

Addressing Domestic Violence in Honduras



People wait for services at the PAG Siguatepeque office, Comayagua, Honduras, in May 2005.

Overview

Honduran women, especially those in rural areas, face harsh living conditions, including poverty, gender inequality and high rates of domestic violence. This project serves women experiencing domestic violence by providing legal and counseling assistance, and vocational skills and microcredit solutions training. It also works with women and men to improve their knowledge of domestic violence issues and help them reach reconciliation and non-aggression agreements.

Expected Life Change Results

An investment of \$47,563 expands a PAG program to prevent domestic violence in northern Honduras. Expected Life Change:

- ▶ 1,400 people – 700 women and 700 men – experience resolution of their domestic violence problems
- ▶ 500 people – 250 women and 250 men – improve their knowledge of domestic violence issues and apply these concepts in their relationships to prevent further incidences of domestic violence
- ▶ 60 family members benefit from increases in family income as a result of 15 women (four members per family) receiving vocational skills and microcredit solutions training and working at a successful family business
- ▶ 1,900 people impacted – some in multiple ways – at a cost per life changed of \$25.03

What We Like About This Project

PAG specializes in domestic violence prevention projects in northern Honduras. This project expands a proven PAG program that provides domestic violence victims with legal and counseling assistance, prevention education training and an opportunity to explore and identify vocational skills. The project works in partnership with local civic groups and organizations.

Project Profile

Organization:

Proyecto Aldea Global (PAG, Project Global Village)

Grant amount:

\$47,563

Geneva Global ID:

1-AWMU-0906

Project duration:

18 months

Expected Performance

DELTA SCORE

Measures relative grant effectiveness



GRANT PROFILE

Reflects aggregate project risk

CONSERVATIVE

AGGRESSIVE

Please refer to the FAQ at the end of this document for an explanation of the Delta Score and Grant Profile.

Project Location



To Fund This Project

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"[I]n the last year [2004] over 300 women died in Honduras due to intra-family violence," according to an April 2005 report by the monthly bulletin "Gender-based Violence" by the Washington, D.C.-based Pan American Health Organization.

"In Honduras, almost one in six women over age 14 reports having been the victim of physical violence," according to the Washington, D.C.-based United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in its report, *State of World Population 2005*, in a chapter titled, *Gender-Based Violence: A Price Too High*.

Need — *The Problem and Effects*

Honduras has a population of about 7 million people. About half of the population, 44%, live on less than \$2 a day and about 21% live on less than \$1 a day, according to World Bank statistics. These conditions can lead to a variety of social ills, including crime, drug and alcohol abuse and domestic violence.

"In 1993, the United Nations General Assembly defined violence against women as 'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women.' The United Nations has defined violence against women as 'gender-based' violence to acknowledge that such violence is rooted in gender inequality and is often tolerated and condoned by laws, institutions, and community norms. Violence against women is not only a profound violation of human rights, but also a costly impediment to a country's national development," says the Washington, D.C.-based World Bank Policy Research Working Paper: *Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence in Middle and Low-Income Countries*, a global review and analysis published in June 2005.

"Life conditions for Honduran women are among the most difficult in Central America, and more so since Hurricane Mitch hit the area in 1998. Women in Honduras are generally discriminated against in all social and economic arenas. They are the ones who carry most of the burden to provide for their families, the ones who have the least access to credit, to technology, to training, to equal salary for equal work, and to land... Furthermore, Honduran women have one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the region. It is estimated that eight out of every 10 women suffer from domestic abuse... Women constitute 60% of the unemployed in Honduras and they often work in the low-status, low-pay, informal occupations, such as domestic help. Indeed, the majority of the female labor force is oriented toward the informal sector of the economy where jobs are the worst remunerated and where legal regulation and protection are non-existent. The law requires employers to pay women equal wages for equivalent work, but employers often classify women's jobs as less demanding than those of men to justify paying them lower salaries.

