

Exploring Possibilities for New Philanthropic Initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean and for Hispanic/Latino Communities in the United States

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1. Acknowledgements

The research for this paper was done in a very short period of time. Much of the information was delivered by colleagues throughout Latin America and the Caribbean who were willing to answer my questionnaire or answer my questions by phone and in some cases provide other colleagues as contacts. I have listed them in Annex 2, country by country. I am very grateful for their professional solidarity and good will; without their help this document would not have been possible.

I am also very grateful to the COF-HIP Initiative for the Americas working group all of whom made themselves available for my questions and requests, some of them providing ideas, insights, and bibliographies, all of which were useful for this task. I also want to thank Andres Thompson, who provided me with his counsel whenever I needed it.

To all of the above my gratitude for good tips and ideas, *but all contents of this text are of my exclusive responsibility*. Understand some information may be missing due to the short time period allocated to prepare this paper.

2. Executive Summary

Concerns have arisen that grants to Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have been decreasing and that grants to Latino and Hispanic communities in the United States remain low in proportion to the population and the economic significance of Latinos in U.S. society. Both issues are complex and not necessarily connected, but we should try to explore the reasons behind them. More knowledge will help us develop recommendations for proper action.

On the other hand, recent studies by scholars show a dynamic situation and growing philanthropic changes in the region with many reasons to be optimistic about the future. Although with different cultural characteristics than the United States, philanthropy in LAC is moving forward to a new scenario of grant-making organizations and individuals. As described by John Coatsworth from Harvard in an excellent new book: "... philanthropy [in LAC] can play a significant **qualitative** role in fostering social change as a catalyst, energizer and model builder."¹

This paper will also explore and put together information as to what trends are developing in the area concerning philanthropy.

One main finding is the vigorous corporate philanthropy that is developing throughout LAC which is pulling forward other kinds of philanthropic initiatives. In contrast to U.S.-based philanthropy, LAC foundations, lacking an endowment culture and consisting of many operating foundations, are spreading all over the continent, generating resources from communities for philanthropic purposes.

Mapping of current initiatives, philanthropy trends and networking efforts

The country by country listing reveals that some countries have well-grounded grant-makers associations like GIFE in Brazil or GDF in Argentina (similar to the U.S. concept) and in other countries there is no trace of any institution of this kind, although there may be significant donors. In other cases intermediate organizations exist that are not specifically associations of grant-makers but play a significant role in disseminating the concept of philanthropy, such as CEMEFI in Mexico or the Centre on Philanthropy in Bermuda.

As for mapping regional or continental organizations, RedEAmerica is a very important network of grant-making associations in LAC. It is the largest network and is an interesting laboratory of experiences. The only limitation is that it exclusively brings together grant-makers linked to *grass-roots development* and not other kinds of grant-makers. WINGS, the global network of grant-makers, although not exclusively focused in the region, is the other important organization where grant-makers and philanthropy support institutions gather. Forum EMPRESA, although focused on corporate social responsibility, brings together many corporate donors in the region.

¹ John H. Coatsworth, in Cynthia Sanborn and Felipe Portocarrero, "*Philanthropy and Social Change in Latin America*", Harvard University Press, Cambridge, USA, 2005, p. viii

As for Hispanic/Latino philanthropic networks in the United States, there are more questions than answers. As a preliminary step, the list found in Annex 1, obtained through an internet search, provides an updated snapshot of opportunities.

Identifying gaps and absence of tools to be filled in the region

The following is a list of possible areas for philanthropic support, considering necessities in the region identified by scholars and practitioners:

- Fostering donor networks in LAC
- Bridging the information gap
- Creating the conditions for permanent and solid research about philanthropy and civil society focused on LAC and the Hispanic/Latino community in the United States
- Strengthening existing grant-makers networks and associations in the region with tailored support/learning programs for staff and boards
- Promoting community foundations in the area
- Learning from and helping to replicate the Brazilian success
- Creating some kind of permanent forum between U.S. foundations and LAC grant-making foundations coordinated by COF-HIP.

Issues warranting further study

- Political changes in the area
- Replicating the Synergos Institute studies in additional countries
- From corporate social responsibility to philanthropy, is there a long way to go in LAC?
- Influencing U.S. based international companies to enhance philanthropy in their LAC branches

There are other possibilities and ideas that will surface as more information and research is produced by scholars and practitioners. However, it is clear that this initiative is a unique opportunity to articulate how philanthropy can make a difference in the hemisphere at this moment.

3. Purpose and Methodology

The purpose of this paper is to increase knowledge about current initiatives and philanthropy trends, including networking efforts, in Latin America and the Caribbean and Latino/Hispanic communities in the U.S.

The main goal is to include mapping of current initiatives, philanthropy trends and networking efforts in LAC and Latino/Hispanic communities in the U.S. Also, issues that would need deeper insight will be identified for future research.

Furthermore, the paper will identify possible gaps of knowledge, research, resources and networking tools that could enhance philanthropic activities and results in the region. The focus for identifying these gaps is to explore where the initiative can add

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value and bridge and build on existing successful efforts, both in the U.S. and in Latin America.

The methodology used in this study, has been:

- Review of recent literature
- Questionnaire to practitioners in the field
- Phone interviews
- Internet search

The questions and aims of this study need deeper analysis and the result should be considered a first step towards deeper knowledge on these issues.

4. Introduction

On October 31, 2006, an advisory committee of representatives from philanthropic institutions from the U.S. and LAC met to discuss migration and philanthropy and to create an agenda for addressing these issues throughout LAC.

Grants to Latin America and the Caribbean have been decreasing and grants to Latino and Hispanic communities in the United States remain low in proportion to the population and their economic significance in U.S. society. Both issues are complex and not necessarily connected. A better understanding of the reasons for these trends is necessary to find recommendations for appropriate action.

Facts from a recent Foundation Center report prepared for the October meeting illustrate the situation: "...since reaching a peak of 18.3 percent in 1994, the share of foundation grant dollars focusing on Latin America and the Caribbean has slipped steadily to 5.9 percent in 2004."

Another worrying fact is that direct cross-border giving that used to be one of the region's strengths, is beginning to decline: "Moreover, much of the decline in funding for the region in the most recent period resulted from a bigger reduction in giving to overseas recipients. In 2004, cross-border giving for the region totaled \$95.3 million, down 40 percent from 2002, while support for U.S.-based programs focusing on the region decreased by a far more modest 6 percent."

"It is important to note that patterns of giving for Latin America differ from those for the Caribbean....Interestingly, not only does Latin America account for the vast majority of giving, but its funding accounts for all of the larger share of giving targeting cross-border recipients region-wide. By comparison, foundation support for the Caribbean in most years studied overwhelmingly favored U.S.-based recipients."

This highlights that the area that has suffered most from the reduction is Latin America and less the Caribbean, although the whole area is proportionally losing ground vs. other areas of the world in receiving U.S. foundation grants.

One of the factors that may be influencing less direct funding to the area is the more rigorous anti-terrorist guidelines for overseas funding, introduced by the U.S.

