

# **ACTION**

**FISCAL YEAR 1979 BUDGET ESTIMATE**

## **INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)**



**SUBMISSION TO THE CONGRESS**

**January 1978**



OFFICE OF  
THE DIRECTOR

**ACTION**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

January 23, 1978

Honorable Clarence D. Long  
Chairman, Subcommittee on  
Foreign Operations  
Committee on Appropriations  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This 1979 Peace Corps budget request is my first as ACTION Director. It represents the efforts of this Administration to initiate change and provide new directions.

I believe there is a new Peace Corps on the international horizon, one that identifies with the basic human needs of Third World countries. This Peace Corps is attuned to the dynamics of a changing world requiring new and innovative ideas for developmental progress. It appreciates the cultural ideals of Third World societies and the goals of their leadership. It recognizes volunteer assistance to be best delivered in a people-to-people relationship. This Peace Corps will continue to exemplify the best that is in Americans to people throughout the world. However, it will understand that these efforts are not successful without adequately trained, equipped and supported volunteers. A new Peace Corps Director, new ideas, and new leadership are creating a resurgence, a re-birth of established Peace Corps principles and ideals. Things are happening, spirits are high, we have set our course and are anxious to proceed.

The theme of this year's request is the meeting of basic human needs. We now see the mission of Peace Corps as helping Third World countries, through the service of skill-trained and culturally sensitive volunteers to directly meet the basic human needs of their people and also enable them to realize their full potential as self-reliant human beings living in peace and dignity. This approach differs considerably from that of the past six years which placed greater priority on overall manpower development and on filling skill gaps in host country institutions.

Since the new Peace Corps Director arrived, we have between us, personally met with each of our country directors around the world and with many volunteers. We are deeply disturbed at the deterioration in program quality that occurred between 1969 and 1977. Appropriations have

been relatively stable, but in constant dollars, \$13,000,000 in purchasing power has been lost since 1972. Volunteer levels have dropped. The cost in constant dollars for physical maintenance of volunteers remains approximately the same. However, the funds to maintain program quality decreased by \$1,400 per volunteer in 1978.

The Peace Corps has remained alive through this period by cutting deeply into quality. Positions have been cut to the point that there is just not enough staff to do the quality selection, training and programming we must do in order to program in the more difficult areas of basic human needs--areas including health and nutrition, food production and storage, and water systems. Instead, the Peace Corps has had to rely on relatively static programs heavily oriented toward education.

The average length of volunteer training has dropped from 12 to 8 weeks. In our judgment, this does not provide sensitive, competent volunteers. The previous Administration tried to compensate for reduced training by recruiting more highly skilled volunteers. These were harder to recruit and the fill rates (requests for volunteers compared to volunteers actually provided) dropped. Because ACTION searched for highly skilled volunteers who were often impossible to find instead of providing adequate training to less skilled ones, many requests for volunteers have remained unfilled, although tens of thousands of willing Americans have been turned away over the years.

To correct these deficiencies we must provide:

An average of two weeks of additional training for each volunteer.

Special skills training for an increased number of volunteers.

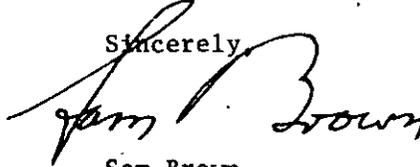
Skill training in health and nutrition--our priority targets--for all volunteers, so they are prepared to engage in these as secondary activities.

Therefore, the budget request is for \$95,135,000, which is an increase of \$12,235,000 over the 1978 appropriation of \$82,900,000. However, this submission also includes a request for a program supplemental of \$3,644,000 and a pay raise supplemental of \$1,069,000 in 1978. With these supplementals, 1978 would increase to \$87,613,000 and the 1979 increase becomes \$7,522,000.

This is a minimum request. We can do better. We have assembled a top-flight management team who are infusing new drive and providing new leadership throughout the organization. We have appointed 26 new country directors. We are gratified to find that there are many capable career people who have remained in the Agency through some difficult years. There is no question that there are great needs throughout the developing world which Peace Corps can address.

However, before we can respond to these needs, we must build into the Peace Corps the quality which it needs to meet the challenges of the 1980's. This will occupy our attention in FY 1979. It has the full support of the Administration. We hope it will have the full support of the Congress. We are eager for the challenge and confident that we can produce a Peace Corps redirected toward meeting the most important human needs. The result of these efforts will be a Peace Corps to which the Country may again point with pride.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sam Brown". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Sam Brown  
Director



OFFICE OF  
THE DIRECTOR

# ACTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

January 23, 1978

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign  
Operations  
Committee on Appropriations  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

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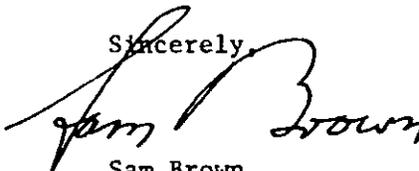
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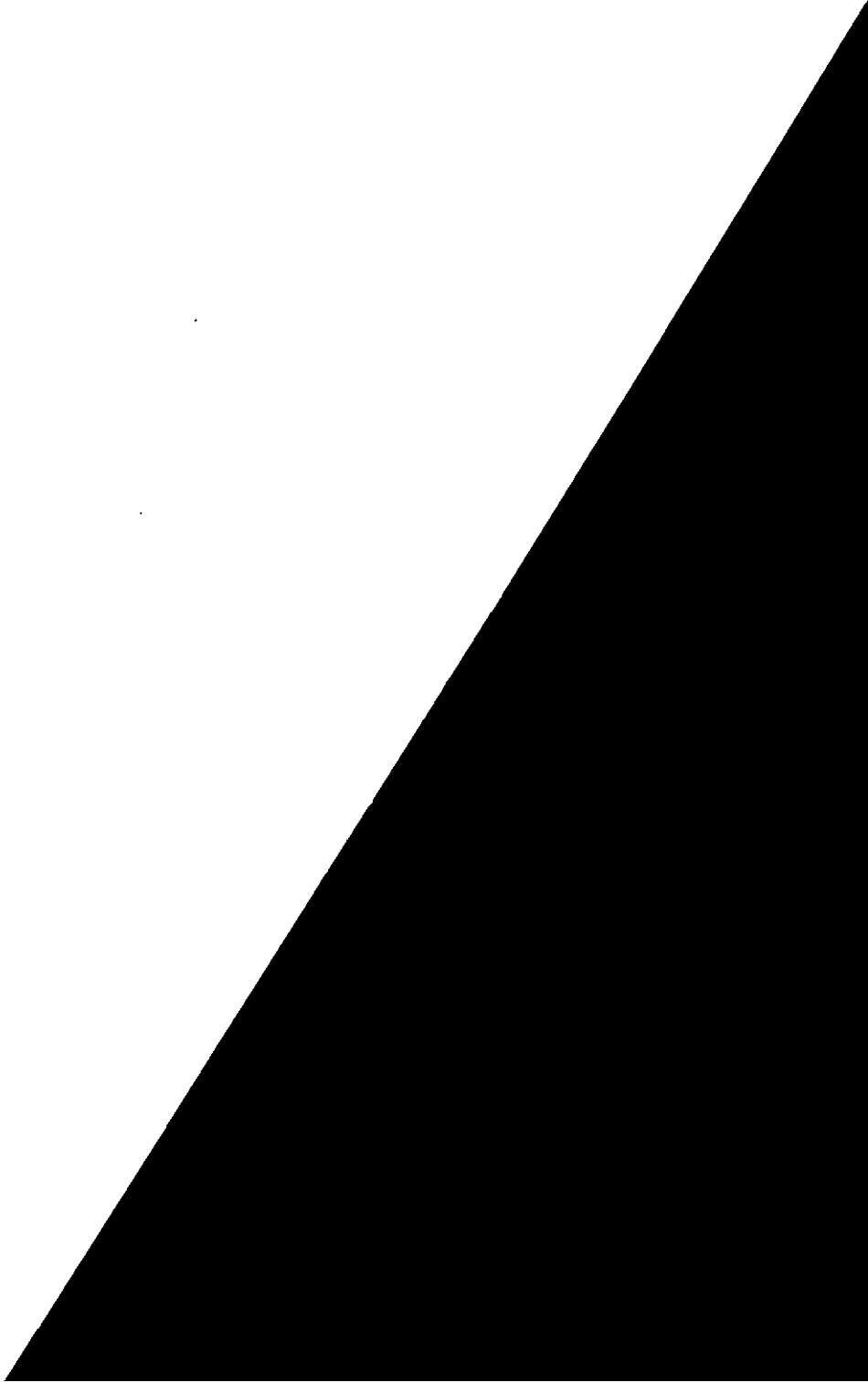
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Sam Brown  
Director



OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

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## ACTION FY 1979 BUDGET

### INTRODUCTION

Citizen involvement in community life is an important part of our American heritage, and is clearly indicative of the special spirit and quality of the American character. It is a symbol of the willingness of our citizens to give freely of their energy, time, and skills to those in need. Volunteering in America is not new. What is new is the force, leadership and support this government is willing to commit to the expansion of volunteering in American life, and to provide to Third World nations. The President has given impetus to greatly increase citizen participation and to expand volunteer opportunities within this society.

The value of volunteer activity is being recognized and articulated by people and governments around the world; in many countries increasingly strong and vital volunteer programs are being developed and strengthened. As a special force for international development, volunteers have, for the last two decades, played a significant role within Third World countries. The willingness on the part of Third World nations to accept and support volunteer efforts, while other forms of aid and assistance are often questioned or rejected, is further testimony of the value of people-to-people assistance.

As a nation, we have come slowly--but inevitably--to realize that government programs alone cannot assure parity and equal access of every citizen to adequate health care, education, housing and economic security. This realization that government is neither solely responsible, nor capable, of fulfilling every citizen's basic human needs underscores the importance of encouraging individual responsibility and of fostering self-reliance at the local level. Our government must now remove those barriers which restrict citizen participation in all facets of public programs and seek new and more creative partnerships with this emerging citizen force.

ACTION now provides opportunity, encouragement and assistance to our citizens for volunteer service in both their own communities and neighborhoods and around the world. ACTION is further charged with demonstrating, by example and leadership, the value of citizen participation and the vital linkages volunteers can effect between government programs and the special needs of individuals and groups for whom those programs are designed.

- ACTION's challenge is to seek fulfillment of human needs for the most needy without adding to the government bureaucracy.
- ACTION's responsibility is to accomplish this task by using the spirit and creativity of the local citizenry.
- ACTION's central goal is to foster self-reliance and self-sufficiency within communities through involving larger numbers of citizens in active volunteer experiences.

To do less than this would be a waste of human resources and an inadequate response to both the spirit and willingness of peoples of this nation, and other nations, who seek ways to become more personally involved in the improvement of the quality of life of those most in need.

In similar, but individual ways, each of ACTION's programs will represent the new spirit evoked by President Carter in his State of the Union address.

An overview of ACTION's plans for its major programs in FY 1979 follows:

#### DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

##### Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)

In FY 1979, VISTA will expand its opportunities for volunteer service to include new programs: summer interns, community development volunteers, VISTA/Peace Corps partnerships, and the Northern Mariana Islands. In order to fund this expanded program and support 5,725 VISTA volunteers, a budget increase of 45 percent is being requested.

VISTA demonstrates how volunteers may be used effectively to meet locally defined needs. VISTA volunteers, the majority of whom serve in their home communities, increasingly will act as advocates on behalf of the poor and less fortunate to help them achieve more influence in the processes that affect their daily lives. Examples of current and proposed VISTA activities include organizing neighborhoods around local issues of substandard housing, lack of health care facilities, and excessive utility rates for the elderly. VISTA volunteers are also working to help farmers and low-income rural residents in their efforts to improve their standard of living through establishment of food cooperatives and credit unions.

##### ACTION Education Programs

This budget request includes two significant developments in ACTION's Education Programs in FY 1979:

First, additional funds are not requested for the University Year for ACTION program in FY 1979. During FY 1978, ACTION will explore and propose alternative models of post-secondary service learning programs that will address effectively the basic human needs of the poor.

Second, the Youth Challenge Program will be merged into the National Student Volunteer Program to simplify and improve the focus on the Agency's service learning efforts.

### Older American Volunteer Programs (OAVP)

The Older American Volunteer Programs in ACTION enable thousands of elderly citizens to participate in the work of their community in addressing basic human needs. This experienced and committed segment of our population is an invaluable resource to the communities in which they are serving.

In FY 1979, Older American Volunteers will bring greater emphasis to helping the forgotten and warehoused groups in our society--the frail elderly, the handicapped, the mentally retarded--by advocating for alternative living arrangements for them by providing basic services and companionship which will substantially improve the quality of these individuals' lives.

The request for OAVP in FY 1979 represents a decrease of \$4,060,000. This decrease is proposed in the Retired Senior Volunteer Programs and will be reflected in a decrease in the current project level. ACTION will meanwhile reassess the potential of this program to address human needs in a more demonstrable fashion. This process has already begun; future program developments will provide support for program expansion in areas of basic human needs and will provide essential activities and services to the communities served by these volunteers.

### PEACE CORPS

ACTION is requesting an increase for Peace Corps of \$7,522,000 in FY 1979; most of these monies will be used to improve the quality and direction of the Peace Corps program.

Partly because of budget limitations, the quality of the Peace Corps deteriorated in the last eight years. In order for the Peace Corps to become once again a vibrant expression of America's concern for the needs of the poor, its vitality needs to be restored. In addition, the changing nature of development in the last decade demands new programs and new approaches in order to meet the basic human needs of the world's poor. Emphasis will be given to:

1. Quality Improvements--Peace Corps will concentrate more on assessing the quality of work that a volunteer is assigned to do than on recruiting increasing numbers to perform assignments that may only marginally address basic human needs. This administration proposes that a better Peace Corps should precede a bigger one.

2. Basic Human Needs--Peace Corps will identify and develop an expanded range of local projects that focus on basic human needs in the countries in which it serves. Fewer volunteers will work in government offices and classrooms. Many more will be placed in projects allowing direct application of skills in services at the level where Peace Corps has had great success--in people-to-people efforts.
3. New Programming--Peace Corps recognizes the importance of reaching directly to the poor in order to ensure an improvement in their quality of life. Dramatic improvements may be experienced by introducing technologies which are both sensitive to, and rely upon local custom and available local resources. Special emphasis will be placed on assuring that women more directly participate in and benefit from local development efforts. Also, Peace Corps recognizes the need for assuring the fullest and most rewarding experiences for the volunteers who have become personally involved in improving the quality of life where they serve.

#### OTHER PROGRAMS

##### Voluntary Citizen Participation

Requests from private voluntary organizations, former volunteers, and other groups as well as internal assessment of linkages and cooperative relationships in the Agency have provided the basis for a new commitment by ACTION to support and provide technical assistance to the volunteer community.

A new Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation (OVCP) will be established during FY 1978. Through the coordination and cooperation provided by OVCP, ACTION will enhance the spirit of volunteering in the public and private sectors and will provide a link between international and domestic programs. This new office will coordinate technical assistance to public and private voluntary organizations and will provide financial assistance to support these volunteer efforts. OVCP also will encourage citizens to volunteer for a wide range of programs besides those of the Agency that address the basic human needs. Many domestic and international non-stipended volunteer activities already undertaken by the Agency will be consolidated in OVCP. Included are Mini-Grants, Statewide Programs, Peace Corps Partnership Program, and information collection and exchange efforts.

In addition, a new emphasis will be placed on encouraging and assisting former volunteers to utilize the skills and experience they have gained during their service at home or abroad.

## Administration and Organization

The Director of ACTION and a Deputy administer all Agency programs, assisted by a Director of the Peace Corps (also the Associate Director of ACTION for International Operations) and an Associate Director for Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations. Supporting these Associate Directors are:

- an Assistant Director for Policy and Planning, responsible for agency-wide policy, program planning, demonstration programs, budgeting and evaluation;
- An Assistant Director for Administration and Finance, who oversees agency administrative functions;
- Assistant Directors for the Offices of Compliance, Legislative and Governmental Affairs, Recruitment and Communications, and a General Counsel.

International programs are administered on a country-by-country basis, under the guidance of three Regional Directors, one each for African and Latin American countries and one for all other areas where the Peace Corps has volunteers--North Africa, the Near East, Asia, and the Pacific (NANEAP).

Domestic Programs are administered through regional offices in each of the ten standard Federal regions, with 48 state offices. Within this structure, actual programs are managed directly through local community sponsors.

ACTION FY 1979 BUDGET REQUEST  
(Dollars in millions)

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Total (Appropriations)	\$189.1	\$207.3	\$226.1
Peace Corps	80.1	87.6 <sup>1/</sup>	95.1
Domestic Programs	109.1	119.7 <sup>2/</sup>	131.0

Funds requested for the Peace Corps reflect an increase in the trainees and volunteers who will be serving in underdeveloped and developing nations of the world. In addition to appropriated funds, Peace Corps is expected to receive \$5,782,000 in host country contributions in FY 1979.

Funds requested for the Domestic Programs reflect increases in VISTA and the Citizen Participation and Volunteer Demonstration Programs. No funds are requested in FY 1979 for the University Year for ACTION (UYA) Program. Volunteer levels show the effect of the large increases in full-time volunteers and a decrease in part-time volunteers.

ACTION Volunteer Strength <sup>3/</sup>

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Peace Corps			
(Full-time)	5,590	6,034	6,122
Domestic Programs			
(Full-time)	24,428	23,910	25,325
(Part-time)	225,000	250,000	220,000

<sup>1/</sup> This amount includes \$1,069,000 supplemental request for statutory pay increases and a \$3,644,000 program supplemental separately justified.

<sup>2/</sup> This amount includes a \$1,011,000 supplemental request for statutory pay increases and a \$1,400,000 supplemental request for VISTA separately justified.

<sup>3/</sup> In general, full-time volunteers are measured in volunteer years funded; i.e., the equivalent of one volunteer working full-time for one year.



OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary for ACTION to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.)  
[~~\$82,900,000~~] \$95,135,000. (Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1978.)

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

OBLIGATION SUMMARY

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Activity 1 Peace Corps Training	\$11,589	\$12,659	\$ 17,723	+\$5,064
Activity 2 Peace Corps Volunteers	40,077	44,482	46,077	+ 1,595
Activity 3 Special International Volunteer Programs	284	500	546	+ 46
Activity 4 Program Support	32,225	35,163	36,571	+ 1,408
(Peace Corps Share of Agency-Wide Support)	<u>(\$13,540)</u>	<u>(\$14,784)</u>	<u>(\$ 15,778)</u>	<u>(\$ 994)</u>
Program Total	\$84,175	\$92,804	\$100,917	+\$8,113
Less Host Country Contributions	- 4,200	- 5,191	- 5,782	- 591
Unobligated Balance Lapsing	<u>+ 25</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Budget Authority	\$80,000	\$87,613 <sup>1/</sup>	\$ 95,135	+\$7,522
<hr/>				
Total Trainee Input	4,196	4,250	4,250	---
Total Volunteer Years	5,590	6,034	6,122	+ 88
Total Permanent Staff Positions	777	782 <sup>2/</sup>	782	---

1/ Includes supplementals of \$1,069,000 for civilian pay raise and \$3,644,000 for programs not yet enacted.

2/ Includes 15 permanent positions in proposed supplemental appropriation request, offset by savings.

## OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

### GENERAL STATEMENT

#### Peace Corps in a Changing World

The Peace Corps began in 1961 with the mission of making available to newly independent and developing countries the best technical and organizational people-oriented resources that committed Americans could offer through voluntary service. During the past year, the Peace Corps has reassessed and redefined its mission. The need remains to help meet trained manpower requirements to promote a better understanding overseas of the American people, and to promote better understanding of other peoples among Americans. Yet, changing international economic and political conditions suggest that for the future, a revitalized approach is needed. We now see the mission of the new Peace Corps as one that helps people of Third World countries, through service by skill-trained and culturally sensitive volunteers, to more directly meet basic human needs. This will permit them to realize their potential as self-reliant human beings living in peace and dignity. This is different from earlier approaches which placed considerable priority on broader manpower development schemes and on filling high level skill gaps in host country bureaucracies and academic institutions. While these functions need to continue, and to some extent are being performed by other U.S. aid-giving agencies, the Peace Corps should identify directly with the poorest groups in the Third World on a people-to-people basis.

#### Unique Character of Peace Corps

The Peace Corps is different from U.S. Government agencies in at least two respects. First, it has traditionally been at the forefront in bringing American expertise and know-how to the most remote parts of Third World countries where the poorest citizens often live. The need to focus aid on these groups of people in ways that more directly meet their basic human needs, has been recognized, indeed mandated, by the Congress in every foreign aid bill since 1973. Second, the Peace Corps has been at the forefront as an articulator of the best that is in America to people in the Third World and of the best that is in the Third World to people in America. In an era of increasing interdependence, this capacity for strengthening people-to-people relationships must assume increasing importance.

Peace Corps has always had to balance its developmental and people-to-people goals. Our past year's assessment of Peace Corps included volunteer surveys and personal discussions between the ACTION Director, the Peace Corps Director, and all Country Directors,

as well as many volunteers. This assessment indicates that this balance is still important—that our developmental goal and our desire for enriched people-to-people understanding are mutually reinforcing and critical to volunteer satisfaction. In FY 1979, by emphasizing our commitment to helping meet the development needs of the poorest groups in the Third World, and by simultaneously increasing the opportunities for Peace Corps volunteers' personal involvement with these people, we expect to build on our Congressionally-mandated mission and improve our effectiveness.

#### Programming for Basic Human Needs

Peace Corps program planning will, in FY 1979, identify an expanded range of projects with measurable impact on basic human needs. We define these needs as both those minimum human requirements for physical survival and those that ensure a basic level of good health, economic self-sufficiency, and individual and community dignity. Traditional Peace Corps efforts have often had effects on meeting basic needs, whether through training people who may be future host country policymakers or through secondary activities in which volunteers may be involved in Third World communities in which they live. During FY 1979, however, emphasis will be placed on accelerating the development of programs that more immediately, intensively, and measurably focus on these needs. Our goal is that by the end of FY 1979, approximately 80% of Peace Corps efforts will relate to our three highest priority human needs areas: health and nutrition, food and water, and knowledge and skills. One result will be that more volunteers will be assigned to work at the actual community level and fewer at the bureaucratic policy level or in academic institutions.

One implication of this shift in emphasis is that the Peace Corps must reassess its presence in certain countries in which volunteers are limited to programs in nonpriority activities. Concurrent with this reassessment, the Peace Corps must explore other countries which do not have, but have requested, Peace Corps programs and have a better potential for using volunteers in programs addressing the basic needs of people. The Peace Corps expects to have programs operating in 64 countries in FY 1979. We anticipate that any new country entries that may evolve from our ongoing worldwide reassessment will be financed through budget reallocations among existing programs.

#### The Changing World's Impact on Peace Corps

Since the founding of the Peace Corps, Third World countries have developed increasing self-confidence and strength. Some have grown so rapidly that they no longer require extensive outside aid, or they require different types of aid, either in discrete technical specialties or in promoting a better sharing of national resources to benefit the poorest

GENERAL STATEMENT - continued

groups in their societies. Others, through a variety of international and local circumstances, have clearly been left behind altogether; they need both more aid and aid that is more wisely planned and implemented to make sure it reaches the most needy groups of people. Both types of countries need to be treated as equals in their relationships with the United States. From various quarters, the demand is increasingly heard for a new international economic and social order, where might does not necessarily make right, and for human dignity and human rights, both economic and political at both national and individual levels. It is because the Peace Corps has always enjoyed a reputation for particular sensitivity to these issues that it can now help lead the way as the United States works out its evolving relationships with Third World countries.

Improving Quality of Peace Corps Programs

In order to move increasingly in the directions described above, the Peace Corps needs to strengthen its volunteer selection and training capabilities in ways that add to the skill levels, overall cultural sensitivity, and language abilities increasingly required in the Third World. The erosion of the Peace Corps budget through inflation has led to a decline in quality standards. Measures designed to cope with that inflation have cut expenditures for quality maintenance and volunteer support. The following table illustrates this deterioration. From 1972 through the current request we will have lost \$13 million in constant dollars. In 1972, the cost per volunteer year for physical maintenance was \$4,368, and the cost per volunteer year for quality was \$6,574. In 1978, physical maintenance per volunteer year increases to \$4,508, and quality per volunteer decreases to \$5,146. The 1979 request reverses this trend in favor of quality in accordance with our objectives stated above.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Current Dollars</u>	<u>Constant Dollars</u>	<u>Volunteer Service Year Levels</u>	<u>Cost/Vol., Physical Maintenance</u>	<u>Cost/Vol. Quality</u>
1972	\$72,500	\$72,500	6,632	\$4,368	\$6,574
1973	81,000	76,473	6,194	4,902	7,416
1974	77,000	66,265	6,489	4,396	5,846
1975	77,687	63,584	6,652	4,715	5,424
1976	81,266	60,692	5,825	4,442	5,977
1977	80,000	56,520	5,590	4,723	5,388
1978	87,613 <sup>1/</sup>	58,253	6,034	4,508	5,146
1979	95,135	59,497	6,122	4,289	5,430

<sup>1/</sup> Includes program supplemental request of \$3,644,000 and pay raise supplemental of \$1,069,000.

## GENERAL STATEMENT - continued

Now the decline must not only be reversed, but program quality must, in fact, come to exceed that of the early years while simultaneously focusing more directly on a human needs-oriented approach in a changing international setting.

The urgent need to improve program quality means that during FY 1979 we will be concentrating on increasing the training and support required to improve the quality of volunteers. Nevertheless, during FY 1979, 4,250 Americans will be trained as volunteers and 6,122 volunteer years of service will be supported.

### Cooperation with Other Organizations

In addition to fielding volunteers for its own programs, the Peace Corps will cooperate increasingly with other organizations, particularly with U.S. and Third World private and voluntary organizations. Also, the Peace Corps will work closely with AID. Specifically, the Peace Corps will assign some volunteers to provide assistance to development projects of private voluntary agencies which have received AID grants; the Peace Corps will also increase its use of AID technical support.

The Peace Corps will encourage and assist host country domestic volunteer efforts to meet their own manpower and basic human needs concerns. It will further international voluntary action through technical assistance and support to international volunteer agencies and to promote mutual understanding among them. Through these means, the Peace Corps' impact, as well as that of other cooperative groups, can have a multiplier effect.

