

UNCLASS.

Annual Budget Submission

FY 1987

**BUREAU FOR
FOOD FOR PEACE
AND VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE**

**OFFICE OF
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY
COOPERATION**



May 1985

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICE OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION
FY 1987 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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TABLE I -- LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$000)

	FY 1984 ACTUAL	FY 1985 ESTIMATE	-- FY 1986 CP ESTIMATE	FY 1987 REQUES.	PLANNING PERIOD			
					1988	1989	1990	
REGULAR PROGRAM								
Agriculture, Rural Dev. and Nutrition	10,787	9,105*	9,385	12,655	13,000	13,400	13,700	14,500
Health	5,033	4,190	4,050	5,035	5,400	5,500	5,800	6,000
Education and human Services	2,168	1,765	725	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Selected Development Activities	13,469	14,218	14,580	14,410	15,100	16,100	17,000	17,500
TOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS	31,456	29,278	28,740	33,000	34,500	36,000	37,500	39,000
WIDEN PELL (Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition)	1,862	2,400	2,700	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,900	4,200
SPECIAL INITIATIVES:								
CHILD SURVIVAL								
Child Survival	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health	--	9,300	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nutrition	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--

*This account was temporarily reduced by PPC by \$1.0 million to cover the Africa emergency; we expect the full amount of \$1.0 million to be restored to this account prior to the end of FY 1985.

Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation

PROGRAM NARRATIVE AND ACTION PLAN

I. OBJECTIVES

The program of the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) for FY 1986 and FY 1987 is designed to: (a) continue to implement the objectives of the A.I.D. PVO Policy Paper; and (b) carry out legislatively-mandated functions of the Agency relative to our PVO program. These responsibilities include:

- PVO Registration: Maintain a registry of U.S. PVOs to determine eligibility for PL 480 commodities, ocean freight reimbursement, and grants.
- Program Grants: Direct and manage a worldwide grant program in support of PVO field programs in sectors and countries consistent with AID policies and priorities.
- Development Education: Under Sec. 123(e) of the FAA, direct a grant program for domestic educational programs on world hunger and guide the Agency's development education policy and strategy formulation.
- Ocean Freight: Under Sec. 123(b) and (c) of the FAA, direct a grant program for the reimbursement of PVO transportation costs.
- Denton Amendment: Certify, approve and oversee PVO shipments of humanitarian goods and supplies under the Denton Amendment (Section 1540 of the DOD Authorization Act, 1985) which provides for the free transport of these goods and supplies by military transport to countries in Central America.
- Technical Assistance to AID Missions: Strengthen and improve the impact of specific AID-supported PVO programs, through evaluation of PVO comparative advantage in technical areas of AID priority, and the provision of technical assistance to USAIDs in the planning, design, management, redesign and evaluation of PVO programs.
- Information Services: Establish an automated PVO information system to meet Agency information and reporting requirements to the Congress and the public on PVO activities, AID funding levels and PVO capabilities.

- Ensure PVO Independence from AID: Coordinate the Agency's implementation of the requirements of Sec. 123(g) -- the 20% non-U.S.G. funding requirement -- and conduct research to recommend funding requirements and policies to ensure PVO financial independence.

As evident in the above listing of PVC responsibilities, the Office is both an implementing office and a resource for other AID offices and Missions as they plan specific actions or programs with PVOs. The PVC-administered grant program to support PVO field activities serves specific development objectives, while also providing the means for acquiring information on PVO capabilities so that PVC can better assist USAIDs.

II. ACTION PLAN

A. Program Grants to Support PVO Field Programs

The objectives of PVC grant support are manifold:

- to provide grant support for the multi-country programs of U.S. PVOs through a single, consolidated grant arrangement;
- to assist in the institutional growth of U.S. PVOs;
- to maintain direct grant relationships with a significant number of PVOs to enable PVC to better carry out its leadership, information and service roles within AID;
- to offer a vehicle for increasing AID's management efficiency by consolidating multiple grant relationships and simplifying PVO and AID administrative requirements;
- to support and complement the needs and priorities of AID bilateral programs;
- to mobilize substantially greater private resources for development;
- to afford opportunities for initiating new programs and emphasize Agency program initiatives (e.g., child survival, private sector development); and
- to provide useful access to a natural constituency supportive of AID.

The Matching Grant Program continues to be the predominant form of grant support provided by PVC, constituting 80% of all grant awards. These grants are awarded to support PVO programs which are

consistent with AID geographic interests and Agency policies and priorities, particularly the four pillars. To be eligible for this form of support, a PVO must have demonstrated its effectiveness in mounting successful development programs.