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government after 9/11. The COF has made recommendations for changes to government officials in recent documents. (www.cof.org)

Another interesting fact in the recent Foundation Center report is that there are new players in the field and new U.S. foundations are stepping in that have delivered at least one grant to the area: “Finally, one hopeful sign for the region overall is the increase in the number of foundations awarding at least one grant for Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2004, for example, 207 foundations in the sample provided at least one grant benefiting the region, up from 157 foundations in 1998 and 98 foundations in 1990. While this finding by no means demonstrates an ongoing commitment to funding Latin America and the Caribbean, it does suggest the existence of potential for expanding support for the region.”

More attention should be brought to these new foundations and their motivations, and explore the possibility of increasing their grants to LAC in the future.

Funding for the Hispanic/Latino population in the United States, the Foundation Center report indicates, is still far behind its potential: “Separate from international giving for Latin America and the Caribbean, U.S. foundations support domestically focused programs that target Hispanics/ Latinos. In 2004, 1.3 percent of grant dollars and 1.9 percent of the number of grants in the Foundation Center’s grants database could be identified as benefiting Hispanics/Latinos. This support included 2,351 grants totaling \$198.7 million. The share of grant dollars targeting this population group has hovered around the 1 percent range since 1990, while the share of number of grants has increased modestly from 1.5 percent. “

5. Mapping of current initiatives, philanthropy trends and networking efforts

Although the following is a superficial review of existing networks and associations of grantmaking or supporting organizations, it is a useful start. The primary focus is on associations of grant-making institutions. In some cases organizations that do not fit that category but are active in the promotion of philanthropy have been included.

Argentina

Grupo de Fundaciones –GDF - (www.gdf.org.ar), association of grant-making foundations. It has 31 private foundations as members. Recently it has also admitted companies that do not have a foundation but want to participate. The W.K.Kellogg Foundation provided initial support and remains an honorary member. There are no available updated figures, but during 2004 the members spent a total of \$9 million.² (There is no breakdown as to what proportion went to grants and what to operational expenses.)

Federación de Fundaciones – (www.fedefa.org.ar), association of grant-seeking foundations.

² “Una aproximación al estudio de las fundaciones donantes en Argentina”, GDF Ed., Buenos Aires, 2004.

Bermuda

There is no specific grant-makers association. The Centre on Philanthropy (www.charity.bm) has taken the lead to bring together corporate donors, foundations, individual donors and non-profits. Therefore charities are allowed to be members although the members are differentiated by category. It is preparing its first “Third Sector Conference.” The Centre promotes Bermuda as “a country of givers” with strong philanthropic activity and more than 400 registered charities.

Bolivia

There is no specific grant-makers association.

The Centro Boliviano de Filantropía (www.cebofil.org) also known as “Centro Nacional de Voluntariado” is active in disseminating the concept of philanthropy and volunteerism. It has received support from the W.K.Kellogg Foundation and the AVINA Foundation. It provides courses and workshops and guidance to all individuals and companies who are interested in philanthropy and corporate social responsibility.

Brazil

Grupo de Institutos, Fundações e Empresas – GIFE – (www.gife.org.br), association of grant-makers in Brazil, includes 101 members as of February 2007. From its last member survey it claims that members donated \$500 million annually directly to projects or grants. From its founding year (1995), it has grown consistently, transforming GIFE into a leader not only in reference to the Brazilian corporate sector but also to other sectors of society such as government and NGOs. GIFE also has a leadership role for other countries of the region and is consulted regularly by other associations of grant-makers in the region, foundations and individual donors outside Brazil.

Although a different institution, Ethos (www.ethos.org.br) is an important organization. It brings together actors in the corporate sector that agree with the tenets of corporate social responsibility. Ethos’ influence and growth is another indicator of the Brazilian corporate sector’s concern for social issues. It claims to have 1,147 companies affiliated as of April 2007.

Chile

There is no specific association of grant-makers.

Although Chile is recognized by scholars and practitioners as being a country where business leaders are ahead of many other business communities in LAC, they have not created an association of grant-makers. There are some active institutions like Fundacion Pro-Humana (www.prohumana.cl) and AccionRSE (www.accionrse.cl) that disseminate the concept of philanthropy and corporate social responsibility, bringing together many corporate organizations. Besides local philanthropy, Ford, Kellogg and AVINA Foundations have a permanent presence there, although Chile has – relative to other LAC countries – a high standard of living. For this reason it is often left out of international cooperation programs.

Colombia

There is no specific grant-makers association.

The Consorcio para el Desarrollo Comunitario (www.consortio.org.co), Consortium for Community Development, includes some grant-making institutions, but also institutions that are not grant-makers are allowed as members. It has always received the

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support of the Ford Foundation. Recently the institution was selected to provide the executive director and administrative support for RedEAmerica.

Asociación de Fundaciones Petroleras de Colombia (www.afpetroleo.com), though an association of seven petroleum company foundations, is a good reference for a future national association of grant-making foundations.

A foundation affiliated with United Way, Dividendo por Colombia (www.dividendoporcolombia.org), brings together more than 80 private companies.

The Centro Colombiano de Responsabilidad Empresarial (www.ccre.org.co) is not a grant-making association but the center is active in fostering corporate social responsibility among companies and civil society.

Costa Rica

There is no specific association of grant-makers.

Costa Rica is - relative to its neighbors - better off in social and economic standards, therefore it does not receive much of the international aid to the area. Nevertheless, some European bilateral agencies like the Dutch and Swedish agencies have been quite active in recent years. Also some international NGOs like HIVOS and OXFAM have a significant role based in Costa Rica.

Ecuador

There is no specific grant-makers association, although CERES is a meeting point for many corporate actors. Consorcio Ecuatoriano para la Responsabilidad Social (CERES) (www.redceres.org).

The Instituto de Responsabilidad Social de Ecuador, (www.irse-ec.org/) also promotes corporate social responsibility.

There are other support organizations, such as Fundación Esquel (<http://www.esquel.org.ec>), that could be interested in contributing to the creation of a grant-makers association.

Dominican Republic

There is no specific association of grant-makers. International cooperation agencies are active, from Spain (AECI), Japan (JICA), Germany (GTZ), USA (USAID), etc. and multi-lateral agencies such as United Nations, United Nations Development Program, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, etc. There are also active private foundations such as: Falconbridge (now Falcondo), Kellogg, Brugal, CEMEX and ADEMI.

Recently there has been more involvement in corporate social responsibility by corporate organizations; the country's president has made a public pledge favoring corporate social responsibility. He has led the formation of a network supporting the UN global millennium commitment (www.unglobalcompactdr.org) whereby 200 companies committed to support its principles of corporate citizenship.

El Salvador

There is no specific grant-making association. Nevertheless FUNDEMÁS (Fundación Empresarial para la Acción Social <http://www.fundemas.org/>), created in 2000, brings together individuals and foundations to enhance corporate social responsibility and promote philanthropic activities.

Guatemala

Consejo de Fundaciones Privadas de Guatemala (administracion@fundazucar.org phone + 502 332 6966), has no website; no further information is available for the time being.

Honduras

Fundación Hondureña de Responsabilidad Social Empresarial (www.fundahrse.org/) includes companies and corporate foundations. Also the G16 groups brings together international official cooperation for development. ACI includes international NGOs such as: Trocaire, Oxfam, Dan Church Aid, Diafonía, Christian Aid, etc.