"Violence against women remained widespread. The Penal Code classifies domestic violence and sexual harassment as crimes, with penalties of two to four years and one to three years imprisonment, respectively; however, the government struggled to enforce the law effectively during the year. From January to December, the Public Ministry received 3,184 reports of alleged domestic violence in the Tegucigalpa office alone. Of these reports, 790 became legal cases, with 592 convictions and 26 dismissals. There were 171 reports of alleged "intra-family violence," a more serious crime under the law, with 194 cases being prosecuted and 12 reports of rape during the year, with 13 cases being prosecuted," says the U.S. Department of State's *Honduras Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2004*, released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor in February 2005.

Local Service Alternatives

A number of groups work in this part of the country on women's rights, gender equality and domestic violence issues. They include: Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAM, National Institute of the Woman), Tegucigalpa; Centro de Derechos de Mujeres (CDM, Center for Women's Rights), Tegucigalpa; Pastoral Social "Caritas Arquidiocesana" (Social Pastoral Archdiocesan Charity), Tegucigalpa; Asociación Acciones para el Desarrollo Poblacional (ADP, Actions for Population Development Association), Tegucigalpa; Colectivo de Mujeres Contra la Violencia (Association of Women Against the Violence), Tegucigalpa. The majority of these groups are based in Tegucigalpa. PAG's work in rural areas is especially strategic, as the gap between the need and the organizations serving in rural areas is large.

Local Perspective

“Every 20 minutes a woman is struck by her home partner, husband, boyfriend or ex-boyfriend in Honduras, according to last year’s statistics,” says Regina Fonseca, representative of the Tegucigalpa, Honduras-based Centro de Derechos de Mujeres (CDM, Center for Women’s Rights). “That means domestic violence is becoming huge every day in the country and the government makes minimum efforts in favor of this cause.” Fonseca’s remarks were presented in *El Nuevo Herald* newspaper, Miami, Fla., March 30, 2004.

Vision — *In Their Own Words*

“In 2005, poverty in Honduras is affecting families, and principally women and children. ... This situation opened my eyes and my heart because not only [do] I see people and families suffering but also Christian churches and NGOs [are] struggling to help communities to overcome poverty and improve living conditions. One of the critical obstacles in Honduras to community participation in development activities is the prevalence of domestic violence in the rural areas. Domestic violence has not only crippled, but sometimes stopped development efforts in many areas, and sadly in some cases, domestic violence has stolen the life and future for many families and children. In spite of the common thinking that alcohol is deeply connected with domestic violence, the domestic violence complaints filed by police during the 2003 and 2004 showed that [less than 5%] of cases were alcohol or drug related. Pastors and local Christians in the region believe that domestic violence has spiritual roots, aggravated by the poverty and unemployment. Following the approval of the domestic violence law in 1997, literally thousands of abused victims filed complaints at local courts in cities and urban centers all over the country. The situation for women in the rural areas was completely different, because there are no courts or police presence in the isolated regions and mountains. To respond to this crisis in the rural areas, in 2001 Proyecto Aldea Global [PAG, Project Global Village] and local civil society have united to cooperate in a program called Deborah [named after a biblical judge]. My vision and our vision in PAG is that the program aims to increase the capacity of civil society and women groups to prevent and manage domestic violence problems within the local community,” says Carlos Soto, projects supervisor, PAG.

Strategy — *How to Meet the Need*

PAG is a Christian, non-profit development organization based in Honduras. It started working in 12 villages in central Honduras, where it ran literacy, community health, child survival and family-based agricultural projects. As PAG grew, it created programs in housing, food security, community water systems and cash crop diversification. Over the past two decades, PAG programs have grown out of the needs of Hondurans and now include programs in domestic violence, microenterprise, civil society strengthening, environmental protection, and HIV prevention education programs.

PAG works closely with local and national government agencies and other international organizations and foundations. Project beneficiaries are economically poor families living in rural and isolated regions within the northern-central part of Honduras.

Proposed Action — *What This Project Will Do*

This grant expands the PAG Deborah Program to reach an additional 1,400 people affected by domestic violence – 700 women and 700 men – through counseling and legal assistance programs that help them reach reconciliation and non-aggression agreements. In addition, 500 people – 250 women and 250 men – improve their knowledge of domestic violence issues and apply these concepts to prevent further domestic violence.