Increased cooperation will also be sought in the United States with returned Peace Corps volunteers. They will be asked to assist both with recruiting new volunteers and with conveying a better understanding of human needs and development issues within their own communities. This will further the people-to-people mission of the Peace Corps. In a number of these cooperative efforts, the Peace Corps will be able to call for assistance on ACTION's new Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation which will be the focal point for domestic and international communication and coordination in these areas.

### Peace Corps in ACTION

The Peace Corps' inclusion within ACTION strengthens its ability to fulfill its mission. ACTION's mission is "to mobilize people for voluntary action at home and abroad to change the conditions that deny fulfillment of human needs by calling on the best and most creative instincts of the human spirit". The mission to recognize and combat poverty both at home and abroad means that lessons can be shared, since knowledge and technologies for meeting human needs are, to a large extent, transferable. In FY 1979 we will be strengthening our efforts to identify and implement development strategies that are of mutual benefit to the Peace Corps and to ACTION's domestic programs.

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Special Exhibit

	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Activity 1 Peace Corps Training - Total	<u>\$12,196</u>	<u>\$17,207</u>	<u>+\$5,011</u>
Training.....	11,956	16,720	+ 4,764
Specialized recruiting.....	240	487	+ 247
Activity 2 Peace Corps Volunteers - Total	<u>\$40,912</u>	<u>\$41,982</u>	<u>+\$1,070</u>
International travel.....	7,612	8,127	+ 515
Allowances.....	26,873	26,961	+ 88
Settling-in allowances	( 855)	( 798)	(- 57)
Living allowance	(13,657)	(13,437)	(- 220)
Leave allowance	( 1,303)	( 1,322)	(+ 19)
Readjustment allowance	(11,058)	(11,404)	(+ 346)
Other volunteer support	6,293	6,734	+ 441
Dependent support	134	160	+ 26
Activity 3 Special International Volunteer Programs - Total.....	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 546</u>	<u>+\$ 46</u>
Total, direct support of volunteers	<u>\$53,608</u>	<u>\$59,735</u>	<u>+\$6,127</u>
Activity 4 Program Support - Total.....	<u>\$34,005</u>	<u>\$35,400</u>	<u>+\$1,395</u>
International operations staff			
Washington	4,303	4,405	+ 102
Overseas	13,093	13,167	+ 74
Evaluation	100	200	+ 100
State Department services	1,725	1,850	+ 125
Agency-Wide Support	14,784	15,778	+ 994
Total, other international operations activities	<u>\$34,005</u>	<u>\$35,400</u>	<u>+\$1,395</u>
Total, International Operations	<u>\$87,613</u>	<u>1/ \$95,135</u>	<u>+\$7,522</u>
Total, trainee input	4,250	4,250	---
Total, volunteer years	6,034	6,122	+ 88

1/ Includes supplementals of \$1,069,000 for civilian pay raise and \$3,644,000 for programs not yet enacted.

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

SUMMARY OF BASIC HUMAN NEEDS PROGRAM

ACTION has adopted a basic human needs planning and programming strategy for FY 1979 and beyond, which will permit the Agency to focus on the scope, nature and extent of volunteer services and activities provided to those most in need of human services, both at home and abroad. Peace Corps will shift priorities from educational type programs to health and nutrition and food and water programs. This was a difficult experiment for us to undertake and complete in this first year of a new administration because it required planning in new areas and documentation of existing efforts which was not readily identifiable.

This basic human needs approach is designed to show how ACTION's volunteer service programs together can and do help people and the communities in which they live. Viewing ACTION's programs, rather than the needs they serve, has, in the past, resulted in a fragmented picture. Eight human needs areas were established. These are:

Health and Nutrition	Community Services
Food and Water	Energy and Conservation
Knowledge and Skills	Housing
Economic Development and Income	Legal Rights

Under the basic human needs strategy the Peace Corps will change its programming priorities in FY 1979 and beyond, to develop a needs-based allocation plan for least developed countries. Also, Peace Corps needs to demonstrate the effectiveness of volunteers in utilizing appropriate technology and fostering self-help efforts at the community level.

The ability to rapidly change the priorities of basic human needs is conditioned by the volunteers' assignment period. Volunteers serve for two years and those assigned in 1977 will still be serving during 1979. Therefore, the full effect of the change in program directions will not be accomplished until FY 1980 and FY 1981.

In FY 1979, the Peace Corps and ACTION's other international programs will provide volunteer services and activities in seven of the eight human need areas. There will be no activity in the Legal Rights area in international programs. Approximately 80 percent of international program activities will be in the three areas of: Health/Nutrition, Food/Water and Knowledge/Skills. The priority for programming Peace Corps volunteers will be in the Health/Nutrition area, which will represent approximately 27 percent of the Peace Corps volunteer years to be funded in FY 1979.

SUMMARY OF BASIC HUMAN NEEDS PROGRAM - continued

The table below shows the changes. Health and Nutrition increases by 446 volunteer years (37 percent) and Food and Water increases by 180 volunteer years (15 percent). Knowledge and Skills decreases by 520 volunteer years (21 percent). These changes reflect our efforts to re-orient the Peace Corps towards the more important basic human needs and away from traditional Peace Corps education programs.

<u>Basic Human Needs</u>	<u>Volunteer Years</u>			<u>Increase/ Decrease</u>
	<u>FY 1977 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1978 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1979 Estimate</u>	
Health and Nutrition	1,036	1,204	1,650	+446
Food and Water	994	1,170	1,350	+180
Knowledge and Skills	2,441	2,481	1,961	-520
Economic Development and Income	282	350	575	+225
Community Services	578	545	278	-267
Energy and Conservation	236	261	276	+ 15
Housing	23	23	32	+ 9
Total Volunteer Years	5,590	6,034	6,122	+ 88

PEACE CORPS TRAINING

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES

FY 1979 includes an increase of \$8,113,000 above the available funds in FY 1978. The major changes are:

FY 1978 Estimate \$92,804,000 1/

Activity 1 - Peace Corps Training +\$5,064,000

The increase in estimated costs for Peace Corps training is largely the result of the extension of training for two weeks and additional specialized skills training being provided to improve the quality of volunteers.

- \* Two additional weeks of pre-service training. +\$2,833,000
- \* Increase in in-service training for increased number of volunteers. +\$ 9,000
- \* Increase in the number of trainees receiving specialized skills training. +\$1,975,000
- \* Increase in specialized recruitment program. +\$ 247,000

Activity 2 - Peace Corps Volunteers +\$1,595,000

The increase in volunteer costs is the direct result of the increase of 88 in volunteer years from the FY 1978 level.

- \* Increase in volunteer allowances associated with the increase of 88 volunteer years. +\$ 569,000
- \* Increases in international travel, especially in travel from host country, as a result of the increase of 88 volunteer years. +\$ 515,000
- \* Increases in in-country travel, conferences and meetings, supplies, equipment and transportation, medical supplies and services, and dependent support resulting from the increase of 88 volunteer years. +\$ 511,000

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES - continued

Activity 3 - Special International Volunteer Programs +\$ 46,000

The increase is caused by the inclusion of the cost for the International Journal of Voluntary Service (ASPECTS), formerly included in program support.

Activity 4 - Program Support +\$ 1,408,000

The increase in program support is primarily attributable to:

- \* Increase in International Operations staff costs of one percent primarily because of additional short-term assistance to augment programming in critical human need areas. +\$ 189,000
- \* Increase in Foreign Affairs Administrative Support charges to accommodate personal service and other increases. +\$ 225,000
- \* Increases in ACTION Agency-Wide Support +\$ 994,000

FY 1979 Estimate

\$100,917,000 1/

1/ Includes appropriated funds and host country contributions. (See Appendix D for a distribution of these totals by appropriated funds and host country contributions).

Budget Activity 1  
PEACE CORPS TRAINING

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
A. Training	\$10,538	\$12,419	\$17,236	+\$4,817
B. Specialized Recruiting	1,051	240	487	+ 247
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,589</b>	<b>\$12,659</b>	<b>\$17,723</b>	<b>+\$5,064</b>
Trainee Input <u>a/</u>	4,196	4,250	4,250	---

a/ Does not include trainees associated with Special International Volunteer programs.

General Statement

The quality of Peace Corps projects depends heavily on the training provided to volunteers.

Since 1961, more than 70,000 persons have received Peace Corps training. From 1961 to 1972, on the average, trainees received 12-15 weeks of intensive language, cross-cultural, and technical skill training. For much of that period, Peace Corps was considered to be a leader in developing training technologies in these areas. However, during the years from 1972 to 1977, for reasons of economy, the training period was eroded to an average of 8 weeks, technical skill training was drastically reduced, and cutbacks in language training of approximately 50 hours/program were instituted. We believe that these reductions, combined with the elimination of Peace Corps-wide training quality control, have had serious impact on our programming decisions and capabilities by their effects on the applicants recruited for volunteer service. For example, a 1976 Agency survey of all active Peace Corps volunteers (released in late 1977) noted that 64% of first year volunteers rated language training positively, but fewer than half (37% and 42%, respectively) rated technical and cross-cultural training positively. To make the improvements in program quality described elsewhere in this submission, we must restore the importance of training, adjust its length as required to prepare volunteers adequately, and allocate appropriate training resources.

These actions will have direct and measurable impact on:

1. The breadth and depth of appropriate developmental skills which volunteers must possess to have impact on the basic human needs of people in the host countries.

Budget Activity 1: PEACE CORPS TRAINING - continued

2. The cross-cultural sensitivity which volunteers must bring to their assignments if they are to understand not only the cultures in which they will work, but the cultural heritages they bring with them to that experience, and

3. The language capability which volunteers must have if they are to function through local languages so as to be able to meet their professional and personal needs.

To accomplish the above, we must institute improvements in at least four major components of training.

1. Language Training. Although this has been the strongest component of Peace Corps training through the years, we can and must do better. Effectiveness in speaking local languages is probably the most critical variable both in a volunteer's ability to succeed and in his or her perception of that success. It is this skill which most directly provides access to the local culture, and with programming emphasizing direct assistance to the poor, will often be the single most important skill in increasing the likelihood of a successful developmental contribution. Volunteers' competencies in local language was early recognized as one of the most significant contrasts between them and traditional expatriate development workers; in fact, in the eyes of host country populations, competency in local languages often led to an automatic identification of an expatriate as a Peace Corps volunteer.

Country-by-Country goals must be set at whatever language learning achievement is necessary for effective volunteer service in the specific assignments in that country. These goals must include both the principal language of the country, and any local dialects, or second languages, which are required in the volunteer role. During pre-service training we must identify as a training goal, that language level which will enable volunteers to attain minimum professional levels of proficiency by the end of their first year of service. This will result in higher training goals than are now used. It will require an estimated increase of at least 50 pre-service language training hours for each program. In addition, to enable volunteers to continue language learning to achieve the goal, it will require improvements in, and better quality control of, in-service language training.

2. Technical Skill Training. During the last few years, technical skill training has been limited. In general, volunteers were sought who already possessed required skills (teachers, foresters, etc.). In many cases, individual host country agency placements demanded extensive professional training and degrees/certifications. Therefore, only minimum "job orientation" was often provided. This strategy is not suited for the new kind of volunteer being sought. For Peace Corps to provide the widest

Budget Activity 1: PEACE CORPS TRAINING - continued

range of interested and capable Americans with the opportunity to provide significant developmental assistance in meeting the basic human needs of the poorest groups, substantive skill training must be provided. This should assure that, before each volunteer leaves training, he or she will possess the skills required for success in the volunteer role.

Although the structure of this skill training will vary from country-to-country, it will, in general, involve the:

- a. definition of a set of volunteer skill capabilities which will meet the host country agency's developmental needs in each specific area in which volunteers will serve,
- b. detailing of a set of skill training objectives which, if met by the end of the training period, will guarantee the volunteer's initial field effectiveness,
- c. identification of trainers who are able to establish curricula and methodologies which facilitate the volunteers' acquisition of required skill,
- d. design of tests which can be used to obtain an objective determination of the volunteer's actual skill acquisitions, and the assurance that the volunteers possess the skill levels required by the host agency for job entry, and
- e. design of an in-service training system which will provide for definition, acquisition and testing of additional skills required after successful job entry.

3. Cross Cultural Training. Current evaluations of Peace Corps training often rate the cross-cultural component as inadequate. (Only 45% of volunteers surveyed in 1976 rated this component positively.) Yet, in-country training was initially designed to address cross-cultural needs. The widespread introduction of family live-ins during pre-service training was a significant step forward. However, much of the systematic examination of cross-cultural differences, and the difficulties of functioning effectively in other cultures, has been lost in the training cutbacks. Cross-cultural training, like language training, is an area where Peace Corps was once at the "cutting edge" of training technology, and enjoyed an unsurpassed reputation for excellence. We must recover this expertise and build upon it.

As part of cross-cultural training, we intend to provide volunteers with community involvement training. The main objectives of this will be to facilitate community entry, and to provide the trainee with a framework

Budget Activity 1: PEACE CORPS TRAINING - continued

to look at the volunteer role in the community as a full-time job. Volunteers will be prepared to address specific objectives related to basic human needs. They will also be provided with skills which allow them to understand their communities, to participate in locally initiated self-help efforts, to support group participation, and to integrate themselves into various community activities. These skills will increase the effectiveness of volunteers' primary assignments and in secondary activities. This training is intended to go a long way toward eliminating the all too frequent phenomenon of volunteers viewing their role as limited to the specific boundaries of an 8-hour day formal assignment.

4. Secondary Skill Training. It is our goal to provide all volunteers with one or more secondary skills in the basic human needs areas. The particular skills will be selected based on the specific nature and locale of the volunteer assignment. For many, this skill area could be in community health, and might include nutritional data relating to locally available foods and their preparation, first aid, and preventive health measures specific to the country of assignment. Through community projects or personal initiatives, basic health skills could then be applied by volunteers toward general improvements in health in their communities. In addition to secondary training in health, we will, over time, develop packages relating to the introduction of appropriate technology, soil and water conservation, vegetable production, grain storage, etc.

This training process requires not only a more lengthy training cycle than is currently used, but also a more sophisticated one. It is difficult to design short term training programs to deliver relatively complicated skills. Even that delivery, by itself, is not sufficient for the adequate preparation of "skill trained" volunteers. The raw skills must be developed, practiced, refined, and integrated in ways that are specifically relevant to the volunteer's cultural and developmental setting.

Technical, language, and cross-cultural training will be initiated in the U.S. This will be followed by in-country training which first, specifically adapts the U.S. learned skills to the actual working environment, and then requires the volunteer to demonstrate an ability to function technically, using the appropriate language, and performing in a culturally sensitive manner. Normal training time frame might be six to twelve weeks of initial technical, language, and cross-cultural training, two to six weeks of skills training, and a final two weeks of simulation and demonstration of competencies, the exact mixes to be determined by the specific volunteer assignment. The average training program is estimated to provide two weeks of training in the

Budget Activity 1: PEACE CORPS TRAINING - continued

United States and eight weeks of training overseas. In many cases this will be supplemented by special skills training in the United States.

As part of an improved training delivery and quality control system, we are planning:

1. The establishment of a U.S. Training Center to design and develop appropriate training strategies and modules for use in programs being held both within the center and in other places in the United States and overseas. A surplus United States Government facility will be sought to house such a center.

2. The establishment of satellite regional training centers located overseas both to conduct in-country training and to design and develop training modules which are adapted to each country or region;

3. The design and development of initial training components to be focused explicitly on assuring greater suitability of Peace Corps trainees who will receive in-country training. This will provide an opportunity for the kind of in-depth information exchange between Peace Corps and potential volunteers which is necessary to minimize the number of trainees who return to the United States immediately after arrival in the host country;

4. The establishment of a Peace Corps Office of Programming and Training Coordination, charged explicitly with coordinating training design, development, dissemination and evaluation; and,

5. A new emphasis on in-service training. Volunteer entry skills differ from those required after a year of service, and opportunity must be provided to upgrade or supplement skills as needed. These in-service opportunities for improving language, cross-cultural and technical skills relating to both primary and secondary activities, will be designed for use either by volunteers individually or at in-service conferences attended by groups of volunteers.

Budget Activity 1A  
TRAINING

	(\$000)			Increase/ Decrease
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	
A. Specialized Skills Training	\$ 466	\$ 2,162	\$ 4,137	+\$1,975
B. Pre-Service Training	9,091	9,195	12,028	+ 2,833
C. In-Service Training	981	1,062	1,071	+ 9
Total	\$10,538	\$12,419	\$17,236	+\$4,817

General Statement

Peace Corps must provide training in many languages and skills for its worldwide programs. Each training program and class is designed to fit the requirements for the volunteer assignment. Training is conducted in three categories: specialized skills training, pre-service training, and in-service training.

Specialized skills training was introduced on a small scale in FY 1976 for recruited trainees in programs in Tunisia and Thailand and expanded in FY 1977. This form of training will be provided to trainees to fill volunteer positions requiring intermediate or secondary level skills. Some trainees will be trained in educational methods in order that they may teach their skill to host country nationals. The skills being trained for are those which Peace Corps has not been able to supply in sufficient quantity to meet host country needs. Examples include fisheries programs and tuberculosis detection and follow-up treatment.

Pre-service training is conducted in groups covering one or several projects. Volunteers prepare themselves under the supervision of a trained staff which in most instances consists of a project director and instructors in language, technical and cross-cultural skills. Language instructors are usually host country nationals. In addition, former Peace Corps volunteers are frequently included in technical and cross-cultural staffs. Pre-service training emphasizes what the trainees will actually need in order to do their jobs effectively as volunteers and relate to their communities in a sensitive and productive manner.

Budget Activity 1A: TRAINING - continued

In-service training is provided both on a group and an individual basis. Volunteers receive this training at various points, but mostly during the first year of volunteer service.

The major advantages to in-service training are:

1. After a period of experience as a volunteer, the need for additional training is more easily recognized by the volunteer, thus facilitating the learning process.
2. Training in the rudiments of another language or dialect is facilitated in those countries where more than one language is required or useful.
3. The cost of a week of in-service training is less than the cost of a week of pre-service training. Additional funds for subsistence and travel are minimal. In-service training is frequently coordinated with mid-service conferences and other staff/volunteer group meetings for project evaluation and assessment.

Changes in Specialized Skills Training

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>Specialized Skills Training</u>				
Number of trainees	186	1,081	2,364	+ 1,283
Average cost per trainee a/	X\$2,500	X\$2,000	X\$1,750	-\$ 250
Total (\$000)	\$466	\$2,162	\$4,137	+\$1,975

a/ To the nearest dollar

Specialized skills training expenses include all costs of instruction, trainee support and travel of trainees from their home to the training site. Specialized skills training classes will provide special instruction which will relate existing skills to host country requirements technically. It will also provide the necessary background to develop a second skill for the volunteers primary or secondary activity.

Budget Activity 1A: TRAINING - continued

Skills training will average six weeks. In an attempt to offer more volunteers the opportunity for placement, this program will offer specialized training to an additional 1,283 trainees in FY 1979. It is expected that the large increase in numbers of trainees will also reduce the cost per trainee in this program.

Changes in Pre-Service Training

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>Pre-Service Training</u>				
Number of pre-service weeks	33,568	31,759	42,500	+ 10,741
Average training cost per trainee weeks <u>a/</u>	X\$ 271	X\$ 289	X\$ 283	-\$ 6
Total (\$000)	\$ 9,091	\$ 9,195	\$12,028	+\$ 2,833

a/ To the nearest dollar

Pre-service training expenses include the cost of the actual training, trainee support, and travel costs for trainees who terminate. Training expenses include the costs of facilities and instruction. The salaries and benefits of trainers (except those on permanent Peace Corps assignments), rental of facilities and equipment, clerical support, and staff transportation costs are included. Trainee support expenses include training materials, food, housing, local transportation, medical services, and dependent support.

The estimated increase of \$2,833,000 from FY 1978 to FY 1979 is the result of increasing the number of training weeks from 8 to 10 with a slight decrease to the cost per trainee. The increase to the length of the training cycle is designed to provide an orientation period of approximately two weeks exposing trainees to Peace Corps policy and experience, developing sensitivity for a new culture and to begin language training. Orientation will be followed by pre-service training in-country with improvements in FY 1979 to:

- language proficiency training;
- secondary skills instruction directed particularly to skills meeting basic human need requirements;
- technical skills training; and
- cultural awareness education.

Budget Activity 1A: TRAINING - continued

Change in In-Service Training

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>In-Service Training</u>				
Number of volunteer years	5,590	6,034	6,122	+ 88
Average training cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	X\$ 175	X\$ 175	X\$ 175	+\$---
Total (\$000)	\$ 981	\$1,062	\$1,071	+\$ 9

a/ To the nearest dollar

The estimated increase of \$9 thousand provides in-service language and technical training to the increase of 88 volunteers.

Budget Activity 1B  
SPECIALIZED RECRUITING

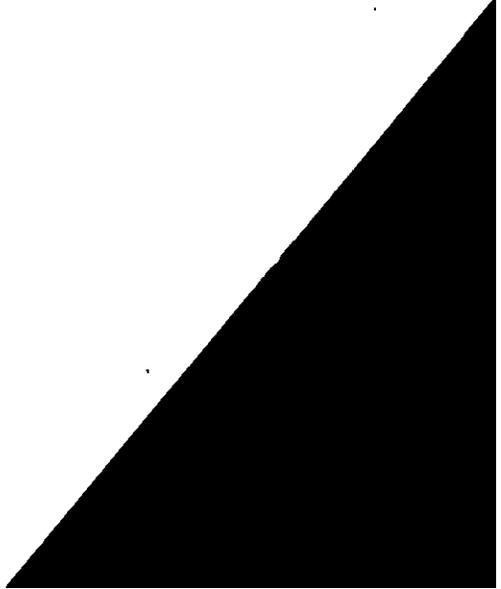
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Specialized Recruiting	\$1,051	\$240	\$487	+\$247

General Statement

In FY 1979 the principal emphasis in recruitment will be shifted toward recruiting individuals with general skills who are well motivated towards international volunteer service and away from only skilled applicants. However, there also continues to be a need for a number of persons with established special skills to serve in the Peace Corps. The various means now employed to attract these highly skilled people are strategy contracts, intern programs, and special agreements.

Budget Justification

A total of \$487 thousand is needed in FY 1979 to support the specialized recruiting effort. The increase of \$247 thousand over the FY 1978 amount is necessitated by the renewals of the most crucial of the contracts funded in the latter part of FY 1977.



Budget Activity 2  
PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS

	(\$000)			Increase/ Decrease
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	
A. International Travel	\$ 7,379	\$ 7,616	\$ 8,131	+\$ 515
B. Allowances	27,376	30,051	30,620	+ 569
C. Other Volunteer Support	5,183	6,680	7,165	+ 485
D. Dependent Support	139	135	161	+ 26
Total	\$40,077	\$44,482	\$46,077	+\$1,595
<hr/>				
Volunteer Years	5,590	6,034	6,122	+ 88

General Statement

Volunteers are recruited, trained and assigned to host countries for a two-year term of service. To permit the best possible "volunteer" experience, volunteers are encouraged to live in a life style as close as possible to the people with whom they work, without risk to their health or safety. Volunteers are expected to respect the laws and customs of their hosts, carry out their assignments in a professional and dedicated manner, and to conduct themselves appropriately as guests in another country.

Peace Corps demands the highest standards of behavior from the volunteers; they are the key to fulfilling the new objectives of the Peace Corps. All Peace Corps budget activities contribute to the support of the volunteers, but specifically more attention will be directed at improving this support:

- a. with additional training time to allow proper orientation to Peace Corps' expectations for volunteer service;
- b. with improved selection and placement procedures to ensure that only the best potential volunteers are sent overseas;
- c. with improved recruitment and training of field staff to enhance the performance of volunteers, and
- d. by providing volunteers with secondary skills which will allow them the opportunity to implement methods of solving other needs in the community, as well as contribute to their sense of personal fulfillment and professional satisfaction.

Budget Activity 2: PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS - continued

Peace Corps will cooperate with VISTA in FY 1979 to undertake joint programs in which both Peace Corps and VISTA volunteers work together overseas in Third World countries in developing mobilization and citizen participation programs which can then be adapted to American communities. The project will serve as a training experience for three groups of 25 locally recruited VISTA volunteers overseas who will then return to their own American community to serve for one year. The overseas component to be funded by Peace Corps will involve 75 trainees and 35 volunteer years.

There are a number of expenses which are required to support volunteers in the field. These expenses can be separated into four general categories: travel to and from the host country of assignment; subsistence, leave, and readjustment allowances; other support costs; and support of dependent children. Included in other volunteer support costs are in-country travel, conferences and group meetings, volunteer supplies, medical services and Federal employees compensation payments. Most of these expenses vary among volunteers depending on the host country cost of living and the requirements of the volunteer's work.

Budget Activity 2A  
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

(\$000)				
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Travel to Host Country	\$3,011	\$3,236	\$3,190	-\$ 46
Travel from Host Country	2,990	3,028	3,584	+ 556
Extensee Travel	826	636	636	---
Emergency Leave Travel	206	342	342	---
Medical Evacuation Travel	346	374	379	+ 5
Total	\$7,379	\$7,616	\$8,131	+\$515

International travel has five components:

- the transportation of trainees to their country of assignment
- the return travel of volunteers
- round-trip fare to the U.S. to cover home leave for volunteers who are extending their two-year tour of service by at least one year
- round-trip fare to the U.S. for emergencies
- transportation to the U.S. or another country for volunteers or their dependents who require emergency medical care.

Changes in Travel to Host Country

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of trips	4,196	4,060	4,003	- 57
Average cost per trip <u>a/</u>	<u>X\$ 718</u>	<u>X\$ 797</u>	<u>X\$ 797</u>	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$3,011	\$3,236	\$3,190	-\$ 46

a/ To the nearest dollar

Budget Activity 2A: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL - continued

Travel to a host country depends on the number of trainees who go overseas in the fiscal year. The estimated decrease of \$46 thousand between FY 1978 and FY 1979 results primarily from a projected decrease of 57 trips in FY 1979.

Changes in Travel from Host Country

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of trips	3,121	3,161	3,741	+ 580
Average cost per trip <u>a/</u>	X\$ 958	X\$ 958	X\$ 958	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$2,990	\$3,028	\$3,584	+\$556

a/ To the nearest dollar

Travel from host countries is related to the number of volunteers completing service or terminating early. Travel varies from year to year. The estimated increase of \$556 thousand between FY 1978 and FY 1979 is caused primarily by the estimated increase of 580 trips.