Jamaica

Jamaica Foundations and Corporate Donors

Phone: (876) 929 1725

Email: foundation@icwi.net

Requesting more information.

Mexico

There is no specific association of grant-makers.

The Centro Mexicano para la Filantropía (CEMEFI) brings together many organizations and individuals that agree with philanthropic actions but one need not be a grant-making institution to be a member. CEMEFI develops activities to promote and enhance philanthropy including comparative research, national and international conferences.

Nicaragua

Sent questionnaire. Waiting for answer.

Panama

Sent questionnaire. Waiting for answer.

Paraguay

There is no association of grant-makers.

International donors are active in Paraguay. This includes international banks like the IDB, World Bank, official cooperation agencies from Japan, the U.S. and European countries. U.S. foundations such as MacArthur and Kellogg are also active, as is AVINA. Local grant-makers are stepping up, although because of the local tax system many donors prefer to make anonymous individual grants. A support organization called Centro de Información y Recursos para el Desarrollo (CIRD - www.cird.org.py), has programs to enhance philanthropy and strengthen civil society, involving government, businessmen and NGOs.

Peru

Although there is no specific association of grant-making institutions in Peru there are several active funders. The only available study, from 1998, showed 127 registered

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foundations of which 40 percent were not active at that time. The most recent new grant-making foundations are corporate foundations linked to mining companies. Several international foundations remain active: Ford, Kellogg, MacArthur and Tinker from the U.S., Adenauer and Ebert Foundations from Europe. Other corporate organizations like Peru 2021 (www.peru2021.org) sponsor corporate social responsibility and could eventually support a process of creating an association of grant-makers.

Puerto Rico (commonwealth associated with the United States)

Apparently there is no specific association of grant-makers, although more surveying is necessary. The Puerto Rico Community Foundation (Fundación Comunitaria de Puerto Rico) is very active. It has recently celebrated its twentieth anniversary with an international meeting of grant-makers of the International Initiative to Strengthen Philanthropy sponsored by The Ford Foundation (www.fcpr.org).

Other grant-making institutions in Puerto Rico are:

Fondos Unidos de Puerto Rico: Non-profit organization that has programs for the community, has many sponsors and donors (www.fondosunidos.com).

Fundación Angel Ramos: Foundation with grants for different Latino programs in Puerto Rico (www.farpr.org).

Fundación Chana y Samuel Levis: Family foundation that works in education and homeless programs (www.diaadia.org).

Fundación Ferré Rangel: Foundation that make grants for the Puerto Rican community in different areas (www.fundacionferrerangel.org).

Miranda Foundation: Foundation focused on Hispanic women, with grants for artists and other programs in Puerto Rico, Mexico and Cuba (www.mirandafoundation.org).

Ricky Martin Foundation: The Latin pop artist has a foundation with programs and grants for children worldwide (www.rickymartinfoundation.org).

Uruguay

There is no association of grant-making institutions.

Uruguay has progressively disappeared as a target country for international cooperation.

Its relatively high standard of living has led international donors to focus elsewhere.

Some multilateral organizations like the World Bank, IDB and UNDP remain, with programs mostly channeled through government. Also IDRC from Canada remains active with its regional office for Latin America in Montevideo. The W. K. Kellogg Foundation has been present for the last 20 years along with European Friedrich Ebert Foundation with its own office, FESUR. AVINA and Ashoka are currently active.

Corporate social responsibility efforts have been growing, led by DERES and ACDE (the Christian Businessmen Association) that may develop into deeper philanthropy initiatives. In the past, the IAF also had projects there.

Venezuela

There is no specific association of grant-makers.

There are significant corporate donors like the Polar Group Foundation (<http://www.fpolar.org.ve/>) and the Swiss-based international cement group Holcim (<http://www.holcim.com.ve>), both corporate foundations belonging to the RedEAmerica network. There is another network, though not exclusively of grant-makers, called REDSOC which is a network for social development founded to enhance communication between organizations, the state and the business sector.

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Countries and territories not explored

Anguilla, Aruba, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize and Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadalupe, Guyana, Haiti, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherland Antilles, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, St. Kitts and Nevi, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands British, Virgin Islands U.S.

6. Regional Organizations or Networks

RedEAmerica (www.redeamerica.org)

Initially proposed and funded by the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) RedEAmerica is a very important regional network of grant-making organizations in LAC. There are other networks active in the region but they are world-wide, such as the global network of grant-makers WINGS (www.wingsweb.org), and regional associations of corporate members for disseminating information on corporate social responsibility, like EMPRESA (www.empresa.org/web).

RedEAmerica's limitation is that it brings together only grant-making organizations that foster grass-roots development and not other issue oriented grant-making organizations. It is, however, the largest regional network and an interesting laboratory of experiences for grant-making organizations in the region. It defines itself as "an international development organization consisting of corporations and corporate foundations involved in grass-roots development in the Americas. The network is self-governing, decentralized, member-based, project-centric, and designed to facilitate and promote participation by non-member donors and other partners in its philanthropic development work." Their members are corporations, corporate foundations or organizations supported by corporate giving, involved in grassroots development in the Americas, though organizations supported by corporate giving may also be members. The network brings together 54 members from 11 LAC countries.

RedEAmerica has produced some very interesting reports that map its evolution in the past years and the direct involvement of its members throughout LAC. These documents should be analyzed by other grant-makers in the field, in particular "*Cuadernillo 3 – Modelos y Estrategias de Intervención Utilizados por los Miembros de RedEAmerica*," Rodrigo Villar, RedEAmerica Ed.

WINGS (Worldwide Initiatives for Grant-maker Support) (www.wingsweb.org)

WINGS is the most important global network of grant-making associations. It could be considered a "third floor institution," because it brings together not only donors but their associations, worldwide. Founded in 2000, it is the result of networking of previous institutions like International Meeting of Associations Serving Grantmakers (IMAG) and the community foundation support network. Its headquarters alternate, first in North America, then Europe, and currently in Asia-Pacific. It has the support of the Council on Foundations from the U.S., the European Foundation Centre and the Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium (APPC), among other associations of grant-makers worldwide.

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Today, WINGS is a global network of more than 135 membership associations serving grant-makers and philanthropy support organizations. WINGS endeavors to expand the knowledge and scope of global philanthropy, relying on the expertise of leaders in the field of philanthropy and the shared experience of participants around the globe. It has two arms: Wings Community Foundations and Wings Corporate Initiative. Both areas have different programs although some are integrated, such as the peer visiting programs that not only include staff visits to other countries' grant-making associations but also internships.

Recently WINGS created the Global Fund for Community Foundations to promote the growth and sustainability of community foundations in developing and transitioning countries. WINGS publishes updated evaluations of the growth of community foundations worldwide that can be accessed at www.wingsweb.org/information/publications.cfm

In LAC, WINGS brings together 17 organizations from 12 countries.

Forum EMPRESA (Responsabilidad Social Empresarial de las Americas)
(www.empresa.org/web)

Though not philanthropy, EMPRESA is a hemispheric alliance of corporate organizations that promote corporate social responsibility. It claims to bring together 22 organizations from twenty countries in the region that represent 3500 member companies.

The forum is a network to strengthen corporate national and regional organizations committed to corporate social responsibility and to support the establishment of similar organizations in the Americas.