A total of 30 women receive vocational skills and microcredit solutions training and decide to work on a project for a family business. As a result, 15 of these women improve their family income to benefit at least three family members each (45), for a total of 60 beneficiaries.

PAG also trains eight new paralegals who expand counseling and legal assistance services for program beneficiaries. These eight paralegals have been identified by PAG. They will receive three trainings, one each month during the first three months of the project. Each training will last three days. PAG will reproduce a book titled, *Qué hacer cuando?* (What to do when), first published in September 2005, which contains information on different situations that might require counseling and or legal assistance. The book, written by Carlos

References

“Talking about Chester Thomas and Carlos Soto from PAG, I can assure that they are people [of integrity]. Chester Thomas is an executive person with all the qualifications to run the organization and each program. I consider him an honorable person. Carlos Soto works in the technical part and I am witness of [his] good work. We have served as channels to receive funds and give them to PAG for some projects and they have shown their transparency in the management of those funds. PAG has gained recognition of many organizations working [in support of] the family in Honduras,” says Daniel Moreno, 59, manager of Tegucigalpa-based *Federación de Organizaciones para el Desarrollo (Federation of Organizations for Development)*.

“I do not have any relationship with PAG, I only have heard about the work they do. Regarding the design of this project, my main suggestion is that they promote with a stronger emphasis the human women’s rights and not only the family rights, which sometimes can [obscure] the human women’s rights. [PAG’s] partnership with Tegucigalpa, Honduras-based Centro de Derechos de Mujeres (CDM, Center for Women Rights) ... seems a good component, since this is the best organization [addressing] the theme of domestic violence and other related themes in Honduras. It is good to promote vocational training for women, however, they need to be strategic to pass the vision of creating small businesses in order to promote the self-esteem and social involvement of women within their communities,” says Emma Mejía Sabonge, director, *Asociación Acciones para el Desarrollo Poblacional (ADP, Actions for Population Development Association)*. Sabonge has been a pioneer in promoting domestic violence and gender equality issues in Honduras since 1987. She created the first home for victims of domestic violence in Tegucigalpa in 1993, an idea that has been expanding throughout the country.

Soto, projects supervisor for PAG, has been used in past trainings. During the first three months, the new paralegals will be accompanying existing paralegals in an observation phase. During the next nine months of the project, the paralegals will delegate duties to the new paralegals and supervise their performances. Their progress will be measured by the PAG program coordinator in monthly progress reports, as well as by pre- and post-tests for knowledge.

After their training, the new paralegals will help attend to the more than 700 new cases received by the Deborah Program. On average, each paralegal office (now at six) attends to 10 cases per month with one paralegal attending the office (60 cases per month x 12 = 720 cases). With eight new paralegals, PAG expects to attend to 13 cases per month (13 cases per six offices, with two persons attending the office, results in 78 cases monthly x 12 = 936 cases or couples, 1,872 people per year). Of this number, it is expected that 1,400 people – 700 women and 700 men – will experience resolution of their domestic violence problem through the reconciliation process or by reaching legal agreements.

Strengthening the community family protection network

Existing community family protection networks have approximately 40 people actively participating. With this program, PAG will strengthen and expand these networks by inviting churches, schools and local organizations to join. PAG will promote the program by visiting public spaces such as schools, churches, and community centers, motivating people to become agents of change within their communities. It is expected that 30 new people will join the networks. PAG will give two trainings on domestic violence, legal and mediation knowledge and basic domestic violence concepts. It is expected that 30 people will improve their knowledge on domestic violence issues. This will be measured by pre- and post-tests for knowledge. It is expected that each of these 30 newly trained people will replicate their knowledge with 10 couples from their communities, for a total of 600 beneficiaries. An estimated 500 people out of 600 will acquire new knowledge on domestic violence and will apply these concepts in their relationships to prevent further domestic violence or, if a case is detected, it will be referred to one of the paralegal offices. This progress will be measured by monthly reports that each network will send to PAG.

