

RESULTS

Grassroots Development at Work



INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

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A Sample from the IAF Portfolio of Grants for FY 1998

In a world of growing demand and dwindling resources, results are vital. Results can inform decisions, signal challenges, and confirm success. For these reasons, the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) devised a system to measure the results of development projects. Employing lessons learned from supporting over 4,000 projects, the IAF created the Grassroots Development Framework (GDF). Since the pilot testing and application of the GDF throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, several international development assistance organizations have consulted with the IAF about adapting the GDF for their own needs.

The GDF serves both the grantee organization and the donor agency. The GDF provides grantees with a means of setting goals to be achieved in their development project. The GDF also provides a balanced mechanism to report on the shortcomings and the achievements of development projects. The GDF provides donor agencies with a tool to measure impact.

How does the GDF Work?

In business, profits are the bottom line. In grassroots development, a project must generate material benefits and more to effect an improvement in the quality of life for the poor. Because poverty is not merely a lack of income, but a lack of access to a range of needs (including education, healthcare, housing, and the capacity to participate as an active citizen), the GDF merges those indicators into one tool.

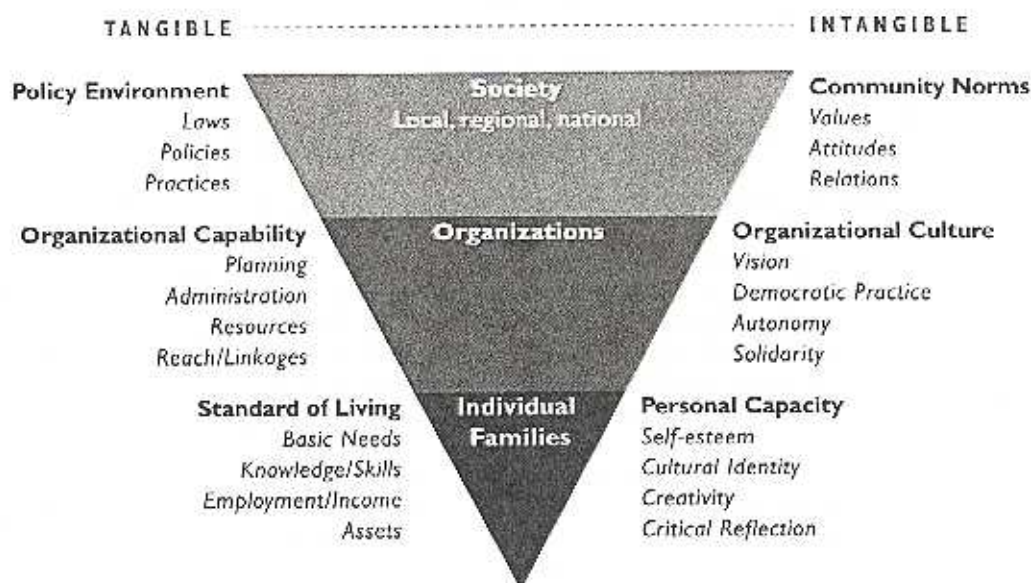
IAF experience has demonstrated that each project can plant a seed for change. Grassroots development produces results for individuals, organizations, and society. The GDF incorporates the widening impact of a grassroots development project from individuals, through organizations, to society at large—the three **LEVELS** of the GDF.

Moreover, a development project is a special kind of investment that must bring tangible and intangible returns. That is why the GDF is divided into two **SECTIONS** to measure both types of benefits. The IAF determines how a project addresses that broad agenda of development through six **CATEGORIES** of needs: Standard of Living, Personal Capacity, Organizational Capability, Organizational Culture, Policy Environment, and Community Norms. Inside these categories are forty-five **INDICATORS**, which measure results at each level, the individual, organizational and societal. IAF reports apply quantitative and qualitative analysis contained in the GDF to assess the progress of a grassroots development project.