Forum EMPRESA initially was based in San Francisco, California, with BSR support, afterwards in Sao Paulo and since 2002 in Santiago, Chile. It is now celebrating its tenth anniversary. Forum EMPRESA has received donations from corporate donors such as AMEX, Texaco and Duke Energy and U.S. foundations such as Hewlett, Kellogg and Ford.

Questions about grant-making and corporate networks in the region

It is unclear whether RedEAmerica, WINGS and EMPRESA have pursued opportunities to create synergies between their organizations.

In regards to the concern voiced by some NGOs that associations of grant makers result in reduced opportunities to approach donors individually,³ it would be interesting to calculate how much money was given in grants by individual organizations annually and how much was given after the network was formed.

³ "Rendición de Cuentas y Transparencia de las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil en América Latina y el Caribe", Capítulo Argentina, Pablo Marsal and María Eugenia Blanco Toth, Buenos Aires, Marzo 2007, AGODI, (www.agodi.org.ar).

7. Identifying gaps in the region

Fostering donor networks in LAC.

The process of creating associations of grant-makers has often involved initial seed money from U.S. foundations, such as W.K.Kellogg Foundation support for the Grupo de Fundaciones in Argentina and the Ford Foundation investment in Colombia to create the Consorcio para el Desarrollo Comunitario. These are good examples of a role for U.S. philanthropy in strengthening philanthropic institutions and should be analyzed. U.S. foundations can not only provide seed money for these associations but can provide know-how and experience.

These activities – creating grant-makers associations – are most successful when international grantors interact with local grantors and the association is seen by local actors as a real necessity. Much can be learned from situations where associations of grant-makers have to stop operations because local granting organizations do not support them, as shown by the recent case in South Africa.⁴

However, analyzing successful cases in LAC we should be able to identify countries where the situation is mature for the creation of an association of grant-makers and they may be in need of some fostering from US foundations. In the list I have prepared there are several countries that lack a grant-makers association.

As analyzed by Turitz and Winder and pointed out by Letts: “There is substantial evidence... of the record and potential for foundations and foundation and/or business associations to bridge across the government, business and social sectors.... Associations are the key entities that can coordinate activities with northern foundations and associations. The Synergos Institute and Kellogg Foundation have both supported and partnered with many Latin American associations in their work.”⁵

Bridging the information gap

Scholars and practitioners in the field point out the almost complete absence of reliable data concerning philanthropy in the region. In the words of Cynthia Sanborn: “There is very scarce information available with which to assess the direction or impact of philanthropy in specific fields, or to examine the dynamics of existing relationships between donors and beneficiaries.”⁶

Therefore rigorous studies like that developed by the Synergos Institute (“Private Resources for Public Ends: Grant-makers in Brazil, Ecuador and Mexico, Turitz and Winder”⁷) demand a tremendous effort by researchers. This study should be replicated in other countries. The Synergos study gives a precise insight into local grant-making

⁴ “Why did SAGA close?” – Alliance Online – September 2006
(<http://www.alliancemagazine.org/online/html/aosep06j.html>)

⁵ Christine Letts, in Cynthia Sanborn and Felipe Portocarrero, “*Philanthropy and Social Change in Latin America*”, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, USA, 2005, p. 394

⁶ Ibid, p. 9

⁷ Ibid, p. 255

institutions showing that they produce their own funds in addition to international support. Moreover, it would be interesting to combine the Synergos focus, country by country, and overlay it with accurate data on international funders in that same country (using Foundation Center data). This would yield a complete picture of philanthropy in each country.

Foundations in the U.S. could help significantly in organizing permanent and updated information for LAC. This could include a data base with information provided by the Foundation Center and coordinated by HIP and the Council on Foundations. This would also mean ongoing information follow-up from local donors. Where associations of local grant-makers exist, agreements could be made to organize periodic surveys to collect current data. In countries with no grant-makers association, other institutions can be contacted such as universities, think-tanks, etc. to collect data. A centralized data base should be available for practitioners and scholars in the region. The process would take years but it would strengthen the learning process and would also facilitate the research necessary to analyze philanthropic trends.

Creating the conditions for permanent and solid research about philanthropy and civil society focused on LAC and the Hispanic/Latino Community in the United States

A step further in closing the information gap would be to create an academic center where all scholars and practitioners from Latino/Hispanic communities in the United States and Latin America and Caribbean, would have access to updated information. This should be an initiative with the support of the COF, HIP, the Foundation Center (which has all current information on grants from the U.S.), and a prestigious university that would agree to create a *Philanthropy and Civil Society Center for Latin America, the Caribbean and Latino/Hispanic Communities in the U.S.*, with all the issues housed in one place. This would mean U.S. foundation grant information, philanthropy issues, civil society trends, corporate social responsibility topics, etc. Currently this information is scattered among well known centers that do not focus on Latin America, Latino Communities in the States and philanthropy. For example, the Rockefeller Latin American Studies at Harvard is not exclusively focused on philanthropy and civil society issues. The CUNY Philanthropy Center focuses on philanthropy, but worldwide. The Johns Hopkins University also has a worldwide focus. There are others, such as the Philanthropy Center at Indiana University and the Latin American Center at the University of Texas. None meet all the conditions suggested above. Creation of a research center, specifically for Latin America, the Caribbean and the Hispanic/Latino communities in the United States with the information and focus on civil society issues, philanthropy concerns, corporate social responsibility, volunteering, etc. would be a tremendous leap forward.

Strengthening grant-makers networks and associations in the region

Although corporate philanthropy in the region is growing, along with community foundations (though unevenly across the region) associations of grant-makers do not exist widely and when they are formed they require significant support to succeed. U.S. foundations can play a role not only in providing funds but in sharing expertise gained from long years of philanthropic experience in networking and designing programs. A systematic program of support from the Council on Foundations available for Latin American associations of grant-makers does not exist at this time. This would mean permanent support, such as programs for interns and fellowships for staff and periodic conferences to share experiences and ideas with fellow U.S. foundations. A tailored

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program for LAC associations of grant-makers would raise staff and board capacity of these organizations. This capacity building support program could be designed by COF-HIP with input from foundations in the LAC area as to their necessities around training and other tools such as adequate publications in Spanish and Portuguese.

Promoting community foundations

Community foundations are a relatively new concept in LAC and they do not always function like the U.S. model. Although growing, Christine Letts warns us that community foundations “are struggling to become accepted and widely used in communities (in LAC) as an important vehicle for philanthropy.”⁸

There are historical and cultural differences between community foundations in the U.S. and community foundations in LAC, where Mexico is clearly the lead. Although WINGS produced an optimistic report, the final outcome as to whether community foundations will spread in LAC remains to be seen. “...an obvious assertion is that community foundations are not a model to be copied and replicated everywhere. Their feasibility depends on the specific environment in which they intend to grow and develop and, to a large extent, on the leadership capacity of the pioneer group.” (Andres Thompson)⁹

Nevertheless, with all recommended caution, they are a new vehicle for philanthropy that is growing in several countries in the area, and U.S. foundations have much experience to provide. In the words of the WINGS report: “This report confirms that community foundations are one of the fastest growing forms of philanthropy worldwide and that community foundations are increasingly becoming players in the global society.”¹⁰

Learning and helping to replicate the Brazilian success

If Brazil is the turning point, as indicated by many actors in the region, including the Synergos Institute study published in *Philanthropy and Social Change* (Sanborn and Portocarrero, Harvard Univ. Press, 2005), then we should analyze more deeply the main components of this success. All major companies are now participating and discussing corporate social responsibility. Grant-making figures are leading the region, and Brazil has strong institutions for grant-makers such as GIFE. The media has picked up the story, reporting on the “importance of social investment,” creating a culture in which any medium-size corporate institution must have a corporate social responsibility policy, and giving is socially well looked upon by rich individuals and society at large.

