76,869	82,761
Total Intragovernmental	131,845	150,992
Accounts Payable	433,686	388,449
Federal Employee and Veteran Benefits (Note 5)	115,989	303,297
Other (Note 6)	917,928	785,338
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,599,448	\$ 1,628,076
Net Position:		
Unexpended Appropriations - All Other Funds	\$ 48,093,280	\$ 32,616,562
Cumulative Results of Operations - Funds from Dedicated Collections (Note 5)	11,994,579	12,372,546
Cumulative Results of Operations - All Other Funds	794,945	(899,594)
Total Net Position	\$ 60,882,804	\$ 44,089,514
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 62,482,252	\$ 45,717,590

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019
(In Dollars)

	2020	2019
Revenue		
Appropriations Used	\$ 31,937,758	\$ 27,034,406
Imputed Financing (Note 10)	350,376	392,258
Revenue from Social Progress Trust Fund (Note 9 and 12)	-	2,151,000
Donations (Note 9 and 12)	176,204	75,780
Total Revenue	\$ 32,464,338	\$ 29,653,444
Expenses		
Grant Program	\$ 31,147,766	\$ 29,207,020
Total Expenses	\$ 31,147,766	\$ 29,207,020
Net Revenue (Loss)	\$ 1,316,572	\$ 446,424
Net Position		
Net of Revenue (Loss)	\$ 1,316,572	\$ 446,424
Increase/(Decrease) in Unexpended Appropriations, Net	15,476,718	5,329,245
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position, Net	16,793,290	5,775,669
Net Position, Beginning Balance	44,089,514	38,313,845
Net Position, Ending Balance	\$ 60,882,804	\$ 44,089,514

**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019
(In Dollars)**

	2020	2019
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net Revenue (Loss)	\$ 1,316,572	\$ 446,424
Adjustments Affecting Cash Flow:		
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Assets	(1,176,824)	659,437
Decrease/(Increase) in Investments	(1,564,792)	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Accounts Receivable	196	(196)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities	(28,628)	(702,829)
Total Adjustments	(2,770,048)	(43,588)
Net Cash Provided/(Used) by Operating Activities	\$ (1,453,476)	\$ 402,836
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Appropriations Received, Net	\$ 5,562,242	\$ (4,534,406)
Appropriations Transferred In/Out	10,000,000	10,000,000
Rescissions and Cancellations	(85,524)	(136,349)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	\$ 15,476,718	\$ 5,329,245
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance with Treasury	\$ 14,023,242	\$ 5,732,081
Fund Balance with Treasury, Beginning	44,462,956	38,730,875
Fund Balance with Treasury, Ending (Note 2)	\$ 58,486,198	\$ 44,462,956

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The Inter-American Foundation (IAF), a U.S. government corporation, was established pursuant to part IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (22 U.S.C. 290f (a)). The IAF provides grants and other technical assistance to support the initiatives of non-governmental and community-based organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean to implement their economic development and poverty reduction projects.

The management of the IAF is vested in a nine-person Board of Directors appointed by the President of the United States. Six Board members are drawn from the private sector and three from officers or employees of agencies of the U.S. Government concerned with Inter-American activities. The Board appoints the IAF's president who acts as the Chief Executive Officer.

Congress enacts appropriations to permit the IAF to incur obligations for authorized purposes. In fiscal years 2020 and 2019, the IAF was accountable for the Social Progress Trust Fund (SPTF), Gift Fund, and General Fund appropriations. The IAF recognizes budgetary resources as assets when cash (funds held by the U.S. Treasury) is made available through the Department of Treasury General Fund warrants and transfers from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

B. Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared to report the financial position and results of operations of the IAF. The Statement of Financial Position presents the assets, liabilities, and net position of the agency. The Statement of Operations and Changes In Net Position presents the agency's operating results and displays the changes in the agency's equity accounts. The Statement of Cash Flows presents how changes in the agency's financial position and results affected its cash (Fund Balance with Treasury) and presents analysis of operating and financing activities.

The statements are a requirement of the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, the Government Management Reform Act of 1994, and the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002. They have been prepared from, and are fully supported by, the books and records of the IAF in accordance with the hierarchy of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, standards issued by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*, as amended, and the IAF accounting policies which are summarized in this note. These statements are different from financial management reports, which are also prepared pursuant to OMB directives that are used to monitor and control the IAF's use of budgetary resources. The financial statements and associated notes are presented on a comparative basis. Unless specified otherwise, all amounts are presented in dollars.