Changes in Extensee Travel

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of trips	517	398	398	---
Average cost per trip <u>a/</u>	X\$1,598	X\$1,598	X\$1,598	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$ 826	\$ 636	\$ 636	\$---

a/ To the nearest dollar

The number of volunteers who are ultimately able to extend is a function of a specific host country request for the extension and a request to extend by the volunteer. The number and cost of extensions for FY 1979 are estimated to remain at the FY 1978 number of 398. The average cost per trip includes round-trip transportation plus per diem estimated at \$360 per trip (\$12 per day for 30 days).

Budget Activity 2A: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL - continued

Changes in Emergency Leave Travel

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Emergency Leave Travel	\$206	\$342	\$342	\$---

Emergency leave travel is authorized at Peace Corps expense when it is determined by the Office of Special Services that a family emergency exists, generally in the event of the serious illness or death of a member in the immediate family of the volunteer or trainee.

The average cost per trip for emergency leave includes round-trip transportation plus per diem estimated at \$180 per trip (\$12 per day for 15 days).

Changes in Medical Evacuation Travel

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Medical Evacuation Travel	\$346	\$374	\$379	+\$5

Medical evacuation travel includes the costs of transportation to the United States or another country for volunteers or their dependents who require emergency medical care.

The increase of \$5 thousand between FY 1978 and FY 1979 reflects the increase in volunteer years in FY 1979.

Budget Activity 2B  
ALLOWANCES

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Settling-In Allowance	\$ 806	\$ 1,012	\$ 973	-\$ 39
Living Allowance	15,375	16,678	16,921	+ 243
Leave Allowance	1,208	1,303	1,322	+ 19
Readjustment Allowance	9,987	11,058	11,404	+ 346
Total	\$27,376	\$30,051	\$30,620	+\$569

Volunteers receive four payments classified as allowances. These allowances include a settling-in allowance at the beginning of each volunteer's tour; a living allowance for subsistence level support; a leave allowance; and a readjustment allowance to provide the returning volunteer with living costs for a short period of time after completing his or her service with the Peace Corps.

Changes in Settling-In Allowance

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer Arrivals	3,560	3,540	3,401	- 139
Average cost per volunteer arrival <u>a/</u>	X\$ 226	X\$ 286	X\$ 286	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$ 806	\$1,012	\$ 973	-\$ 39

a/ To the nearest dollar

The settling-in allowance is a one-time payment at the beginning of each volunteer's tour for the purpose of buying such items as dishes, cooking utensils, and bedding. The amount of each allowance reflects local cost variations for these items.

Budget Activity 2B: ALLOWANCES - continued

The settling-in schedule is fixed by the trainee input cycle and the length of the training programs. The estimated decrease of \$39 thousand in settling-in allowance between FY 1978 and FY 1979 is caused by a decrease of 139 in the number of trainees scheduled to become volunteers.

Changes in Living Allowance

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer Years	5,590	6,034	6,122	+ 88
Average cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	X\$2,750	X\$2,764	X\$2,764	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$15,375	\$16,678	\$16,921	+\$243

a/ To the nearest dollar

The living allowance is paid monthly to each volunteer for subsistence level support covering food, housing, clothing, and incidental expenses. The living allowance varies from country to country and within countries according to the cost of living where the volunteer lives and works. The estimated increase of \$243 thousand in living allowance between FY 1978 and FY 1979 reflects an increase of 88 in volunteer years.

Changes in Leave Allowance

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer Years	5,590	6,034	6,122	+ 88
Average cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	X\$ 216	X\$ 216	X\$ 216	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$1,208	\$1,303	\$1,322	+\$ 19

a/ To the nearest dollar

The leave allowance is paid to each volunteer at the rate of two days for each month of service. Volunteers receive \$9 for each day of leave for a total of 24 days, or \$216 per year. With this leave, volunteers have the opportunity to travel within the country of assignment or to nearby countries in order to broaden their international awareness and understanding.

Budget Activity 2B: ALLOWANCES - continued

The estimated increase of \$19 thousand in leave allowance between FY 1978 and FY 1979 reflects the increase of 88 volunteer years in FY 1979.

Changes in Readjustment Allowance

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer and trainee years	6,211	6,877	7,092	+ 215
Average cost per volunteer and trainee year <u>a/</u>	<u>X\$1,608</u>	<u>X\$ 1,608</u>	<u>X\$ 1,608</u>	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$9,987	\$11,058	\$11,404	+\$346

a/ To the nearest dollar

As currently provided in the Peace Corps Act, each volunteer receives a readjustment allowance of \$125 for each month of service, both as a trainee and as a volunteer. These amounts are deposited in a Treasury Department account each month and accumulated for payment to the volunteer upon completion of service. This allowance helps support the returning volunteer until he or she secures a job or returns to school. In addition, the Peace Corps contributes payments as prescribed under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA).

The estimated increase of \$346 thousand in readjustment allowance costs between FY 1978 and FY 1979 is the result of an increase of 215 in the total volunteer and trainee years for FY 1979.

Budget Activity 2C  
OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
In-Country Travel	\$ 775	\$ 941	\$ 955	+\$ 14
Conferences and Group Meetings	212	235	239	+ 4
Volunteer Supplies and Equipment	1,284	1,454	1,475	+ 21
Medical Supplies and Services	1,838	2,257	2,290	+ 33
Federal Employees Compensation	1,074	1,793	2,206	+ 413
Total	\$5,183	\$6,680	\$7,165	+\$485

Other volunteer support includes the above categories of expense in support of volunteers in the field and after service. These expenses are incurred by volunteers in the course of their work, and are paid as justified by individual circumstances.

Changes in In-Country Travel

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer Years	5,590	6,034	6,122	+ 88
Average cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	X\$ 139	X\$ 156	X\$ 156	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$ 775	\$ 941	\$ 955	+\$ 14

a/ To the nearest dollar

In-Country Travel costs cover a volunteer's travel within the country of assignment. Nearly all jobs performed by volunteers require some travel. The actual expenses are reimbursed to the volunteers as travel is performed.

Budget Activity 2C: OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT - continued

The projected increase of \$14 thousand in in-country travel between FY 1978 and FY 1979 is the result of an increase of 88 in volunteer years.

Changes in Group Conference Meetings

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer Years	5,590	6,034	6,122	+ 88
Average cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	X\$ 38	X\$ 39	X\$ 39	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$ 212	\$ 235	\$ 239	+\$ 4

a/ To the nearest dollar

Conferences and Group Meetings include the costs of travel, per diem, and supplies to support meetings of volunteers during their tour of service. The focus of the meetings are project evaluation and administrative matters. The most common type of conference is the mid-service conference for volunteers completing their first year of service.

The increase of \$4 thousand in conference and group meetings costs is the result of an increase of 88 in volunteer years.

Changes in Volunteer Supplies and Equipment

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer Years	5,590	6,034	6,122	+ 88
Average cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	X\$ 230	X\$ 241	X\$ 241	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$1,284	\$1,454	\$1,475	+\$ 21

a/ To the nearest dollar

Volunteer Supplies and Equipment costs cover the materials used in volunteer job assignments. These materials vary according to the country and job being performed, but typically include textbooks, teaching materials and hand tools. The anticipated increase of \$21 thousand in supplies and equipment results from an increase of 88 in volunteer years.

Changes in Medical Supplies and Services

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer Years	5,590	6,034	6,122	+ 88
Average cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	X\$ 329	X\$ 374	X\$ 374	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$1,838	\$2,257	\$2,290	+\$ 33

a/ To the nearest dollar

Medical Supplies and Services are provided to all volunteers. The cost of this medical care varies from country to country, but typically includes doctors fees, hospital costs, supplies, dental care, and medical care associated with medical evaluations.

The anticipated increase of \$33 thousand in medical supplies and services results from an increase of 88 in volunteer years.

Changes in Federal Employees Compensation

	(\$000)			Increase/ Decrease
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	
Federal Employees Compensation	\$1,074	\$1,793	\$2,206	+\$413

The Office of Federal Employees Compensation adjudicates all cases requiring compensation of Peace Corps volunteers under the Federal Employees Compensation Act. ACTION is required to reimburse the Department of Labor for all compensation dispensed. The \$2,206,000 budgeted for FY 1979 is based on actual costs incurred in FY 1977 and billed in FY 1979. The large increase of \$413 thousand between FY 1978 and FY 1979 is because of a 23 percent increase in compensation awarded.

Budget Activity 2D  
DEPENDENT SUPPORT

(\$000)				
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Dependent Support	\$139	\$135	\$161	+\$26

Acceptance of volunteers with dependent children results in additional costs for the Peace Corps. However, family responsibilities should not preclude acceptance of highly motivated volunteers. In addition, in order to obtain volunteers to fill certain scarce-skill jobs, it is necessary to accept married volunteers with children. For each child, this activity provides for international and in-country travel, food and lodging, clothing, medical care, and education. Spouses of volunteers are considered, and budgeted for, as volunteers and are normally given volunteer assignments.

Changes in Dependent Support

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Children Years	60	56	67	+ 11
Average cost per child a/	X\$2,316	X\$2,405	X\$2,405	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$ 139	\$ 135	\$ 161	+\$ 26

a/ To the nearest dollar

The anticipated increase of \$26 thousand in dependent support between FY 1978 and FY 1979 results from an increase of 11 in children years. This request maintains the policy of accepting families with three or fewer children only, unless the skills required and the volunteers available warrant an exception.

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL  
VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

Budget Activity 3  
SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
A. Multinational Volunteer Program	\$284	\$320	\$320	\$---
B. Technical Cooperation and Support	---	180	226	+ 46
Total	\$284	\$500	\$546	+\$ 46

General Statement

Cooperation between organizations working in development can optimize program effectiveness for the benefit of Third World groups and, at the same time, strengthen people-to-people relationships. The Peace Corps intends to make every effort to develop and strengthen its cooperative relationships with other international voluntary programs in FY 1979.

Increased Peace Corps support will be provided for the United Nations Volunteer Programme (UNV), which is, itself, committed to a major expansion. Funds will be used for the support of U.S. volunteers serving under UNV auspices in FY 1979, and for grants to support the UN volunteer program. These grants also include modest support for UNV's technical assistance to domestic volunteer programs in Third World countries.

Peace Corps will also provide technical assistance, consultants and support to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in Third World countries. A major area of cooperation will be the sharing of Peace Corps's technical expertise, derived from seventeen years of field experience at the grass roots level. Peace Corps will make available a broad range of information and technical assistance to others in the world development community, and will share its "Appropriate Technology for Development" manuals and other publications.

Funds will be used to develop new types of cooperative initiatives such as the introduction of short-term professional volunteers to supplement Peace Corps programs, and technical materials for Peace Corps-related projects. Insofar as possible, Peace Corps will coordinate programs with other U.S. donor agencies, e.g. AID.

The Peace Corps and other ACTION agency programs have served as models for a large number of countries seeking assistance to help establish or strengthen their volunteer programs. The Agency has already responded to

Budget Activity 3: SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS - continued

several exploratory requests, and, in FY 1979, will systematize, and increase its capability to respond meaningfully to other countries' needs. In addition, Peace Corps will continue publication of the International Journal of Voluntary Service (ASPECTS). This provides Third World voluntary services with needed information, and serves as the only international publication for presenting views and comparing experience in voluntarism.

Budget Activity 3A  
MULTINATIONAL VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

	(\$000)			Increase/ Decrease
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	
Multinational Grants	\$234	\$220	\$220	\$--
Multinational Volunteers	50	100	100	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$284</b>	<b>\$320</b>	<b>\$320</b>	<b>\$--</b>

The United Nations Volunteer Program (UNVP) commenced operations in January 1971 following authorization by the United Nations General Assembly. Contributions to the fund are made by the member nations and by private organizations.

In FY 1978 and FY 1979, the Peace Corps will sponsor 50 United Nations volunteers each year. These funds are used to supply volunteers to the UN, who are sworn in as Peace Corps volunteers. Peace Corps covers the costs of staging, travel, leave and readjustment allowance.

Changes in Multinational Grants

	(\$000)			Increase/ Decrease
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	
Multinational Grants	\$234	\$220	\$220	\$--

Peace Corps will continue in FY 1979 to support the United Nations volunteer efforts at the FY 1978 level.

Budget Activity 3A: MULTINATIONAL VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS - continued

Changes in Multinational Volunteers

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer Years	27	50	50	---
Average cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	\$1,852	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$---
Total (\$000)	\$ 50	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$---

a/ To the nearest dollar

ACTION anticipates increasing its support of UNV's from \$50,000 for 27 volunteer years in FY 1977 to \$100,000 for 50 volunteer years for FY 1978. It plans to stay at this level through FY 1979.

Budget Activity 3B  
TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND SUPPORT

(\$000)

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Information Collection and Exchange	---	\$180	\$180	\$--
Publication of International Journal of Voluntary Service	---	--- <u>1/</u>	46	+ 46
Total	---	\$180	\$226	+\$46

1/ Included in Program Support in FY 1978 in the amount of \$40,000.

General Statement

The Information, Collection, and Exchange Program (ICE) collects, records, and disseminates information on new approaches to development. Through ICE, questions from volunteers are researched. Information may come from the ICE collection or other available sources. Where necessary, further back-up information is provided through a technical assistance contract. ICE also publishes the "Appropriate Technologies for Development" manual series that addresses areas of basic human needs in which Peace Corps has relevant experience. These manuals are supplemented by a series of reprints, monographs and resource packets which are mainly prepared by Peace Corps volunteers in the field, often in conjunction with host national counterparts.

In order to provide for the active exchange of information and experiences between volunteer programs both in the United States and overseas, an international journal on volunteer service, ASPECTS, will continue to be published. This publication maintains up-to-date communications between both domestic and international volunteer organizations and contributes tangibly to further growth and development in the international volunteer community.



Budget Activity 4  
PROGRAM SUPPORT

(\$000)				
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
A. International Operations Staff	\$16,983	\$18,554	\$18,743	+\$ 189
B. Evaluation	92	100	200	+ 100
C. State Department Services	1,610	1,725	1,850	+ 125
D. Peace Corps Share of ACTION Agency-Wide Costs <u>a/</u>	13,540	14,784	15,778	+ 994
Total	\$32,225	\$35,163 <u>b/</u>	\$36,571	+\$1,408

a/ Justification for these amounts is included in the section entitled ACTION Agency-Wide Costs beginning on page 59.

b/ Includes supplementals of \$1,069,000 for civilian pay raise and \$665,000 for programs not yet enacted.

General Statement

The Peace Corps is committed to shifting its program emphasis from one that has demanded a high level of volunteers with scarce and often narrowly defined skills to one that will involve volunteers with more diversified skills and interests who have a basic commitment and sensitivity to international development. These volunteers can then be specifically trained for the skills needed to meet basic human needs at the local community level. This shift in emphasis will require different forms of support throughout the program development, selection/placement and staffing process.

Programming: The commitment to program change necessitates additional programming capabilities for the Peace Corps. Country staff must translate new program guidelines into actual programs in cooperation with appropriate host country ministries and other development agencies. To accomplish this, the Peace Corps must have country staff with the technical expertise necessary to sort out and identify the most viable programs. Additional country staff will be hired to contribute to the needed program improvements, and regional and sub-regional program workshops directed at improving program development capabilities in the basic human needs areas will be organized. The Peace Corps will also use program support funds to send short-term consultants to

Budget Activity 4: PROGRAM SUPPORT - continued

the field in such critical basic human needs areas as fisheries, health education, disease eradication, and crop production.

Parallel with these field efforts, Washington headquarters staff must also improve technical, program, and administrative support to staff and volunteers in the field. Because coordination of regional support needs improvement, an Office of Programming and Training Coordination is being established in Washington to maximize the sharing of information, methods, and resources among Peace Corps programs worldwide.

Headquarters staff will continue to develop and implement policy and provide general direction for overseas operations. This includes the review and approval of program and administrative requests from the field against the new basic human needs criteria and available resources. Consultation with host country embassies in Washington and with other developmental agencies will continue. The cooperation of other U.S. government and private voluntary agencies will aid in continuing specialized support in such fields as appropriate technology and environmental planning.

Selection/Placement: With the reduction in real dollars available to the Peace Corps during the 1970's and the simultaneous trend to exclusively in-country training, Peace Corps volunteers were often sent overseas without sufficiently thorough screening and selection. Problems tended to arise because selection stressed job qualifications rather than motivation for service, ability to work with other people, emotional maturity, and ability to learn a foreign language. To accomplish the shift to volunteers with a broader skill base, the Peace Corps has begun modified selection procedures from the initial application to the beginning of service. The re-establishment of the Office of Recruitment and Communications as an Agency staff function has facilitated the revitalized recruitment now underway to attract such volunteers.

Implementation of a new integrated selection/placement process will require additional staff for volunteer placement. The Peace Corps is also increasing the length of training in the U.S., which will allow more time to evaluate the suitability of trainees for eventual volunteer service. Those trainees not meeting the criteria for effective service will not be selected as Peace Corps volunteers.

Staffing: Staff cutbacks and long-term vacancies overseas during the past several years have adversely affected volunteer job effectiveness and morale. For example, in a 1976 survey (released in December, 1977), of all active Peace Corps volunteers, nearly half (47%) felt they received too little Peace Corps staff support and supervision. The kind of support system necessary for effective volunteer service is now being rebuilt. During calendar year 1977, for instance, the overseas

Budget Activity 4: PROGRAM SUPPORT - continued

staff vacancy rate was reduced from thirty percent to ten percent. An experimental unit has been established within the agency's Office of Administration and Finance to strengthen and speed up the recruitment and placement of overseas personnel. It should ensure both the maintenance of a low overseas vacancy rate and the overall achievement of program support objectives.

Evaluations of selected programs will be conducted throughout fiscal year 1979. The Volunteer Activity Survey, introduced in fiscal year 1978, will continue to provide comparative data on primary and secondary basic human needs activities of volunteers.

The State Department provides additional support to Peace Corps programs through its Foreign Affairs Administrative Support System and Inspector General. Utilizing State Department facilities and services enables the Peace Corps to concentrate more of its staff positions in program activities which provide direct support to volunteers.

Other supporting functions performed in Washington, such as recruitment, personnel services, accounting and legal services, are included in Agency-Wide costs (pg. 59).

Budget Activity 4A  
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF

(\$000)

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>Washington Staff</u>				
Salaries and Benefits	\$3,325	\$3,537	\$3,644	+\$107
Travel	414	405	390	- 15
Supplies, Equipment, Other Services	122	118	126	+ 8
Building Rental and Related Services	240	243	245	+ 2
Washington Staff, Subtotal	\$4,101	\$4,303	\$4,405	+\$102
<u>Overseas Staff</u>				
Salaries and Benefits	\$7,024	\$7,737	\$7,965	+\$228
Travel	1,593	1,757	1,613	- 144
Education Allowance	141	161	161	---
Staff Housing	1,163	1,267	1,259	- 8
Space, Utilities	738	750	750	---
Contractual and General Services	1,381	1,594	1,841	+ 247
Supplies, Equipment, and Transportation	842	749	749	---
Vehicles	---	236	---	- 236
Overseas Staff, Subtotal	\$12,882	\$14,251	\$14,338	+\$ 87
Total Staff, Washington and Overseas	\$16,983	\$18,554 <sup>a/</sup>	\$18,743	+\$189
<u>Planned Positions</u>				
U.S. Staff, Washington	170	165	165	---
U.S. Staff, Overseas	188	198	198	---
Foreign Service Locals	419	419	419	---
Total International Operations Staff	777	782 <sup>b/</sup>	782	---

<sup>a/</sup>Includes \$978 thousand in proposed supplemental appropriation requests.

<sup>b/</sup>Includes 15 permanent positions in proposed supplemental appropriation request, offset by savings.

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

Changes in Washington Staff - Salaries and Benefits

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Salaries and Benefits (\$000)	\$3,325	\$3,537	\$3,644	+\$107
Planned Positions	170	165	165	---

Salaries and benefits for Washington Staff are expected to increase between FY 1978 and FY 1979 by \$107 thousand. The increase is the result of the effect of five positions in selection/placement and program improvement which will be on board only 4½ months in FY 1978 but 12 months in FY 1979 as well as an increase of one percent to cover the net effect of step increases offset by lapse.

Changes in Washington Staff - Travel

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>International Travel</u>				
Number of trips	150	150	143	- 7
Average cost per trip <u>a/</u>	X\$2,570	X\$2,575	X\$2,595	+\$20
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 386	\$ 386	\$ 371	-\$15
<u>Domestic Travel</u>				
Number of trips	175	115	115	---
Average cost per trip <u>a/</u>	X\$160	X\$165	X\$165	---
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 28	\$ 19	\$ 19	---
Total International and Domestic Travel (\$000)	\$414	\$405	\$390	-\$15

a/ To the nearest dollar

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

International travel enables Washington staff to visit posts to provide technical support and to maintain a current understanding of overseas problems as well as to assist in development and implementation of programming initiatives in basic human needs. Domestic travel is for staff attendance at stagings and for consultations with international organizations and foundations. Staff travel costs include both travel and per diem. The average cost per international trip in FY 1979 increases because of projected international air fares. The number of international trips will decrease slightly over the FY 1978 level as additional programming expertise is developed and as short-term consulting assistance is made available to the field.

Changes in Washington Staff - Supplies, Equipment, and Other Services

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Supplies, Equipment, and Other Services	\$122	\$118	\$126	+\$8

The primary reason for this increase of \$8 thousand is the slight cost increase in supplies, equipment, and other services.

Changes in Washington Staff - Building Rental and Related Services

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Building Rental and Related Services	\$240	\$243	\$245	+\$2

Building rental and related services are provided for the International Operations staff at headquarters. The funds requested are based on the share of ACTION space actually occupied by the Peace Corps staff. The amount requested represents an increase of \$2 thousand based on the GSA prescribed increase in agency Standard Level User Charge (SLUC).

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

Changes in Overseas Staff - Salaries and Benefits

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
U.S. Citizens	\$4,173	\$4,675	\$4,865	+\$190
Foreign Nationals	2,851	3,062	3,100	+ 38
Total	\$7,024	\$7,737	\$7,965	+\$228

Planned Positions

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
U.S. Citizens	188	198	198	---
Foreign Nationals	419	419	419	---
Total, Permanent Positions Overseas	607	617	617	---

Salaries and benefits for staff overseas include compensation to U.S. citizens and foreign nationals. The \$190 thousand increase in U.S. salaries and benefits in FY 1978 is a result of the full-year effect of ten positions which will have been on-board only 4½ months in FY 1978 as well as a continuing improvement in the staff vacancy rate.

The \$38 thousand increase in foreign national salaries and benefits represents an increase of less than two percent reflecting U.S. Embassy wage surveys and host country government decrees.

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

Changes In Overseas Staff - Travel

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>Staff Assignment - Return</u>				
Number of trips	105	120	115	5
Average cost per trip <u>a/</u>	X\$3,981	X\$4,560	X\$4,583	+\$ 23
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 418	\$ 547	\$ 527	-\$ 20
<u>International Travel</u>				
Operational & staging travel Number of trips	247	252	206	- 46
Average cost per trip <u>a/</u>	X\$2,967	X\$2,970	X\$2,980	+\$ 10
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 733	\$ 748	\$ 614	- 134
<u>In-Country Travel</u>				
Overseas professional staff	235	250	250	---
Average annual cost per professional staff <u>a/</u>	X\$1,881	X\$1,847	X\$1,890	+\$ 43
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 442	\$ 462	\$ 472	+\$ 10
Total, Overseas Staff Travel (\$000)	\$1,593	\$1,757	\$1,613	-\$144

a/ To the nearest dollar.

Overseas staff travel consists of staff assignment-return travel, international operational travel, staging travel, and in-country travel. Assignment-return travel results from staff reaching their appointment limitation of five years, as well as normal turnover, and also includes staff reassignment, home leave, and emergency leave travel. International travel is for regional or sub-regional conferences,

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

consultation and exploration of programming training alternatives in new countries. Staging travel is travel of overseas staff to participate in stagings. In-country travel is the travel of post staff to visit volunteer work sites.

Average cost per trip for staff assignment-return travel includes air fare for the staff member and any dependents, baggage, per diem costs, and the shipment and storage of household goods. Average cost per trip for international operational and staging travel includes round trip air fare and per diem allowances. Overseas staff travel is decreasing by \$144 thousand in FY 1978 primarily because of a decrease in international trips which is expected to result as programming expertise as developed in the field and because of the use of short-term programming experts whose travel is included in contractual and general services below. There will be five fewer assignment-return trips in FY 1979 than FY 1978 because the initial assignments of ten additional overseas staff will have taken place in FY 1978.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Education Allowance

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of dependents	87	98	97	-1
Average cost per dependent a/	X\$1,621	X\$1,643	X\$1,659	+\$16
Total (\$000)	\$ 141	\$ 161	\$ 161	\$---

a/ To the nearest dollar

The education allowance is given to American staff overseas with school-age children. The 198 Americans overseas in FY 1979 will have approximately 97 school-age children. The estimated increase of \$16 per dependent in education allowance between FY 1978 and FY 1979 reflects an anticipated increase in fees and tuition and in travel costs.

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

Changes in Overseas Staff - Housing

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of U.S. Staff	188	198	198	--
Average cost per staff <u>a/</u>	X\$6,190	X\$6,400	X\$6,360	-\$40
Total (\$000)	\$1,163	\$1,267	\$1,259	-\$ 8

a/ To the nearest dollar

Overseas staff housing included that portion of staff residential rents and utilities paid by the Peace Corps. The \$8 thousand decrease reflects the effect of purchases in residential furnishings during FY 1978 for ten new U.S. staff offset by an increase in FY 1979 lease renewals and utility rates.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Space, Utilities

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Space, Utilities	\$738	\$750	\$750	- - -

Office rents, and utilities cover the expense of maintaining overseas staff offices. It is planned that expenditures in FY 1979 will be held at the same level as FY 1978.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Contractual and General Services

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Contractual and General Services	\$1,381	\$1,594	\$1,841	+\$247

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

Contractual and general services are expected to increase in FY 1979 primarily to cover the costs of consultants to provide short term assistance in specific program areas for programming in critical basic human need areas. Consultants will provide ten work-years of expertise at the cost of \$492 thousand, to include consultant fees of \$320 thousand and \$172 thousand for air fare and per diem in-country.