Analyzing in depth the factors that have led to the current situation in Brazil should provide lessons for replication. Conferences and links between Brazilian grant-makers and other Latin American grant-makers should be stimulated and enhanced. Travel seminars for other philanthropic leaders and businessmen in the region would be beneficial. A U.S. (COF-HIP) sponsored program to help disseminate the Brazilian

⁸ Ibid, p. 392

⁹ Andres Thompson, “Exploring the concept of *community foundations* and its adaptability to Latin America”, CUNY, New York, 2005.

¹⁰ “Community Foundation Global Status Report - 2005 Executive Summary”, http://www.wingsweb.org/information/publications_community_2005summary.cfm

experience throughout the rest of LAC should be explored. Even further, a permanent program to bring together LAC foundations and U.S. foundations in periodic conferences to share experiences and publications, would be a strong boost for philanthropy in the region.

U.S. Latino/Hispanic Communities

Where are the bonds between U.S. communities and LAC communities via a vis philanthropic initiatives? Further research is necessary to explore these links. A complete directory, maintained current, of Hispanic/Latino communities and practitioners would be an excellent tool as part of a combined data base. Annex 1 contains a preliminary state by state list, the result of an internet search, of grant-making institutions in the U.S. states where Latinos live in great numbers.

Another question that arises, that could not be answered by this short study is: Which institutions engage in both domestic Latino-focused and international grant making in LAC? There are some well known U.S. foundations that do so, but it would be interesting to have a comprehensive list, including those programs that integrate the LAC diaspora in the U.S. to their home communities.

8. Issues identified for further study

Political changes

During the eighties and the nineties the region was heavily influenced by what many authors call the “Washington Consensus,”¹¹ that is, a recipe of privatization and free market policies. In many countries these policies were applied without any social cushions, creating more inequality and exclusion. Many public social programs were eliminated, without creating any other social net.

USAID funding was also influenced by these policies, reducing significantly the amount of funding for Latin America from 1994 on.¹²

Although private U.S. philanthropy does not run its programs based on political trends, it remains to be seen how much of the U.S. government, IMF and World Bank conditional ties on countries’ policies are seen by the general public of these countries to be shared by U.S. philanthropic organizations.

Now that the tide in many LAC countries has gone the other way, with populist governments rejecting the U.S. administration recommendations, and public opinion in LAC rejecting the U.S. administration, there is the possibility of certain retaliation on U.S. based organizations. Some governments in the region claim that “the State is back”

¹¹ Williamson, James, *“What Washington means by Policy Reform”*, 1990, Institute for International Economics, <http://www.iie.com>, for more reference see Marsal, Pablo, *“Cómo se financian las ONG argentinas?. Las donaciones de fundaciones de EEUU 1999-2000-2001”*, Buenos Aires, Biblos, 2005, p. 21

¹² Carrie A. Meyer, *“The Economics and Politics of NGOs in Latin America”*, Praeger Ed., London, 1999, p. 28

(for social policies), and national and international non-profit institutions are wrongly seen as allies of the Washington Consensus model.¹³

It may be too soon to jump to conclusions but already scholars and businessmen in the region are worried about the impact. An example is the recent seminar organized by FOCAL, the Canadian Foundation for the Americas last March 19 called: “*The Rise of the Left in Latin America – Implications for Canadian Business*,” at the Schulich School of Business at York University in Toronto.

However, the counterweight to these political movements is the well-gained prestige of U.S. philanthropy through the Rockefeller, Ford and Kellogg foundations pioneer grants and consistent efforts over the last few decades. Therefore, a long range initiative for the Americas should weigh this shift in political trends and evaluate to what extent political context may influence future philanthropic efforts.

Besides the local LAC situation, new conditions and regulations in the United States following the 9/11 terrorist attacks have presented challenges that may be steering donors to channel funds through U.S. based organizations and reduce cross-border direct funding. The latest report from the Foundation Center seems to confirm this trend although there may be other factors at play.

Replicating the Synergos studies

The Synergos Institute research of philanthropy in some countries (Mexico, Ecuador and Brazil) was needed, but not only on national actors; it should include international foundation participation. It would be interesting to extend Synergos’ studies to several other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean considering there are scarce studies with such rigorous parameters.

From corporate social responsibility to philanthropy

Some confusion exists around the concepts of corporate social responsibility and philanthropy. In many countries in LAC due to the newly raised consciousness of corporate leadership many corporate social responsibility initiatives are under way. In some communities these initiatives may substitute for philanthropy. Therefore a distinction needs to be made, reminding stakeholders that philanthropy allows for the creation of specialized bodies such as foundations with long range programs, strategic goals and other advantages.

It would be interesting to compare the U.S. experience with the LAC experience in the relation between corporate social responsibility and philanthropy. Recent experiences in LAC may indicate corporate giving as a “short cut to philanthropy,” or it may be a substitute that will avoid deeper philanthropic experiences and lure the rise of an “endowment culture.” Usually philanthropy is recognized by practitioners and scholars as a higher stage than corporate social responsibility, but what are the characteristics of

¹³ “*Rendición de Cuentas y Transparencia de las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil en América Latina y el Caribe*”, Capítulo Argentina, Pablo Marsal and María Eugenia Blanco Toth, Buenos Aires, Marzo 2007, AGODI, (www.agodi.org.ar), p. 16

their differences? Is philanthropy an extension of corporate social responsibility or is it a completely different concept?¹⁴

Influencing U.S. based international companies for enhancing philanthropy in their LAC branches

Many U.S. based international companies have branches all over LAC. In some cases their branches do not consider philanthropic programs as important as their headquarters do. After analyzing this issue, it would be interesting to develop a specific program to encourage U.S. companies with branches in LAC to expand their philanthropy programs that would also have an impact on local business. In recent years U.S. companies have gained market share in LAC countries due to economic crises and they can play a significant role in business communities.

9. Conclusion

There are important possibilities for new philanthropic initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The form many organizations and networks have taken is not the traditional U.S. concept of philanthropic organizations. Many foundations run operating programs rather than having significant endowments for grant-making. This does not mean they do not mobilize an important amount of local resources.

Apparently, as these **hybrid** organizations¹⁵ develop distinct from the classic U.S. model, another kind of association of grant-makers is also arising, not a “classic” association of grant-makers, like the Council on Foundations, but a combination of grant-makers getting together with NGOs and individuals to foster philanthropy. These institutions, although in need of funding themselves, have also disseminated the concept of philanthropy and corporate social responsibility, to the media, elites, and societies in general. We may say then, that this **hybrid** condition has also transferred to networks and associations of organizations.