The following is a presentation of grant results obtained from among a random selection of grantees of the IAF. The results are organized according to a sample of five specific **INDICATORS** drawn from IAF's results measurement system, the GDF. The following **INDICATORS** chosen for this sample reflect the results of the IAF grants that provided for:

Basic Human Needs
Employment and Income
Knowledge and Skills
Resources and Sustainability
Replication and Practices

The Grassroots Development Framework



An Example of the GDF Applied

When the Framework was applied to assess the effectiveness of an Inter-American Foundation project in Mexico, PAIR (Program for Integrated Use of Natural Resources), it became clear just how different a project can look through the wider GDF lens. Traditional monitoring of this grant for non-timber forest products demonstrated that PAIR worked with two municipalities in the state of Oaxaca to improve coffee production, introduce vanilla and cacao crops, protect hardwood forests, and begin a reforestation project. The project upgraded 20 hectares of coffee, planted 20 hectares of cacao, and established nine experimental plots of vanilla. A nursery, completed through the project, provided 5,000 seedlings of cedar and aguajillo (a tree that is indigenous to the region), which were transplanted into fields. These results, the type of findings reported through traditional analysis, can also be measured according to GDF CATEGORIES: Standard of Living and Organizational Capability.

Notwithstanding the importance of these material benefits, there are other important outcomes to expect of grassroots development projects. Failures or successes in these areas are made apparent through the GDF. A project examined through the GDF Framework allows us to evaluate whether it is effecting the type of intangible benefits that secure long-term returns in grassroots development. Is the project producing worthwhile lessons that benefit more people than the grantees involved directly? Are people learning through the project? Are the grantees involved acquiring skills that are applicable to other activities related to their livelihood and civil society? The GDF sets a standard for grassroots development projects to incorporate these considerations and through the Framework we can measure a broader spectrum of results.

In the project, PAIR collaborated with six major non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Therefore the project's influence expanded to an additional 10 municipalities, involving NGOs, the Mexican government, and peasant organizations. Working in a community, not in isolation, is a key component of a successful grassroots development project and PAIR's effect on civil society is evident through the application of a GDF. Moreover, on the strength of PAIR's track record in natural resource planning in Oaxaca and other states, several of its founders were named to national posts in the Mexican government's Office of the Secretary of Environment, Natural Resources, and Fishing (SEMARNAP). As the Secretary, Undersecretary for Planning of SEMARNAP, and Director of Regional Development, these grassroots development innovators promoted approaches to natural resource use and conservation on a national scale, based on practices learned at PAIR. These results would be measured according to GDF CATEGORIES: Personal Capacity, Organizational Culture, Community Norms, and Policy Environment.

This example is drawn from an article by Marion Ritchey Vance in the Grassroots Development Journal, Volume 20, No. 1, 1996, "Social Capital, Sustainability and Working Democracy: New Yardsticks for Grassroots Development." For a more in-depth explanation of the GDF, visit our Website, www.iaf.gov



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BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

Satisfaction of basic human needs, in health, nutrition, housing, and sanitation

The table below summarizes a total of 176 grantees reporting on the results of Basic Needs projects with a total of 1,042,111 beneficiaries:

Type of Need	No. of Projects	No. of Beneficiaries
Diet/nutrition	109	391,780
Housing/habitat	75	72,279
Health	79	449,641
Basic Education	38	93,513
Potable water	10	9,950
Sanitation/latrines	15	24,948
Total	176	1,042,111

Sample Grants:

Argentina: Servicio Habitacional y de Acción Social, SEHAS (AR-293), is providing assistance to low-income families to improve their housing, sanitation, and related services. During the past year, 93 homes were built, electricity was installed in 49 of them, and an emergency feeding program benefited 1,036 people. The project also surveyed lots for 240 low-income people in preparation for home construction and 585 people built community meeting facilities.

Bolivia: Equipo de Técnicos Asociados para la Acción Social, ETAPAS (BO-438), working in an especially poor area of Chiquisaca department, has improved the diets of some 340 families through the introduction of vegetable gardens and the production of eggs and meat as a result of improved animal sanitation.

Brazil: Centro de Assessoria e Estudos Urbanos, CIDADE (BR-704), an NGO that has worked for over five years with the Porto Alegre municipal government to improve urban housing, has helped 12,185 families obtain land titles, bring settlements into conformance with city codes, and move to improved housing.