C. Basis of Accounting

Transactions are recorded on both an accrual accounting basis and a budgetary basis. Under the accrual method, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred, without regard to receipt or payment of cash. Budgetary accounting facilitates compliance with legal requirements on the use of Federal funds.

D. Revenues & Other Financing Sources

The IAF's development program is funded by appropriation from the budget of the United States, agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) covering the SPTF, and donations from the private sector. No-year appropriations remain available until expended, while multi-year appropriations are available for the period prescribed by the applicable statute. Appropriations are used, within statutory limits, for programmatic, operating, and capital expenditures for essential personal property. Appropriations are recognized as a financing source when expended. Appropriations expended for capitalized property and equipment are recognized as expenses when an asset is consumed in operations. In FY 2019, the IDB purchased the remaining balance of SPTF assets, and made the last disbursement to the IAF concluding the agreement.

Congress enacts annual, multi-year, and no-year appropriations to be used, within statutory limits, for operating, capital and grant expenditures. Additional amounts are obtained from service fees and reimbursements from other government entities and the public.

The IAF recognizes as an imputed financing source the amount of accrued pension and post-retirement benefit expenses for current employees paid on its behalf by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

E. Fund Balance with Treasury

FBWT is an asset of a reporting entity and a liability of the General Fund. Fund Balance with Treasury is the aggregate amount of the IAF's appropriated funds, gift funds, and SPTF collections that are available to pay agency liabilities and finance authorized purchases, commitments and SPTF grants.

The IAF does not maintain bank accounts of its own, has no disbursing authority, and does not maintain cash held outside of Treasury. When the reporting entity seeks to use FBWT to liquidate budgetary obligations, Treasury will finance the disbursements in the same way it finances all other disbursements, which is to borrow from the public if there is a budget deficit (and to use current receipts if there is a budget surplus). Treasury disburses funds for IAF on demand. Foreign currency payments are made by Treasury and are reported by the IAF in the U.S. dollar equivalents.

F. Investments

Investments is the aggregate value of IAF's investments valued at the time of the Financial Statements.

The IAF authorizing statute gives the IAF the authority to invest in securities in organizations that advance the IAF's mission and to retain dividends and proceeds from such securities to be used for other authorized IAF obligations under 22 U.S.C. §290f(c) and (e). They are classified as investment securities and carried at cost, including adjustments in valuation in accordance with the type of security and terms of the investment.

G. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable may consist of amounts owed to the IAF by other Federal agencies and the general public. Amounts due from Federal agencies are considered fully collectible. Accounts receivable from the public include reimbursements from employees. An allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable from the public is established when, based upon a review of outstanding accounts and the failure of all collection efforts, management determines that collection is unlikely to occur considering the debtor's ability to pay.

H. Property, Equipment, and Software

Property, equipment and software represent furniture, fixtures, equipment, and information technology hardware and software which are recorded at original acquisition cost and are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Major alterations and renovations are capitalized, while maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. The IAF's capitalization threshold is \$50,000 for individual purchases and \$500,000 for bulk purchases. Property, equipment, and software acquisitions that do not meet the capitalization criteria are expensed upon receipt. Applicable standard governmental guidelines regulate the disposal and convertibility of agency property, equipment, and software. The useful life classifications for capitalized assets are as follows:

Description	Useful Life (years)
Office Furniture	10
Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Equipment	3
Office Equipment	10
IT Software	3

I. Advances and Prepaid Charges

Advance payments are generally prohibited by law. There are some exceptions, such as reimbursable agreements, subscriptions and payments to contractors and employees. Payments made in advance of the receipt of goods and services are recorded as advances or prepaid charges at the time of prepayment and recognized as expenses when the related goods and services are received.

J. Liabilities

Liabilities represent the amount of funds likely to be paid by the IAF as a result of transactions or events that have already occurred. The IAF reports its liabilities under two categories, Intragovernmental and With the Public. Intragovernmental liabilities represent funds owed to another government agency. Liabilities with the Public represents funds owed to any entity or person that is not a federal agency, including private sector firms and federal employees. Each of these categories may include liabilities that are covered by budgetary resources and liabilities not covered by budgetary resources.

Liabilities covered by budgetary resources are liabilities funded by a current appropriation or other funding source. These consist of accounts payable and accrued payroll and benefits. Accounts payable represent amounts owed to another entity for goods ordered and received and for services rendered except for employees. Accrued payroll and benefits represent payroll costs earned by employees during the fiscal year which are not paid until the next fiscal year.