Whatever organizational shape they take, new momentum for philanthropy is growing in LAC societies, with corporate communities leading the way. It remains to be seen if U.S. foundations at this point can provide opportunities for mutual learning and creating conditions for synergy between U.S. and LAC foundations, together enhancing new philanthropic initiatives for the better of our societies.

¹⁴ “CSR actions may take different shapes depending on the company’s degree of involvement in the subject. It can go from giving one of the Directors the responsibility, or creating a corporate area for philanthropy within the company or creating a foundation.” Orozco Ramirez, Marcela, in Jacqueline Butcher and María Guadalupe Serna, *“El Tercer Sector en México”*, (*The Third Sector in Mexico*), CEMEFI / Instituto Mora Co-Ed., Mexico, 2006, p. 452 (my translation)

¹⁵ Shari Turitz and David Winder, in Cynthia Sanborn and Felipe Portocarrero, *“Philanthropy and Social Change in Latin America”*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, USA, 2005, p. 269

Annex I. States With Significant Hispanic/Latino Population

source: www.censusscope.org/us/map_hispanicpop.html

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS THAT PROVIDE SUPPORT, CREDITS AND GRANTS TO LATINO/HISPANIC COMMUNITIES (SEARCH WAS FOCUSED ON PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY INSTITUTIONS BUT SOME PUBLIC AGENCIES ARE INCLUDED)

Arizona

- Arizona Hispanic Chamber of Commerce: Non-profit corporate group, that gives business and jobs opportunities to Latinos Webpage: www.azhcc.com
- Chicanos por la causa: Latino foundation that work in several Arizona cities. Give subsidies for micro-entrepreneurships. Webpage: www.cplc.org
- Community Housing Resources of Arizona: Foundation that helps Latinos that buy homes with subsidies. Webpage: www.communityhousingresources.org
- Hispanic Women's Corporation: Foundation that give several services for the Hispanic community, with sponsors Webpage: www.hispanicwomen.org
- Housing American Corporation: Gives money and subsidies for Latinos that want to have his home. Webpage: www.hacorp.org
- Housing Communities: Develops neighborhood programs for Latinos. Webpage: www.housingourcommunities.org
- Valle del Sol: Foundation that help the Hispanic community. With sponsors of the Hispanic community. Web: www.valledelsol.com

Arkansas

- Organización de Mujeres Hispánicas de Arkansas: Foundation with scholarships programs for Latino students Webpage: www.hwoa.org

California

- American GI Forum of San José: organization that help in several programs to the Hispanic community. With several sponsors Webpage: www.sjgif.org
- Cabrillo Economic Development Corporation: Foundation with programs for the Hispanic community. With sponsors. Webpage: www.cabrilloedc.org

- Campesinos Unidos (United Farm Workers): Foundation with programs to help Latinos farm workers Web: www.ufw.org
- Charo Community Development Corporation: Business Community that helps Latino communities in Los Angeles. Web: www.charocop.com
- Chicano Federation: Non-profit organization that helps Latino communities in California. Webpage: www.chicanofederation.org
- Community Housing Works: Offers several programs to buy homes. With Sponsors. Web: www.communityhousingworks.org
- Encinitas La Costa Rotary Club: Foundation with grants programs, one of these to the Honduras Community. Webpage www.elcrotary.org
- Global Fund for Women: Foundation that supports a lot of programs in United States and Latin-America, with central offices in San Francisco Web: www.globalfoundforwomen.org
- Latino Community Foundation: Foundation with supports programs to the Latin/Hispanic community Web: www.latinocf.org
- Los Padres Bank: Bank that give economic help to the Latino community_Webpage: www.lospadresbank.com
- Maaproject: social agency with a lot of services for Latinos Web: www.maaproject.org
- Mexican Heritage Plaza: Cultural center of the Mexican community. With sponsors that help Latinos. Webpage: www.mhcviva.org
- Montebello Housing Development Corporation: gives grants for building houses and develop business for the Latino community Web: www.mtbhousingcorp.com
- Neighborhood Housing Services of Orange County: offers several programs for Latinos, like housing Webpage: www.nhsoc.org
- Pueblo Nuevo Development: Foundation that gives grants for schools of the Hispanic community. Webpage: www.pueblonuevo.org
- Rancho Santa Fe Foundation: philanthropic group with donors for Latinos programs www.rsfoundation.org
- San Diego County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce: Latin organization that represent the business community. Have several programs for Hispanic communities. Web: www.sdchcc.com
- San Diego Foundation for Change: foundation with grants to the Latino community Web: www.foundationchange.org

- Self Help Enterprises: Foundation that help Latinos to buy his homes and other programs Webpage: www.selfhelpenterprises.org
- S. Mark Teper Foundation: foundation with grants to the Hispanic community Web: www.smtfoundation.org
- Society of Hispanics Professional Engineers: Foundation with programs for Hispanics professionals Web: <http://oneshpe.shpe.org/w.p.s/portal/national>
- The Parker Foundation: Foundation with grants for the Latino community Web: www.theparkerfoundation.org
- The Unity Council: give services principally to Latinos in Oakland Webpage: www.unitycouncil.org
- Ventura County Community Found: Foundation that support a Latin program, DESTINO: The Hispanic Legacy Fund Webpage: www.vccf.org
- Visionary Homebuilders: Foundation that gives support to Latinos in California. Web: www.visionaryhomebuilders.org
- Woman's initiative: Give support Latino/Hispanic women to have their own business Web: www.womensinitiative.org

Colorado

- Colorado Rural Housing development corporation: Foundation that helps Hispanics families to buy houses Web: www.crhdc.org
- Del Norte Neighborhood Development Corporation: Foundation that finances programs for the community Latin for buying homes Webpage: www.delnorte.org
- El Pomar Foundation: foundation from Colorado. With grants for the Hispanic community Web: www.elpomar.org
- Latin American Research and Service Agency: Agency with several services for Latinos in Colorado Web: www.larasa.org
- New West Side Economic Development: developes several projects for Latinos Web: www.newsed.org
- The Denver Foundation: Gives grants for real state in several neighborhoods of the Latin community Web: www.denverfoundation.org

Connecticut

- Aetna Foundation: Foundation that give grants for health programs to Hispanics Webpage: www.aetna.com/foundation/grants

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- Connecticut Hispanic Bar Association: foundation that give grants for scholarships and the legal community of Hispanics Webpage: <http://chba.ctbar.org>

Florida

- Bonita Community Foundation: Foundation with important grants. One of this is for a bilingual programs for Hispanics Webpage: www.bonitacommfoundation.com
- Centro Campesino: Non-profit organization that provides opportunities for building houses and other programs for Hispanics Webpage: www.centrocampesino.org
- Colombia American Service Association: Foundation with many programs for Latinos, like scholarships Webpage: www.casa-usa.org
- Community Foundation for Palm Beach and Martin Counties: Organization that give grants for scholarships to the Cuban immigrants and other programs for Latinos Webpage: www.yourcommunityfoundation.org
- Florida Community Loan Fund: Foundation that represents donors. Some grants are for the community Latin, especially farm workers Webpage: www.fclf.org
- South Florida Hispanic Chamber of Commerce: Chamber of the Hispanic community that give scholarships for Latin students. With sponsors Webpage: <http://sobechamber.tripod.com>