Contractual services also include the cost of general staff training of overseas staff. General services costs include janitorial, watchman, maintenance, repair, and upkeep services for overseas facilities and equipment.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Supplies, Equipment, and Transportation

	(\$000)			Increase/ Decrease
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	
Supplies, Equipment, Transportation	\$842	\$749	\$749	\$---

Supplies, equipment, and related transportation costs during FY 1979 are expected to be held at the same level as FY 1978.

Changes in Vehicle Purchases

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of vehicles	---	33	---	- 33
Average cost per vehicle <u>a/</u>	---	X\$7,138	---	-\$7,138
Total (\$000)	---	\$ 236	---	-\$ 236

a/ To the nearest dollar

Vehicle costs cover the purchase and shipment of vehicles for Peace Corps programs. Whenever possible, vehicles are purchased in the United States. Thirty-three vehicles are expected to be purchased in FY 1978 including 5 new vehicles for new staff positions, eliminating the need for appropriated funds to cover purchases in FY 1979.

Budget Activity 4B  
EVALUATION

(\$000)			
FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	Increase/ Decrease
Actual	Estimate	Estimate	
\$92	\$100	\$200	+\$100

General Statement

The four goals of Peace Corps program evaluation are to:

- (1) evaluate Peace Corps programs and projects periodically in terms of their goal achievement and impact on volunteers, recipients of services, and host countries;
- (2) evaluate the effectiveness of pilot and demonstration programs;
- (3) conduct special evaluation studies that cut across program lines; and to
- (4) institutionalize the use of program monitoring and evaluation data in agency planning, budgeting, programming, and policy development.

During FY 1978, ACTION began a systematic evaluation effort to determine what volunteers actually do in each of ACTION's programs. Volunteers in all programs are being or will be asked to complete questionnaires which will provide information relating to their volunteer service activities, their clients, and their accomplishments. Surveys of Peace Corps volunteers should be completed by late 1978. Upon completion of the Peace Corps survey, methods will be developed to incorporate similar data collection efforts into an agency-wide management information system. It is anticipated that Peace Corps volunteer activity data will be integrated into the Agency's management information system by late 1979.

Development of methods and a handbook for local program evaluations for Peace Corps will begin in FY 1979. Once developed, the handbook should facilitate more adequate program evaluation at the local level thereby reducing the cost of country, regional, and international evaluations.

In addition to these monitoring and evaluation system development activities, Peace Corps country programs will continue to be periodically evaluated, pilot and demonstration programs will be assessed, and

Budget Activity 4B: EVALUATION - continued

cross-program special studies will be conducted. Each of these efforts will be facilitated by an evaluation model that was developed for Peace Corps in FY 1977. The volunteer activity survey referred to above represents the first phase of model implementation. The second phase of implementation is a pilot and feasibility study which will be designed in FY 1978 and implemented in FY 1979. During late FY 1979, an international evaluation of Peace Corps' health and agricultural programs will be initiated.

Budget Justification

The FY 1979 request for Peace Corps program evaluation totals \$200 thousand, a doubling of the estimated FY 1978 expenditure. The requested increase will support the development of a local program monitoring and evaluation system, the implementation of a pilot feasibility study for an international evaluation of Peace Corps' health and agricultural programs, and several local demonstration program evaluations.

Budget Activity 4C  
STATE DEPARTMENT SERVICES

	(\$000)			
	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS)	\$1,586	\$1,700	\$1,825	+\$125
Inspector General	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,611</b>	<b>\$1,725</b>	<b>\$1,850</b>	<b>+\$125</b>

General Statement

The State Department, through its Foreign Affairs Administrative Support System (FAAS), provides the Peace Corps and Federal agencies operating overseas with various administrative support services. Services provided to Peace Corps posts include telegraphic communications, voucher review and accounting, pouch mail, customs clearance assistance, administrative supply, local wage administration, and other logistical services. Each Peace Corps post negotiates an agreement for the provision of specific services with the appropriate State post. Agreements are jointly reviewed each year.

Beginning in FY 1977, the FAAS system has distinguished three categories of costs which are used for distributing FAAS operating costs to State and the other serviced agencies. These categories are fixed personnel-related, variable personnel-related, and other object costs. Fixed personnel-related costs are those identified as essential to State's own overseas operations and not affected by variations in the support requirements of the serviced agencies. State now pays for all these costs. Each serviced agency, including Peace Corps, reimburses the State Department annually for a share of the remaining FAAS costs according to the amount of support which they require.

Assuming no increase in the level of support rendered to Peace Corps, it is estimated that the FAAS reimbursement for FY 1979 will be \$1,825,000 an increase of \$125 thousand over the FY 1978 level, all of which is attributable to increased overseas wages and price increases.

In addition to FAAS costs, Peace Corps estimates that its FY 1979 share of expenses for the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance will remain at \$25 thousand. Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, these expenses are charged to appropriations made to carry out certain Foreign Aid programs, including the Peace Corps.



ACTION AGENCY-WIDE COSTS

(\$000)

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Funded by:				
1. Operating Expenses International Programs (Peace Corps)	\$13,540	\$14,784	\$15,778	+\$ 994
2. Operating Expenses, Domestic Programs	8,840	9,561	10,517	+ 956
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,380</b>	<b>\$24,345</b>	<b>\$26,295</b>	<b>+\$1,950</b>
Total Permanent Positions	699	709	709	---

General Statement

Within ACTION, some overall functions related to both domestic and international volunteer activities are conducted on a consolidated basis. Costs associated with these consolidated functions are considered to be ACTION agency-wide costs. Included in this category are expenses of recruitment and processing of volunteers, relationship to the private sector, general management and administration.

Agency-wide costs are financed jointly from the domestic and international program appropriations. Because it is impossible to determine precisely which costs are attributable to either domestic or international programs, the costs of consolidated functions are assigned to each appropriation, statistically, based on the formula outlined on page 61.

The formula is refined to recognize the contribution of directly paid supporting costs by the international appropriation. These costs, paid to the Department of State, Foreign Assistance Administrative Service (FAAS), have been added to the Agency-Wide Support costs in computing the appropriate amount to be charged to each appropriation. In effect, the addition of these costs to the total to be divided reduces the actual percentage Peace Corps pays for ACTION Agency-Wide Support.

The formula is based on workload, expressed as the ratio of full-time staff employed exclusively for domestic programs to the full-time staff employed exclusively for international programs. This ratio is then applied to the total of agency-wide and overseas FAAS costs to determine the share of costs to be applied to each appropriation. This methodology remains readily understandable outside ACTION and uncomplicated to execute within the agency.

ACTION AGENCY-WIDE COSTS - continued

For FY 1979, the budget request includes funds totaling \$26,295,000 for the following agency-wide costs:

- Recruitment and processing of international and domestic volunteers;
- Voluntary citizen participation assistance, liaison and coordination activities;
- Agency-wide planning, policy development, budgeting, and evaluation;
- Internal management including legal, legislative, equal opportunity, internal audit and inspection, public affairs, and the activities of the Agency's Director's office;
- Administrative functions encompassing management analysis, procurement, accounting, data processing, personnel, training, and general administrative services.

ACTION AGENCY-WIDE COSTS - continued

ALLOCATION OF AGENCY-WIDE COSTS  
BY APPROPRIATION (1979)  
(In thousands of dollars)

1979 program employment		1,250
Exclusively international programs		782
Exclusively domestic programs		468
International positions as percentage of <u>1,250</u>		62.6%
Domestic positions as percentage of <u>1,250</u>		37.4%
1979 ACTION Agency-wide costs	\$26,295	
FAAS costs	<u>1,825</u>	
Total costs to be distributed	\$28,120	\$28,120
International appropriation share		
\$28,120		
X 62.6%		
<u>\$17,603</u>		
- 1,825 FAAS costs paid directly		
<u>\$15,778</u>		\$15,778
Domestic appropriation share		
\$28,120		
X 37.4%		
<u>\$10,517</u>		\$10,517

ACTION AGENCY-WIDE COSTS - continued

OBLIGATIONS BY FUNCTION

(\$000)

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Recruitment and Communications	\$ 7,507	\$ 8,464	\$ 8,833	+\$ 369
Voluntary Citizen Participation	---	94	707	+ 613
Planning and Evaluation	1,467	1,781	2,010	+ 229
Management	2,218	2,346	2,520	+ 174
Administration	11,188	11,660	12,225	+ 565
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,380</b>	<b>\$24,345</b>	<b>\$26,295</b>	<b>+\$1,950</b>

POSITIONS BY FUNCTION

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Recruitment and Communications	263 <u>a/</u>	271 <u>b/</u>	271 <u>b/</u>	---
Voluntary Citizen Participation	---	16	16	---
Planning and Evaluation	54	53	53	---
Management	69	76	76	---
Administration	313	293	293	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>---</b>

a/ Includes Public Affairs (26).

b/ Includes transfer of 8 administrative positions from Domestic Operations plus the Office of Public Affairs (26).

ACTION AGENCY-WIDE COSTS - continued

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT  
(In thousands of dollars)

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total number of permanent positions.....	699	709	709	---
Full-time equivalent of all other positions.....	40	38	39	+ 1
Average number of all employees.....	752	702	702	---
<b>Personnel Compensation:</b>				
Permanent positions.....	\$11,332	\$12,685	\$12,969	+\$ 284
Positions other than permanent.....	1,254	1,037	1,063	+ 26
Other personnel compensation.....	216	180	181	+ 1
Special personal services.....	17	---	---	---
Subtotal personnel compensation.....	\$12,819	\$13,902	\$14,213	+\$ 311
Personnel benefits.....	1,279	1,464	1,504	+ 40
Travel and transportation of persons (staff).....	1,236	1,257	1,300	+ 43
Transportation of things.....	40	39	39	---
Rents, communications and utilities.....	4,052	4,229	4,422	+ 193
(Building rents).....	(1,039)	(1,062)	(1,088)	(+ 26)
Printing and reproduction....	507	299	636	+ 337
Other services.....	2,226	2,817	3,838	+ 1,021
Supplies and materials.....	159	216	234	+ 18
Equipment.....	62	122	109	- 13
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$22,380</b>	<b>\$24,345</b>	<b>\$26,295</b>	<b>+\$1,950</b>

RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(\$000)

	FY 1977		FY 1978		FY 1979		Increase/ Decrease	
	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Estimate</u>		<u>Estimate</u>			
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	237	\$4,750	271	\$5,334	271	\$5,469	---	+\$135
Other Expenses	---	2,757	---	3,130	---	3,364	---	+ 234
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>\$7,507</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>\$8,464</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>\$8,833</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>+\$369</b>

General Statement

The FY 1979 budget proposal for Recruitment and Communications reflects a strengthening of the entire Agency recruitment capability. This increased capability is important and necessary to provide the ACTION programs with the volunteer work force required to accomplish program missions. The new administration is committed to increasing the visibility and stature of the Agency's individual programs--Peace Corps, VISTA, and Older Americans--in order to provide the opportunity for a broader range of persons to volunteer in the effort to reduce poverty at home and abroad.

A new recruitment task force was created to study the Recruitment and Communications functions. The task force recommended several processes now being implemented that will reestablish the individual identities of ACTION's programs.

In the Peace Corps, recruitment activity will be emphasizing individuals who are highly motivated and who will receive skill training in order to meet the basic human needs of people served abroad. Recruitment for the VISTA program will be expanded to provide the volunteers essential for increasing and improving service in areas of basic human need in the United States.

An additional responsibility of the recruitment system is to provide information for individuals who are only able to volunteer on a part-time basis. An improved communications program will serve three functions:

- to recruit highly committed citizens dedicated to the belief that they can play an active role in the building of self-sufficient communities;
- to insure that the programs of the Agency receive the public identity and support that encourages citizens to volunteer for community service;

RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS - continued

-- to inform the American public of the necessity of individual commitment, through volunteer service, to meet basic human needs at home and abroad.

Major changes have been made to meet these goals. These include:

1. Problem: The separate existence of the Office of Communication and Office of Recruitment led to administrative confusion and precluded an efficient, integrated recruitment and communications function in the Agency.

Solution: The Office of Recruitment and Communications (ORC), reporting to the Director, was reestablished with responsibility for integrating communications and recruitment functions. This integration will further support Agency efforts to meet its recruiting goals. This Office is headed by an Assistant Director of ACTION who is a former Peace Corps Volunteer.

2. Problem: Recruitment activities were left to field service centers whose roles were independent and uncoordinated, resulting in inefficiency and duplication.

Solution: Service centers and area offices will serve as operational units of ORC, carrying out recruitment activities each year which reflect a national Agency plan. A new automated management information system is being designed to monitor daily recruitment activities on a national rather than merely a local basis.

3. Problem: In the Peace Corps recruitment was directed toward highly credentialed specialists which excluded many individuals from volunteer service.

Solution: In line with the Agency focus on basic human needs, Recruitment will seek highly motivated volunteers who will be skill-trained for service. This emphasis will enable a wider range of the American public to participate.

RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS - continued

4. Problem: Racial and ethnic minorities traditionally have been underrepresented in both the Peace Corps and VISTA.

Solution: Volunteer and recruiting activities will be directed toward opportunities for minority groups and will be coordinated agency-wide. A plan has been designed which will become operational in March 1978 that will include more minorities in volunteer service.

5. Problem: Agency programs and Agency support units associated with recruitment operated independently, resulting in inefficiency and bureaucratic strife.

Solution: A Volunteer Delivery Work Group was established to coordinate all recruitment activities for the Agency. It is comprised of each program and support unit in ACTION, and is the forum for resolving problems and for monitoring performance across organizational lines. The experience and data available in Recruitment will be refined and utilized for making decisions on recruitment activities.

6. Problem: Communications activities have lacked coordination and focus and, as a result, program visibility and identity have suffered.

Solution: A Communications Board was established for the Agency. It is comprised of representatives from headquarters and the field and from program and support units to establish communications policies which will be monitored centrally and implemented by field offices. Communications activities will stress individual program identities rather than Agency identity.

Beginning in March 1978 national ads will begin on television and radio to reestablish individual program identity, explain new directions, and to recruit committed volunteers. This is intended to be but one component of planned communications campaigns conducted annually by the Agency.

These actions will improve Agency efficiency and coordination, establish greater program visibility for Peace Corps, VISTA, and the Older American Volunteer Programs, and encourage the participation of a large and more diverse number of citizens to address the most basic human needs in our nation and the rest of the world.

RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS - continued

Budget requirements for Recruitment and Communications are based primarily on anticipated levels of trainees needed to produce volunteers for Agency programs. The requested \$8,833,000 provides for the following program requirements:

International Operations Trainee Input

Total Requirement 4,250

	Regular Recruitment	Intern Trainees	Spouses	Total
Recruited during FY 1978, but delivered in FY 1979	123	446	---	569
Recruited during FY 1979, and delivered in FY 1979	<u>3,025</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>3,681</u>
Total trainees delivered in FY 1979	3,148	889	213	4,250

International Operations Budgeted Trainees

Total Requirement 4,250

	Regular <u>a/</u> Recruitment	Intern <u>b/</u> Trainees	Spouses	Total
Recruited during FY 1979, and delivered in FY 1979	3,025	443	213	3,681
Recruited during FY 1979, but delivered in FY 1980	<u>398</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>569</u>
Total trainees budgeted in FY 1979	3,423	609	218	4,250

a/ Represents trainees to be recruited, evaluated, and processed.

b/ Represents trainees to be processed.

RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS - continued

Domestic Operations Trainee Input

Total Requirement 4,260

	Regular Recruitment
Recruited during FY 1978, but delivered in FY 1979	852
Recruited during FY 1979, and delivered in FY 1979	<u>3,408</u>
Total trainees delivered in FY 1979	4,260 <u>a/</u>

Domestic Operations Budgeted Trainees

Total Requirement 4,260

	Regular <u>b/</u> Recruitment
Recruited during FY 1979, and delivered in FY 1979	3,408
Recruited during FY 1979, and delivered in FY 1980	<u>852</u>
Total trainees budgeted in FY 1979	4,260

a/ 4,260 represents nationally recruited trainees.

b/ Represents trainees to be recruited, evaluated and processed.

RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS - continued

Budget Justification

The expansion of the VISTA Program requires a corresponding recruitment and communications effort to attract qualified volunteers.

Personnel Compensation and Benefits are expected to increase by \$135 thousand over the FY 1978 level. This increase reflects the full year cost of 8 administrative support personnel transferred to Recruitment and Communications during FY 1978 as well as the conversion of seasonal permanent positions to full-time status.

Other Expenses will show an increase of \$234 thousand over the FY 1978 amount. An improved advertising campaign, along with an intensive local recruitment effort, will account for most of the increased funding. This reflects the Agency's desire to reestablish individual program identities and to bring them to the attention of the public.

VOLUNTARY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

	(\$000)							
	FY 1977		FY 1978		FY 1979		Increase/ Decrease	
	Actual Pos.	Amount	Estimate Pos.	Amount	Estimate Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	---	---	16	\$80	16	\$351	---	+\$271
Other Expenses	---	---	---	14	---	356	---	+ 342
<b>Total</b>	---	---	16	\$94	16	\$707	---	+\$613

General Statement

Voluntary action has been a part of America's way of addressing both national and international goals since our country's founding. It represents a tremendous national resource which performs many essential services to the poor and disadvantaged at home and abroad. According to the Department of Commerce report on Social Indicators, 1976, the number of Americans volunteering has increased from 24.3 million, or 18.1 percent of the population in 1965 to nearly 36.8 million, or 23.5 percent of the population in 1974. This indicates that voluntary service is measurably on the increase in the United States.

ACTION wants to participate in efforts to link people in need with people who care and to strengthen its cooperation with the private volunteer sector for two reasons: First, voluntary action is a cost-effective means of achieving our goal of addressing and improving basic human needs in our communities as well as in the Third World nations. Second, voluntary action provides a way for individuals both to express their sense of responsibility to the larger community and to gain self-confidence in their own abilities to develop themselves.

Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation. To enhance the effectiveness of the government's ability to better relate to the private voluntary sector, ACTION is establishing the Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation (OVCP). This reorganization of formerly disparate Agency functions will provide an integrated base from which to promote, encourage, and advocate voluntary action in the United States and overseas. OVCP will utilize the experiences of voluntary groups which meet national and international challenges consistent with ACTION's commitment to meet basic human needs. This office will also permit ACTION to take full advantage of its unique ability to act as a focal point for domestic and international communication, coordination, and assistance to national as well as international voluntary service programs.

## VOLUNTARY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION - continued

Advocacy and Inter-Agency Cooperation. The Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation (OVCP) will advocate the continued growth of volunteering in its many manifestations; participate with other agencies and organizations to foster self-sufficiency of the private volunteer effort; cooperate with other Federal agencies to guard voluntary citizen participation from inadvertent government interference and stimulate and promote inter-governmental cooperation in the effective use of volunteers.

Former Volunteer Project. In response to recommendations from the Independent Foundation, a group which actively represents former VISTA and Peace Corps volunteers, OVCP is establishing the Former Volunteer Project. This project will provide a continuity between volunteer service and the return to civilian life; enhanced career assistance; a means of communication to and among former full-time volunteers; opportunities for continuing involvement of former volunteers in the affairs and mission of the Agency; a greater public awareness of the volunteer experience; and the need for international and domestic development.

Cooperation with the Private Sector. OVCP will establish and maintain communications with the private voluntary sector; identify ways to collaborate and assist with research and information that is needed by citizens involved in voluntary action; and work to avoid duplication between the government and existing organizations which operate volunteer programs.

Integration of Programs. Within OVCP, ACTION will also bring together the following International and Domestic program functions:

1. International: Information, Collection and Exchange Program (ICE), publication of the journal, ASPECTS,<sup>1/</sup> and the Partnership Program.
2. Domestic: State Volunteer Services Coordinator Program (Statewide), Mini-Grants Program, Technical Assistance Program, and Short-Term Volunteer Programs.<sup>2/</sup>

### Budget Justification

It is estimated that the Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation will be fully operational at the end of FY 1978. The increase in costs of \$163 thousand is a result of full-year funding of the personnel and related expenses of the Office and the financing of the Former Volunteer Project which is planned for funding in FY 1979 at \$250 thousand.

<sup>1/</sup> Details of ICE and ASPECTS are found on page 44 of this document.

<sup>2/</sup> Details of these programs are found in the Agency's justification for Operating Expenses, Domestic Programs.

VOLUNTARY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION - continued

The purpose of the Former Volunteer Project is to assist in the activities of ACTION's former volunteers. The Agency will maintain a data base, provide communications support, publish a monthly newsletter, and contract for special services. The project staff will be responsible for intra-agency liaison on behalf of former volunteers.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

	(\$000)							
	FY 1977		FY 1978		FY 1979		Increase/ Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	54	\$1,297	53	\$1,550	53	\$1,641	---	+\$ 91
Other Expenses	---	170	--	231	--	369	---	+ 138
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>\$1,467</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>\$1,781</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>\$2,010</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>+\$229</b>

General Statement

ACTION's planning, policy development, budget and evaluation functions are undertaken on an agency-wide basis and encompass the following activities:

1. Planning - The planning process defines, presents and analyzes ACTION goals, as well as program and administrative objectives, and translates these objectives into both current and long-range plans. The review of goal achievements and the planning for new initiatives and demonstration programs are also parts of the planning function. In addition, Planning includes coordination and supporting analyses and discussions of agency-wide issues and problems, as well as providing technical assistance to all offices on planning issues.
2. Policy Development - Policy Development involves identification of areas in which volunteers are needed, and the people and organizations inclined toward voluntary service. Policy development activities also include the definition of ACTION policies, the development of model demonstration programs, both domestic and international, to meet human need areas, and the performance of exploratory studies focusing on voluntarism.
3. Budget - Budgeting involves the formulation, presentation, and justification of ACTION budget requests to the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress, as well as the formulation and execution of internal Agency budget plans. The review and utilization of all funds is also a budget activity.
4. Evaluation - Evaluation results in documenting the Agency's impact on volunteers, sponsors, communities, and countries. Evaluation activities also include the assessment of the effectiveness of Agency programs and projects with respect to goal achievement, organizational structure, cost, impact, and cost-effectiveness.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION - continued

Budget Justification

Planning and evaluation activities in FY 1979 will result in the development of model demonstration programs utilizing volunteers to meet basic human needs. The increase of \$91 thousand in personnel service costs reflects an improved rate in filling vacancies and includes a modest sum to support model program development. The increase of \$138 thousand in Other Expenses will support program analyses and studies which will concentrate on determining the program initiatives applicable to both international and domestic operating programs in meeting basic human needs.

MANAGEMENT

(\$000)

	FY 1977		FY 1978		FY 1979		Increase/ Decrease	
	Actual Pos.	Amount	Estimate Pos.	Amount	Estimate Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	69	\$1,890	76	\$2,121	76	\$2,158	--	+\$ 37
Other Expenses	--	328	--	225	--	362	--	+ 137
Total	69	\$2,218	76	\$2,346	76	\$2,520	--	+\$174

General Statement

A wide range of management functions are performed by staff offices, which report to the ACTION Director.

The staff offices and their functions are described below:

1. Office of the Director - Staff in this office coordinate activities of the Agency Director, Deputy and staff.
2. Compliance - This office serves as the principal advisor to Agency management on all matters affecting the integrity of Agency operations and carries out a comprehensive program of audits, investigations, inspections, surveys, and reviews. Staff direct the Agency's compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, the implementation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program, including the grievance process, and the development of Affirmative Action and Minority Business Opportunity programs. Incorporated into this new office are the functions formerly performed by the Inspector General and the Office of Equal Opportunity.
3. Legislative and Governmental Affairs - This office develops legislative and intergovernmental policy for the Agency and maintains contact with the Congress and with state and local government officials. It is responsible for constituent and inquiry casework, as well as researching and responding to issues of interest or concern to the Congress, and to state and local officials.
4. General Counsel - This office provides legal counsel and support to volunteers and staff regarding matters covered by laws and regulations affecting Agency activities.

Budget Justification

An increase in other expenses of \$137 thousand over the 1978 level is to support increased activities undertaken within the functions of compliance and legislative and governmental affairs. The increase is a reflection of the Agency's desire to be more aggressive in regard to minority hiring and contracting practices and to be more sensitively responsive to the concerns of elected officials at the Federal, state and local levels. The rise in personnel costs of \$37 thousand is based on the full year cost in FY 1979 for positions filled midway through FY 1978.

ADMINISTRATION

(\$000)

	FY 1977		FY 1978		FY 1979		Increase/ Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel								
Compensation								
and Benefits	313	\$ 6,156	293	\$ 6,271	293	\$ 6,120	---	-\$151
Other Expenses	---	5,032	---	5,389	---	6,105	---	+ 716
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>\$11,188</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>\$11,660</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>\$12,225</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>+\$565</b>

General Statement

The ACTION Agency, the Peace Corps, VISTA, the Older American Volunteer Program and the Office of Administration and Finance could have been characterized over the past five years as five "agencies", each with a different mission. The unfortunate result of this was that volunteers received poor support and confusing direction.

The new direction to the Office of Administration and Finance was to change this situation by working together as a team in assisting the volunteers. Specifically, the mission of Administration and Finance was to dramatically improve support to the volunteers.

In eleven short months, Administration and Finance has accomplished this mission. Service to the volunteers is the clear goal of each of its eight divisions. It is the rationale behind all of the administrative improvements that have taken place in the last eleven months.

Simple, direct, and straightforward administrative improvements have been made. Here are some of them:

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Solution</u>
Automated Data Processing (ADP) had been handled by two divisions within the Agency. This led to poor coordination, inefficiencies and overlapping of ADP services.	ADP systems development and operation control were combined under one division with no loss of grade or career potential to any employee.