Liabilities not covered by budgetary resources are liabilities that are not funded by any current appropriation or other funding source. These liabilities consist of accrued annual leave, deferred rent, and actuarial Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA). Deferred rent is the difference at year-end between the sum of monthly cash disbursements paid to date for rent and the sum of the average monthly rent calculated based on the term of the lease.

K. Annual, Sick, and Other Leave

Annual leave is accrued as it is earned, and the accrual is reduced as leave is taken. The balance in the accrued leave account is adjusted to reflect current pay rates. Liabilities associated with other

types of vested leave, including compensatory, restored leave, and sick leave in certain circumstances, are accrued at year-end, based on latest pay rates and unused hours of leave. Funding will be obtained from future financing sources to the extent that current or prior year appropriations are not available to fund annual and other types of vested leave earned but not taken. Nonvested leave is expensed when used. Any liability for sick leave that is accrued but not taken by a Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)-covered employee is transferred to OPM upon the retirement of that individual. Credit is given for sick leave balances in the computation of annuities upon the retirement of Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS)-covered employees.

L. Accrued and Actuarial Workers' Compensation

FECA, administered by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), addresses all claims brought by IAF employees for on-the-job injuries. The DOL bills each agency annually as its claims are paid, but payment of these bills is deferred for two years to allow for funding through the budget process. Similarly, employees that the IAF terminates without cause may receive unemployment compensation benefits under the unemployment insurance program also administered by the DOL, which bills each agency quarterly for paid claims. Future appropriations will be used for the reimbursement to DOL. The liability consists of (1) the net present value of estimated future payments calculated by the DOL and (2) the unreimbursed cost paid by DOL for compensation to recipients under the FECA.

M. Retirement Plans

The IAF employees participate in either the CSRS or the FERS. The employees who participate in CSRS are beneficiaries of the IAF matching contribution, equal to seven percent of pay, distributed to their annuity account in the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Prior to December 31, 1983, all employees were covered under the CSRS program. From January 1, 1984 through December 31, 1986, employees had the option of remaining under CSRS or joining FERS and Social Security. Employees hired as of January 1, 1987 are automatically covered by the FERS program. Both CSRS and FERS employees may participate in the federal Thrift Savings Plan (TSP). FERS employees receive an automatic agency contribution equal to one percent of pay and the IAF matches any employee contribution up to an additional four percent of pay. For FERS participants, the IAF also contributes the employer's matching share of Social Security.

FERS employees and certain CSRS reinstatement employees are eligible to participate in the Social Security program after retirement. In these instances, the IAF remits the employer's share of the required contribution.

The IAF recognizes the imputed cost of pension and other retirement benefits during the employees' active years of service. OPM actuaries determine pension cost factors by calculating the value of pension benefits expected to be paid in the future and communicate these factors to the IAF for current period expense reporting. OPM also provides information regarding the full cost of health and life insurance benefits. The IAF recognized the offsetting revenue as imputed financing sources to the extent these expenses will be paid by OPM.

The IAF does not report on its financial statements information pertaining to the retirement plans covering its employees. Reporting amounts such as plan assets, accumulated plan benefits, and related unfunded liabilities, if any, is the responsibility of the OPM, as the administrator.

IAF FY 2020 AMR

N. Other Post-Employment Benefits

The IAF employees eligible to participate in the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Plan (FEHBP) and the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Program (FEGSIP) may continue to participate in these programs after their retirement. The OPM has provided the IAF with certain cost factors that estimate the true cost of providing the post-retirement benefit to current employees. The IAF recognizes a current cost for these and Other Retirement Benefits (ORB) at the time the employee's services are rendered. The ORB expense is financed by OPM, and offset by the IAF through the recognition of an imputed financing source.

O. Grant Disbursements and Administrative Expenses

Grant disbursements include payments in advance of performance under contractual obligations. Evidence of performance is determined by review of periodic expenditure reports. IAF expenditures for grants over \$50,000 are independently verified using the IAF's audit guidelines. The IAF's administrative expenses are funded solely by appropriated funds.

The IAF estimates grant advances by multiplying the grants disbursed during the quarter by 50 percent. This estimate will be prepared each quarter to determine the amount of grant disbursements to be accounted for as grant advances in the Statement of Financial Position.

P. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Q. Classified Activities

Accounting standards require all reporting entities to disclose that accounting standards allow certain presentations and disclosures to be modified, if needed, to prevent the disclosure of classified information.