In FY 1985, the Partnership Grant Program was initiated with the negotiation of a grant with CARE. The Partnership Grant program is a refinement of the matching grant program and enables AID to provide assistance to a very limited number of organizations on a longer-term (i.e., 5 year) basis to carry out a mutually agreed strategy in support of shared A.I.D./PVO development priorities. These grant relationships will be extended only to organizations having a strong "track record" in development and multiple funding relationships with the Agency.

The balance of our field grant program supports a few organizations whose programs do not strictly conform to matching grant criteria. However, in competitive reviews with matching grant proposals, the programs of these PVOs were judged to provide an otherwise unavailable service or be of such exceptional quality as to warrant PVC funding.

Specific program evaluations, as well as more comprehensive reviews of PVC's grant portfolio, indicate that we have been successful in meeting many of these objectives. For example, we are receiving an increasingly large number of requests from AID missions to encourage PVOs to initiate programs in their countries and/or to include support for a country specific PVO activity in the PVC program grant. Moreover, by evaluating our programs sectorally, we are increasingly able to generalize about PVO comparative advantages (and weaknesses) in the fields of small enterprise development and primary health care delivery. Ongoing programs will similarly lead to "lessons learned" about PVO roles and capabilities in local institutional development, forestry, agriculture and nutrition.

Our FY 1986 and FY 1987 programs will continue to reflect these multiple objectives. In FY 1986, we will complete a three-year process whereby annual grant levels to all PVOs have been reviewed and adjusted based on each PVO's performance and the consistency of the programs with the above objectives.

Grant criteria have been revised to reflect our eight years of experience in supporting field programs: among other changes, the revised criteria require greater specificity in the PVOs' operational plans and more communication with USAIDs as to country development priorities. In addition, our grant guidance and review process emphasize consistency of PVO programs with the Agency's four

development pillars and, within this framework, special attention to agricultural programs in Africa and programs designed to enhance the impact of Food for Peace activities through integration of these resources into PVO development programs.

By FY 1987, we expect the number of PVC grant recipients to level off at about 45 organizations, as we balance the competing priorities of funding a significant number of PVOs at lower levels with supporting fewer PVOs at higher levels. This will continue to pose difficult choices, particularly as FVA is approached by organizations new to A.I.D. which have broad bases of public support and active development programs, e.g., as Rotary International, the Salesian Society, United Way and the Experiment in International Living.

B. Child Survival Grants

In FY 1985 PVC was allocated \$15.8 million to support PVO child survival programs of which \$1.5 million was specifically for support of Meals for Million's nutrition program. Excluding the grant to MfM, sixteen PVOs received funding for specific child survival activities (e.g., immunizations, ORT, and primary health care programs) in 12 countries. These programs will be entering their third and final year in FY 1987. We will evaluate their effectiveness individually and in a generic sense to assess the PVO role in reducing child and infant mortality.

C. Support for Development Education Programs

The Biden-Pell Amendment of 1980 authorizes A.I.D.'s support of PVOs and other non-profit organizations in their effort to facilitate public discussion, analysis and review of development issues related to world hunger. The major component of this Development Education effort is a competitive, cost-sharing, grant program. Development Education grants are awarded according to an organization's ability to increase public awareness of the economic, technical, political and social factors relating to world hunger and poverty.

Development Education is a relatively new program area for A.I.D. and for the PVO community. Therefore, special emphasis has been placed on evaluation to identify lessons learned in the first few years of program experience. A preliminary assessment by an independent evaluator and a Biden-Pell project directors' workshop have been major elements of our effort to develop a balanced, effective strategy which reinforces the program's strengths and addresses areas which need further attention.

In brief, our Development Education program strategy for FY 86 and beyond will include: 1) a competitive, cost shared grant program

to support a variety of demonstration projects; 2) specifically-targetted grants which promote new networks for the purpose of involving hard-to-reach audiences in our development education efforts; 3) mechanisms which support the institutionalization of development education through information/resource collection and exchange; and 4) evaluation.

Over the past four years interest in the Development Education program has expanded rapidly and dollar requests now exceed available funding by a margin of 3 to 1. We expect this trend to continue and therefore have planned modest incremental increases in our program budget to accommodate this growing activity.