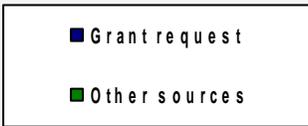
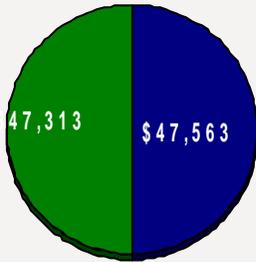
Vocational training and microcredit for victims of domestic violence

Within the group of victims of domestic violence, PAG will invite and select 30 women to take the vocational training program. These women will receive four trainings in different areas of business during an eight-month period. PAG will provide a list from which the groups will choose their business preferences to receive more specific training. In addition, each training will include two modules, one will be on how to administer money adequately and the second will be on added value, administration, marketing, quality and service.

Each woman will follow procedures established by PAG (training, application forms, evaluations of proposal and feasibility studies). Credits to be approved will vary from \$150 to \$400 and the interest rate will be 2% per month. The 30 women will identify vocational skills and acquire knowledge on how to make specific products and how to create their small businesses.

After 18 months of funding, PAG expects that at least 15 of the 30 women will decide to work on a project for a family business after having received the training in vocational skills and microcredit solutions. It is expected that at least 15 women will improve their family income generation and at least three members per family will be the direct beneficiaries (60 people total). Since funds will be used to pay school fees and to improve nutrition due to better meals, measurement will be through monthly visits of the project advisor. The other 15 women will be making progress on increasing their income generation. Testimonies regarding additional benefits will be taken from 15 women.

Project Budget



Budget: \$94,876

Total budget for this project is \$94,876, of which this grant will cover \$47,563. The remaining \$47,313* will come from other sources.

Items	Grant request
Salaries	
Five paralegal officers	9,072
One program coordinator	3,710
Benefits (insurance, social security)	1,917
Travel and transportation	
Per diem (food, hotel, bus, transport)	4,000
Gas, vehicle maintenance (\$300 a month)	3,600
Office maintenance	
Computers for offices (three)	2,400
Office supplies	2,000
Office signs for six offices	1,500
Phone, Internet, Web page maintenance	1,200
Trainings	
Expand counseling, legal orientation and mediation services	3,600
Vocational training	2,160
Community family protection network	2,520
Material reproduction	1,000
Follow-up and evaluation activities	
Visits, follow-up	2,004
Vocational training actions	
Vocational trainings consultant	1,500
Vocational trainings materials	1,500
Promotion of fairs	1,000
Training on Added value (\$6, four days) *30 people	720
Training on administration	720
Training on marketing	720
Training on quality, service	720
Total	47,563

*From this fund, PAG will have \$25,000 for the microcredit component and \$6,000 for operational costs in the microcredit component.

Evaluation Metrics

Geneva Global’s forecast of results is located on the first page of this report. At the conclusion of the project, Geneva Global will issue a report comparing actual results with:

- 1,400 people – 700 women and 700 men – experiencing resolution of their domestic violence problems through reconciliation, signing non-aggression agreements or by reaching agreements of legal separation, as measured by PAG records
- 500 people – 250 women and 250 men – improving their knowledge of domestic violence issues and applying these concepts in their relationships to prevent further incidences of domestic violence, as measured by reports provided by each community family protection network to PAG
- 60 family members benefiting from increases in family income as a result of 15 women (four members per family) receiving vocational skills and microcredit solutions training and working at family businesses, as indicated by money to pay for school fees, improved nutrition due to better and more frequent meals, testimonies for program beneficiaries and PAG records
- Eight paralegals being trained to work for PAG and expanding counseling and legal assistance services, as measured by PAG program coordinator monthly reports and pre- and post-testing for knowledge