NOTE 2. FUND BALANCE WITH TREASURY

Fund Balance with Treasury account balances as of September 30, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	2020	2019
Status of Fund Balance with Treasury:		
Unobligated Balance		
Available	\$ 9,590,535	\$ 13,273,865
Unavailable	9,793,694	1,272,088
Obligated Balance Not Yet Disbursed	39,101,969	29,917,003
Total	\$ 58,486,198	\$ 44,462,956

No discrepancies exist between the Fund Balance reflected on the Statement of Financial Position and the balances in the Treasury accounts.

The available unobligated fund balances represent the current-period amount available for obligation or commitment. At the start of the next fiscal year, the expired portion of this amount will become part of the unavailable balance as described in the following paragraph.

IAF FY 2020 AMR

The unavailable unobligated fund balances represent the amount of appropriations for which the period of availability for obligation has expired. These balances are available for upward adjustments of obligations incurred only during the period for which the appropriation was available for obligation or for paying claims attributable to the appropriations.

The obligated balance not yet disbursed includes accounts payable, accrued expenses, and undelivered orders that have reduced unexpended appropriations but have not yet decreased the fund balance on hand (See also Note 11).

IAF FY 2020 AMR

NOTE 3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

Accounts receivable balances as of September 30, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	2020	2019
With the Public		
Accounts Receivable	\$ -	\$ 196
Total Accounts Receivable	\$ -	\$ 196

The accounts receivable is primarily made up of employee receivables in 2019.

Historical experience has indicated that the majority of the receivables are collectible. There are no material uncollectible accounts as of September 30, 2020 and 2019.

NOTE 4. OTHER ASSETS

Other Assets include Grant Advances which consist of an estimate prepared each quarter to approximate the amount unexpended by grantees at the end of the period. Also, see Note 1.

Other assets account balances as of September 30, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	2020	2019
With the Public		
Grant Advances	\$ 2,431,262	\$ 1,254,438
Total Other Assets	\$ 2,431,262	\$ 1,254,438

NOTE 5. LIABILITIES NOT COVERED BY BUDGETARY RESOURCES

The liabilities for the IAF as of September 30, 2020 and 2019 include liabilities not covered by budgetary resources. Congressional action is needed before budgetary resources can be provided. Although future appropriations to fund these liabilities are likely and anticipated, it is not certain that appropriations will be enacted to fund these liabilities.

The FECA liability represents the unfunded liability for actual workers' compensation claims and unemployment benefits paid on IAF's behalf and payable to the DOL. IAF also records an actuarial liability for future workers' compensation claims based on the liability to benefits paid (LBP) ratio provided by DOL and multiplied by the average of benefits paid over three years.

Unfunded leave represents a liability for earned leave and is reduced when leave is taken. The balance in the accrued annual leave account is reviewed quarterly and adjusted as needed to accurately reflect the liability at current pay rates and leave balances. Accrued annual leave is paid from future funding sources and, accordingly, is reflected as a liability not covered by budgetary resources. Sick and other leave is expensed as taken.

The deferred lease liability amount represents the difference at year end between the sum of monthly cash disbursements paid to date for base rent and the sum of the average monthly rent calculated based on the term of the lease. This was due to a new lease agreement entered into that had rent abatement provisions.

IAF FY 2020 AMR

	2020	2019
Intragovernmental – FECA	\$ 893	\$ 26,381
Unfunded Leave	539,612	381,191
Actuarial FECA	115,989	303,297
Deferred Lease Liabilities	113,353	188,921
Total Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources	\$ 769,847	\$ 899,790
Total Liabilities Covered by Budgetary Resources	829,601	728,286
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,599,448	\$ 1,628,076

NOTE 6. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities account balances as of September 30, 2020 were as follows:

	Current	Non Current	Total
Intragovernmental			
FECA Liability	\$ -	\$ 893	\$ 893
Payroll Taxes Payable	75,976	-	75,976
Total Intragovernmental Other Liabilities	\$ 75,976	\$ 893	\$ 76,869

With the Public			
Payroll Taxes Payable	\$ 11,658	\$ -	\$ 11,658
Accrued Funded Payroll and Leave	253,305	-	253,305
Unfunded Leave	539,612	-	539,612
Deferred Lease Liability	75,569	37,784	113,353
Total Public Other Liabilities	\$ 880,144	\$ 37,784	\$ 917,928

Other liabilities account balances as of September 30, 2019 were as follows:

	Current	Non Current	Total
Intragovernmental			
FECA Liability	\$ -	\$ 26,381	\$ 26,381
Payroll Taxes Payable	56,380	-	56,380
Total Intragovernmental Other Liabilities	\$ 56,380	\$ 26,381	\$ 82,761