D. Ocean Freight

Despite pressure from the PVO community to increase this aspect of PVC's program, the Ocean Freight program funding has remained relatively constant since reaching its highest level in FY 1983 of \$7.5 million. In FYs 1984 and 1985, incremental reductions were required to accommodate the increasing demands, particularly for matching grants, on PVC's straightlined budget.

The Africa famine has reinforced PVO appeals to increase funding for ocean freight reimbursement. In recent years an increase in the Ocean Freight budget has not been proposed given the priority we attach in this austere budgetting period to our program grants, which have a more readily-demonstrable development impact.

PVC continues to look for ways to maximize the impact of our limited ocean freight funds. A study is being conducted in FY 1985 to determine alternative methods for allocating these funds to make the most effective use of this resource. Depending on the results of this study, revised program procedures will be implemented in FY 1986 and FY 1987. The FY 87 ocean freight program is projected at \$7.5 million.

E. Services to AID/W and Missions

PVC's responsibilities vis-a-vis Regional Bureau and Mission PVO programming have expanded in line with expectations set forth in the PVO Policy Paper. Despite staffing constraints, PVC's automated PVO information data base will be operational in FY 1986. More importantly, PVC is being called upon regularly to assist USAIDs in the planning and design of PVO programs. In FY 1985, technical assistance was provided to AID Missions in Kenya and Somalia in the design of PVO umbrella projects, to Sri Lanka in planning a workshop for local PVOs, and to several AID Missions in Central America on PVO cost sharing requirements and PVO selection procedures.

In addition, our sectoral evaluation studies and related work (e.g., production of a sourcebook on evaluation and a manual for assessing the cost-effectiveness of PVO field projects) are resulting in products which expand AID's understanding of PVO comparative advantage and are useful to AID field staff in project design, in addition to their broad application within the PVO community.

In FY 1986 and FY 1987, we will continue to provide services to AID missions including project design and evaluation, and information on PVO capabilities and country-specific activities, in addition to assisting USAID staff develop strategies for PVO involvement in USAID programming.

F. Services to PVOs

Between FY 1978 and FY 1984 AID had an active program of management support to PVOs, covering the areas of evaluation and financial, program and personnel management. Based on this experience and the advent of the new PVO trade association, INTERACTION, PVC began in 1984 to reassess PVO needs. The first part of this process, a study of PVO management needs, has been completed and shared with the PVO community. INTERACTION is still in the process of defining its role as a service-provider to PVOs; we expect their work to be completed in FY 1986. PVC will be discussing the contents of the study and reviewing it against INTERACTION's plans to define an appropriate future role for this Office.

G. Planned Evaluations and Development Information

Evaluation has an important role to play in assessing PVO performance and in helping AID achieve its development goals. PVO programs support overall Agency objectives to promote greater private sector involvement and institutional development. In addition, PVOs have become more important in Mission country development strategies generally.

Planned PVC evaluations will carefully document the range and effectiveness of the private voluntary sector initiatives.

FVA/PVC, the Agency and many PVOs are now shifting attention to issues of longer-term field impact, the sustainability of PVO programs, and related cost questions. In line with this, PVC is stressing the study of generic issues (cost-effectiveness, institutional development, sustainability, etc.) from project to project. Furthermore, we will continue our studies of PVO health activities and broaden their scope to include the child survival initiatives now underway. Our past work on private enterprise development is to be pursued as well, but refocused on the question of employment, in line with Agency attention to this issue.

1. Key Issues for Evaluation: As an outgrowth of earlier studies, key questions to be evaluated by PVC in FY 1986 and FY 1987 will be:

- a) How can long-term development work be sustained and institutionalized after PVO projects end?
- b) How cost effective are PVO projects and what are the recurrent costs associated with them?
- c) How effective have PVOs been in meeting health needs (including child survival, primary health care, nutrition, etc.) in LDC projects?
- d) How can PVOs most effectively increase employment and private enterprise development?

2. Information Management: The AID Policy Paper on PVOs designates FVA as the principal information center on PVO matters for the Agency. To ensure efficient administration of its responsibilities, PVC is developing an information system on PVO projects and performance that will serve the needs of AID/W, field missions, and other interested users. To provide management information and ensure that evaluation findings are used, the PVC strategy is to:

- a) systematically assess PVO performance and place findings in our management information system;
- b) institutionalize the evaluation function within the PVOs themselves and foster sharing of learnings;
- c) disseminate evaluation findings widely among PVO, AID and other users through publications, conferences and/or technical assistance; and
- d) utilize the results to better inform AID/W and Mission funding decisions on PVO programs.