Dominican Republic: Comité de Promoción "Progreso de los Pueblos," CPPP (DR-247), an integrated rural development agency, surveyed 1,030 households participating in the project and confirmed that 959 (93 percent) reported benefits to their households as a result of the project, including access to curative and preventive health services, potable water, household latrines, and improved agricultural productivity utilizing soil conservation and related organic agriculture techniques introduced by project staff. Only 31 respondents (three percent) reported negative changes, while 40 (four percent) of those surveyed reported no changes.

El Salvador: Promotora de la Organización de Discapacitados de El Salvador, PODES (ES-151), a service organization for the disabled, has provided 141 war victims with artificial limbs and repaired artificial limbs for another 100, while providing basic orientation and support for 811 disabled individuals, giving them a new sense of mobility and acceptance.

Guatemala: Empresa de Consultoría en Ecotecnología, ECOTEC (GT-224), a grassroots support organization that works in highland Guatemala, trained 66 local artisans to produce firewood efficient ceramic stoves, and assisted the artisans to market 1,385 stoves to families over the past year. The stove requires 40% less firewood than previously used, thereby reducing smoke-related health hazards for an estimated 8,000 family members.

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Honduras: Santa Cruz (HO-219), a grassroots community organization, helped 350 families in their community improve basic health and sanitation conditions by enclosing farm animals and improving water and waste removal systems. The project increased income and improved diets by introducing a dairy operation that increased local milk consumption and made calves available to community members.

Nicaragua: Cooperativa La Unión (NC-210), a savings and credit cooperative, through its expanded credit program, has enabled as many as 80% of its 260 members to improve their housing, acquire prompt and thorough medical treatment, and generate increased income to address clothing and dietary needs.

Paraguay: Organización Campesina del Este (PY-163), an association of agricultural producers, reports 87% of participating families, or 796 people, improved their diets with increased grain, vegetable and egg consumption while 13% or 119 people remained the same.

EMPLOYMENT & INCOME

Creation of new jobs, preservation of jobs, upgrading of jobs, an increase in income

The table below reflects results from 152 active grants that focus their activities on jobs:

Created	Improved	Conserved	Total
46,426	15,464	16,683	78,573

Sample Grants:

Brazil: Centro de Tecnologías Alternativas Populares, CETAP (BR-655), an NGO which provides training and technical assistance in organic production to small-scale farmers in Rio Grande do Sul, enabled communities to create 40 jobs related to corn seed production and fruit marketing; improved working conditions for 2,500 farmers by eliminating agrototoxics; and maintained 200 youth on family farms through courses to improve production and sales; a total of 2,740 jobs created, improved, or maintained.

Costa Rica: Asociación de Consultores para la Integración y Acción Regional, ACIAR (CR-313), an NGO managing a loan fund, has provided financial support to farmers and micro-entrepreneurs resulting in the creation of 114 new jobs and increased incomes for another 288 workers.

Ecuador: Fundación Internacional para la Asistencia Comunitaria del Ecuador, FINCA (EC-353), an international program that helps low-income individuals and groups form village savings and credit banks to strengthen existing self-employment, reported that 2,250 beneficiaries, the majority of them women, conserved their jobs as a result of improved savings and credit.

El Salvador: Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera de Puerto Parada, ACOPARADA (ES-117), an 86-member fishing cooperative, acquired 22 new boats, thereby creating full-time employment for 44 fishermen and temporary employment in related activities for an additional 34 beneficiaries.

Honduras: Escuela Técnica de Artes y Oficios de Occidente, ETAOO (HO-196), a private, non-profit, vocational training school for youth, created 70 jobs by helping graduates establish 20 microenterprises in Santa Rosa de Copan. Training also assisted approximately 350 youth to improve their vocational skills and subsequently obtain better paying jobs. ETAOO was created through a partnership among a local bank, the municipal government, and several non-governmental organizations. The Banco del Occidente makes loans to graduates of ETAOO to help them establish microenterprises.

Mexico: Asesoría Técnica a Comunidades Oaxaqueñas, ASETECO (ME-405), an NGO in the state of Oaxaca, supports a micro-regional development program in two watershed areas that involves government, business, and community organizations. As a result of project activities to assist women in the establishment of small businesses, 658 jobs have been created and 80 existing jobs have been upgraded.