With the Public			
Payroll Taxes Payable	\$ 12,269	\$ -	\$ 12,269
Accrued Funded Payroll and Leave	202,957	-	202,957
Unfunded Leave	381,191	-	381,191
Deferred Lease Liability	75,569	113,352	188,921
Total Public Other Liabilities	\$ 671,986	\$ 113,352	\$ 785,338

IAF FY 2020 AMR

NOTE 7. LEASES

Operating Leases

The IAF occupies office space under a Non-Federal lease agreement that is accounted for as an operating lease. The total operating lease expenses as of September 30, 2020 and 2019 were \$783,404 and \$706,657, respectively. The lease term began on April 23, 2017 and expires on April 22, 2022, which includes deferred rent. Lease payments are increased annually based on the adjustments for operating cost and real estate tax escalations.

Below is a schedule of future payments for the term of the lease.

Fiscal Year	Asset Category		Totals	
	Building	Federal	Non-Federal	
2021	\$ 703,154	\$ -	\$ 703,154	
2022	347,250	-	347,250	
Total Future Payments	\$ 1,050,404	\$ -	\$ 1,050,404	

The operating lease amount does not include estimated payments for leases with annual renewal options.

NOTE 8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the course of the agency's grant-making activities, the IAF has unliquidated grant obligations which, in the absence of violations or cancellations of the grant agreements, will require disbursements. Unliquidated grant obligations at September 30, 2020 and 2019 total approximately \$11,596,407 and \$1,170,217 respectively. There were no contingent liabilities as of September 30, 2020.

NOTE 9. FUNDS FROM DEDICATED COLLECTIONS

The IAF has dedicated collections that fall into the following categories: Social Progress Trust Fund (SPTF) and Gift Fund. Both funds are used to finance part of the IAF's grant program and remain available until funds are exhausted.

Transactions are recorded on an accrual accounting basis and a budgetary basis. Under the accrual method, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when liabilities are incurred, without regard to receipt or payment of cash. Budgetary accounting measures the appropriations and consumption of budget authority and other budgetary resources and facilitates compliance with legal constraints and controls over use of Federal funds.

IAF FY 2020 AMR

Schedule of Dedicated Collections as of September 30, 2020:

	Social Progress Trust Fund	Gift Fund	Dedicated Collections
Statement of Financial Position			
ASSETS			
Fund Balance with Treasury	\$ 11,595,023	\$ 381,386	\$ 11,976,409
Other Assets	19,345	(1,175)	18,170
Total Assets	\$ 11,614,368	\$ 380,211	\$ 11,994,579
Cumulative Results of Operations	\$ 11,614,368	\$ 380,211	\$ 11,994,579
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 11,614,368	\$ 380,211	\$ 11,994,579
Net Cost			
Program Costs	\$ 285,150	\$ 269,021	\$ 554,171
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	-
Net Cost of Operations	\$ 285,150	\$ 269,021	\$ 554,171
Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position			
Net Position Beginning of Period	\$ 11,899,518	\$ 473,028	\$ 12,372,546
Financing Sources	-	176,204	176,204
Net Cost of Operations	(285,150)	(269,021)	(554,171)
Change in Net Position	(285,150)	(92,817)	(377,967)
Net Position End of Period	\$ 11,614,368	\$ 380,211	\$ 11,994,579

IAF FY 2020 AMR

Schedule of Dedicated Collections as of September 30, 2019:

	Social Progress Trust Fund	Gift Fund	Total Dedicated Collections
Statement of Financial Position			
ASSETS			
Fund Balance with Treasury	\$ 11,902,604	\$ 473,028	\$ 12,375,632
Other Assets	(3,086)	-	(3,086)
Total Assets	\$ 11,899,518	\$ 473,028	\$ 12,372,546
Cumulative Results of Operations	\$ 11,899,518	\$ 473,028	\$ 12,372,546
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 11,899,518	\$ 473,028	\$ 12,372,546
Net Cost			
Program Costs	\$ 1,469,730	\$ 517,070	\$ 1,986,800
Net Cost of Operations	\$ 1,469,730	\$ 517,070	\$ 1,986,800
Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position			
Net Position Beginning of Period	\$ 11,218,248	\$ 914,318	\$ 12,132,566
Financing Sources	2,151,000	75,780	2,226,780
Net Cost of Operations	(1,469,730)	(517,070)	(1,986,800)
Change in Net Position	681,270	(441,290)	239,980
Net Position End of Period	\$ 11,899,518	\$ 473,028	\$ 12,372,546

IAF FY 2020 AMR

NOTE 10. INTER-ENTITY COSTS

IAF recognizes certain inter-entity costs for goods and services that are received from other federal entities at no cost or at a cost less than the full cost. Certain costs of the providing entity that are not fully reimbursed are recognized as imputed cost and are offset by imputed revenue. Such imputed costs and revenues relate to business-type activities (if applicable), employee benefits, and claims to be settled by the Treasury Judgement Fund. IAF recognizes as inter-entity costs the amount of accrued pension and post-retirement benefit expenses for current employees.