III. PVC BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

Recognizing the significant budget constraints placed on the Agency in FYs 1986 and 1987, PVC has made a conscious and serious attempt to minimize our budget requirements. As Table IV indicates, PVC has been able to make adjustments in our programming to remain within the FY 1987 AAPL of \$33 million, assuming we can obtain additional funding in FY 1986. After 3 years of straightlined and declining budgets, \$33 million is the minimum required to meet the needs of our ongoing PVO portfolio.

However, PVC's funding needs in FY 1986 exceed the level available within the FY 1986 Congressional Presentation by \$2.74 million. Without this additional funding, PVC will be forced to again make cuts in already approved multi-year grant budgets and to reduce the ocean freight reimbursement program further to \$6.0 million -- the FY 1979 funding level. Reductions in already approved programs or in levels of annual grant support to long-time PVC grant recipients -- when unrelated to program performance -- are viewed by the PVO community as an indicator of declining Agency support for PVOs.

Contrary to the Agency's stated intention in its PVO Policy Paper to maintain a balance between centrally-funded and Mission-funded PVO programs, the FY 1986 CP level for PVC continues a declining trend in the relative proportion of PVC funding to total Agency PVO support. Although PVC's portion of the total constitutes less than 10% of the total Agency support, it is viewed by the PVO community as the single-most important indicator of Agency support for PVOs as development agencies. Moreover, a \$2.74 million shortfall in FY 1986, would require major changes to our FY 1987 program, including continued reductions in the ocean freight account and further cuts in already approved grant levels. Even with this requested FY 1986 increase, PVC has made no provision for new grant relationships. This conflicts with the Agency's interest in broadening our PVO partnership to include new organizations mentioned earlier, such as Rotary International.

The Agency's credibility with the PVO community has grown in recent years, in part due to the approval of the Partnership Grant. In FY 1985, despite the inability of PPC to identify additional resources for this program, PVC used a small portion of our limited resources to initiate this program as an indicator of AID's good faith. Two additional number of promising candidates for negotiation of Partnership Grant will present proposals for renewed PVC grant support in FY 1986. At the present FY 1986 budget level, PVC will be unable to consider negotiating such a relationship with them, thereby postponing further implementation of this program

The significance of the centrally-funded grant program for PVO field activities was addressed in the preceding sections. The largest share of PVC funding (75%) goes to support this aspect of our program. To honor already authorized grant budgets and continue support for PVOs with terminating grants at constant dollar levels, PVC will need \$25.2 million in FY 1987. The FY 1987 proposed level for the Ocean Freight program is \$7.5 million, which simply restores the program to its FY 1983 level. This increment is needed to preserve credibility with the large number of PVOs who participate, as a sign that AID is doing its best to address their highly vocal concerns. The request for \$750,000 for special activities

represents only a \$50,000 increase over FY 1986. This project supports evaluation studies, enables PVC to initiate innovative activities such as programs to encourage PVO/corporate and PVO/university collaboration, and to jointly fund projects with Regional Bureaus and S&T such as the new program to provide USAIDs with technical assistance to strengthen local organizations involved in small enterprise development. Any role for FVA/PVC in the provision of specific management services to PVOs also will have to be funded from this project.

The FY 1987 AAPL of \$3 million for the Biden-Pell program represents a modest increase over the FY 1986 level. This is consistent with our view that the PVO capacity to absorb and make effective use of resources has increased, and that A.I.D. should continue to support this well-received program at gradually increasing levels over the coming years.