Nicaragua: Cooperativa La Paz Centro (NC-180), a savings and credit cooperative, during a four period, expanded membership from 95 to 535 individuals who received loans enabling them to generate 1,777 new jobs and preserve another 697 positions.

Paraguay: Organización Campesina del Este (PY-163), an association of agricultural producers, through the application of new and advanced technologies, has increased yield per hectare as well as

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the area in production for 732 farmers. As a consequence, farm labor was higher paid, increasing worker incomes.

Brazil: Associação dos Pequenos Agricultores do Município de Valente, APAEB (BR-756), an association of farmers producing agave in the interior of the northeast state of Bahia, has raised the salaries of the 300 workers in their sisal fiber rug factory by 20%, to \$152 per month, as a result of the volume of production and sales.

Costa Rica: San Buenaventura (CR-308), a small-farmer association, established a rice drying and processing facility which enabled member annual incomes to increase from \$1,840 to \$2,850, a 54% increase.

Nicaragua: Cooperativa de Productores Agropecuarios de Rivas, COODEPARI (NC-219), a multi-service cooperative, has utilized a micro-business credit program to help small-scale farmers and micro-entrepreneurs initiate activities that increase their annual incomes to an average of \$1,147 which is 105% above the national average for similar economic activities.

KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS

Acquisition of the knowledge and/or skills required to assume responsibilities and carry out tasks that improve income and access to better quality of life.

The table below summarizes the results of 206 Foundation grants concerned with teaching or improving new skills of project beneficiaries:

Type of Skill/Knowledge	No. Beneficiaries acquiring new skills
Vocational skills	7,205
Organizational/management skills	18,793
Civic education/leadership	12,115
Credit/financial management	7,028
Health/sanitation	75,901
Marketing	3,869
Production techniques	34,467
Resource conservation/management	8,768
Research survey and evaluation techniques	249
Total	168,395

Sample Grants:

Argentina: Centro Regional para el Autodesarrollo Local, CREAL (AR-303), used a participatory diagnostic technique to evaluate the sanitation and infrastructure needs of its member producers. As a result, a total of 215 individuals achieved new knowledge and skills. The grantee trained 85 individuals in goat sanitation, 70 in nutrition and 60 in goat production.

Bolivia: Acción Internacional por la Salud, AIS (BO-272), in its last year of grant activity, trained 70 medical students in preventive health and arranged for them to visit 280 indigenous communities in the altiplano, providing basic checkups and health care information to almost 3000 families and referring those with greater health care needs to the appropriate health centers.

Bolivia: Antropólogos del Sur Andino, ASUR (BO-421). A number of the 200 Jalca weavers trained to recover traditional textile production have learned to teach less experienced weavers in traditional Jalca designs and techniques, thereby ensuring the survival of a significant part of Bolivia's cultural patrimony and creating sources of income in Jalca communities.

Brazil: Departamento Sindical de Estudos Rurais, DESER (BR-748), an NGO that trains networks of small-scale farmers in southern Brazil, trained 910 community leaders to develop proposals for presentation and negotiation with local governments.

Brazil: Centro de Agricultura Ecológica Ipê, CAE (BR-761), an NGO which provides training, technical assistance, and marketing services to small-scale farmers in Rio Grande do Sul, instructed 12 producer association leaders from two agroindustry technologies in measuring sugar and acid content of processed food.

REPLICATION & BEST PRACTICES

This indicator measures the incorporation or dissemination of new approaches to problems or new ways of relating to people, based on grant experience

The table below reflects responses from 91 grantee organizations which replicated, adopted, or scaled up a methodology demonstrated by the grantee organization and the number of direct beneficiaries, by type of entity (public or private) at each level (local, regional, national, international).