ADMINISTRATION - continued

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Solution</u>
<p>It formerly took over 300 days to recruit, interview, clear, and hire a Peace Corps staff member for an overseas post. This resulted in a high vacancy rate for these posts.</p>	<p>A new system was designed and implemented for Foreign Service Reserve overseas position selection, projected against a nine-month vacancy estimate. This system, which includes forecasting and planning of staff needs, will provide orderly processing of staff and thereby greatly reduce the vacancies. It has already reduced hiring time to less than 90 days. In addition, because of this system and other efforts in the Peace Corps the overseas vacancies have dropped from 30 percent to 10 percent. It is expected that the new rate will be about this level.</p>
<p>There existed a proliferation of fiscal codes, geared mostly to collecting detailed information. Moreover, some information required for external reports to OMB, GAO, and GSA was not readily available. The large number of codes frequently resulted in errors in data entry.</p>	<p>A fiscal codes task force reduced the codes by 40 percent. Codes were adjusted and streamlined to collect the needed information easily and accurately.</p>
<p>Nearly 30 percent of the new domestic volunteers did not receive their initial subsistence check on time. This was because of the complicated procedure necessary to generate such a check.</p>	<p>The system was modified to eliminate the mismatches which delayed the checks. Virtually every volunteer is now able to receive this vital check on time.</p>
<p>Because the Domestic Volunteer Payroll was linked to the Staff Payroll, administratively early cutoff dates were required in the field.</p>	<p>These two dissimilar payrolls have been severed. This enables the field to submit later volunteer payroll information, resulting in greater accuracy.</p>

ADMINISTRATION - continued

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Solution</u>
For several years volunteer recruitment information was dependent on a patchwork of manual and computer files. This system lacked the capability of providing rapid feedback to programs on the status of recruits. Not only was program information delayed, but volunteer applicants often were lost because of the delay in the notification of their application's status.	A new automated system was designed and is being implemented which will provide daily feedback to the programs on the status of their recruits.

Budget Justification

For FY 1979 \$12,225,000 is requested for administrative services which include:

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| -Management and Organization | -Personnel Management           |
| -Administrative Services     | -Health Services                |
| -Accounting                  | -Staff Training and Development |
| -Computer Services           | -Contracts and Grants           |

A major savings of \$151 thousand in Personnel Compensation and Benefits results from the fact that staff is being reduced from a level of 313 at the beginning of FY 1978 to 293 at year end. Since this reduction occurred over the entire year, a portion of the additional positions was funded in FY 1978.

Although a savings is possible in personnel costs, Other Expenses will expand by \$716 thousand in FY1979 over their FY 1978 level. The major portion of this increase is for items which will further improve the administrative support provided to volunteers and staff so that the Agency's operating programs can most effectively meet basic human needs. These are:

- Installation of a microfiche system which will reduce space used for maintaining the Agency's extensive files;
- Additional staff training;
- Full-year rental of computer terminals (as opposed to part-year in FY 1978);

ADMINISTRATION - continued

- Additional rental of equipment for the automated data processing and telecommunications system; and
- Minor increases in items such as supplies, equipment, printing and utilities.

The increase in Other Expenses is offset, in part, by the savings realized in Personnel Compensation and Benefits so that there is only a net increase in FY 1979 of \$565 thousand over the FY 1978 level.



OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS FY 1962 - FY 1978  
(\$000)

Fiscal Year	Original Budget Request	Amended Budget	Authorized	Appropriated (Including Reappropriation)	Appropriation Transfers 1/	Allocation from AID	Obligated as of end of period	Unobligated as of end of period	Reappropriated
1962	\$ 40,000	\$ ---	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 29,496	\$ 504	\$ ---
1963	63,750	---	63,750	59,000	444	---	54,692	3,864	3,864
1964	108,000	102,000	102,000	95,964	---	---	76,164	19,800	17,000
1965	115,000	106,000	115,000	104,100	7	---	85,449	18,644	12,100
1966	125,200	---	115,000	114,100	---	---	113,173	927	---
1967	110,500	112,150	110,000	110,000	104	---	104,525	5,371	---
1968	124,400	118,700	115,700	107,500	---	---	106,846	654	---
1969	112,800	---	112,800	102,000	49	---	100,301	1,650	---
1970	109,800	101,000	98,450	98,450	---	---	90,776	7,674	---
1971	98,800	94,500	94,500	90,000	---	---	84,978	5,022	---
1972	71,200	82,200	77,200	72,500	---	2,600	75,037	63	---
1973	88,027	---	88,027	81,000	427	---	80,560	13	---
1974	77,000	---	77,000	77,000	37	---	76,949	14	---
1975	82,256	---	82,256	77,687	---	---	77,670	17	---
1976	80,826	---	88,468	81,266	---	---	77,041	3/	---
Transition Quarter	25,729	---	27,887	24,190	---	---	25,878	2,537	---
1977	67,155	---	81,000	80,000	---	---	79,975	25	---
1978	74,800	84,800	83,900	82,900	2/	---	---	---	---
1979	95,135	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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1/ Appropriation transfers are to GSA for all years except FY 1973. In FY 1973, \$158,000 was transferred to GSA and \$269,000 was transferred to Operating Expenses, Domestic Programs (P.L. 93-50; 87 Stat. 99).

2/ Excludes supplementals of \$1,069,000 for civilian pay raise and \$3,644,000 for programs not yet enacted.

3/ \$4,225,000 carried into the Transition Quarter.

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX B: RECONCILIATION OF APPROPRIATION AND OBLIGATION TOTALS  
FY 1977 - FY 1979 (\$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Appropriation	\$80,000	\$82,900	\$ 95,135
Requested program supplemental	---	3,644	---
Requested pay supplemental	---	1,069	---
Budget Authority	<u>\$80,000</u>	<u>\$87,613</u>	<u>\$ 95,135</u>
Receipts and reimbursements from:			
Federal funds	30	11	---
Non-federal funds	509	250	250
Host Country Contributions	4,200	5,191	5,782
Unobligated balance lapsing	<u>- 25</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total Obligations	\$84,714	\$93,065	\$101,167

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX C: - SCHEDULE OF HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS BY REGION FY 1970 - FY 1979  
 (\$000)

	<u>FY</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1971</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1972</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1973</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1974</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1979</u>	
Africa	\$ 964	\$1,111	\$1,393	\$1,753	\$2,158	\$2,799	\$2,698	\$ 646	\$2,980	\$3,318	\$3,874
Latin America	226	266	230	246	398	348	227	33	263	317	347
North Africa, Near East, Asia, & Pacific	<u>574</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>808</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>1,202</u>	<u>1,033</u>	<u>1,061</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>1,556</u>	<u>1,561</u>
TOTAL	\$1,764	\$2,124	\$2,431	\$2,979	\$3,758	\$4,180	\$3,986	\$1,060	\$4,200	\$5,191	\$5,782

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX D: DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS AND HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS  
FY 1977 - FY 1979

	FY 1977			FY 1978			FY 1979		
	Approp.	HCC	Total	Approp.	HCC	Total	Approp.	HCC	Total
<u>Activity 1: TRAINING</u>	<u>\$11,340</u>	<u>\$ 249</u>	<u>\$11,589</u>	<u>\$12,196</u>	<u>\$ 463</u>	<u>\$12,659</u>	<u>\$17,207</u>	<u>\$ 516</u>	<u>\$ 17,723</u>
Pre-Service Training	8,869	222	9,091	8,770	425	9,195	11,554	474	12,028
In-Service Training	954	27	981	1,024	38	1,062	1,029	42	1,071
Specialized Skills Training	466	---	466	2,162	---	2,162	4,137	---	4,137
Specialized Recruiting	1,051	---	1,051	240	---	240	487	---	487
<u>Activity 2: VOLUNTEERS</u>	<u>\$37,357</u>	<u>\$2,720</u>	<u>\$40,077</u>	<u>\$40,912</u>	<u>\$3,570</u>	<u>\$44,482</u>	<u>\$41,982</u>	<u>\$4,095</u>	<u>\$ 46,077</u>
Travel to Host Country	3,011	---	3,011	3,236	---	3,236	3,190	---	3,190
Travel from Host Country	2,990	---	2,990	3,028	---	3,028	3,584	---	3,584
Extender Travel	812	14	826	632	4	636	632	4	636
Emergency Leave Travel	206	---	206	342	---	342	342	---	342
MEDEVAC Travel	346	---	346	374	---	374	379	---	379
Settling-in Allowance	647	159	806	855	157	1,012	798	175	973
Living Allowance	13,247	2,128	15,375	13,657	3,021	16,678	13,437	3,484	16,921
Leave Allowance	1,208	---	1,208	1,303	---	1,303	1,322	---	1,322
Readjustment Allowance	9,987	---	9,987	11,058	---	11,058	11,404	---	11,404
In-Country Travel	592	183	775	759	182	941	752	203	955
Conferences and Meetings	197	15	212	228	7	235	231	8	239
Supplies, Equip., and Trans.	1,102	182	1,284	1,313	141	1,454	1,318	157	1,475
Medical Supplies and Services	1,799	39	1,838	2,200	57	2,257	2,227	63	2,290
OFEC	1,074	---	1,074	1,793	---	1,793	2,206	---	2,206
Dependent Support	139	---	139	134	1	135	160	1	161
<u>Activity 3: SPECIAL</u>									
<u>INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER</u>	<u>\$ 284</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>	<u>\$ 284</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 546</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>	<u>\$ 546</u>
Multinational Grants	234	---	234	220	---	220	220	---	220
Multinational Volunteers	50	---	50	100	---	100	100	---	100
Technical Coop. & Support	---	---	---	180	---	180	226	---	226

APPENDIX D: DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS AND HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS  
FY 1977 - FY 1979 - continued

	FY 1977			FY 1978			FY 1979		
	Approp.	HCC	Total	Approp.	HCC	Total	Approp.	HCC	Total
<u>Activity 4: PROGRAM SUPPORT</u>	<u>\$30,994</u>	<u>\$1,231</u>	<u>\$32,225</u>	<u>\$34,005</u>	<u>\$1,158</u>	<u>\$35,163</u>	<u>\$35,400</u>	<u>\$1,171</u>	<u>\$ 36,571</u>
Washington Staff									
Salaries and Benefits	3,325	---	3,325	3,537	---	3,537	3,644	---	3,644
Staff Travel	414	---	414	405	---	405	390	---	390
Supp., Equip., & Services	122	---	122	118	---	118	126	---	126
Building Rental	240	---	240	243	---	243	245	---	245
Overseas Staff									
US Salaries and Benefits	4,173	---	4,173	4,675	---	4,675	4,865	---	4,865
FSL Salaries and Benefits	2,553	298	2,851	2,680	382	3,062	2,718	382	3,100
Assign./Return Travel	418	---	418	547	---	547	527	---	527
Staff International Travel	733	---	733	748	---	748	614	---	614
In-Country Travel	387	55	442	417	45	462	422	50	472
Education Allowance	133	8	141	161	---	161	161	---	161
Staff Housing	1,055	108	1,163	1,041	226	1,267	1,058	201	1,259
Office Space and Utilities	433	305	738	517	233	750	510	240	750
Contractual & Gen. Services	1,201	180	1,381	1,491	103	1,594	1,719	122	1,841
Supplies, Equip., and Services	565	277	842	580	169	749	573	176	749
Vehicles	---	---	---	236	---	236	---	---	---
Evaluation	92	---	92	100	---	100	200	---	200
FAAS/Inspector General	1,610	---	1,610	1,725	---	1,725	1,850	---	1,850
Agency-Wide Support	13,540	---	13,540	14,784	---	14,784	15,778	---	15,778
International Operations Total	<u>\$79,975</u>	<u>\$4,200</u>	<u>\$84,175</u>	<u>\$87,613</u>	<u>\$5,191</u>	<u>\$92,804</u>	<u>\$95,135</u>	<u>\$5,782</u>	<u>\$100,917</u>

APPENDIX E AND F  
VOLUNTEERS AND DOLLARS BY COUNTRY

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX E: ALLOCATION OF VOLUNTEER YEARS BY COUNTRY - FY 1977 - FY 1979

SUMMARY BY REGION

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Africa Region	2,008	2,133	2,200
Latin America Region	1,695	1,904	1,950
NANEAP Region	<u>1,887</u>	<u>1,997</u>	<u>1,972</u>
Total	5,590	6,034	6,122

APPENDIX E: ALLOCATION OF VOLUNTEER YEARS BY COUNTRY - FY 1977 - FY 1979

Africa Region

COUNTRY	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Benin (Dahomey)	43	17	10
Botswana	110	105	96
Cameroon	84	95	85
Central African Empire	52	59	66
Chad	50	69	71
Ethiopia	1	---	---
Gabon	28	36	33
Gambia	41	41	46
Ghana	133	200	200
Ivory Coast	76	53	58
Kenya	262	184	248
Lesotho	135	141	134
Liberia	200	187	220
Malawi	3	2	9
Mali	36	56	66
Mauritania	1	12	15
Niger	98	91	98
Rwanda	5	6	11
Senegal	81	93	91
Seychelles Islands	5	4	7
Sierra Leone	126	165	150
Swaziland	106	112	110
Togo	86	90	95
Upper Volta	71	88	91
Zaire	<u>175</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>190</u>
Total	2,008	2,133	2,200

APPENDIX E: ALLOCATION OF VOLUNTEER YEARS BY COUNTRY - FY 1977 - FY 1979

Latin America Region

COUNTRY	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Belize	51	49	63
Brazil	119	138	186
Chile	88	103	92
Colombia	166	204	191
Costa Rica	136	139	140
Dominican Republic	94	104	112
Eastern Caribbean			
Antigua	20	21	19
Barbados	46	46	45
Dominica	4	6	4
Grenada	20	19	21
Montserrat	10	11	9
St. Kitts	15	17	15
St. Lucia	25	28	23
St. Vincent	17	18	17
Ecuador	190	208	213
El Salvador	119	166	149
Guatemala	150	162	158
Honduras	163	180	188
Jamaica	85	102	106
Nicaragua	110	74	104
Paraguay	<u>67</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>95</u>
Total	1,695	1,904	1,950

## APPENDIX E: ALLOCATION OF VOLUNTEER YEARS BY COUNTRY - FY 1977 - FY 1979

NANEAP Region

COUNTRY	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Afghanistan	53	79	71
Bahrain	31	28	17
Cook Islands	---	--- 1/	7
Fiji	173	160	176
Gilbert Islands and Tuvalu	---	6	10
Korea	195	207	219
Malaysia	203	200	241
Malta	---	---	1
Micronesia	135	150	137
Morocco	122	137	110
Nepal	116	143	137
Oman	23	24	27
Philippines	352	372	347
Solomon Islands	34	33	38
Thailand	138	145	120
Tonga	73	84	77
Tunisia	81	63	69
Western Samoa	118	121	128
Yemen	<u>40</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>40</u>
Total	1,887	1,997	1,972

1/ Trainees will enter in FY 1978.

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX F: BUDGET ESTIMATE BY REGION AND COUNTRY - FY 1977 - FY 1979 1/

Summary by Region

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Africa	\$27,564	\$29,565	\$ 33,558
Latin America	19,749	20,875	23,013
North Africa, Near East Asia and Pacific	21,245	24,528	25,443
World-Wide Support	2,077	3,052	3,125
Peace Corps Share of ACTION Support	13,540	14,784	15,778
Total, Direct Program	\$84,175	\$92,804	\$100,917

1/ Includes both country and Washington associated costs.

APPENDIX F: BUDGET ESTIMATES BY REGION AND COUNTRY - FY 1977 - FY 1979 -  
continued

Africa Region

COUNTRY	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Benin (Dahomey)	\$ 484	\$ 259	\$ 163
Botswana	1,194	1,133	1,479
Cameroon	1,202	1,434	1,392
Central African Empire	929	974	1,504
Chad	947	1,257	1,274
Ethiopia	125	---	---
Gabon	661	810	682
Gambia	408	482	585
Ghana	1,847	2,285	2,591
Ivory Coast	1,139	1,172	1,350
Kenya	2,748	2,475	3,885
Lesotho	1,137	1,301	1,276
Liberia	2,414	1,967	2,288
Malawi	28	39	36
Mali	619	742	955
Mauritania	158	383	480
Niger	1,271	1,227	1,554
Rwanda	67	253	194
Senegal	1,521	1,402	1,414
Seychelles	49	93	164
Sierra Leone	1,500	1,937	1,927
Swaziland	1,111	964	1,231
Togo	1,054	1,205	1,458
Upper Volta	1,026	978	1,184
Zaire	2,881	3,929	3,533
Africa Regional Support	<u>1,044</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>959</u>
Total	\$27,564	\$29,565	\$33,558

APPENDIX F: BUDGET ESTIMATES BY REGION AND COUNTRY - FY 1977 - FY 1979 -  
continued

Latin America Region

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Belize	\$ 505	\$ 597	\$ 652
Brazil	2,080	2,164	2,732
Chile	1,135	1,234	1,205
Colombia	2,062	1,918	2,456
Costa Rica	1,200	1,367	1,405
Dominican Republic	1,115	1,061	1,361
Eastern Caribbean	1,515	1,711	1,772
Ecuador	1,989	2,196	2,246
El Salvador	1,351	1,389	1,381
Guatemala	1,492	1,557	1,563
Honduras	1,520	1,633	1,755
Jamaica	1,036	1,128	1,256
Nicaragua	1,102	1,065	1,119
Paraguay	844	1,145	1,311
Latin America Regional Support	<u>803</u>	<u>710</u>	<u>799</u>
Total	\$19,749	\$20,875	\$23,013

APPENDIX F: BUDGET ESTIMATES BY REGION AND COUNTRY - FY 1977 - FY 1979 -  
continued

NANEAP Region

COUNTRY	FY 1977	FY 1977	FY 1979
Afghanistan	\$ 746	\$ 877	\$ 1,080
Bahrain	341	451	236
Cook Islands	---	---	166
Fiji	1,519	1,629	1,931
Gilbert Islands and Tuvalu	---	53	96
Korea	2,334	2,910	3,336
Malaysia	2,326	2,684	3,028
Malta	---	3	20
Micronesia	1,623	1,802	1,768
Morocco	1,640	1,909	1,556
Nepal	1,203	1,417	1,341
Oman	368	492	579
Philippines	2,976	3,476	3,532
Solomon Islands	388	389	464
Thailand	1,348	1,712	1,337
Tonga	724	862	722
Tunisia	1,008	1,128	1,381
Western Samoa	1,006	1,223	1,329
Yemen Arab Republic	545	699	635
NANEAP Regional Support	<u>1,150</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>906</u>
Total	\$21,245	\$24,528	\$25,443

APPENDIX G  
INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY SUMMARY

APPENDIX G: PEACE CORPS COUNTRY SUMMARIES

This appendix is intended to provide a country-by-country analysis of the world-wide Peace Corps program. It includes numerical data on program levels and a brief description of activities in and plans for each country's program.

Population and per capita income data are taken from the World Bank Atlas, 1975. Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) ratings are based on each country's average of its index ratings for life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy in the mid-1970's. The index range is 1-100 with higher ratings reflecting a more favorable PQLI.

"The PQLI does not attempt to measure the many other social and psychological characteristics suggested by the term "quality of life"-justice political freedom, or a sense of participation. It is based on the assumption that the needs and desires of individuals initially and at the most basic level are for longer life expectancy, reduced illness, and greater opportunity. The index does not measure the amount or the type of effort put into achieving these goals, but the extent to which they are being met-that is, it measures results. It acknowledges that improvements in meeting these minimum needs can be achieved in a variety of ways-by better nutrition, improved medical care, better income distribution, increased levels of education, and increased employment." The United States and World Development: Agenda 1977, Overseas Development Council, pg. 149.

## APPENDIX G:

Peace Corps Entry: 1962

Population: \$16,670,000

Per Capita Income: \$130

Physical Quality of Life Index: 19

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$ 746	\$ 877	\$1080
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 18	\$ 6	\$ 69
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	53	79	71
Trainee Input	62	49	81

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
182	162	114	78

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

More than 1,000 volunteers have served in Afghanistan since the Peace Corps program was first initiated there in 1962. During FY 1977, for the first time, the Government of Afghanistan invited volunteers to serve outside of the educational system with volunteers being placed through the Ministry of Health, as nurses, bacteriologists, health educators and medical logistics specialists.

Peace Corps/Afghanistan continued to concentrate its efforts within the realm of education with an emphasis on teaching English as a foreign language. The Government of Afghanistan has specified English as the common language for study at the higher levels of science and technology and, therefore, considers the teaching of English to be essential to the nations technological development. Within the educational field, the Peace Corps program was expanded to include the teaching of vocational education, university level mathematics, engineering, architecture and business education. However, in view of the Peace Corps' basic human needs strategy, serious efforts will be made to permit a re-direction of existing Peace Corps education efforts away from university level instruction.

Afghanistan - continued

Although the number of volunteers serving in Afghanistan has significantly declined in recent years, with the expansion of program areas and the placement of volunteers in more rural assignments, the program is expected to show an increase during the next several years, especially in the health field.

## APPENDIX G:

Bahrain

Peace Corps Entry: 1973  
 Population: 260,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$2,440  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$341	\$451	\$236
Host Country Contribution*	-	\$ 82	\$ 15
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	31	28	17
Trainee Input	10	-	-

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
-	5	11	11

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since the Peace Corps entered Bahrain in 1973, volunteers have served in two primary areas in which Bahrain has a critical need for trained personnel, education and health. Fiscal Year 1977 was a pivotal time for Peace Corps/Bahrain in that it was the first year in which the program became an independent operation with full Peace Corps country status. (It had previously been administered by the Peace Corps staff stationed in Iran.) In October of 1977 a new Peace Corps Director was installed in Bahrain, as was an Associate Peace Corps Director for Programming and Training.

FY 1977 saw the placement of volunteers outside of the urban areas exploring opportunities for environmental projects with the help of a consultant from the PC/Smithsonian Institution program. Other volunteers continued work in health (nursing education and public health), teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL), vocational education, social services and agriculture.

Programming in the health sector will be accorded the highest priority during FY 1979 and beyond, with growth anticipated in the number of volunteers assigned to projects in public health and nursing education.

## APPENDIX G:

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 140,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$700  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$505	\$597	\$652
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 42	\$ 14	\$ 15
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	51	49	63
Trainee Input	35	56	34

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
34	49	46	47

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since the Peace Corps first initiated a program in Belize, volunteers have worked in a variety of assignments including long range planning for increased livestock production, evaluation of major agricultural projects for the Government of Belize, and training projects for cooperative management. Volunteer teachers have worked on curriculum development and on the revision of textbooks to reflect the background of the children in Belize and volunteers have been involved in teacher training efforts which have helped Belize to become self-sufficient in secondary school teachers.

While Peace Corps/Belize traditionally has programmed heavily in the field of education, during the past year the Peace Corps significantly increased the number of volunteers directly involved with agriculture and for the first time agriculture is replacing education as the leading Peace Corps program area in Belize.

The Peace Corps is cooperating with the Government of Belize in efforts to increase food production and the major emphasis in Peace Corps programming during FY 1979 will address this effort. In addition, the Peace Corps will continue to expand in the field of health with volunteers continuing to serve in environmental sanitation, dental hygiene and village water supply projects.

Peace Corps Entry: 1968  
 Population: 3,108,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$140  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 23

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$484	\$259	\$163
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 1
Volunteer Years (Appendix F)	43	17	10
Trainee Input	3	---	---

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
49	56	61	58

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Peace Corps volunteers in Benin, have, in the past, had excellent results in grain storage and animal traction programs, through the utilization of available materials and skills. An in-service teacher training program initiated by volunteers, has since been taken over by Benin teachers. many of whom were trained by volunteers.

Programs in Benin were disrupted in 1977 by political unrest, which necessitated the restriction of volunteers to their work sites. Although the political situation has eased, volunteer activity remains confined to the education sector. Efforts are being made, however, to expand Peace Corps activity into the areas of agricultural development and health care.

The future of Peace Corps/Benin is not yet clear. The decision has been made, however, to recruit a new country director in anticipation of a renewed effort in Benin which will focus more fully on the needs of Benin's rural poor to the extent that the political situation allows.

## APPENDIX G:

Botswana

Peace Corps Entry: 1966  
 Population: 666,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$330  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 38

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,194	\$1,133	\$1,479
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 190	\$ 176	\$ 231
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	110	105	96
Trainee Input	76	65	86

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
73	78	102	104

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

During its ten years in Botswana, the Peace Corps has had marked success in the education sector because of the priority the Government of Botswana has placed on education in its development plan. Many volunteers worked in the Brigades Development Trust, a vocational education program for adolescent youth with a primary school education. Rural development projects have been very effective with a high degree of volunteer satisfaction.

Secondary education remains the largest component of Peace Corps/Botswana, but nearly a quarter of the volunteers now work in public administration as economic planners and treasury advisors, and in small business as marketing and advertising advisors. The volatile political situation throughout South Africa has necessitated close attention on the part of Peace Corps staff to the general political awareness of volunteers and their roles vis-a-vis South Africa, Rhodesia, and the refugee situation.

A substantial increase in the number of locally-trained secondary school teachers in the next few years will allow Peace Corps/Botswana to focus greater volunteer strength in health and nutrition, and food and water.

## APPENDIX G:

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 106,996,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$1,010  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 68

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$2,080	\$2,164	\$2,732
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 56	\$ 44	\$ 48
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	119	138	186
Trainee Input	140	58	49

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
283	316	234	124

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

During FY 1977 the Peace Corps continued its involvement in three main sectors of the Brazilian development effort: agriculture and rural development, education, and health. There was also a continued significant involvement in the area of urban development.

Much of FY 1977 was spent adapting planning for the future. A decision was made to phase out of the Western Region of the country (principally the Mato Grosso) to better concentrate volunteer efforts in the poorest area of the country, the Northeast. New program areas which focus on basic human needs were opened including the elementary education teacher training/curriculum development component, and the salt water fishing cooperative project in Bahia and Sergipe states. In addition, programs in special education and rural nursing were expanded.

With the appointment of a new Country Director, other projects have entered the final stages of planning and are expected to be implemented by the end of FY 1979. Among the most interesting of these is the Northeast Community Health Program, which calls for the placement of 60 volunteers to assist in public health education and development and the creation of health outreach program. While the overall number of volunteers is expected to decrease somewhat after FY 1979, volunteer activities will be more heavily concentrated within projects designed in accordance with the Peace Corps' basic human needs strategy.

## APPENDIX G:

Cameroon

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 7,260,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$270  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,202	\$1,434	\$1,392
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 97	\$ 173	\$ 169
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	\$ 84	95	85
Trainee Input	45	77	56

0

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
69	62	83	78

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Agriculture and education have been major areas of activity for the Peace Corps in its 15 years of service in Cameroon. Volunteers have helped to establish fish farming as a means of livelihood and a source for protein for the rural population in western Cameroon. They have also helped Cameroonian women in the marketing of cocobeans, corn and palm oil.

The most significant recent development is Peace Corps/Cameroon's move toward greater involvement in village health programs. Volunteers are organizing health committees to improve sanitation, nutrition and child care. Volunteers in eastern Cameroon have been involved in the development of a health education curriculum for primary schools.