Georgia

- Georgia Hispanic Network: Foundation of Hispanic professionals that give grants for several programs for Hispanics. With sponsors Webpage: www.georgiahispanicnetwork.org

Idaho

- Idaho Migrant Council: Foundation with many programs for migrants, includes Hispanics Webpage: www.idahomigrantcouncil.org

Illinois

- Elgin Community College Foundation: Foundation with programs for Hispanics and scholarships Webpage: www.elgin.edu
- Polk Bros Foundation: foundation with grants in health and education for Hispanics www.polkbrosfdn.org

- Sara Lee Foundation: foundation with grants for non-profits organizations that work with the Hispanic community Webpage: www.saraleefoundation.org
- The Chicago Community Trust: Community of donors from Chicago with grants for the Latino community Webpage: www.cct.org
- The Resurrection Project: Foundation with many Mexicans members that provides possibilities to buy houses and other programs for Latinos Webpage: www.resurrectionproject.org

Kansas

- El Centro: give help to the Hispanics families to build their houses web: www.elcentroinc.com
- Harvest America Corporation: founded in 1981 gives several services for the Hispanic community Webpage: www.latino-net.org/harvest/
- Kansas Hispanic and Latino American Affairs Commission (State Comision that helps the Latino/Hispanic community in Kansas) Web: www.khlaac.org

Massachusetts

- Acción USA: foundation with micro credits for United States and South America Webpage: www.accion.org
- Acre Family Day Care: Foundation that give subsidies for Hispanic children Webpage: www.acrefamily.org
- Boston Bar Foundation: Foundation that give grants for a program that represents immigrants Webpage: www.bostonbarfoundation.org
- Haymarket people's fund: Organization that provide grants for Latinos foundations in Massachusetts and others states of New England Webpage: www.haymarket.org

Nebraska

- Multicultural Human Development Corporation: Foundation with programs for farm workers and immigrants like Latinos. Have program of housing_Webpage: www.nafmhdc.org
- Omaha Community Foundation: Community with grants and programs for legal immigrants Webpage: www.omahacf.org

Nevada

- Idaho Migrant Council: Foundation with many programs for migrants includes Hispanics. Webpage: www.idahomigrantcouncil.org
- Rotary Club of Las Vegas Northwest: Rotarian community that gives grants for Latinos programs Webpage: www.lvnwrotary.org

New Mexico

- Acción Nuevo Mexico: give grants to the Hispanic community for starting small business webpage: www.accionnm.org
- Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce: helps to bring new business to the Latin community of New Mexico web: www.ahcnm.org
- New México Community foundation: Has a program called "somos un pueblo unido" that talks about of the economics problems of the Latin community in New Mexico. web: www.nmcf.org
- Tijeras: religious non-profit organization with programs for the Hispanic community web: www.tijeras.org

New Jersey

- Aspira: Foundation that gives grants for scholarships to the Latin community. With sponsors. Webpage: www.aspira.org
- Latin American Development Association: association that helps the Hispanic community to rehabilitate commerce Web page: www.laeda.com
- New Jersey Hispanic Bar Association: foundation that gives scholarships for Hispanics law students Webpage: www.njhba.org
- N.J. Car Charles E Walton Charitable Foundation: Foundation that gives grants for the Hispanic Institute of New Jersey. Webpage: www.njcar.org

New York

- Asociacion comunal de Dominicanos Progresistas: Foundation of the Dominican Community and Latinos. Offers subsidies to build houses Webpage: www.acdp.org
- Association of Hispanic Arts: Foundation that give grants for Latinos artists and cultural centers Webpage: www.latinoarts.org
- Gimbel Foundation: Family Foundation that give grants for literacy programs for immigrants, includes Latinos. Webpage: www.gimbelfoundation.org

- Latin American Integration Center: give resources for the Latino families Webpage: www.laicnyc.org
- Promesa Systems Inc: Foundation with programs for Latinos, like subsidies for building houses Webpage: www.promesa.org
- The Icla Da Silva Foundation: Provides grants to other non-profits organizations that supports children with cancer in South America Webpage: www.icla.org

North Carolina

- Diamante Inc: Hispanic Cultural Association with scholarships for Latino youths Webpage: www.diamanteinc.org
- El Centro Hispano: Non-profit organization that finances credits for Hispanics. Webpage: www.elcentronc.org
- Hispanic Liaison of Chatham County: Federation with programs for immigrants includes Hispanics. One of these programs offer financial opportunities for immigrants. Webpage: www.hispanicliaison.org
- John Rex Endowment: Foundation that give grants for programs in health for Hispanics Webpage: www.rexendowment.org
- North Carolina Society of Hispanic Professionals: Professionals foundation with scholarships for Latinos students Webpage: www.thencshp.org
- Student Action with farm workers: Federation with programs for farm workers includes Hispanics. Give grants for scholarships Webpage: www.-cd.aas.duke.edu/saf
- The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation: Foundation that give grants for programs in health for Latinos Webpage: www.komennctriangle.org
- Z Smith Reynolds Foundation: Foundation that collaborate with grants in projects for the Latino community in North Carolina Webpage: www.zsr.org

Oregon

- Casa of Oregon: Non-profit organization that provides housing for Oregon farm workers, includes Latinos Webpage: www.casaoforegon.org
- Hacienda Community Development Corporation: Community that provides housing for Latinos with low income and other programs Webpage: www.haciendacdc.org
- Housing Development Corporation of Northwest Oregon: Foundation that provide housing and others programs for the Hispanic community Webpage: www.farmworkerhousing.org

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- Oregon Human Development Corporation: Foundation that provide grants for Hispanic in emergency situation Webpage: www.ohdc.org
- Spirit Mountain Community: Foundation with grants that help non-profit organizations for Hispanics Webpage: www.thecommunityfund.com
- The Jackson Foundation: family foundation that give grants for different communities, includes Hispanics Webpage: www.thejacksonfoundation.com

Texas

- Brown Foundation: family foundation from Houston that give grants for community projects. web: www.brownfoundation.org
- Community Development Corporation: foundation that helps the Latino community to build flats for the Hispanic community. Have donor partners web: www.aamacdc.org
- Communities Foundation of Texas: Foundation that brings together important donors, includes Hispanics web: www.cftexas.org
- Enterprise Community: donor community that help several immigrants groups. Their central offices are in Maryland, but they are also active in Texas Web: www.enterprisecommunity.org
- Fiesta Del Llano: Foundation that give grants for different programs for the Hispanic community. One of these: Lulbock Loviring financial corporation, gives grants to Hispanics of low incomes webpage: www.fiestadelllano.org
- Greater Houston Community Foundation: non-profits community that make grants to the Hispanic community web: www.ghcf.org
- Lowe Foundation: family foundation from Michigan, that make grants to Texas communities web: www.lowe.org
- Mabeefoundation: family foundation that work in several states and in Texas web: www.mabeefoundation.com
- McAllenaffordablehomes: Foundation that help at the Latin community to buy houses with low tax financial. webpage: www.mcallenaffordablehomes.com
- Mexican American Unity Council: Foundation that receives support from the Ford Foundation that gives grants to several programs to the Latin community web: www.mauc.org
- Near Northside Partners Council a Community based charitable Organization: Foundation that give services to the Hispanic community in Texas webpage: www.partnerscouncil.org