Reference

“We have been very impressed by the commitment and professionalism of [PAG] and its staff. During my recent visit to La Libertad (north of Tegucigalpa), I had the opportunity of visiting one of the centers used by the Deborah Program and met with the program coordinator. The program is certainly meeting a real need, very often where there is no other provision for women to receive advice on what to do when domestic violence is taking place and when their rights are not being respected. I was also told that the number of cases of abuse against women is starting to [go down] in the communities where the program is working. Also, most of them are committed Christians and attend local churches. As far as we know, they have adequate training and sufficient human resources to carry out the work. Staff training is also provided on a regular basis. The general director of PAG [Chester Thomas] is well known and very respected in Honduras. He is also a member of the Board of the Latin America Mission (LAM) and ... a network of Christian NGOs in Honduras,” says João Martinez da Cruz, of the Brazil office for Tearfund, Teddington, United Kingdom.

Geneva Global Services

Project discovery. In consultation with field experts, Geneva Global finds superior programs that correct situations of the greatest human need.

Field investigation. References are checked with independent sources who know the organization.

Site visit. Before recommending a project, a Geneva Global staff person or Geneva Global Network member visits the site to verify the information we gather.

Desk research. Best practices and other reference information are used as yardsticks to measure the project.

Peer review. During research, information gathered and the description prepared must pass three quality control checks.

Expert review. A Geneva Global sector manager checks findings and recommendations.

Deal structure. A Geneva Global researcher confers with the implementer to reach agreement on expected results, timetable and criteria for evaluation, use of funds and budget.

When you fund this project, Geneva Global will:

Document the agreement. Before money is sent to the project, a Memorandum of Understanding is signed that details expected results, timelines and acceptable uses of funds.

Assist with international funds transfers. As you require, Geneva Global will simply provide wire transfer instructions or will handle the entire process on your behalf.

Obtain receipt of funds. Geneva Global confirms when grant funds arrive with the implementer.

Check progress. Early in the project, usually about 90 days, Geneva Global confirms that the program is proceeding according to plan. The lead analyst is available to the implementer for advice and consultation throughout the project.

Measure results. Shortly after conclusion of the project, Geneva Global collects data from the implementer and compiles a concise analysis of project outcomes and lessons learned. For every project you fund, you will receive a Geneva Global Results Report.

Depth Analysis

Urgency: Delaying implementation of this project means some women may be affected by domestic violence. Few organizations are addressing the need and giving new development opportunities to women in rural areas of Honduras. Training community family protection networks enables communities to respond to the causes of domestic violence and provide assistance to victims. Score: medium.

Need: Domestic violence is a potential life-and-death issue, so legal and psychological assistance is important to address this problem in Honduras. Education programs for couples and vocational training and microcredit opportunities for women improve quality of life of those people and their families. Score: medium high.

Extent: This project intends measurable improvement for project beneficiaries that may require follow-up. Score: medium.

Permanence: Changes for some abuse victims will be felt for a lifetime. In other programs, however, change may last years. Score: medium high.

Intensity: The Deborah education program on domestic violence and vocational training and microcredit solutions provides more than 100 hours of contact with women. Score: medium.

Risk Analysis

Concept: This project addresses a serious problem in a practical and relevant way. It also has measurable results. Score: low.

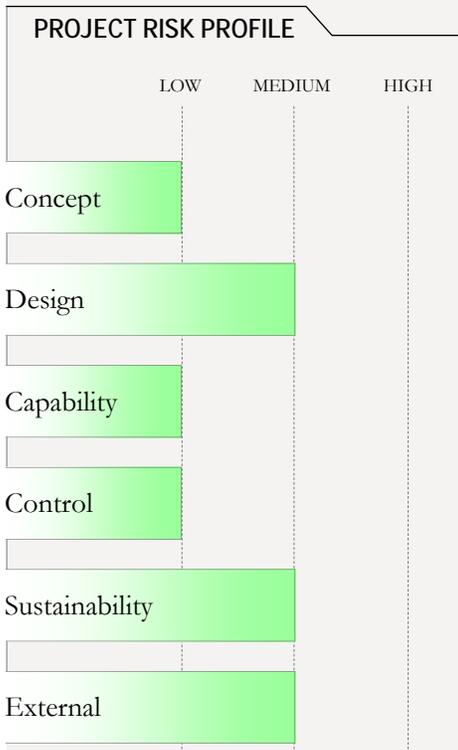
Design: Project design is consistent with similar past projects. It will be intentionally measuring results; however, this is the first time the organization will be measuring Life Change, except for microcredit components. Risk: medium.