PC/Cameroon plans to expand its efforts in the health sector and is gradually transferring its efforts on fish culture projects to the eastern area of the country. Under the supervision of a new country director, several new programming areas are currently being explored.

## APPENDIX C:

Central African Empire

Peace Corps Entry: 1972  
 Population: 1,787,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$230  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 18

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$929	\$974	\$1,504
Host Country Contribution*	87	\$124	\$ 192
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	52	59	66
Trainee Input	47	40	60

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
6	12	21	36

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The major activity of Peace Corps volunteers during five years of involvement in the Central African Empire has been in education, and approximately half the volunteers are now serving as math or English teachers. A fisheries program has been the major agricultural component.

Programs in rural development and health, together with an expanded fisheries program, are currently absorbing the increase in volunteer strength. Well construction projects to improve rural water supplies and irrigation have been the chief feature of the rural development program. Peace Corps volunteers have worked with USAID in the establishment of health education programs.

Agriculture and rural development are viewed as having significant potential for expansion and the recently appointed country director is currently conducting a thorough review in an effort to formulate new volunteer programs in this area.

## APPENDIX G:

Chad

Peace Corps Entry: 1966  
 Population: 4,035,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$120  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 20

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$947	\$1,257	\$1,274
Host Country Contribution*	110	156	158
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	50	69	71
Trainee Input	50	56	45

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
40	37	38	42

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The major concentration of the Peace Corps in its 12 years in Chad has been in teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL). On a smaller scale, volunteers have been engaged in the planting of fruit and shade trees, establishing nurseries, and upgrading the skills of Chadian foresters.

In the past year, there has been a remarkable increase in the number and variety of rural development projects in Chad, among them desert control, mechanics, and women's handicrafts. Volunteers are assisting the Ministry of Agriculture in the planting of a tree (Acacia Albida) uniquely suited for the Sahel. The most promising aspect of the project is that it does not require volunteers with advanced or overly technical degrees.

The importance of desert control and other rural development sector programs will increase in the next few years with the projected rise in overall volunteer strength, as part of a larger anti-desertification effort throughout the Sahel.

## APPENDIX G:

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 10,585,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$760  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 77

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,135	\$1,234	\$1,205
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 2	\$ 7	\$ 8
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	88	103	92
Trainee Input	60	66	66

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
40	25	42	64

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Over the past few years, volunteers have worked to establish numerous trout farms, taught forestry techniques to farmer and counterpart teachers, established seedling nurseries, and provided management and technical assistance to farm cooperatives. Volunteers have also been successful in generating resources from the World Wildlife Fund and other international sources for their work in wildlife preservation. This work has included a study of endangered Chilean wildlife species which could be propagated and raised for profit. Volunteers working in the field of nutrition have developed nutrition education courses for the public schools and have assisted in nutrition disease-related research at the University level.

During FY 1977, Peace Corps/Chile shifted its programming emphasis away from university-level instruction and scientific research and began to concentrate volunteer strength on those projects which more directly address the needs of Chile's poorest citizens. An example of this new emphasis is Peace Corps/Chile's health and nutrition education program, the goal of which is to provide health and nutrition education to 200,000 Chileans living in the least developed regions of the country.

Other recently initiated programs which are slated for further growth during the coming year include agricultural marketing programs, through which volunteers will be placed on developing farm cooperatives, and a small business development project. The primary goal of both these programs will be to increase income, and thereby the standard of living for those Chileans involved. These and other new program directions are currently being formulated by the new Country Director of Peace Corps/Chile.

## APPENDIX G:

Peace Corps Entry: 1961  
 Population: 23,767,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$550  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 71

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$2,062	\$1,918	\$2,456
Host Country Contribution*	---	\$ 12	\$ 13
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	166	204	191
Trainee Input	223	88	169

## VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
186	282	265	146

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Peace Corps/Colombia has continued to focus its programming efforts in several core projects: Home Economics/Nutrition, Nursing, Small Enterprise Development, Special Education and Conservation. Within this framework, Peace Corps/Colombia has increasingly emphasized its participation in the development of health and rural development programs designed to speak to the needs of Colombia's poorest citizens.

In FY 1977 Peace Corps/Colombia reversed a trend toward decreasing numbers of volunteers and achieved a moderate growth of approximately twenty volunteers. This rate of growth is expected to continue during the next two fiscal years.

Part of the growth of the Peace Corps program in Colombia is a result of initiation of three new programs which are slated for further expansion during coming years. These projects are malaria control, rural health, education and emergency medical services.

## APPENDIX G:

Cook Islands

Peace Corps Entry: 1978  
 Population: 21,317  
 Per Capita Income: \$400  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	-	-	\$166
Host Country Contribution*	-	-	\$ 11
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	-	-	7
Trainee Input	-	-	15

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
-	-	-	-

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The Peace Corps will place volunteers in the Cook Islands in FY 1978. The program envisioned for the Cooks will include volunteers in education, rural and community development, and agriculture.

## APPENDIX G:

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 1,971,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$910  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 87

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,200	\$1,367	\$1,405
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 3	\$ 10	\$ 11
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	136	139	140
Trainee Input	61	77	66

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
72	110	155	120

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The thrust of ongoing Peace Corps programs in Costa Rica is to address the problems of the 42 percent of the population living in poverty. Emphasis is given to programs in health, including public health and rural hospital nursing, and in-service training for nurses. Agricultural development has been established as a top priority by the Government of Costa Rica. The majority of volunteers assigned to this sector is involved in research and extension of basic grain crops, seed diversification and animal nutrition.

A number of Peace Corps volunteers in Costa Rica are also participating in a multinational program being conducted by the Peace Corps and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. After participation in a joint training program, volunteers in this program are dispatched to various countries where they are assigned to plant protection and quarantine projects.

Peace Corps/Costa Rica experienced a healthy rate of growth during FY 1977 and this level is expected to be maintained during the next several years. One area in which expansion is anticipated is in urban development projects in the San Jose area.

## APPENDIX G:

Dominican Republic

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 4,695,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$720  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 64

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,115	\$1,061	\$1,361
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 25	\$ 17	\$ 19
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	94	104	112
Trainee Input	83	53	84

<u>VOLUNTEER YEARS</u>			
<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
61	66	65	59

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

During FY 1977, Peace Corps/Dominican Republic continued to place its primary emphasis on agricultural development programming with volunteers serving throughout the nation's rural areas. Volunteers provided instruction in nutrition, aid in co-op formation and technical assistance in the area of product diversification. Other volunteers provided agricultural extension assistance in crop production, fisheries, school gardens and 4-H Club organization. One program of particular interest is the assignment of volunteers to rural communities located on the Haitian frontier where they work with local farmers in the development of organic gardening and soil conservation techniques.

Peace Corps/Dominican Republic has also met with considerable success in the development of local cooperatives. These programs are directed toward the creation of capital sources for use by marginal populations. Volunteers are currently involved in the development of co-ops in the areas of savings, credit, income production, marketing and small industry.

Participation by the Peace Corps in most of these development areas is expected to increase during FY 1979.

## APPENDIX G:

Eastern Caribbean

Includes:

Peace Corps Entry: 1961	Antigua	Montserrat
Population: 729,000	Barbados	St. Kitts
Per Capita Income: \$604	Dominica	St. Lucia
Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A	Grenada	St. Vincent

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,515	\$1,711	\$1,772
Host Country Contribution*	---	\$ 18	\$ 20
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	157	166	153
Trainee Input	106	116	131

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
130	159	145	128

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The major focus of Peace Corps programs in the Eastern Caribbean countries has been in the educational sector. However, in response to a concerted effort on the part of the island governments to upgrade agricultural development, and in light of the Peace Corps decision to focus its efforts on meeting basic human needs, Peace Corps/Eastern Caribbean is redirecting its efforts toward this end.

During FY 1977, this shift in emphasis led to increased activity in the areas of agricultural research and extension. In addition, health volunteers were active in occupational therapy, dental health training, geriatrics, midwifery and public health and nutrition programs. Within the education sector, special attention was paid to projects involving work in the fields of special education for the deaf and the blind and programs for the mentally retarded.

The Peace Corps in the Eastern Caribbean is planning to upgrade and strengthen its programs in order to collaborate with and assist the island governments in their quest for social and economic development. The Peace Corps envisions new opportunities for programming in health, agriculture and education with support and funds from third party agencies during FY 1979.

## APPENDIX G:

Peace-Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 7,121,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$550  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 68

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,989	\$2,196	\$2,246
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 25	\$ 18	\$ 20
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	190	208	213
Trainee Input	125	140	119

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
198	200	233	183

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Ecuador was one of the early countries to request Peace Corps volunteers, and volunteers have engaged in a wide range of programming there since 1962. Rural public health, bi-lingual education and small business assistance have been some of the more important programs, outside of the agriculture/rural development sector which has enjoyed the greatest emphasis in Ecuador.

A recent diversification and expansion in agriculture programs has seen a contingent of volunteers working to improve strains of beef and dairy cattle in the Amazon region. A soybean and nutrition program has developed into a full-fledged integrated rural development program encompassing projects in health, education, sanitation and water resources. The rural infrastructure project was able to construct 20 rural schools in the past year. Volunteers have been working on a pilot methane gas project which is now nearing completion and is a graphic example of how communities can become more self-sufficient through the application of intermediate technology.

The successful completion of the methane gas project will open the door to expansion of that area in the future. Peace Corps/Ecuador also plans to place greater emphasis on health programs.

## APPENDIX G:

El Salvador

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 4,006,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$450  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 67

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,351	\$1,389	\$1,381
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 8
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	119	166	149
Trainee Input	160	70	77

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
52	49	87	100

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Peace Corps volunteers in El Salvador have worked extensively in food production, with programs in pastures, forage and animal extension, multiple cropping, and both fresh water and salt water fisheries. Predominantly urban-centered programs have focused on municipal management, small business assistance and university education.

The move in the past year has been to a greater concentration in the rural areas. The resources management project is noteworthy because of its integrated approach to rural development. A large number of volunteers with moderate skills provide direct support to the farmers and are supported in turn by a smaller number of highly skilled volunteers who provide liaison with the Ministry of Agriculture. Volunteer programs in the health sector, have been expanded, establishing health education programs and initiating construction of sanitary and water facilities in villages and rural areas.

The future will see a gradual phase out of urban programs with a simultaneous expansion in the health sector operating in rural areas under the leadership of a new Country Director who is currently conducting a thorough review of existing programs in El Salvador.

## APPENDIX G:

Fiji

Peace Corps Entry: 1967  
 Population: 569,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$920  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1519	\$1629	\$1931
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 115	\$ 141	\$ 123
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	173	160	176
Trainee Input	102	72	112

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
110	120	129	122

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The volunteer programming emphasis in Fiji continued to be in secondary education (primarily math and science) with approximately half of the volunteers teaching in education projects that provide students with manual arts and homemaking skills relevant to village life. A number of volunteers also worked with out-of-school youth in alternative education training programs. Volunteers continued to fill teaching and research posts at the University of the South Pacific.

During FY 1977, in the agriculture sector, volunteer participation in fisheries development increased substantially. On-going projects in forest conservation, pine tree scheme development, and livestock production were continued. Volunteer rural development engineers assisted in village self-help projects such as road, bridge and seawall construction. A team of volunteer surveyors and planners, working with Fiji's Native Land Trust Board, designed an important new land use scheme. Elsewhere in Fiji, volunteers worked in nutrition, care of the handicapped, youth development, economic planning, library services, agronomy, extension education and central planning assignments.

Future programming in Fiji is expected to emphasize secondary agriculture and nutrition skills for all education volunteers and to put greater priority on village level health and nutrition projects. New program

Fiji - continued

directions are expected to be forthcoming following a review currently being conducted by the new Country Director of Peace Corps/Fiji.

## APPENDIX G:

Gabon

Peace Corps Entry: 1963, 1973  
 Population: 536,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$2,240  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$661	\$810	\$682
Host Country Contribution*	\$217	\$262	\$222
Volunteer Years (Appendix G)	28	36	33
Trainee Input	24	29	15

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
0	5	16	26

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since returning to Gabon in 1973, the Peace Corps has been engaged exclusively in education and school construction programs.

Volunteers are now being assigned to more rural areas and are continuing their work in primary school construction projects and adult education programs, in addition to teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL).

Peace Corps/Gabon is now formulating plans to involve an increased number of volunteers outside of the educational sector in such fields as fisheries and community development.

Peace Corps Entry: 1967  
 Population: 519,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$190  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 22

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$408	\$482	\$585
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 12	\$ 10	\$ 12
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	41	41	46
Trainee Input	18	29	30

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
52	40	27	22

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Ten years of Peace Corps experience in The Gambia has included a wide variety of activities in all five major program sectors. Volunteers have constructed wells, established poultry projects, advised cooperatives in business practices, taught math and science and designed curricula. Education has received the major emphasis.

Rural and community development and health are now receiving more attention. Volunteers in day care centers in rural villages have begun efforts aimed at a general upgrading of basic maternal/child health and nutrition standards. Volunteers in the small business advisory project provide assistance in marketing and book-keeping techniques to Gambian businesses.

Peace Corps/The Gambia expects growth in its rural construction and water resources projects and plans to expand on its successful experience in the establishment of village health clinics with several new programs in these areas to be initiated following a program review by the new country director.

## APPENDIX G:

Ghana

Peace Corps Entry: 1961  
 Population: 9,869,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$460  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,847	\$2,285	\$2,591
Host Country Contribution*	248	\$ 331	\$ 376
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	133	200	200
Trainee Input	186	177	190

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
205	173	223	202

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Sixteen years of Peace Corps service in Ghana have focused primarily on education, with math/science secondary school teaching receiving major emphasis. Efforts in agriculture have been hampered by a chronic lack of material support from the Ministry of Agriculture.

During the past year, there has been a 50% growth in volunteer strength in Ghana. While the emphasis continued to be in education, the rural development sector received a boost with the assignment of skill-trained volunteers to non-technical vocational education centers to teach wage-earning skills to school drop-outs.

Success in the vocational education program should open the rural development sector to greater Peace Corps activity in the future. The need for material support in agriculture is expected to be satisfied in the near future with the implementation of a number of USAID projects, which will open that sector to Peace Corps program development.

## APPENDIX G:

Gilbert Islands

Peace Corps Entry: 1971  
 Population: 60,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$740  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	-	\$53	\$96
Host Country Contribution*	-	-	\$ 6
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	-	6	10
Trainee Input	-	11	20

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
-	1	4	-

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

From the beginning of the Peace Corps agreement in the Gilberts and Ellice Islands Colony, volunteers were placed on an individual basis in assignments administered from Peace Corps headquarters in the Solomon Islands. In 1975 the two island groupings separated politically and are now known as the Gilbert Islands and Tuvalu. Additional volunteer requests were delayed because of the changes in the political structure of the island groupings. This resulted in the temporary termination of Peace Corps programs in the area by the end of 1976.

Having had no volunteers in the Gilbert Islands since early 1976, the Peace Corps spent FY 1977 preparing for its re-entry into the newly self-governing country. In September 1977 six volunteers began their training in Tarawa. The group consisted of two vocational education teachers, two marine biologists, a recreation organizer and a medical supplies specialist.

The Peace Corps hopes to enlarge its program in the Gilbert Islands as the country approaches complete independence in 1979. By the end of FY 1978 volunteers will be working in the areas of health, fisheries and public service.

## APPENDIX G:

Guatemala

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 5,395,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$650  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 53

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1978 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1979 Estimate</u>
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,492	\$1,557	\$1,563
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 44	\$ 29	\$ 32
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	150	162	158
Trainee Input	102	83	79

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
91	125	143	124

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Prior to the devastating earthquake of February, 1976, over 90 of the Peace Corps volunteers in Guatemala worked in integrated rural development programs among the poorest segment of the population, primarily Mayan Indians. Forestry, cooperatives, agricultural extension and applied nutrition were key areas of these programs.

Following the earthquake, volunteers moved massively into special relief efforts but are now returning to their original programs. Two of the more outstanding projects today are the combined school gardens/nutrition education program and the conservation program. Both projects operate at the rural community level. Conservation volunteers work with peasants in reforestation and watershed management efforts.

Continued consolidation of projects and strategies is planned in the future, but the focus will remain on the rural poor.

## APPENDIX G:

Honduras

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 2,890,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$350  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 50

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,520	\$1,633	\$1,755
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 10	\$ 57	\$ 62
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	163	180	188
Trainee Input	130	119	115

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
116	142	135	133

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since the first volunteers arrived in Honduras in 1962, volunteers have performed a broad range of assignments, with the health, agriculture and education sectors receiving primary emphasis.

This diversification remains today. Health volunteers are participating in a child nutrition program designed to alleviate the high level of malnutrition in rural areas. Nutrition education, family gardens, food preservation and fish culture techniques are important components of this program. Forestry volunteers are involved in environmental studies, watershed management and pollution control. Education volunteers are primarily engaged in teacher training programs to alleviate the chronic shortage of qualified teachers, with a number also assigned to special education projects.

No new programming is anticipated in the immediate future, while emphasis is being placed on improving the quality of current efforts.

## APPENDIX G:

Ivory Coast

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 6,700,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$500  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,139	\$1,172	\$1,350
Host Country Contribution*	197	151	\$ 174
Volunteer Years (Appendix G)	76	53	58
Trainee Input	26	50	49

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
58	86	91	72

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1961, when the Peace Corps first sent volunteers to the Ivory Coast, teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL) has constituted the bulk of volunteer activities, occupying the time of up to two-thirds of the volunteers. Other volunteers have developed effective programs in irrigation and water control systems. Volunteers have also aided in clearing, surveying and mapping swampland for rice production, while training Ivorians in the technical aspects of this work.

Requests for TEFL volunteers are now dropping with the increasing number of trained Ivorians available to fill positions once held by volunteers. Development in other program sectors in FY 1977 was slow. However, a new country director in the Ivory Coast is conducting a thorough review of potential program opportunities. New areas of volunteer activities will be identified and appropriate projects developed with an emphasis on rural development and community health care.

To shift its emphasis to the needs of the rural poor in health and nutrition, Peace Corps/Ivory Coast must rely on a successful skill-trained volunteer program acceptable to the government of the Ivory Coast. The new country director is currently conducting negotiations with Ivorian ministries in an effort to expand volunteer activity in these areas.

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 2,042,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$1,290  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 87

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,036	\$1,128	\$1,256
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 17	\$ 21	\$ 23
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	85	102	106
Trainee Input	69	57	57

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
142	190	189	128

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Teaching has been a major focus of Peace Corps/Jamaica. Volunteers have introduced new curricula in math, social studies and early childhood education. They have worked in teacher training schools and prepared in-service courses for Jamaican teachers. Volunteers in the agriculture segment have worked primarily with cooperatives, advising farmers in farm management and new techniques and providing business training for cooperative managers.

The current unemployment problem in Jamaica has made vocational education and rehabilitation programs a priority in the educational sector. Pipefitting, plumbing, auto mechanics, and carpentry are among the trades taught by volunteers. Other projects have focused on home economics training and boosting income derived from cottage industries.

In cooperation with the Government of Jamaica, Peace Corps/Jamaica plans to expand its assistance in the areas of food production and rural health care. An increase in volunteer numbers is expected in response to program opportunities made possible by funds made available by third party agencies.

## APPENDIX G:

Kenya

Peace Corps Entry: 1964  
 Population: 13,349,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$220  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 40

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$2,748	\$2,475	\$3,885
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 262	\$443	\$697
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	262	184	248
Trainee Input	77	190	223

VOLUNTEER YEARS1973197419751976

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Peace Corps/Kenya has placed volunteers in a wide variety of assignments since they first arrived in 1964. The dominant sector has been education, with emphasis, in recent years on math/science secondary teaching. Volunteers in agriculture have helped farmers improve techniques in animal husbandry and irrigation, and volunteers in rural development have established farm credit cooperatives and constructed roads and water supply systems. Volunteers in health have been professionals engaged in training Kenyan personnel.

Recent changes come with the institution of a special education program and the reintroduction of a food production program. New volunteers in education, assigned to rural areas, have received intensive training in nutrition and maternal/child health for application to secondary projects.

Peace Corps/Kenya is working to develop additional programs with special emphasis on rural agriculture, health, and technical education, and an increased number of volunteers will be placed within these programs during FY 1979.

## APPENDIX G:

Korea

Peace Corps Entry: 1966  
 Population: 34,018,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$550  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$2334	\$2910	\$3336
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 86	\$ 236	\$ 212
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	195	207	219
Trainee Input	121	142	154

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
251	256	242	177

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

While approximately 60 percent of the Peace Corps volunteers serving in Korea continued to be placed in education-related assignments, Peace Corps/Korea began, during the past year, to focus its planning efforts on the health needs of the Korean people.

Peace Corps/Korea worked during FY 1977 to revitalize cooperative efforts with other voluntary and development organizations in an effort to develop programs in the areas of vocational education and physical rehabilitation. Sixteen vocational education volunteers were placed at technical high schools, while two additional volunteers continued work with rural youth in Rural Vocational Training Centers. In other health programs, volunteers continued to be involved in efforts to reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis and leprosy, and a smaller program trained audiologists and speech pathologists in Korean hospitals. In the teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL) program, volunteers moved closer during the past year to the program's terminal goal of training 90 percent of the 8,200 secondary school English teachers in Korea in spoken English and spoken English teaching methodology. Approximately 120 TEFL volunteers trained over 1,000 teachers in the past twelve months in workshops and in co-teaching classroom situations.

During the period of FY 1978-1984 growth in terms of the number of volunteers and new projects is planned in Korea. In the health sector

Korea - continued

the number of volunteers is expected to increase by at least 50 percent with the initiation of new programs in health planning, nutrition and rehabilitation. In education, an increase is planned with a new program in the field of special education.

Peace Corps Entry: 1967  
 Population: 1,217,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$180  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 50

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,137	\$1,301	\$1,276
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 80	\$ 92	\$ 90
Volunteer Years (Appendix G)	135	141	134
Trainee Input	83	70	65

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
44	37	52	65

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The education sector has absorbed up to 80% of the volunteers assigned to Lesotho in the past ten years. They have taught English as a foreign language, math/science subjects, and vocational education courses.

One of the main issues facing Peace Corps/Lesotho is the need for diversification into the health and agriculture sectors. Administrative and logistical problems with host country agencies have hindered expansion in health programs, while the scarcity of arable land has limited the potential for successful crop production programs. Volunteers are now working in soil conservation programs to combat the severe erosion problem.

A grave housing shortage in Lesotho has led to difficulties in the placement of volunteers. In order to increase the number of volunteers working in the agricultural sector, a shift in program emphasis is envisioned rather than an increase in overall volunteer numbers. With the appointment of a new country director, several new programming areas are being explored. These include the development of alternative energy sources aimed at lessening Lesotho's dependency upon South Africa for the bulk of its electricity.

## APPENDIX G:

Liberia

Peace Corps Entry: 1962

Population: 1,549,000

Per Capita Income: \$410

Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$2,414	\$1,967	\$2,288
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 143	\$ 165	\$ 192
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	200	187	220
Trainee Input	186	136	110

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
285	264	277	262

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Peace Corps volunteers in Liberia have served in a wide range of capacities since they arrived in 1962. They have taught secondary math and science, business and vocational subjects and have functioned as teacher trainers and curriculum development specialists. Volunteers in health have worked in maternal and child care, family planning and nurse education. Volunteers have served as forestry and fisheries officers, cooperative advisors, farm extension agents, and civil engineers.

High volunteer attrition rates have been a recent setback in the education and rural development sectors. Insufficient cooperation among volunteers, Peace Corps staff, and host country agencies was indicated as an important causative factor, and steps have been taken to correct this situation. Health programs are the strongest in terms of impact. Volunteers in the rural areas are providing preventive medical services and have helped develop health manuals for use in rural clinics.

Peace Corps/Liberia plans to continue its shift away from concentration of volunteers within the education sector and to upgrade and expand health programming.

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 5,087,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$150  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 29

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$28	\$39	\$36
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	3	2	9
Trainee Input	--	11	--

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
20	19	19	14

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Early Peace Corps programs in Malawi placed volunteers in education, public health, community development, and agriculture. After 1971, the Government of Malawi requested only highly skilled volunteers to be placed on an individual basis. These volunteers served in important capacities and trained Malawian counterparts to continue the programs.

The need for Peace Corps programs in Malawi has recently been reassessed. Individual placements of highly skilled volunteers do not meet current Peace Corps basic human needs criteria, and future programs will depend on the outcome of negotiations with the Government of Malawi. Until new basic human need-oriented programs can be implemented, a limited number of volunteers will continue to be placed in Malawi on an individual basis in response to requests received by the government.

## APPENDIX G:

Malaysia

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 12,030,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$720  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$2326	\$2684	\$3028
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 76	\$ 157	\$ 193
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	203	200	241
Trainee Input	170	157	136

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
326	297	294	285

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Volunteers continued to be heavily involved in the educational sector in FY 1977, with programs in teaching secondary math and science in rural villages, training students in skills necessary to the development of rural industry, teaching home economics to rural women and providing in-service training for Malaysian Home Economics Department staff. Assignments within the agriculture sector included volunteers supervising agricultural loans, teaching farm machinery repair and farm management, fisheries research and planning, and developing ecology projects for the Department of Forestry. Volunteers have also provided needed personnel in the areas of public health services and tuberculosis and malaria eradication projects.

During FY 1977 volunteers assisted in the construction of dams and irrigation canals. Volunteers contributed important analytical and feasibility studies utilized by state agricultural authorities in developing aspects of the Third Malaysia Development Plan submissions. In addition, volunteers demonstrated the viability of sorghum production for forage and commercial purposes on government livestock ranches. A Peace Corps office was reestablished in the Sabah, East Malaysia, because of the increased number of volunteers being assigned to this area, one of the least developed regions of Malaysia.

Malaysia - continued

As new program directions are identified by the recently appointed Country Director, significant growth is projected for the Peace Corps program in Malaysia through FY 1979 with increased emphasis to be placed on rural health needs and agricultural development.

## APPENDIX G:

Mali

Peace Corps Entry: 1971  
 Population: 5,677,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$90  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 15

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$ 619	\$742	\$955
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 6	\$ 11	\$ 14
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	36	56	66
Trainee Input	52	41	50

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
17	18	27	34

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Rural development and education have received the most attention since the first Peace Corps volunteer arrived in Mali in 1971. Volunteers in agriculture have worked in livestock and vegetable production and have assisted in all stages of citrus oil production.