The assets and liabilities associated with such benefits are the responsibility of the administering agency, OPM. For the periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, inter-entity costs were as follows:

	2020	2019
Office of Personnel Management	\$ 350,376	\$ 392,258
Total Imputed Financing Sources	\$ 350,376	\$ 392,258

NOTE 11. UNDELIVERED ORDERS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

As of September 30, 2020, budgetary resources obligated for undelivered orders were as follows:

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Paid Undelivered Orders	\$ -	\$ 2,431,262	\$ 2,431,262
Unpaid Undelivered Orders	204,377	39,067,990	39,272,367
Total Undelivered Orders	\$ 204,377	\$ 41,499,252	\$ 41,703,629

As of September 30, 2019, budgetary resources obligated for undelivered orders were as follows:

	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Paid Undelivered Orders	\$ -	\$ 1,254,438	\$ 1,254,438
Unpaid Undelivered Orders	79,831	29,108,884	29,188,715
Total Undelivered Orders	\$ 79,831	\$ 30,363,322	\$ 30,443,153

IAF FY 2020 AMR

NOTE 12. FINANCING SOURCES – SPTF AND GIFT FUNDS

The Reconciliation of Net Cost and Budget Outlays Note reconciles the financial Net Cost of Operations with the Statement of Budgetary Resources. The IAF reports SPTF funds obtained from the International Development Bank (IDB) as offsetting collections earned.

	2020	2019
SPTF Cumulative Results:		
SPTF Beginning Balance	\$ 11,899,518	\$ 11,218,248
SPTF Funds Received	-	2,151,000
Less: SPTF Funds Expended	(285,150)	(1,469,730)
SPTF Fund Carry Forward	\$ 11,614,368	\$ 11,899,518
Donations Cumulative Results:		
Donations Beginning Balance	\$ 473,028	\$ 914,318
Donations Received	176,204	75,780
Less: Donations Expended	(269,021)	(517,070)
Donations Carry Forward	\$ 380,211	\$ 473,028
Total SPTF and Donations	\$ 11,994,579	\$ 12,372,546

NOTE 13. EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SBR AND THE BUDGET OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

The President's Budget that will include fiscal year 2020 actual budgetary execution information has not yet been published. The President's Budget is scheduled for publication in February 2021 and can be found at the OMB Web site: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/>. The 2021 Budget of the United States Government, with the "Actual" column completed for 2019, has been reconciled to the Statement of Budgetary Resources and there were no material differences.

In Millions

	Budgetary Resources	New Obligations & Upward Adjustments	Net Outlays
Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources	\$ 46	\$ 32	\$ 27
Budget of the U.S. Government	\$ 46	\$ 32	\$ 27

IAF FY 2020 AMR

NOTE 14. RECONCILIATION OF NET COST TO NET OUTLAY

The reconciliation of net outlays, presented on a budgetary basis, and the net cost, presented on an accrual basis, provides an explanation of the relationship between budgetary and financial accounting information.

Reconciliation of Net Cost to Net Outlays as of September 30, 2020:

	Intragovernmental	With the Public	Total
Net Operating Cost (\$NC)	\$ 3,556,743	\$ 27,591,023	\$ 31,147,766
Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budgetary Outlays			
(Increase)/Decrease in assets not affecting Budget			
Outlays:			
Accounts receivable	-	(196)	(196)
Other assets	-	1,176,824	1,176,824
Investments	-	1,564,792	1,564,792
(Increase)/Decrease in liabilities not affecting Budget			
Outlays:			
Accounts payable	13,255	(45,237)	(31,982)
Salaries and benefits	(19,596)	(49,738)	(69,334)
Other liabilities	25,489	104,456	129,945
Other financing sources:			
Imputed federal employee retirement benefit costs	(350,376)	-	(350,376)
Total Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budget			
Outlays	\$ (331,228)	\$ 2,750,901	\$ 2,419,673
Net Outlays (Calculated Total)	\$ 3,225,515	\$ 30,341,924	\$ 33,567,439
Related Amounts on the Statement of Budgetary Resources			
Outlays, net, (total) (SBR 4190)			33,567,439
Distributed offsetting receipts (SBR 4200)			(176,204)
Agency Outlays, Net (SBR 4210)			\$ 33,391,235