- Sparkys kids foundation: Foundation that helps youths of the several communities, inclusive Hispanic. They provide computers. web: www.sparkykids.com
- Tejano Centers and community concerns: community of foundations that help children and youths offering financial opportunities for Hispanic communities. web: www.tccc-ryss.org
- The Meadows Foundation: foundation from Texas, that works principally in Dallas. Gives grants for programs of the Hispanic community. web: www.mfi.org
- The multi- state corporation providing quality services impacting Tomorrow's future for children and families: foundation that offers Latinos farm workers possibilities for job. web: www.tmccentral.org
- Topfer Family Foundation: Foundation with a lot of services, some of them, for the Hispanic community web: www.matff.org

Utah

- George Sand Dolores Dorée Ecles Foundation: Foundation that give grants for community programs Web: www.gsecclesfoundation.org
- Utah Hispanic Chamber of Commerce: group of important Hispanics foundations of the world in Utah. Have a lot of sponsors. Web: www.utahhcc.com

Washington

- El Centro de la Raza: Organization of the Latino community with many programs, like own property. With Sponsors Webpage: www.elcentrodelaraza.org
- The Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute Foundation: Foundation for Hispanics that have programs for young students and a big program of homeownership in several states Webpage: www.chci.org
- The Marpat Foundation: Foundation that make grants for projects related for Hispanic cultural centers Webpage: <http://foundationcenter.org/grantmaker/marpat>
- The Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation: Foundation that make grants for non-profit organizations of community and health for Hispanics Webpage: www.cafritzfoundation.org

Wyoming

- Taco Johns Foundation: enterprise of Mexican food. His foundation give grants for Latinos/Hispanics Web: www.tacojohns.com

- Wyoming Community Foundation: Foundation community with several programs
Web: www.wcyf.org

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS FOR LATINO/HISPANIC COMMUNITIES

- A Territory Resource Foundation: Community of grants foundations that apply grants in the states of Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana and Oregon. Have programs for multi-racial ethnics, like Hispanics Webpage: www.atrfoundation.org
- Hispanics in Philanthropy: Brings together corporate donors, foundations and individuals that give grants for the Latino/Hispanic community in the United States web: www.hiponline.org
- League of United Latin American Citizens: Hispanic Organization with many programs in all United States Webpage: www.lulac.org
- United States Hispanics Chambers of Commerce: they support foundations and community programs. Web: www.usbcc.com

SOME OF THE FOUNDATIONS THAT HAVE PROGRAMS FOR LATINO/HISPANIC COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

- Citigroup Foundation: Have a program of a micro entrepreneurs in South America Webpage: www.citigroupfoundation.org
- DuPont Foundation: some programs with grants to the hospitals for the Hispanic community Webpage: <http://dupontfund.org>
- Expanding Economic opportunity: Program that help Latino people with credits to buy houses in all the country Web: www.cfed.org
- Fannie Mae Foundation: Foundation that help several communities in United States, inclusive Latinos web: www.fanniemaefoundation.org
- Ford Foundation: Programs for Latinos and Latin-America
Web: www.fordfound.org
- Freddie Mac Foundation: with several programs for Latinos Web: www.freddiemac.com
- IBM Foundation: They provide grants for a program of translation from English to Spanish Webpage: www.ibm.com/ibmgives/grants/index
- Kellogg Foundation: foundation with programs and grants for Hispanics in USA and Latin America Webpage: www.kkf.org
- MacArthur Foundation: Foundation with programs en several Latino foundations. Have a sustainability program with offices in Mexico Web: www.macfound.org

- PepsiCo Foundation: foundation with programs in all the country, inclusive for Latinos in the US Webpage: www.pepsico.com
- Rockefeller Foundation: Program for Latino Communities like Green Revolution in the US and Latin America_Web: www.rockfound.org
- United Way: foundation in USA, with special section for the Hispanic community Webpage: <http://espanol.unitedway.org>

Annex II. Colleagues that replied to questionnaire and/or were interviewed by phone.

Brazil

Francisco de Assis Azevedo
Leo Voigt

Chile

Cecilia Dockendorf
Manuel Pizarro

Colombia

Margarita Barraquer Sourdis
Olga Lucía Toro Botero

Costa Rica

Tanya Lockwood

Ecuador

Ramiro Alvear

Dominican Republic

Addys Then Marte

Honduras

José Luis Espinoza

Paraguay

Susana Ortiz

Peru

Felipe Portocarrero

Uruguay

Anabel Cruz
Pablo Vierci

Annex III. Questionnaire

Note: questionnaire in Spanish sent to colleagues to whom I am very thankful for their answers.

**Cuestionario para personalidades entrevistadas por Pablo Marsal, de América Latina y el Caribe
Marzo 2007**

Por favor tilde con una cruz la opción elegida a continuación de la frase

- Autorizo mis respuestas sólo como un insumo del redactor, manteniendo mi nombre en estricta reserva. _____
- Autorizo mis respuestas sólo como un insumo del redactor, autorizando a que mi nombre figure entre los entrevistados pero no identificando mis respuestas. _____
- Autorizo que mis respuestas sean conocidas e incluyendo mi nombre entre los entrevistados para el informe. _____

- 1) Nombre una cantidad de instituciones donantes (nacionales o extranjeras) que en su país, tienen una trayectoria sostenida en los últimos años.
- 2) Nombre – si existe – instituciones que agrupen a los donantes, ya sean en redes o en instituciones de segundo grado o ambas, aclarando cual es cual.
- 3) Indique – a su manera de ver – si las iniciativas de los donantes (en los distintos nombres que asume: filantropía, etc.) están avanzando en cantidad y en calidad o si por el contrario en los últimos años Ud. ve un retroceso. En ambos casos (progreso o retroceso) trate de resumir los motivos.
- 4) En algunos países de América Latina y el Caribe, han surgido redes de donantes. ¿Tiene alguna opinión sobre sus actividades y cual ha sido el impacto en las actividades filantrópicas en la región?
- 5) ¿Tiene alguna sugerencia para que éstas actividades puedan progresar? Identifique – según su opinión – elementos u herramientas ausentes que harían falta: de conocimiento, de recursos, institucionales, etc.
- 6) En general – con algunas excepciones – durante la década del noventa en América Latina y el Caribe primó el paradigma del “Consenso de Washington”, alentando privatizaciones, retroceso del Estado, etc. En años recientes se ha revertido esa visión y han triunfado en muchos países de América Latina y el Caribe movimientos políticos con una mirada opuesta. ¿ Cree que el advenimiento de éste nuevo paradigma puede impactar sobre la actividad filantrópica de donatarios de su país y del extranjero, de qué manera? Fundamente brevemente su respuesta.
- 7) Siéntase libre de agregar cualquier comentario sobre los temas de las preguntas de arriba
- 8) Si quiere sugerir algún artículo o publicación reciente sobre ésta temática, será bienvenido.

Annex IV. Bibliography

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(<http://www.alliancemagazine.org/online/html/aosep06j.html>)

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