During the past year, the number of volunteers in Mali has almost doubled to meet additional requests for volunteers in the rural development, health, and education sectors. The success of the Peace Corps program of teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL), encouraged the government to accept volunteer teachers in math and science as well. Rural health and community development projects received a boost with increased funding from USAID.

Under the direction of a new country director, new program efforts in rural health and fisheries are expected to continue the growth of Peace Corps/Mali, and the eventual realization of anti-desertification programs throughout the Sahel region will contribute to this growth.

## APPENDIX G:

Malta

Peace Corps Entry: 1970  
 Population: 320,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$1,320  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F )	-	\$ 3	\$ 20
Host Country Contribution*	-	-	\$ 1
Volunteer Years (Appendix E )	-	-	1
Trainee Input	-	1	2

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
3	1	2	1

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

In the past, specialist volunteers have taught or provided on-the-job training in the areas of education, architecture, and engineering. Most recently, Peace Corps has provided veterinary services to combat an outbreak of hoof and mouth disease and to offer health care for animals on the government model farm.

There will be one volunteer veterinarian on the island in FY 1978. Agriculture and vocational education volunteers are planned for Malta in FY 1979.

## APPENDIX G:

Mauritania

Peace Corps Entry: 1967, 1971  
 Population: 1,322,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$110  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 15

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$158	\$383	\$480
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 12	\$ 27	\$ 34
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	1	12	15
Trainee Input	16	30	32

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
2	3	10	8

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The Peace Corps has had a checkered history in Mauritania. The initial program in 1967 ended the same year because of political unrest; further unrest in 1976 disrupted the program, again, following reentry in 1971. Since 1971, the number of volunteers in Mauritania has been very small, with most working to reduce the acute malnutrition affecting large segments of the population. They also assisted in United Nations Development Program drought relief efforts.

The past year has been a rebuilding year, with a new contingent of volunteers arriving for assignment to maternal and child health (MCH) care centers. They are concentrating on preventive medicine, improving hygiene, nutrition and sanitation, and upgrading the skills of host country personnel assigned to these centers.

The future will see an increase in the MCH program at the request of the Government of Mauritania. It has also requested volunteers to serve as advisors to women's agricultural cooperatives and education centers and as math/science teachers.

## APPENDIX G:

Micronesia

Peace Corps Entry: 1966  
 Population: 106,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$520  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1623	\$1802	\$1768
Host Country Contribution*	\$ . 52	\$ 64	\$ 112
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	135	150	137
Trainee Input	115	123	113

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
220	155	196	239

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

As an American Territory made up of six island districts covering over 3 million square miles, Micronesia is certainly unique among Peace Corps countries. Cultural differences among districts are compounded by the existence of nine different language groups and problems of communications, transportation and distance complicate every aspect of life in Micronesia.

With independence of the Marianas approaching (at which time they will become eligible for ACTION's domestic programs), and 1981 set as a target date for economic self-reliance, Micronesia is struggling to develop an effective economy and self-government. In response to this change in direction, Peace Corps/Micronesia has also been shifting its emphasis away from classroom education and is now providing an increased number of volunteer co-op advisors, foresters, and fisheries experts to aid in development of rural areas as a social and economic base. A strong replacement program has put volunteers into schools and dispensaries, allowing the Micronesian staff time off for further training and education. The majority of the volunteers in Micronesia continue to be placed on outer islands working directly with the islanders in an attempt to meet needs which otherwise would go unmet by the central government.

Micronesia - continued

Under the leadership of a new Country Director, Peace Corps programming will be designed to address priorities established by local authorities, such as: agriculture, fisheries, forestry and small business development. Some traditional programs such as elementary education teachers will continue to be phased down.

## APPENDIX G:

Morocco

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 16,680,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$470  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1640	\$1909	\$1556
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 128	\$ 194	\$ 99
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	122	137	110
Trainee Input	105	122	89

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
153	147	180	162

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Historically Peace Corps/Morocco's programming has been in the areas of English teaching, food production, forestry, architecture and urban planning. The Peace Corps program in urban planning has been considered to be of particular significance because of the increasing number of Moroccans leaving rural villages and who are migrating into urban areas. Urban development volunteers are primarily involved in city planning efforts designed to better accommodate the increased urban population.

In FY 1977 teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL) programs continued and there was an increasing emphasis on food production programs aimed at improving land use and irrigation techniques. Other volunteer assignments in Morocco included forestry research and management, surveying, wildlife management, veterinary science and marine biology.

In FY 1979, efforts will be made to increasingly diversify the program with new projects planned in vocational education, rural and agricultural development, health and small business promotion. As these projects develop over the next few years, TEFL programs will come to play a smaller role in the Peace Corps/Morocco program.

## APPENDIX G:

Nepal

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 12,590,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$110  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 25

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1203	\$1417	\$1341
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 12	\$ 19	\$ 20
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	116	143	137
Trainee Input	105	114	92

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
122	98	102	107

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since the Peace Corps entered Nepal in 1962, volunteers have been involved in agriculture extension, improving seed production levels and storage, and in providing assistance to agricultural cooperatives in record keeping and dissemination of information. Volunteer engineers have worked on the development of community water systems by training Nepali workers in all levels of this type of work and on the preparation of a manual for their counterparts to enable them to develop similar water systems in other areas of Nepal.

The Peace Corps program in Nepal instituted a shift in programming emphasis in FY 1977 from agriculture to rural community development projects. The agricultural vocational education program was phased out and new programs were begun in methane gas digesters, considered to be of particular importance to Nepal's rural development. Other programs that continued during FY 1977 included community water supply projects, horticulture, soil and water conservation and math/science education.

During FY 1979, major program areas will continue to be ones in which volunteers work on the community level in projects which the Government of Nepal has placed priority within the country's development plan, production of food for local consumption, erosion control, alternative energy sources, and water tap construction.

## APPENDIX G:

Nicaragua

Peace Corps Entry: 1968  
 Population: 2,094,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$720  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 53

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,102	\$1,065	\$1,119
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 12	\$ 40	\$ 43
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	110	74	104
Trainee Input	60	101	55

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
56	54	69	97

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1969, Peace Corps volunteers in Nicaragua have had varied assignments in all five major program sectors with the agriculture/rural development sector accounting for over a third of volunteer strength. Volunteers in special assignments contributed to a heavy concentration of volunteers in urban areas.

A reassessment of program needs in the past year resulted in a decision to phase out a number of projects in urban areas which were judged not consistent with the Peace Corps commitment to meet basic human needs. Volunteers will continue working in municipal markets to improve sanitary conditions and provide advice on purchasing, storage, display, sales, and record-keeping methods. They are also active in community development projects among families with pre-school children. Agriculture volunteers assist farmers in newly settled areas in the improvement of irrigation and marketing systems and crop production.

The immediate result of the redirection of programs in Nicaragua will be a decrease in the number of trainees in FY 1979 until new, grassroots-oriented projects become fully operational. The long range implication, however, will be more productive development of the most needy segment of the rural population.

## APPENDIX G:

Niger

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 4,562,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$130  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 14

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,271	\$1,227	\$1,554
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 106	\$ 98	\$ 125
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	98	91	98
Trainee Input	55	66	75

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
69	84	115	112

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Peace Corps volunteers in Niger have made notable contributions in education, health, and agriculture/rural development. Volunteer strength in these three areas has been better balanced than in most countries. Pre-natal and post-natal care facilities established by volunteers have received the support of such organizations as WHO and UNICEF.

Volunteers continue to perform vital services in all three of the above human need areas. Education volunteers teach English from secondary school through the university level. Health volunteers are providing training in hygiene, child care, and nutrition. Rural development volunteers are battling the drought which still threatens Niger, developing water resources, designing irrigation projects and determining optimal use of seasonal water. Forestry volunteers are working to slow the spread of the desert through the planning of a nitrogen-binding tree to restore soil fertility.

Volunteer numbers are expected to rise gradually in Niger with increased emphasis to be placed on anti-desertification efforts in coordination with other Sahel countries. The bulk of volunteer strength will be concentrated in this area within programs currently being designed by the new country director.

## APPENDIX G:

Oman

Peace Corps Entry: 1974  
 Population: 773,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$2,070  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$368	\$492	\$579
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 49	\$103	\$102
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	23	24	27
Trainee Input	25	25	35

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
-	14	22	19

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Peace Corps volunteers began working in Oman in 1974 as part of an effort aimed at having an impact within those segments of the population which have not yet been reached by other development projects, either Omani or foreign. Volunteers have been involved in a diversified program, serving in health-related capacities as ward nurses, nurse trainers, hospital equipment mechanics and instructors in an orderly's training program. Other volunteers have been active as advisors to local government leaders on urban public works programs and agricultural mechanics.

The Peace Corps program in Oman demonstrated a moderate level of growth during FY 1977. In addition to other programs, several volunteers were assigned to teach English in rural and urban middle schools in an effort to alleviate a severe shortage of host country teachers.

The Peace Corps program in Oman will grow in small increments over the next five years until a level of no more than 45 to 50 volunteer years is reached and maintained. During FY 1979, further consideration will take place in the current health programs. A new effort to promote coordinated development in rural areas in the fields of fisheries, agricultural extension, and small business development is also planned.

## APPENDIX G:

Paraguay

Peace Corps Entry: 1967  
 Population: 2,553,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$570  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 74

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$844	\$1,145	\$1,311
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 20	\$ 23	\$ 25
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	67	109	95
Trainee Input	85	76	109

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
50	52	67	68

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Ten years of Peace Corps programming in Paraguay has concentrated heavily in the field of agriculture and rural development. Agriculture volunteers have served as teachers, researchers, and extension agents. Health volunteers have promoted the use of latrines and sanitary water supply systems and have conducted nutrition and hygiene classes.

One of the most promising current programs is the indigenous community development program, a multisector activity aimed at improving the standard of living of the large Paraguay Indian population. Associated with this effort is the Spanish-Guarani bilingual education program. Small business and cooperative research, vocational education, and municipal assistance are among other new Peace Corps programs.

Significant growth in volunteer strength is expected in the next few years, with programs continuing to focus heavily on the needs of the poorest members of the population.

## APPENDIX G:

Philippines

Peace Corps Entry: 1961  
 Population: 42,500,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$370  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$2976	\$3476	\$3532
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 31	\$ 117	\$ 225
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	352	372	347
Trainee Input	202	274	267

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
231	370	336	313

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since the first group arrived on October 12, 1961, more than 4,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served in the Philippines. With the exception of several small pilot programs, the focus of Peace Corps activity until 1970 was in the field of education. In 1970, the Peace Corps made the decision to gradually phase down its education program and to redirect its efforts toward agriculture, rural public health and nutritional education. To date almost 70 percent of the volunteers serving in the Philippines are assigned to projects in these areas. The remaining volunteers are involved in the areas of local government administration, youth development, small business development and special education for the blind, deaf and disabled.

Programming initiatives made during FY 1977 will result in several significant new projects for Peace Corps/Philippines during FY 1978. Among these will be the fielding of volunteer teams made up of agriculturalists, engineers and health workers who will be assigned to rural areas. Plans have been made to field ten teams to work in agro-reforestation programs designed to assist rural communities in the preservation of watersheds and farm lands and to provide a source of additional cash income through the production of fast growing trees.

Peace Corps/Philippines will continue to place volunteers in broad-

Philippines continued

based projects, giving priority to food production programs. There is potential for extensive expansion of the Peace Corps program in the Philippines in the areas of forestry and environmental protection, both of which are issues to which the Filipino Government is attaching increasing importance. It is also anticipated that a number of volunteers will be assigned to youth-related programs, assisting in the development of out-of-school learning and the development of 4-H programs in rural areas. In addition, Peace Corps/Philippines will intensify its efforts to encourage the development of the Philippines' domestic volunteer program.

## APPENDIX G:

Rwanda

Peace Corps Entry: 1975  
 Population: 4,137,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$90  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 27

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$67	\$253	\$194
Host Country Contribution*	\$---	\$---	\$---
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	5	6	11
Trainee Input	4	27	12

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
0	0	0	1

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Peace Corps/Rwanda has been established for only two years with volunteers serving as university professors in English and home economics.

The first full-time Peace Corps staff member has now been appointed and will follow up recent contacts made by the staff of Peace Corps/Zaire with the Government of Rwanda. Requests have been received for volunteers in agriculture and fisheries programs, and Peace Corps/Rwanda now has the opportunity to begin meeting the needs of the rural poor. The potential for growth is significant.

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 5,000,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$370  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,521	\$1,402	\$1,414
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 297	\$ 156	\$ 157
Volunteer Years (Appendix G)	81	93	91
Trainee Input	80	68	65

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
81	80	95	78

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1962, Peace Corps/Senegal has concentrated its resources in the two fields of teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL) and rural development. Construction projects, crop demonstration farms, fisheries and handicraft cooperatives have all been integral components of the rural development effort.

The TEFL program, historically comprising about 60% of volunteer strength, has recently been cut back somewhat to allow for an expansion in community development projects. Volunteers are involved in the construction of latrines, wells, roads, maternity clinics and hospitals, school rooms, and in improving the production of rabbits, chickens and goats.

Rural health programs will begin to receive more emphasis in the near future, with water resource development and reforestation projects, also, gaining in importance.

## APPENDIX G:

Seychelles Islands

Peace Corps Entry: 1974  
 Population: 57,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$540  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$49	\$93	\$164
Host Country Contribution*	\$---	\$---	\$---
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)*	5	4	7
Trainee Input	3	1	6

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
0	1	3	6

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The Peace Corps program in the Seychelles is very young and very small. Volunteers have worked as advisors to agricultural cooperatives. Other volunteers have worked as a marine biologist, a social worker, a physical education teacher and an occupational therapist.

With the appointment of the first full-time staff member, Peace Corps/Seychelles plans to direct its efforts toward those groups and individuals most in need of assistance.

The needs of women will receive special consideration, and programs are planned to aid the physically and mentally handicapped, as requested by the government.

Peace Corps Entry: 1961  
 Population: 2,982,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$200  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 29

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1978 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1979 Estimate</u>
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,500	\$1,937	\$1,927
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 71	\$ 126	\$ 126
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	126	165	150
Trainee Input	107	121	110

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
152	168	254	199

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Sierra Leone has had a large Peace Corps presence since the first volunteers arrived in 1962. The majority of volunteers have served as secondary school teachers, but agriculture volunteers have contributed very significantly to the overall success of Peace Corps/Sierra Leone through the swamp rice extension program.

In the education sector, the emphasis is now shifting to the placement of volunteers as vocational education instructors, and the primary teacher training workshop program has recently been renewed. Special education volunteers have begun to work with physically and mentally handicapped. Projects in grain storage and cooperatives build on the success of the swamp rice project, while volunteers are helping improve the infrastructure through the construction of rural schools and feeder roads and development of water resources.

The health sector has received little attention in the past; however, under the leadership of a new country director, programming is now being developed to enable volunteers to have a strong impact on rural health delivery systems, addressing general health education, immunization and sanitation needs.

## APPENDIX G :

Solomon Islands

Peace Corps Entry: 1971  
 Population: 188,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$320  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F )	\$ 388	\$ 389	\$ 464
Host Country Contribution*	\$ - 83	\$ 36	\$ 30
Volunteer Years (Appendix E )	34	33	38
Trainee Input	19	15	18

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
9	7	3	22

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The Peace Corps entered the Solomon Islands in 1971. Seven volunteers had served there by 1974. As a result of their successes, especially in small business and cooperative development, ten more volunteers and a Country Director arrived at the end of 1975. At the close of FY 1977, 34 volunteers were serving in the country.

Present program emphasis provides volunteers to help develop rural businesses and training centers and teachers to assist in the increasing country-wide effort to provide a relevant, alternative secondary educational system for rural youth. New and expanding Peace Corps programming areas are in the development of better use of natural resources, including forestry and fisheries.

Peace Corps/Solomons sees volunteer strength increasing slightly and plans a level of 38 volunteers through FY 79, with more emphasis on health and nutrition in the education program.

## APPENDIX G:

Swaziland

Peace Corps Entry: 1968  
 Population: 494,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$470  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,111	\$964	\$1,231
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 175	\$135	\$ 172
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	106	112	110
Trainee Input	62	37	57

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
83	88	96	115

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Ten years of Peace Corps experience in Swaziland has been primarily in the field of education, with most volunteers teaching math and science in secondary schools.

Current education projects involve a number of volunteers teaching technical subjects in the Swaziland College of Technology. The agriculture program is now expanding with the arrival of skill-trained volunteers to teach agriculture and serve as agricultural mechanics. In the health sector, volunteers have joined government-sponsored health teams in providing medical examinations for first and second grade children, diagnosing and treating childhood diseases.

Initial successes in the new agriculture and health programs will pave the way for expansion in these areas. This will be of vital importance to the medical and economic needs of the rural population.

## APPENDIX G:

Thailand

Peace Corps Entry: 1961  
 Population: 41,870,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$350  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1348	\$1712	\$1337
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 80	\$ 183	\$ 85
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	138	145	120
Trainee Input	75	127	78

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
246	230	214	185

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Political instability and the attitude of certain segments of Thailand's society towards a large American presence, as well as its growing ability to meet its own skilled manpower needs, have resulted in a gradual decline in the number of volunteers serving in Thailand over the past few years.

Program efforts during FY 1977 focused on upgrading the quality of life for rural Thais by assisting the Thai Government's attempts to increase agricultural production through improved utilization of local resources, crop diversification, and the introduction of advanced agricultural technology to Thai farmers and student agriculturists. Volunteers assisted in the development of land and water resources for agricultural purposes through research, land use surveys, and the design and construction of irrigation systems. They also worked to improve the quality and relevancy of education by furnishing technical assistance in pre-service and in-service teacher training, vocational training, curriculum development, and adult and non-formal education. In addition, volunteers worked with the Thai Government's efforts to conserve natural resources through forest, soil and water conservation and wildlife protection. They continued to work on the health needs of the rural population through training of local personnel in the area of medical technology and physical therapy.

During FY 1979, continued growth will continue through three new Peace Corps programs. These programs include a women-and-child health project, community mental health training programs and the implementation of environmental sanitation projects.

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 2,235,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$270  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 28

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,054	\$1,205	\$1,458
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 29	\$ 75	\$ 91
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	86	90	95
Trainee Input	51	43	63

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
71	76	82	77

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Agriculture/rural development and education have received the major program emphasis of Peace Corps/Togo since volunteers first arrived in 1962. Volunteers in rural construction projects have built classrooms, dispensaries, wells, bridges, dams and latrines. Volunteer teachers, in addition to their normal duties, have organized adult English classes and prepared teaching materials in the local language.

Volunteers in agriculture/rural development are now primarily engaged in agricultural education, school construction and animal traction projects. Primary schools designed by volunteers have become the model for schools throughout Togo. Togo was one of a number of Francophone countries to utilize volunteer math teachers who had received stateside training in French.

Togo recently accepted one volunteer to work in home economics and health education. Building on this foothold in the health sector is a prime objective of Peace Corps/Togo, and expansion is expected with an increased number of volunteers to be assigned in this sector as opposed to the previous heavy concentration of volunteers in the field of education.

## APPENDIX G:

Tonga

Peace Corps Entry: 1967  
 Population: 100,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$300  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 70

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$724	\$862	\$722
Host Country Contribution*	-	\$ 35	\$ 46
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	73	84	77
Trainee Input	47	60	35

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
74	75	71	77

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since the Peace Corps was established in 1967, volunteers have provided assistance through some 23 different government agencies, departments and institutions in the Kingdom of Tonga.

During FY 1977, education continued to be the mainstay of the Peace Corps/Tonga program, with most volunteers teaching secondary math and science. Increased emphasis, however, was placed on subjects such as manual arts, woodworking and home economics to provide more practical education for those students who return to village life instead of continuing on with higher education. Greater priority in volunteer placements was also given to teacher training and curriculum development. In other sectors, volunteers continued an important filariasis research and control project. Individual volunteers working as a physician assistant, physical therapist and lab technician, provided major assistance to the Health Department. Volunteer architects, engineers and construction workers helped improve Tonga's roads and assisted in design and construction of new housing and school buildings. Other volunteers worked in fisheries development and water supply systems.

The overall objective of Peace Corps/Tonga is to gradually redirect its projects away from manpower assistance and toward an integrated

Tonga - continued

economic development program. New program directions are expected to be developed for Peace Corps/Tonga by the recently appointed Country Director.

## APPENDIX G :

Tunisia

Peace Corps Entry: 1962  
 Population: 5,590,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$760  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1008	\$1128	\$1381
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 182	\$ 97	\$ 88
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	81	63	69
Trainee Input	48	90	100

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
104	108	88	98

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Volunteers in Tunisia have worked within urban development programs. Health volunteers have worked to train x-ray technicians, lab specialists and nurses. In addition, volunteers involved in the agricultural sector have been involved in livestock extension and forage production.

English and vocational education are currently the largest of the Peace Corps programs in Tunisia. Volunteers teach English as a foreign language in secondary schools, adult education centers, and vocational education programs.

During the FY 1979 the Peace Corps plans to continue to reduce the number of volunteers involved in teaching English at the secondary level, because of Tunisia's growing level of self-sufficiency in this area, and in line with Peace Corps' basic human need strategy. Vocational education is expected to continue to expand, and programs in rural development and preventive health care will receive increased attention.

Peace Corps Entry: 1967  
 Population: 5,900,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$90  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 17

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,026	\$978	\$1,184
Host Country Contribution*	\$ ---	\$ 34	\$ 43
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	71	88	91
Trainee Input	98	20	49

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
60	56	61	77

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

During the ten years of Peace Corps activity in Upper Volta, volunteers have been primarily engaged in rural development and education. The water resources program has received strong support from the government and international agencies, with volunteers digging wells, establishing irrigation systems and building dams. All projects involved training and upgrading skills of local workers. Besides teaching English in schools, volunteers have helped improve the English of civil servants at the National School of Administration.

Current emphasis in rural development is in response to the drought situation which still prevails. The Peace Corps reforestation program is designed to help replenish ground cover and stop the spread of the Sahara. Health education volunteers are now assigned throughout the country to improve rural standards of nutrition, maternal care and hygiene. Volunteers are also teaching basic home economic skills to rural women.

The new country director in Upper Volta is completing a thorough program review. In the meantime, no new programs are being initiated.

## APPENDIX C:

Western Samoa

Peace Corps Entry: 1967  
 Population: 160,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$320  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: NA

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> Actual	<u>FY 1978</u> Estimate	<u>FY 1979</u> Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1006	\$1223	\$1329
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 45	\$ 69	\$ 84
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	118	121	128
Trainee Input	73	88	85

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
79	79	105	116

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1967 the Peace Corps program in Western Samoa continued to have as its major area of volunteer activity the teaching of math and science at the secondary level. Several volunteers have also been involved in teaching assignments at the recently established teacher training facility, while others conducted in-service teacher training and curriculum development. In addition, a school for the blind, originally established by a Peace Corps volunteer couple, has continued to expand with volunteers developing a workshop program for older blind Samoans and a vegetable garden to help make the school self-sufficient.

Two new projects initiated during FY 1977 were an agricultural mechanics project in which volunteers trained young Samoans in farm machine maintenance and repair, and a horticulture project designed to improve Samoa's citrus production. Elsewhere in Samoa, volunteers were involved in reforestation, climatology, hydrology and filariasis research.

A relatively new government has opened up possibilities for projects in village and rural development, and it is anticipated that future programming in Western Samoa will be focused in these areas.

Peace Corps Entry: 1973  
 Population: 6,471,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$210  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 27

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$545	\$699	\$635
Host Country Contribution*	---	\$ 17	\$ 40
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	40	45	40
Trainee Input	15	54	29

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
-	10	22	23

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since volunteers arrived in 1973, Peace Corps/Yemen has programmed heavily in the field of health services. Volunteer nurses and lab technicians have trained Yemenis in the health field in areas where extreme poverty exists. Peace Corps collaborates with the World Health Organization in the three major public health laboratories, and in the past has worked with their personnel in schistosomiasis control. Volunteers have also cooperated with the Catholic Relief Service in nutrition/health education clinics and with the World Food Program in food provision projects throughout the country.

Volunteers also serve as teachers of English as a foreign language in elementary schools, and as teachers at the National Institute of Public Administration which trains adults in effective communications skills and managerial techniques.

Projections for Peace Corps programming in FY 1979 call for volunteers to be placed in rural communities where they will work within water supply and health education programs.

## APPENDIX G:

Zaire

Peace Corps Entry: 1970  
 Population: 24,721,000  
 Per Capita Income: \$150  
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 28

PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$2,881	\$3,929	\$3,533
Host Country Contribution*	\$ 576	\$ 656	\$ 595
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	175	227	190
Trainee Input	114	182	131

VOLUNTEER YEARS

<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
141	219	216	186

\* Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL) has been the single most important activity of Peace Corps volunteers since their arrival in Zaire in 1971. In more recent years, there has been an increasing number of volunteer teachers of math and science. Volunteers have taught agriculture, worked in maize production projects and a pilot fisheries program. Health programs have been limited to volunteers with professional medical training.

Peace Corps/Zaire maintained the level of its commitment in the past year despite the disruptions of a war in Shaba and volcanic eruptions in the northeast. The fisheries program has been expanded in recognition of its success. Zairean fish farmers associated with the program have doubled their incomes. The problem of recruiting qualified math teachers has been alleviated by offering volunteers a service-learning program which can be credited toward a graduate education degree.

A new approach is being tried out with a number of the many volunteers who extend service in Zaire. They now have the opportunity to become government or project liaison officers or, with training, to move into less structured community service positions to upgrade rural sanitation, and nutrition standards. Future program expansion is foreseen in this area and in the fisheries program.



OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

FY 1978 SUPPLEMENTAL

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

(Supplemental now requested, additional authorizing legislation required)

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, international programs", \$3,644,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

FY 1978 SUPPLEMENTAL

GENERAL STATEMENT

A supplemental appropriation of \$3,644,000 is required in order to accelerate the major Peace Corps quality improvement effort for which we have requested significant new funding for FY 1979.

As explained in the FY 1979 budget submission, we are committed to reversing the decline in Peace Corps quality standards of the past several years. Volunteer surveys and intensive discussions over the past months among ACTION, Peace Corps, and the Peace Corps Country Directors have demonstrated that too many volunteers feel their training has been inadequate for the important roles they have been asked to fill. Thus we expect to improve significantly our overall quality standards in order to achieve the redefined goals we have set for a new and revitalized Peace Corps that will place primary emphasis on meeting basic human needs among the poorest groups in the Third World.