IAF FY 2020 AMR

Reconciliation of Net Cost to Net Outlays as of September 30, 2019:

	Intragovernmental	With the Public	Total
Net Operating Cost (SNC)	\$ 3,218,142	\$ 25,988,878	\$ 29,207,020
Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budgetary Outlays			
(Increase)/Decrease in assets not affecting Budget			
Outlays:			
Accounts receivable	-	196	196
Other assets	-	(659,437)	(659,437)
(Increase)/Decrease in liabilities not affecting Budget			
Outlays:			
Accounts payable	(23,392)	565,301	541,909
Salaries and benefits	(7,108)	(38,220)	(45,328)
Other liabilities	44,846	161,402	206,248
Other financing sources:			
Imputed federal employee retirement benefit costs	(392,258)	-	(392,258)
Total Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budget Outlays	\$ (377,912)	\$ 29,242	\$ (348,670)
Components of the Budget Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Operating Cost			
Other	-	(2,151,000)	(2,151,000)
Total Components of the Budget Outlays That Are Not Part of Net Operating Cost	\$ -	\$ (2,151,000)	\$ (2,151,000)
Net Outlays (Calculated Total)	\$ 2,840,230	\$ 23,867,120	\$ 26,707,350
Related Amounts on the Statement of Budgetary Resources			
Outlays, net, (total) (SBR 4190)			26,707,350
Distributed offsetting receipts (SBR 4200)			(75,780)
Agency Outlays, Net (SBR 4210)			\$ 26,631,570



OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S. Agency for International Development

Audit of the Inter-American Foundation's Fiscal Years 2020 and 2019 Financial Statements

AUDIT REPORT 0-IAF-21-004-C
NOVEMBER 10, 2020

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW • Washington, DC 20523
<https://oig.usaid.gov> • 202-712-1150

Office of Inspector General, U.S. Agency for International Development

The Office of Inspector General provides independent oversight that promotes the efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity of foreign assistance provided through the entities under OIG's jurisdiction: the U.S. Agency for International Development, Millennium Challenge Corporation, U.S. African Development Foundation, and Inter-American Foundation.

Report waste, fraud, and abuse

USAID OIG Hotline

Email: ig.hotline@usaid.gov

Complaint form: <https://oig.usaid.gov/complainant-select>

Phone: 202-712-1023 or 800-230-6539

Mail: USAID OIG Hotline, P.O. Box 657, Washington, DC 20044-0657



MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 10, 2020

TO: Inter-American Foundation, President and CEO, Paloma Adams-Allen Deputy Assistant

FROM: Inspector General for Audit, Alvin A. Brown */s/*

SUBJECT: Audit of the Inter-American Foundation's Fiscal Years 2020 and 2019 Financial Statements (0-IAF-21-004-C)

Enclosed is the final audit report on Inter-American Foundation's (IAF) fiscal years 2020 and 2019 financial statements. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) contracted with the independent certified public accounting firm of Williams, Adley & Company – DC LLP (Williams Adley) to conduct the audit. The contract required the audit firm to perform the audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards and Office of Management and Budget Bulletin No 19-03, "Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements."

In carrying out its oversight responsibilities, OIG reviewed the audit firm's report and related audit documentation and inquired of its representatives. Our review, which was different from an audit performed in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards, was not intended to enable us to express, and we do not express, an opinion on IAF's financial statements. The audit firm is responsible for the enclosed auditor's report and the conclusions expressed in it. We found no instances in which Williams Adley did not comply, in all material respects, with applicable standards.

The audit objectives were to: (1) express an opinion on whether the financial statements as of September 30, 2020, were presented fairly, in all material respects; (2) evaluate IAF's internal control over financial reporting; and (3) determine whether IAF complied with applicable laws and regulations. To answer the audit objective, the audit firm assessed risk, considered internal control and designed audit procedures relevant to IAF's fair presentation of its fiscal year 2020 financial statements.

Williams Adley concluded that IAF's financial statements as of fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The audit firm did not identify any material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in its internal control over financial reporting. In addition, Williams Adley found no instances of noncompliance with applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements.

Office of Inspector General, U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC.
<https://oig.usaid.gov>

The financial statements as of and for September 30, 2019, were audited by Brown and Company CPAs and Management Consultants PLLC, whose report dated November 12, 2019, expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

We appreciate the assistance provided to our staff and the audit firm's employees during the engagement.