Capability: The organization is experienced and has had success with this approach. The leadership is well-qualified and respected in this field. Risk: low.

Control: PAG has stable management, independent governance, externally audited financial statements and secure fund transfer measures. In addition, this grant amount is below 80% of its last annual operating budget. Risk: low.

Sustainability: Newly trained paralegals will be working as volunteers with PAG, .so salaries are not necessary in the next year. In the future, PAG is planning to look for ways to cover their salaries. PAG has requested help from some municipalities in this regard. Moreover, PAG has been in communication with the mayor of Siguatepeque, Honduras, who has the intention of donating land to the organization. PAG is planning to establish a training center and to cover the Deborah Program annual budget with income generated from the center. The community family networks raise their own funds for activities. Risk: medium.

External: Political changes could affect the economic support received from governmental entities for rent and utilities. PAG may have to share its office space with another group that also helps female victims of domestic violence, which could affect its ability to run its programs. Risk: medium.





Honduras

Population: 7.0 million
Population younger than 15: 40%
Average annual population growth rate: 2.6% (compared with 1.2% in the U.S.)
Urban population: 46%
Languages: Spanish, Amerindian dialects (CIA World Factbook)
Life expectancy: female 70, male 66
Maternal mortality (deaths per 100,000 live births): 110 (compared with 17 in the U.S.)
Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births): 31 (compared with 7 in the U.S.)
Under-5 mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births): 41 (compared with 8 in the U.S.)
HIV prevalence (ages 15-49): 1.5% in 2005 (1.8% in 2001)
People with HIV: 63,000 in 2005 (same in 2001)
HIV-infected children (0-14): 2,400 in 2005 (3,900 in 2001)
AIDS orphans: 14,000 in 2001
HIV-related deaths (annual): 3,700 in 2005 (4,100 in 2001)
Literacy (15 and older): female 80%, male 80%
Gross national income per capita: \$1,040
Population living on less than \$1 daily: 21%
Population living on less than \$2 daily: 44%
Malnutrition among children under 5: 17% (compared with 2% in the U.S.)
Mothers ages 15-19 (births per 1,000 females): 99 (compared with 50 in the U.S.)
Children in the labor force (ages 7-14): 11% (compared with 0% in the U.S.)
Unemployment rate: 5% (compared with 5% in the U.S.)
Religions: Christian 97%, nonreligious 1%, traditional ethnic 1%, other 1% (World Christian Database)
2005 U.N. Human Development Index rank: 116 of 177 countries

HIV and AIDS data are from UNAIDS. All other data are from the World Bank unless otherwise noted.

Organization

Proyecto Aldea Global (PAG, Project Global Village)

Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Founded

March 1983 by Chester Thomas; registered July 1986

Mission statement

“Empowering families in Honduras to reduce poverty and build productive communities to live in justice and in peace.”

Affiliations

- American Jewish World Service, New York, N.Y.
- Tearfund, Teddington, United Kingdom
- Catholic Relief Services, Baltimore, Md.
- Mercy Corps, Portland, Ore.
- John Knox Presbyterian Church, Seattle, Wash.
- W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich.

Programs, scale and staff

Description	Inception year	People helped in most recent year	Full-time, paid staff	Part-time, paid staff	Volunteer staff
Deborah Program	1999	700 families	10	0	0
Community health and microcredit	2004	29,000	24	0	630
Bread and coffee	2004	3,600	26	0	380
Sustain, develop Cerro Azul Meámbar National Park, Comayagua	2003	1,290	6	0	125
Pastoral program	1986	170 children	8	15	160
Production, marketing for Altiplano de Celaque	1986	4,800	7	0	120