Organizations	Local	Regional	National	International	TOTAL
Public	290 O	138 O	310 O	186 O	924 O
	20,800 P	191,560 P	37,500 P	6,500 P	256,360 P
Private	609 O	198 O	512 O	35 O	1,354 O
	32,790 P	39,450 P	24,690 P	6,250 P	103,180 P
TOTAL	899 O	336 O	822 O	221 O	2,278 O
	53,590 P	231,010 P	62,190 P	12,750 P	359,540 P

(O = organizations; P = persons benefited)

Sample Grants

Bolivia: Winaymarca (BO-374), an NGO which specializes in traditional Andean agriculture, developed a methodology for raised-bed agriculture which has been replicated by the Peasant Agricultural Confederation, the Bolivian Army, the Catholic University and the University of San Andrés, and the Bolivian National Brewery. It was disseminated in Ecuador by the Swedish Technical Cooperation Agency.

Bolivia: Centro de Multiservicios Educativos, CEMSE (BO-425), an NGO which specializes in education, reports that six organizations have replicated its methodology for using student health brigades to identify community health problems and elicit grassroots community responses. These organizations include the local government of Cruz Alto, a section of La Paz, the La Paz departmental police headquarters, Bolivia's Social Investment Fund, and the Inti Raymi Foundation which has formed student brigades to work with community organizations in the town of Oruro. Estimates are that between 20,000 and 30,000 persons have been reached through these brigades and related service programs.

Brazil: Administração e Finanças para o Desenvolvimento, AFINCO (BR-716), an NGO which provides training and technical assistance to NGOs in the area of administration and accounting, developed software which was adopted by 12 national organizations and one international group; three donor agencies adopted AFINCO's auditing methodology.

Brazil: Instituição Comunitária de Crédito PORTOSOL (BR-760), a community credit bank for microenterprises in Porto Alegre, has served as the model for the National Economic and Social Development Bank's "Solidarity Credit Program" to create similar institutions throughout Brazil. Seven municipalities have already installed such banks, and 13 other cities are in the final phase of installation; 70

and the Municipality of Guamote, has leveraged a property valued at \$300,000 from the Government of Ecuador. This asset, a large hacienda with buildings for a training center, dormitories, and a tree nursery, has been given to the Local Development Committee of Guamote, and will be used for training, technical assistance, and reforestation efforts.

El Salvador: Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera de Puerto Parada, ACOPARADA (ES-117), an 86-member fishing cooperative, received equipment (boats, motors, nets, truck, and an ice-making unit) worth \$653,000 from the Government of Japan to increase and upgrade its marketing operations.

Honduras: Fundación para el Desarrollo de las Comunidades Cafeteras de Honduras, FUNBANHCAFE (HO-222), an NGO providing technical assistance in organic agriculture and environmental management to small-scale coffee farmers, mobilized approximately \$300,000. Of this total, 93% came from national private sources or the coffee farming communities. The other seven percent came from international private sources such as CARE and Misericordia of Germany.

Mexico: Asesoría Técnica a Comunidades Oaxaqueñas, ASETECO (ME-405), supports a micro-regional development program in two watersheds in Oaxaca and is carrying out a state-wide inventory of forest resources to develop the community forestry sector. ASETECO has mobilized nearly \$700,000 in cash for project activities, including a significant financial contribution from a private bank.

Mexico: Fundación DEMOS (ME-393) is supporting the Asociaciones Unidas para el Desarrollo y Acción Social de Tijuana, A.C. (AUDAS) to establish a community foundation and to capitalize a small projects fund for four major Mexican border cities. To date, DEMOS has successfully leveraged \$520,000 to add to the initial \$106,000 donated by the Foundation.

Nicaragua: Asociación de Trabajadores de Desarrollo Rural Benjamín Linder, ALDER-BL (NC-196), a local development association managing a sustainable agriculture loan fund, has negotiated assistance from the Ministries of Environment and Natural Resources, Health, and Education; has coordinated local watershed projects that have incorporated the assistance of the local municipal government; and, has enlisted the National University to send students to assist in erosion control and deforestation popular education campaigns.

Nicaragua: Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Costa Atlántica, PANA PANA (NC-205), a development association working with the indigenous communities of the Atlantic Coast, has mobilized \$128,950 for its local development credit fund from international development agencies of Spain and Canada.

Paraguay: Centro Paraguayo de Cooperativistas, CPC (PY-150), has leveraged a total of \$715,790. Of this total, \$237,899 are internal to the organization, \$7,823 are national public resources, \$31,260 are national private resources, \$16,227 are international public resources and \$422,581 are international private resources.