Independent Auditor's Report

Mr. Alvin Brown
Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Audit
U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523

Ms. Paloma Adams-Allen
President and Chief Executive Officer
Inter-American Foundation
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 1200 North
Washington, DC 20004

In our audit of the fiscal year 2020 financial statements of the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), we found:

- IAF's financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- no material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting based on the limited procedures we performed;¹ and
- no reportable noncompliance for fiscal year 2020 with provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements we tested.

The following sections discuss in more detail (1) our report on the fiscal year 2020 financial statements, which includes other matter paragraphs on the prior financial statements and other information included with the financial statements²; (2) our report on internal control over financial reporting; and (3) our report on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements.

¹A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis.

²Other information consists of information included with the financial statements, other than the auditor's report.

Report on the Financial Statements

In accordance with the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; Government Corporation Control Act (GCCA) (Pub. L. No. 79-248, codified at 31 U.S.C. Chapter 91); and OMB Bulletin No. 19-03, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*, we have audited IAF's financial statements. IAF's financial statements comprise the statement of financial position as of September 30, 2020; the related statements of operations and changes in net position, and cash flow for the fiscal years then ended; and the related notes to the financial statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the U.S.; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 19-03, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements* (OMB Bulletin 19-03). We believe that the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Management's Responsibility

IAF management is responsible for (1) the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; (2) preparing and presenting other information included in documents containing the audited financial statements and auditor's report, and ensuring the consistency of that information with the audited financial statements; and (3) maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, including the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards, and OMB 19-03 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. We are also responsible for applying certain limited procedures to other information included with the financial statements.

An audit of financial statements involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the auditor's assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit of financial statements also involves evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Opinion on Financial Statements

In our opinion, IAF's financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, IAF's financial position as of September 30, 2020; and its operations and changes in net position, and its cash flow for the fiscal years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Other Matters

Prior Year Financial Statements

The IAF financial statements as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019 were audited by other auditors, whose Independent Auditor's Report dated November 12, 2019 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

Other Information

IAF's other information contains a wide variety of information, some of which is not directly related to the financial statements. This information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. We read the other information included with the financial statements in order to identify material inconsistencies, if any, with the audited financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on IAF's financial statements. We did not audit and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the other information.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In connection with our audit of the IAF's financial statements, we considered the IAF's internal control over financial reporting, consistent with our auditor's responsibility discussed below. We performed our procedures related to the IAF's internal control over financial reporting in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards.

Management's Responsibility

IAF management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, including the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

In planning and performing our audit of IAF's financial statements as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards, we considered the IAF's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the IAF's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the IAF's internal control over financial reporting. We are required to report all deficiencies that are considered to be significant deficiencies³ or material weaknesses. We did not consider all

³A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

internal controls relevant to operating objectives, such as those controls relevant to preparing performance information and ensuring efficient operations.

Definition and Inherent Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel, the objectives of which are to provide reasonable assurance that (1) transactions are properly recorded, processed, and summarized to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition, and (2) transactions are executed in accordance with provisions of applicable laws, including those governing the use of budget authority, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements due to fraud or error.

Results of Our Consideration of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies or to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the IAF's internal control over financial reporting. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

During our 2020 audit, we identified a deficiency in IAF's internal control over financial reporting that we do not consider to be a material weakness or significant deficiency. Nonetheless, this deficiency warrants IAF management's attention. We have communicated this matter to IAF management in a separate letter.

Intended Purpose of Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our consideration of the IAF's internal control over financial reporting and the results of our procedures, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the IAF's internal control over financial reporting. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards in considering internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, this report on internal control over financial reporting is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

In connection with our audit of IAF's financial statements, we tested compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements consistent with our auditor's responsibility discussed below. We caution that noncompliance may occur and not be detected by these tests. We performed our tests of compliance in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards.

Management's Responsibility

IAF management is responsible for complying with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to IAF.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to test compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to IAF that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in IAF's financial statements and perform certain other limited procedures. Accordingly, we did not test compliance with all laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to IAF.

Results of Our Tests for Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

Our tests for compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements disclosed no instances of noncompliance for fiscal year 2020 that would be reportable under U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards. However, the objective of our tests was not to provide an opinion on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to IAF. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Intended Purpose of Report on Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards in considering compliance. Accordingly, this report on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements is not suitable for any other purpose.

Williams, Adley & Company-DC, LLP

Washington, DC

November 6, 2020