FY 1987 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJ#	TITLE	APPN	FY 84 ACTUAL	FY 85 OYB	FY 86 REQ.	FY 87 PROP.
PROGRAM GRANTS						
239	Goodwill Industries of America (GIA)	EH	-	32	-	-
X19	Goodwill Industries of America (GIA)	EH	-	-	125	125
253	Overseas Education Fund (OEF)	EH	300	330	335	-
X22	Overseas Education Fund	EH	-	-	-	325
264	Private Agencies Collaborating Together	EH	-	315	320	450
235	Private Agencies Collaborating Together	EH	190	-	-	-
273	Adventist Dev. Relief Agency (ADRA)	FN	-	-	100	100
266	Africare	FN	-	230	230	230
265	Aga Khan Foundation	FN	-	335	335	330
267	Coop. for American Relief Everywhere	FN	-	519	-	1,000
263	Coordination in Development (CODEL)	FN	-	400	400	400
251	Foster Parents Plan (PLAN)	FN	1,300	-	1,942	-
X62	Foster Parents Plan (PLAN)	FN	-	-	-	1,500
258	Heifer Project International (HPI)	FN	-	450	450	450
150	Intl Institute Rural Reconstruction	FN	36	-	-	-
248	Intl Institute Rural Reconstruction	FN	1,575	-	800	-
X25	Intl Institute Rural Reconstruction	FN	-	-	-	825
259	Institute for Intl Development (IIDI)	FN	-	500	500	500
199	Institute for Intl Development (IIDI)	FN	455	-	-	-
236	International Voluntary Services (IVS)	FN	905	-	-	-
260	International Voluntary Services (IVS)	FN	-	800	800	800
X63	Joint PVO/Univ. Rural Dev. Cntr (JPURDC)	FN	-	-	-	155
240	Joint PVO/Univ. Rural Dev. Cntr (JPURDC)	FN	289	149	155	-
176	Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	FN	800	700	-	-
X30	Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	FN	-	-	800	800
206	Meals for Millions (MFM)	FN	750	-	-	-
261	Meals for Millions (MFM)	FN	-	100	-	800
235	Private Agencies Collaborating Together	FN	648	-	-	-
264	Private Agencies Collaborating Together	FN	-	770	750	950
203	Partnership for Productivity (PPF)	FN	-	75	-	-
XX3	Save the Children Federation (SCF)	FN	-	-	750	1,000
200	Save the Children Federation (SCF)	FN	1,500	1,500	-	-
XX4	Technoserve (TNS)	FN	-	-	750	750
201	Technoserve (TNS)	FN	980	750	-	-
X13	US Foundation for Intl Scouting (USFIS)	FN	-	-	315	315
205	US Foundation for Intl Scouting (USFIS)	FN	320	315	-	-
XX1	World Relief Corporation (WRC)	FN	-	-	500	500
233	World Relief Corporation (WRC)	FN	470	500	-	-
X64	World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO)	FN	-	-	-	950
202	World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO)	FN	435	787	978	-
273	Adventist Dev. and Relief Org. (ADRA)	HE	-	365	335	335
228	Adventist Dev. and Relief Org. (ADRA)	HE	700	-	-	-
267	Coop. for American Relief Everywhere	HE	-	25	100	-
X65	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	HE	-	-	-	450
135	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	HE	-	400	450	-
263	Coordination in Development (CODEL)	HE	-	-	-	250
214	Coordination in Development (CODEL)	HE	400	-	-	-
269	Helen Keller International (HKI)	HE	-	650	650	650
174	Intl Eye Foundation (IEF)	HE	300	-	-	-
270	Intl Eye Foundation (IEF)	HE	-	275	275	275
271	National Council Intl Health (NCIH)	HE	-	400	400	400
235	Private Agencies Collaborating Together	HE	608	-	-	-