Venezuela: Fundazulia (VZ-144) has mobilized approximately \$180,000 from public and private funds, at the national and international levels, including \$104,000 from the state government and the Ministry of the Family.

Venezuela: Consorcio para el Desarrollo Urbanístico y Ambiental de la Quebrada de Catuche, CATUCHE (VZ-141), a consortium of urban low-income neighborhoods situated in deep ravines in Caracas, has mobilized \$329,064: \$171,321 from its own members and collaborators, in infrastructure and human resources; \$104,734 from national public sources, including the Social Strengthening Fund of the Ministry of the Family, for sanitation and community organization; and, \$53,009 in private, international funds, including Manos Unidas de España.

RESOURCES & SUSTAINABILITY

Mobilizing and leveraging resources from local, national, and international sources to enhance project activities. Sustainability is the ability of an organization to maintain or increase its resource base over the long term.

The table below reflects the amount and type of resources leveraged by 179 grantees from internal, national, or international sources:

Resources	Internal to Organization	National Public	National Private	International Public	International Private	TOTAL
Financial	\$16,349,791	\$17,031,036	\$7,587,252	\$6,482,539	\$14,897,891	\$62,348,509
Material	\$9,819,842	\$1,353,515	\$893,466	\$1,009,282	\$1,097,609	\$14,173,714
Human	\$3,338,819	\$676,192	\$517,132	\$347,782	\$878,067	\$5,757,992
TOTAL	\$29,508,452	\$19,060,743	\$8,997,850	\$7,839,603	\$16,873,567	\$82,280,215

Sample Grants

Argentina: Servicio en Promoción Humana, SERVIPROH (AR-312), leveraged \$311,796. Grantee marketing activities generated \$163,554; \$34,791 came from various national programs; \$30,412 was leveraged from the Minetti and Arcor Foundations, and \$83,039 came from international sources including Miserior of Germany.

Bolivia: Over a six-year period, Centro de Multiservicios Educativos, CEMSE (BO-425), an NGO specialized in education and health, received \$164,560 from the Foundation, generated nearly \$400,000 in cash and in-kind and contributions, attracted an additional \$90,000 from the public sector, and \$158,000 from the private sector.

Bolivia: Inti Raymi Foundation (BO-461) has leveraged approximately \$200,000 from public sector and local community resources for 10 projects as counterpart to nearly \$61,000 provided from the Local Development Fund, jointly financed by Inti Raymi and the Foundation.

Brazil: Associação dos Pequenos Agricultores do Município de Valente, APAEB (BR-756), an association of agave plant farmers in the interior of the northeast state of Bahia, raised \$1.62 million from international donor agencies, development banks, and national lending institutions.

Colombia: Empresa Encomandita por Acciones, AGROACTUAR (CO-475), a farmer-owned corporation managing a project to increase crop yields and open new markets for small-scale farmer produce, has assembled a partnership that has enabled it to mobilize \$386,197 from local and national government, from universities, and from international sources.

Costa Rica: Asociación de Pequeños Productores de Talamanca, APPTA (CR-243), an organic fruits and vegetables production and marketing association of 800 indigenous farmers in the Talamanca region, has mobilized more than \$494,000 from both national and international sources for its processing and packing facility.

Ecuador: Comité de Desarrollo Local de Guamote, GUAMOTE (EC-364), an alliance among 11 highland indigenous organizations covering 82 communities, a multi-community women's organization,

Colombia: Fundación Hijos de la Sierra Flor, SIERRA FLOR (CO-474), an NGO implementing an employment creation and income generation program, provided training in business management skills including accounting, finance, and cost management to 102 men, women, and youth.

Costa Rica: Confederación Nacional de Centros Agrícolas Cantonales, CONACAC (CR-314), a confederation of local farmers' associations, has trained 120 association leaders in administrative skills and in the planning and evaluation of small-scale projects. The leaders, in turn, trained 1,300 local farmers.

El Salvador: Universidad Luterana Salvadoreña, ULS (ES-159), an educational institution, trained 800 young men and women in organic agricultural techniques, 400 in community organization skills, and 360 in agro-forestry, and helped 200 establish agro-forestry production systems.