Changed Lives

“Ever since I was a young girl I’ve had a hard life. Now I’m 22 years old and a mother of two children. The father of my two children left me and refused to help me with any of the expenses of the home and I had big problems. Then I heard from a friend of mine about PAG and its Deborah Program and how they helped abused women. I decided to visit them and seek help. The Deborah Program called the father of my children and we had some meetings and reached an agreement. I now receive \$100 a month, which he has promised to help me with. With this money I provide food and education for my children. To help myself, I sell tortillas and I am not ashamed of this job. Selling tortillas has helped my daughters and me. I appreciate the Deborah Program for the help that it has given me,” says *Maria Dolores Gomez of Siguatepeque, Honduras.*

“As a result of using the services of PAG, my ex-husband I have greatly improved our communication. Now my ex-husband provides our daughter with milk, clothing, shoes and medicine, as well as a monthly child support stipend. In exchange, I allow my ex-husband to see our daughter on weekends. Before I started visiting the Deborah Program, I suffered from low morale, shouting, and my body trembled when I spoke with my ex-husband. I lived life with resignation, and I spent a lot of time crying. But now I feel good. I’m relaxed with the people around me and enjoy the company of my friends and co-workers. I see a bright future for myself. I hope that my business will grow and I also plan to grow in the leadership roles I have recently taken on in the community. My goal is for my daughter to finish high school and the university, something I have not been able to accomplish. I’m considering taking classes at night to finish my high school diploma,” says *Jenny [no last name], 21, also from Siguatepeque.*

Overall organization revenue sources (income) and spending (expenditure) in U.S. dollars*

Income	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%
Donations**	967,904	65	1,113,826	72	1,646,557	73
In-kind donations	3,770	0	40,470	3	106,682	5
Microlending	90,403	6	208,352	13	191,581	9
Other income	433,831	29	190,792	12	296,865	13
Total	1,495,908	100	1,553,440	100	2,241,685	100
Expenditures						
Farming program	142,917	14	290,415	18	561,890	28
Domestic violence	72,821	7	193,455	12	167,496	9
Health	78,064	7	64,636	4	148,359	8
Other programs***	288,060	27	449,718	27	346,462	18
Salaries	364,271	35	452,331	28	392,270	20
Administration	103,303	10	185,393	11	341,459	17
Total	1,049,436	100	1,635,948	100	1,957,936	100
Surplus/(deficit)	446,472		(82,508)		283,749	

*Exchange rates were 16.754 Honduran lempira (HNL) to \$1 in 2003, 17.677 HNL to \$1 in 2004 and 18.091 HNL to \$1 in 2005.

**Top two donors include Tearfund and W.K. Kellogg Foundation., USA. Other donors include foreign NGOs, churches and UNICEF.

***Includes microlending, environmental, educational and other programs

Financial statements

Prepared:	Annually, year ending June 30
Reviewed by:	Executive director, Board of Directors
Externally audited:	Yes

Complete bank wire transfer on file at Geneva Global:	Yes
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Profiles

Chester Thomas, PAG founder and executive director, has a background in economics. He moved to Honduras in the 1970s and founded PAG in 1983. He works closely with local and national government agencies and other international foundations.

Carlos Soto, projects supervisor, is an ordained pastor for the Conservative Baptist Church of Wheaton, Ill. He has a degree in mathematics and has spent the last nine years serving as a civil society coordinator, linking community leadership with sustainable development. He is overseeing 13 PAG development projects in northern Honduras. Carlos also is a writer and has published several works.

Lizzeth Canales, program coordinator, started volunteering in the PAG Deborah Program six years ago. She became a paralegal and oversees six offices and nearly 700 cases of domestic violence a year. She is a graduate of the Universidad Metropolitana de Honduras (Metropolitan University of Honduras), Tegucigalpa, where she studied social development.