PROJ#	TITLE	APPN	FY 84 ACTUAL	FY 85 OYB	FY 86 REQ.	FY 87 PROP.
264	Private Agencies Collaborating Together	HE	-	-	215	400
XX6	Prog. Intro. Adapt. Contraceptive Tech.	HE	-	-	125	125
242	Prog. Intro. Adapt. Contraceptive Tech.	HE	150	125	-	-
XX5	Project Concern International (PCI)	HE	-	-	450	450
193	Project Concern International (PCI)	HE	600	250	-	-
252	Project Hope (HOPE)	HE	1,175	1,100	1,100	-
X66	Project Hope (HOPE)	HE	-	-	-	1,100
X60	Project ORBIS	HE	150	-	-	-
249	Salv. Army Wld. Service Office (SAWSO)	HE	950	600	600	-
X23	Salv. Army Wld. Service Office (SAWSO)	HE	-	-	-	600
211	Accion International (AITEC)	SD	-	238	-	-
XX9	Accion International (AITEC)	SD	-	-	240	240
273	Adventist Development Relief Agency	SD	-	70	-	-
267	Coop. for American Relief Everywhere	SD	-	2,275	1,700	700
241	Center for Dev. and Pop. Activities	SD	250	-	-	-
X12	Center for Dev. and Pop. Activities	SD	-	-	125	125
263	Coordination in Development (CODEL)	SD	-	350	350	100
214	Coordination in Development (CODEL)	SD	436	-	-	-
254	Episcopal Church USA (ECUSA)	SD	155	190	160	-
X67	Episcopal Church USA (ECUSA)	SD	-	-	-	175
X68	Natl. Assoc. Partners Alliance (NAPA)	SD	-	-	-	100
256	Natl. Assoc. Partners Alliance (NAPA)	SD	200	-	100	-
264	Private Agencies Collab. Together	SD	-	915	1,215	700
235	Private Agencies Collab. Together	SD	2,304	-	-	-
231	Pan American Dev. Found. (PADF)	SD	-	125	-	-
X11	Pan American Dev. Fndt. (PADF)	SD	-	-	125	125
X23	Sal. Army World Service Office (SAWSO)	SD	-	-	-	600
249	Sal. Army World Service Office (SAWSO)	SD	250	500	600	-
XX3	Save the Children Federation (SCF)	SD	-	-	750	1,220
X59	Town Affiliation/Sister Cities (TAA/SCI)	SD	-	-	245	245
212	Town Affiliation/Sister Cities (TAA/SCI)	SD	61	245	-	-
271	Vol. in Tech. Assistance (VITA)	SD	-	600	600	600
237	Vol. in Tech. Assistance (VITA)	SD	712	-	-	-
268	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	SD	-	335	335	330
177	Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)	SD	750	800	-	-
XX8	Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)	SD	-	-	900	900
SUBTOTAL PROGRAM GRANTS			21,104	20,390	23,480	24,450
INSTITUTION BUILDING						
227	New TransCentury Foundation (NTF)	SD	292	-	-	-
213	AMIDEAST	EH	40	-	-	-
244	Opportunities Indust Centers Intl. Inc.	EH	1638	1088	-	-
255	Fund Multi Management Education (FMME)	SD	250	-	-	-
262	Partnership for Productivity (PFP)	FN	-	225	300	300
250	Special Activities	SD	489	700	700	750
167	National Council Negro Women (NCNW)	FN	324	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL INSTITUTION BUILDING			3,033	2,013	1,000	1,050
OCEAN FREIGHT						
237	Ocean Freight	SD	7,319	6,875	7,000	7,500
FVA/PVC SUBTOTAL			31,456	29,278	31,480	33,000

PROJ#	TITLE	APPN	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
			ACTUAL	OYB	REQ.	PROP.
	BIDEN FELL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION					
230	Development Education	FN	1,862	2,400	2,700	3,000
	FVA/PVC GRAND TOTAL		33,318	32,178	34,180	36,000
	CHILD SURVIVAL					
261	Meals for Millions (MFM)	FN	-	2,000	-	-
501	International Eye Foundation (IEF)	CS	-	442	-	-
502	Save the Children Federation (SCF)	CS	-	2,870	-	-
503	Coop. for American Relief Everywhere	HE	-	1,833	-	-
504	International Child Care	CS	-	310	-	-
505	World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO)	HE	-	690	-	-
506	Helen Keller International (HKI)	HE	-	1,325	-	-
507	Project Hope (HOPE)	CS	-	700	-	-
508	Adventist Dev. Relief Agency (ADRA)	HE	-	888	-	-
509	Sal. Army World Service Office (SAWSO)	HE	-	1,544	-	-
510	Project Concern International (PCI)	HE	-	900	-	-
511	Prog. Intro. Adapt. Contraceptive Tech.	HE	-	626	-	-
512	Aga Khan Foundation	CS	-	514	-	-
513	Minnesota Intl Health Vol. (MIHV)	HE	-	389	-	-
514	Foster Parents Plan (PLAN)	HE	-	474	-	-
515	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	HE	-	286	-	-
515	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	CS	-	164	-	-
500	Technical Support/Child Survival Hlth.	HE	-	345	-	-
	TOTAL CHILD SURVIVAL			16,300		

SUMMARY OF PVC PROGRAM Table IV
 BY GRANT CATEGORY Annex
 (\$000)

	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 OYB	FY 1986 CP	FY 1986 Request	FY 1987 AAPL
Program Grants					
Matching Grantees	21,104	20,390	22,040	23,480	24,450
Cost Sharing Grantees*	15,961	16,425	18,145	19,085	20,065
	5,143	3,965	3,895	4,395	4,385
Institutional Dev/Sup Special Activities	3,033	2,013	700	1,000	1,050
	489	600	700	700	750
Ocean Freight	7,319	6,875	6,000	7,000	7,500
SUB-TOTAL	31,456	29,278	28,740	31,480	33,000
Biden Pell	1,862	2,400	2,700	2,700	3,000
SUB-TOTAL	33,318	31,678	31,440	34,180	36,000
Child Survival	--	16,300	-	-	-
T O T A L	33,318	47,978	31,440	34,180	36,000
*Includes Pact	3,750	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500