Guatemala: Empresa de Consultoría en Ecotecnología, ECOTEC (GT-224), a grassroots support organization, trained 66 ceramic artisans to produce and market firewood-efficient ceramic stoves and 90 small-scale coffee producers to cultivate and manage firewood forests as a cash crop.

Honduras: Educación Comunitaria para la Salud, EDUCSA (HO-201), a grassroots support organization, trained 2,372 low-income rural residents in establishing home gardens for growing medicinal plants. Another 1,425 people were trained to prepare home health remedies from locally available medicinal plants. The project communities do not have access to pharmacies and rely on medicinal plants for health care.

Nicaragua: El Consejo de Iglesias Evangélicas Pro Alianza Denominacional, CEPAD (NC-204), an ecumenical development assistance organization, has provided training activities for 170 women in rural communities on micro-business administration, organizational leadership, and gender issues to prepare them to become community leaders.

Paraguay: Servicio Agrario de Tecnología y Organización Comunitaria, SATOC (PY-172), trained 188 members in soil conservation techniques, 245 members in the production of citrus, yerba maté and honey, and 215 members in production planning and financial management.

staff members of community banks have been trained by PORTOSOL, and software it created is being sold to the new banks. The National Bank of Brazil has invited PORTOSOL to develop a proposal to serve as a direct consultant to the bank to replicate the program.

Colombia: Empresa Encomandita por Acciones, AGROACTUAR (CO-475), a farmer owned corporation producing vegetables for local and regional markets, has received visits from 211 persons representing 20 Colombian and international organizations, to learn from the production, processing, and marketing work underway.

Costa Rica: Asociación Nacional de Agricultura, ANAO (CR-312), an association of organic farmers, has had ten national NGOs and two international organizations incorporate the ANAO methodologies in organic farming and marketing into their own practices.

Dominican Republic: The Centro Bonó (DR-270) is an NGO providing education, technical assistance and related support services to community organizations in Santo Domingo's low-income slum neighborhoods. At least four public sector agencies (including the Santo Domingo City Government, the Presidential Commission for Neighborhood Development, and the National Commission on Urban Affairs), along with an estimated 70 private support agencies and neighborhood federations, have adopted and applied the Center's participatory local development methodologies. In the first half of 1998, the Center promoted the signing of a multi-party agreement between the city government and community organizations establishing a framework for city government-civil society collaboration in the provision of municipal services at the neighborhood level.

Ecuador: Fundación Internacional para la Asistencia Comunitaria del Ecuador, FINCA (EC-353), an international program that helps low-income individuals and groups form village savings and credit banks, has seen an Ecuadorian bank (Solidario) adopt its village banking model to promote saving at the community level with 117 organizations and 2,250 people.

Guatemala: ALTERTEC (GT-230), an NGO that provides technical assistance in organic agriculture and environmental management to small-scale producers, has disseminated its sustainable agricultural practices to 150 local organizations (25 public, 125 private), 13 regional organizations (5 public, 8 private), 7 national organizations (2 public, 5 private), and 5 international organizations (2 public, 3 private) benefiting 17,000 small-scale producers.

Honduras: Fundación para el Desarrollo de las Comunidades Cafeteras de Honduras, FUNBANHCAFE (HO-222), helped 6 local and 2 national organizations adopt its methodology for low-income rural communities to manage their watersheds while adopting environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. FUNBANHCAFE is an NGO created by a major Honduran coffee bank, BANIHCAFE, to assist the country's lowest income coffee growing communities.

Mexico: Centro de Apoyo al Movimiento Popular de Oaxaca, CAMPO (ME-404), is supporting local development in the state of Oaxaca by cooperating with indigenous communities in the preparation of local, municipal, and regional development plans, and by increasing the ability of these communities to mobilize resources to implement the plans. This year, CAMPO helped representatives from 39 organizations, five municipal governments and 34 indigenous community organizations, apply a development planning methodology.

Nicaragua: Asociación de Desarrollo Social de Nicaragua, ASDENIC (NC-193), a local development association, had its credit methodology adopted by the development association in the neighboring Department of Estelí and by the National Farmers Union's loan fund for women producers.