Leadership

Governance

PAG has a Board of Directors that meets twice a year. The Board supports national and international negotiations, oversees budgets and programs and produces reports to guarantee the efficiency and transparency of the organization. Board members are:

- Guillermo Jiménez, president (psychology professor, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras [Autonomous National University of Honduras], Tegucigalpa)
- Oswaldo Munguía, secretary (director, MOPAWI [Indigenous name, Development of Mosquitia] La Mosquitia, Honduras)
- Janeth Sierra (director, Plan Trifinio [government plan of development for the borders of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador], Tegucigalpa)
- Edith Peters (missionary, Union Church, Tegucigalpa)
- Mario Carbajal (staff representative, controller PAG, Tegucigalpa)
- Carlos Soto (staff representative, projects supervisor, PAG, Tegucigalpa)

Policies

Related parties in management or governance:	No
Staff and/or Board reflects spectrum of ethnic groups or tribes:	Yes
Staff and/or Board from varied denominations or subgroups:	Yes
Women in supervision or management:	Yes

Leaders

Responsibility	Name	Title	Years of related experience	Years with organization	Years in current role
Coordinates and administers all PAG programs and projects	Chester Thomas	Executive director	30	22	22
Monitors and evaluates all PAG projects	Carlos Soto	Projects supervisor	8	8	4
Supervises paralegal operations and domestic violence caseload	Lizzeth Canales	Program coordinator	6	6	1
Offers legal direction to domestic violence victims	Keyla Noemi Figueroa	Paralegal	5	5	5
Offers legal direction to domestic violence victims	Deysi Fugón Cross	Paralegal	5	5	5

Who is Geneva Global?

Geneva Global works for donors. We are not fund-raisers for charities. We do not promote our own projects. Rather, we are a service for thoughtful donors who want measurable results from the money they give. Geneva Global provides independent research, insightful analysis and grant management so our clients can invest where their giving changes the most lives. In short, we help you accomplish more with the money you give.

What is a *Delta Score* and how is it calculated?

The Delta Score is a universal measurement that makes it possible to compare projects, regardless of type or location. The Delta Score calculates the depth and breadth of Life Change from a project and compares it to the most common form of international giving, child sponsorship. The scoring system is calibrated so a Delta Score of 1 equals successful sponsorship of one child. This means a project with a Delta Score of 7 is expected to produce seven times more Life Change than if an equivalent amount of money were spent on child sponsorships.

What do you mean by *Life Change*?

One of the most serious flaws in traditional philanthropy is the lack of ways to measure success. How do you know whether your contribution did any good? Geneva Global uses Life Change to measure success in giving. We define Life Change as a direct, material and measurable difference in the quality of a person's life. A life is changed when an AIDS orphan is integrated into a loving family, when a mother achieves economic security by starting a small business, when an infant's life is saved by a vaccine, when a girl completes her education or when a slave becomes free from bondage.

What is the *Risk Adjusted Range*?

The comparable term in investing is "volatility." Every project involves risk. We assess up to seven categories of risk. The Risk Adjusted Range shows the range of likely Delta Scores for the project based on the combined risk. A project with low total risk will have a very narrow Risk Adjusted Range (for example, 7 to 9 with a Delta Score of 8), while a project with high total risk will have a broader Risk Adjusted Range (for example, 4 to 12 with a Delta Score of 8).

What is the *Grant Profile* and how is it determined?

We only recommend projects that, based on Geneva Global's extensive experience, have acceptable levels of risk. However, tolerance for risk varies among donors. The Grant Profile is a simple way of summarizing the total risk associated with a project. What is your personal giving style? Do you have an appetite for courageous projects that operate in difficult and even dangerous situations? Or do you value stability? Geneva Global finds, researches and recommends projects that range from daring to stalwart. The Grant Profile is an at-a-glance indicator of which giving style best matches the amount of risk for a particular project.

Who pays for Geneva Global's research?

Investigating projects in foreign countries is difficult and costly. The benefits, however, are tremendous. Geneva Global clients discover they are able to obtain 10 and sometimes as much as 30 times the results compared to traditional methods of giving. The increased results far outweigh the modest professional fees Geneva Global charges. Contact your Geneva Global advisor for fee details and information about all the services you receive.

Whom do I contact to fund this project or ask questions?

Contact your Geneva Global advisor.
If you don't have an advisor, please contact
Joan Cortright in Client Services:
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