Specifically, the supplemental funds will be used to improve volunteer selection and training by lengthening the period of pre-service training and providing skills training to more volunteers. We will also add staff with special understanding of basic human needs programming requirements.

In addition, the supplemental funds will provide funds for an additional 100 trainees that will permit the Peace Corps to maintain its trainee entries at approximately the 1977 level.

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

FY 1978 SUPPLEMENTAL

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Special Exhibit

	Presently Available	Revised Estimate	Proposed Supplemental
Activity 1 Peace Corps training			
Total	<u>\$ 9,217</u>	<u>\$12,196</u>	<u>+\$2,979</u>
Training.....	8,949	11,928	+ 2,979
Specialized recruiting.....	268	268	---
Activity 2 Peace Corps volunteers			
Total	<u>\$40,912</u>	<u>\$40,912</u> 1/	<u>\$ ---</u>
Activity 3 Special International Volunteer programs - Total	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>
Total, direct support of volunteers	<u>\$50,629</u>	<u>\$53,608</u>	<u>+\$2,979</u>
Activity 4 Program Support - Total International operations staff	<u>\$33,340</u>	<u>\$34,005</u>	<u>+\$ 665</u>
Washington	4,161	4,212	+ 51
Overseas	12,770	13,184	+ 414
Evaluation	100	100	---
State Department services	1,725	1,725	---
Agency-Wide support	14,584	14,784	+ 200
Total, other international operations activities	<u>\$33,340</u>	<u>\$34,005</u>	<u>+\$ 665</u>
Total, International Operations	<u>\$83,969</u>	<u>\$87,613</u>	<u>+\$3,644</u>
Total, trainee input	4,150	4,250	+ 100
Total, volunteer years	6,067	6,034	- 33 2/

1/ See Distribution of Appropriated Funds, Regular Appropriation for detail on page 13.

2/ The decrease in volunteer years is a direct result of the additional time spent in training which reduces the time spent as a volunteer during that year.

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

FY 1978 SUPPLEMENTAL

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES

FY 1978 supplemental includes an increase of \$3,644,000 above the funds currently available for FY 1978. The major changes are:

FY 1978 Presently Available \$89,160,000

Activity 1 - Peace Corps Training +\$2,979,000

The increase in estimated costs for Peace Corps training is largely the result of an increase of 100 trainees and two weeks of additional training.

\* Increase of number of trainee entries from 4,150 to 4,250. +\$1,647,000

\* Specialized skills training for 666 trainees. +\$1,332,000

Activity 2 - Peace Corps Volunteers \$ ---

Activity 3 - Special International Volunteer Programs \$ ---

Activity 4 - Program Support +\$ 665,000

The increase in program support is primarily attributable to:

\* Increase in International Operations Staff because of the costs of supporting 15 additional positions to initiate Peace Corps programming improvements. +\$ 281,000

\* Increase to cover the costs of short-term assistance to improve programming in the critical basic human need areas. +\$ 184,000

\* Increases in ACTION Agency-Wide Support +\$ 200,000

FY 1978 Revised Estimate \$92,804,000

FY 1978 SUPPLEMENTAL

Budget Activity 1  
PEACE CORPS TRAINING  
 (\$000)

	Presently Available	Revised Estimate	Proposed Supplemental
A. Specialized Skills Training	\$ 830	\$ 2,162	\$1,332
B. Pre-Service Training	7,199	9,195	1,647
C. In-Service Training	1,062	1,062	---
D. Specialized Recruiting	240	240	---
Total	\$9,331	\$12,659	\$2,979
Trainees	4,150	4,250	+ 100

General Statement

Specialized Skills Training

Specialized skills training is designed to provide instruction which will improve a trainee's primary skill background and develop a competency in a secondary skill. This will be accomplished by courses which will supplement existing skills with technical training applicable to host country needs and resources. Basic training will be provided to develop a second expertise intended to complement the volunteer's first assignment with skills in an area of work which concentrates on attacking and solving basic human needs problems, a priority commitment for Peace Corps programming.

The increase of \$1,322,000 will provide an additional 666 trainees, a total of 1,081 trainees to receive specialized skills training in FY 1978, which is 25 percent of all trainee entries. Concentration on skills improvement will add approximately six weeks to the regular pre-service training cycle for these trainees.

Pre-Service Training

The increase of \$1,647,000 in pre-service training will provide funds for increasing the trainee cycle from approximately eight to ten weeks. The additional two weeks of training is intended to be an orientation period in the United States. It will introduce the trainees to Peace Corps policies, provide initial language training, and give general cultural sensitivity and awareness orientation. In addition, it will provide for an additional 100 trainees, an increase from 4,150 to 4,250 in FY 1978.

FY 1978 SUPPLEMENTAL

Budget Activity 4  
PROGRAM SUPPORT

		(\$000)	
	Presently Available	Revised Estimate	Proposed Supplemental
A. International Operations Staff	\$18,089	\$18,554	\$ 465
B. Evaluation	100	100	---
C. State Department Services	1,725	1,725	---
D. Peace Corps Share of ACTION Agency-Wide Costs	14,584	14,784	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$34,498</b>	<b>\$35,163</b>	<b>\$ 665</b>

General Statement

Supplemental funds in the amount of \$665 thousand are required for increased program support for FY 1978. Funds will be used to increase international operations staff by \$465 thousand and Agency-Wide costs by \$200 thousand. Additional staff and consultants will be hired to improve Peace Corps programming. Agency wide costs will be increased to provide additional recruiting and other supporting services.

Budget Activity 4A  
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF

	(\$000)		
	Presently Available	Revised Estimate	Proposed Supplemental
<u>Washington Staff</u>			
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 3,403	\$ 3,446	\$ 43
Travel	401	405	4
Supplies, Equipment, Other Services	117	118	1
Building Rental and Related Services	240	243	3
Washington Staff, Subtotal	\$ 4,161	\$ 4,212	\$ 51
<u>Overseas Staff</u>			
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 7,742	\$ 7,828	\$ 86
Travel	1,692	1,757	65
Education Allowance	158	161	3
Staff Housing	1,243	1,267	24
Space, Utilities	745	750	5
Contractual and General Services	1,401	1,594	193
Supplies, Equipment, and Trans- portation	746	749	3
Vehicles	201	236	35
Overseas Staff, Subtotal	\$13,928	\$14,342	\$ 414
Total Staff, Washington and Overseas	\$18,089	\$18,554	\$ 465
<u>Planned Positions</u>			
U.S. Staff, Washington	160	165	5
U.S. Staff, Overseas	188	198	10
Foreign Service Locals	419	419	---
Total International Operations Staff	767	782	15

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

Supplemental funds for International Operations staff will be used to support the addition of fifteen new positions, 5 in Washington and 10 overseas, who will have specific capabilities to develop new programs in areas of basic human needs such as health, nutrition, or food production.

Washington staff will be used primarily in the Office of Placement and in the Office of Programming and Training Coordination and are expected to be employed during the last 4½ months of the fiscal year.

Ten additional staff members with expertise in critical basic human need areas will be assigned to overseas Peace Corps posts during the last 4½ months of FY 1978. Included in this request are funds to provide salaries and benefits, assignment travel, international travel, in-country travel, housing and education allowances, office space and other logistical support including vehicles for program support. In addition, short-term consultants will provide further assistance to country staff to implement new thrusts in programming. These consultants will provide a bridge between new Peace Corps-wide directions in programming as formulated by Washington staff and the efforts of country staff to develop new programs with host country governments which reflect the new programming initiatives.

FY 1978 SUPPLEMENTAL

ACTION AGENCY-WIDE COSTS

		( \$000 )	
	Presently Available	Revised Estimate	Proposed Supplemental
Funded by:			
1. Operating Expenses, International Programs (Peace Corps)	\$14,584	\$14,784	+\$200
2. Operating Expenses, Domestic Programs	9,561	9,561	---
Total	\$24,145	\$24,345	+\$200
Total Permanent Positions	709	709	---

General Statement

Within ACTION, administrative functions which support both domestic and international volunteer activities are conducted on a consolidated basis. Costs associated with these consolidated functions are referred to as ACTION Agency-Wide Costs. Included in this category are expenses of planning and policy development, general management and administration, and recruitment and processing of volunteers.

Budget Justification

Peace Corps is requesting a total supplemental appropriation of \$3,644,000. As described in the General Statement for the FY 1979 Supplemental, Peace Corps intends to recruit, train and support 100 additional trainees, implement improvements in overall volunteer selection and training, and hire additional staff for programming in the area of basic human needs. The agency-wide cost portion of the supplemental request totals \$200 thousand. This amount will be used to cover the costs associated with the hiring and training of new staff and the administrative support costs associated with expanded recruitment efforts and improvements in the quality of volunteer support.

# **ACTION**

**FISCAL YEAR 1979 BUDGET ESTIMATE**

## **INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)**



**SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES  
SUBMISSION TO THE CONGRESS**

January 1978



# ACTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

January 22, 1979

Honorable Clarence Long  
Chairman, Subcommittee on  
Foreign Operations  
Committee on Appropriations  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to submit the FY 1979 ACTION International Operations Supplemental Budget request for \$4,400,000. This request accompanies the FY 1980 International Operations Budget request. The supplemental requests funds to offset a high rate of inflation overseas, to replace worn-out vehicles, and to expand the Special International Volunteer Programs.

The details of this request and comparisons with prior year levels are included in both the narrative section and supporting materials of this justification package. I believe that they will answer most of your questions. If there are additional matters that you feel require further information, please do not hesitate to call upon me or my staff.

Sincerely,

Sam Brown  
Director



# ACTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

January 22, 1979

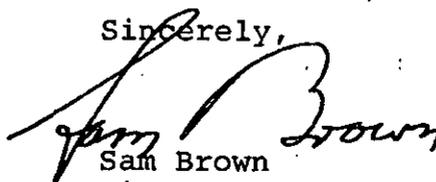
Honorable Daniel K. Inouye  
Chairman, Subcommittee on  
Foreign Operations  
Committee on Appropriations  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to submit the FY 1979 ACTION International Operations Supplemental Budget request for \$4,400,000. This request accompanies the FY 1980 International Operations Budget request. The supplemental requests funds to offset a high rate of inflation overseas, to replace worn-out vehicles, and to expand the Special International Volunteer Programs.

The details of this request and comparisons with prior year levels are included in both the narrative section and supporting materials of this justification package. I believe that they will answer most of your questions. If there are additional matters that you feel require further information, please do not hesitate to call upon me or my staff.

Sincerely,

  
Sam Brown  
Director

SUPPLEMENTAL  
OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

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OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

FY 1979 SUPPLEMENTAL

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

(Supplemental now requested, additional authorizing legislation required.)

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, international programs,"  
\$4,400,000.



OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

FY 1979 SUPPLEMENTAL

GENERAL STATEMENT

A supplemental appropriation of \$4,400,000 is required by Peace Corps in FY 1979 primarily to meet increased costs resulting from unforeseen spiraling overseas inflation and significant dollar devaluation.

As explained in the FY 1980 budget submission, Peace Corps is committed to continuing its efforts to reversing the previous decline in Peace Corps quality standards. However, overseas inflation and the devaluation of the dollar have reduced available resources for FY 1979. Additional funds are needed to allow Peace Corps to continue its efforts to achieve the redefined goals it has set to meet the basic human needs among the poorest groups of the Third World.

Supplemental funds in the amount of \$452 thousand are required for Special Programs in FY 1979. These programs are designed to increase ACTION's ability to support voluntary organizations in Third World nations, and to assist development efforts in these countries, especially those emphasizing appropriate technology. These programs are also designed to shore the Peace Corps' special perspective on development with the American people, and to involve former volunteers as participants in these efforts.

In addition, the supplemental request includes \$360,000 for long overdue replacement of vehicles needed to permit minimum levels of mobility by staff overseas.

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

FY 1979 SUPPLEMENTAL

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Special Exhibit

	(\$000)		
	Presently Available	Revised Estimate	Proposed Supplemental
Activity 1 Peace Corps training Total	<u>\$16,397</u>	<u>\$16,677</u>	<u>\$ 280</u>
Activity 2 Peace Corps volunteer Total	<u>\$42,627</u>	<u>\$45,125<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>\$2,498</u>
Activity 3 Special International Volunteer programs - Total	<u>\$ 479</u>	<u>\$ 821</u>	<u>\$ 342</u>
Total, direct support of volunteers	<u>\$59,503</u>	<u>\$62,623</u>	<u>\$3,120</u>
Activity 4 Program Support - Total	<u>\$36,455</u>	<u>\$37,735</u>	<u>\$1,280</u>
International operations staff			
Washington	5,009	5,050	41
Overseas	13,321	14,560	1,239
State Department services	1,850	1,850	---
Agency-wide programs and services	16,275	16,275	---
Total, other international operations activities	_____	_____	_____
Total, International Operation	<u>\$95,958</u>	<u>\$100,358</u>	<u>\$4,400</u>
Total, trainee input	3,750	3,750	---
Total, volunteer years	6,024	6,024	---

<sup>1/</sup> For details see Distribution of Appropriated Funds, Regular Appropriation on page 13.

INFLATION

SUPPLEMENTAL

INFLATION

	(\$000)		
	Presently Available	Revised Estimate	Proposed Supplemental
Budget Items Subject to Inflation			
Activity 1 Peace Corps Training	\$ 14,539	\$ 14,819	+ \$ 280
Activity 2 Peace Corps Volunteers	28,651	31,149	+ \$ 2,498
Activity 4 Program Support	<u>9,922</u>	<u>10,842</u>	<u>+ \$ 920</u>
Total	\$ 53,112	\$ 56,810	+ \$ 3,698

General Statement

As fiscal year 1979 proceeds, it is clear that the impact of inflation on Peace Corps overseas operations has become critical. It is evident, moreover, that it will be a major and constant problem, both this year and in FY 1980. The FY 1979 budget submitted to the Congress last January, 1978, did not consider inflation adequately as part of the overall budget requirements. In fact, all cost factors used in calculating budget item totals for FY 1979 were identical to those used for FY 1978.

Thus, given the serious in-roads that overseas cost of living increases have made in the Peace Corps FY 1979 budget, it is understandable that, without relief, the outlook in January, 1979, is for a program size which will fall considerably below the 6,017 volunteer years of FY 1978. This inflation portion of the overall FY 1979 supplemental appropriation request is meant to restore those funds eroded by inflation so that Peace Corps can carry on a current service level program in FY 1979.

To be more specific about the impact inflation is making on overseas expenses, it is estimated that international air fares will increase a total of 7.5 percent during FY 1979. This has a major impact on the funds budgeted to send both staff and volunteers overseas and back to the United States. The State Department has advised that salaries and benefits paid to Foreign Service National (FSN) employees (the overseas staff members who are host country nationals) will increase by an across-the-board average of 9.8% in FY 1979. This additional staff compensation is mandatory, and is set according to the Department of State's current projections of increases in FSN compensation plans. A third and most damaging factor has been price increases in many individual Peace Corps countries, coupled with devaluation of the dollar. These cost of living increases represent a nine percent increase in many of

SUPPLEMENTAL: INFLATION - continued

the budget line items in the summary Peace Corps budget. In the volunteer and training activities, the major factors affected were living and settling-in allowances, in-country travel and medical supplies and services. The increase needed in the living allowance alone is estimated to be \$1.6 million. Also affected in the program support activity are staff housing and education allowances, in-country travel, contractual services and supplies and equipment. In summary, the inflation portion of the supplemental request totals \$3,698,000.

Budget Justification

The table on page 6 outlines the budget items affected by inflation.

SUPPLEMENTAL: INFLATION - continued

	CURRENT ESTIMATE			1979 REVISED ESTIMATE			(\$000) Proposed Supplemental
	Program	Cost	(\$000)	Program	Cost	(\$000)	
	Factor	Factor	Total	Factor	Factor	Total	
<b>ACTIVITY 1 Peace Corps Training</b>							
<u>Total</u>			<u>14,539</u>			<u>14,819</u>	<u>+ 280</u>
Pre-service	45,000 <u>1/</u>	\$ 302	13,599	45,000	\$ 308	13,860	+ 261
In-service	6,024 <u>2/</u>	156	940	6,024	159	959	+ 19
<b>ACTIVITY 2 Peace Corps Vols.</b>							
<u>Total</u>	---	---	<u>28,651</u>	---	---	<u>31,149</u>	<u>+2,498</u>
Travel to Host Country	3,750 <u>3/</u>	782	2,933	3,750	841	3,155	+ 222
Travel from Host Country	3,110 <u>4/</u>	870	3,110	3,110	935	3,343	+ 233
Extendee Travel	369 <u>5/</u>	1,510	557	369	1,623	599	+ 42
Settling-In Allowance	3,442 <u>6/</u>	288	991	3,442	314	1,081	+ 90
Living Allowance	6,024 <u>2/</u>	2,925	17,620	6,024	3,191	19,222	+1,602
In-Country Travel	6,024 <u>2/</u>	152	916	6,024	166	998	+ 82
Conferences	6,024 <u>2/</u>	35	211	6,024	38	230	+ 19
Medical Supplies & Services	6,024 <u>2/</u>	384	2,313	6,024	418	2,521	+ 208
<b>ACTIVITY 3 Special International Volunteer Programs</b>							
<u>Total</u>	---	---	<u>479</u>	---	---	<u>479</u>	---
<b>ACTIVITY 4 Program Support</b>							
<u>Total</u>	---	---	<u>9,922</u>	---	---	<u>10,842</u>	<u>+ 920</u>
Washington Staff Int'l Travel	174 <u>7/</u>	2,907	506	174	3,144	547	+ 41
Overseas Staff							
FSN Salaries and Benefits	405 <u>8/</u>	7,335	2,971	405	8,054	3,262	+ 291
Travel-Assignment/Return	110 <u>7/</u>	5,128	564	110	5,590	615	+ 51
-International	165 <u>7/</u>	2,916	450	165	3,178	490	+ 40
-In-Country	258 <u>9/</u>	1,845	493	258	2,011	537	+ 44
Education Allowance	173 <u>10/</u>	1,167	216	173	1,272	235	+ 19
Housing	195 <u>11/</u>	6,758	1,318	195	7,366	1,436	+ 118
Office Space & Utilities	600 <u>12/</u>	2,237	1,302	600	2,438	1,429	+ 127
Contractual Services	600 <u>12/</u>	1,765	1,059	600	1,924	1,154	+ 95
Supplies, Equip., Trans.	600 <u>12/</u>	1,738	1,043	600	1,894	1,137	+ 94
<u>Total</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	<u>+3,698</u>

- 1/ Training weeks
- 2/ Volunteer years
- 3/ Training entries
- 4/ Departures
- 5/ Extensions
- 6/ New volunteers

- 7/ Trips
- 8/ Staff members
- 9/ Professional staff
- 10/ U. S. children
- 11/ U. S. staff
- 12/ Total staff



1114 A

PLEASE INSERT ATTACHED REVISED PAGES 7 AND 8 INTO ACTION'S  
FISCAL YEAR 1979 BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR INTERNATIONAL  
PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS) -- SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES TO  
THE SUBMISSION TO THE CONGRESS DATED JANUARY, 1979.

*Emerson Markham*  
Emerson Markham  
Budget Director  
ACTION

SUPPLEMENTAL  
SPECIAL PROGRAMS

	(\$000)		
	Presently Available	Revised Estimate	Proposed Supplemental
<u>Budget Activity 3</u>			
<u>Special International Volunteer</u>			
<u>Programs</u>			
Information, Collection and Exchange	\$ 50	\$124	\$ 74
Aspects/Domestic Development Service	46	213	167
Development Education	---	66	66
Peace Corps Partnership <u>a/</u>	107	142	35
Total	\$203	\$545	\$342

a/ Includes nonappropriated contributions.

General Statement

Through the Special International Volunteer Programs, ACTION seeks to assist developing nations in areas of basic human need by supporting village-level development projects, promoting indigenous voluntary organizations, and encouraging the use of appropriate technologies. These programs also seek to enhance the awareness and support of people in this country for successful development efforts in Third World nations, and to share the special skills and information derived from international voluntary efforts on as wide-spread a basis as possible.

Budget Justification

Supplemental funds in the amount of \$342 thousand are required for Special Programs in FY 1979.

The increased funds for the Information, Collection and Exchange Program will be used for the production and distribution of technical manuals to field workers, as well as to edit and produce for duplication a "Reprint" series of articles, field reports and other program materials with particular emphasis on efforts in appropriate technologies.

SUPPLEMENTAL - SPECIAL PROGRAMS - continued

For the Domestic Development Service, the increased funds will be used for manuals concerning the design of volunteer projects and volunteer training, for training grants to increase the capability of indigenous volunteer organizations to duplicate successful development projects, and for the translation and dissemination of development materials.

Supplemental funding for the Development Education Program will be used for the production of slide/cassette narrative sets on such themes as the "African Family" and the "Human Community" for the circulation to U.S. groups and schools. Additionally, Development Education resource packets suitable for regular curriculum use by teachers and group-discussion leaders will be funded.

For the Peace Corps Partnership Program, supplemental funds will be used to produce Partnership project-information kits for distribution, primarily to American schools.

SUPPLEMENTAL  
SPECIAL PROGRAMS

	(\$000)		
	Presently Available	Revised Estimate	Proposed Supplemental
<u>Budget Activity 3</u>			
<u>Special International Volunteer Programs</u>			
Information, Collection and Exchange	\$ 50	\$124	\$ 74
Aspects/Domestic Development Service	46	213	167
Development Education	---	66	66
Peace Corps Partnership <u>a/</u>	107	142	35
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$203</b>	<b>\$545</b>	<b>\$342</b>
<u>Budget Activity 4</u>			
<u>Agency-Wide Programs and Services</u>			
Former Volunteer Project	\$ 49	\$104	\$ 55
Outplacement Counseling	75	130	55
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$124</b>	<b>\$234</b>	<b>\$110</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$327</b>	<b>\$779</b>	<b>\$452</b>

a/ Includes non-appropriated contributions.

General Statement

Through the Special International Volunteer Programs, ACTION seeks to assist developing nations in areas of basic human needs by supporting village-level development projects, promoting indigenous voluntary organizations, and encouraging the use of appropriate technologies. These programs also seek to enhance the awareness and support of people in this country for successful development efforts in Third World nations, and to share the special skills and information derived from international voluntary efforts on as wide-spread a basis as possible.

Through its Agency-Wide Programs and Services, ACTION encourages interaction with its former volunteers in ways which benefit them, and those whom ACTION serves in its international and domestic activities.

Budget Justification

Supplemental funds in the amount of \$452 thousand are required for Special Programs in FY 1979.

The increased funds for the Information, Collection and Exchange Program will be used for the production and distribution of technical manuals to field workers, as well as to edit and produce for duplication a "Reprint" series of articles, field reports and other program materials with particular emphasis on efforts in appropriate technologies.

For the Domestic Development Service, the increased funds will be used for manuals concerning the design of volunteer projects and volunteer training, for training grants to increase the capability of indigenous volunteer organizations to duplicate successful development projects, and for the translation and dissemination of development materials.

Supplemental funding for the Development Education Program will be used for the production of slide/cassette narrative sets on such themes as the "African Family" and the "Human Community" for circulation to U. S. groups and schools. Additionally, Development Education resource packets suitable for regular curriculum use by teachers and group-discussion leaders will be funded.

For the Peace Corps Partnership Program, supplemental funds will be used to produce Partnership project-information kits for distribution, primarily to American schools.

Supplemental funds are also required for the Peace Corps share of Agency-Wide Programs and Services in support of the Former Volunteer Project and Outplacement Counseling.

The additional funds for the Former Volunteer Project will be used to create a computerized data bank in order to promote the wide use of former volunteers in community development programs, development education projects, and other types of volunteer efforts.

For Outplacement Counseling, the additional funds will be to produce re-entry/career guidance workshops and related materials in order to increase ACTION's capability to place former volunteers in positions which will utilize their special skills and benefits.



SUPPLEMENTAL

MOTOR VEHICLE PURCHASES

		(\$000)	
	Presently Available	Revised Estimate	Proposed Supplemental
Motor Vehicle Purchases	- - -	\$360	\$360

General Statement

Vehicles are used by overseas staff in the supervision of volunteers, in meetings with host country officials, and other official travel in countries throughout the world. The process of shifting programs to basic human needs at the village level demands increased staff work assessing sites in rural areas. Following placement, volunteers must be visited by staff. This is a continuous on-going activity of overseas staff in support of our volunteers.

Vehicle replacement is not automatic. Normally, vehicles are not replaced until minimum age or minimum mileage standards contained in the Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR) have been met. FPMR standards for replacement range from six to seven years and 40,000 to 60,000 miles depending on the type of vehicle. Notwithstanding the mileage/age standards, the FPMR does allow replacement of a vehicle if it has been wrecked or damaged through abnormal use and it is beyond economical repair. The FPMR also allows replacement of a vehicle when it is more economic than repair costs would be.

Budget Justification

Recognizing the need to keep spending to a minimum, Peace Corps will continue to re-allocate vehicles between countries where feasible to maintain minimum levels of mobility. Even so, during FY 1979, approximately 78 vehicles will need to be replaced. All of these vehicles will meet replacement criteria set forth by GSA in the FPMR. Our most current estimate for the average cost per vehicle in FY 1979 is \$7,820. Proceeds of sale during FY 1979 are estimated at \$250 thousand which is inadequate to meet replacement needs. Therefore an additional \$360 thousand of appropriated funds will be required.

MOTOR VEHICLE PURCHASES - continued

Below is a country breakdown, by region, of vehicles which will need to be replaced in FY 1979:

<u>AFRICA</u>		<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>		<u>NANEAP</u>	
<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of Vehicles</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of Vehicles</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of Vehicles</u>
Benin	2	Belize	1	Bangladesh	1
Botswana	2	Brazil	1	Nepal	5
Chad	1	Chile	2	Philippines	6
Central African Empire	2	Columbia	1	Tunisia	1
Cameroon	3	Dominican Republic	1	Western Samoa	1
Gabon	2	Eastern Caribbean	2	Yemen	1
The Gambia	2	Ecuador	3		<u>15</u>
Ghana	2	El Salvador	1		
Kenya	3	Guatemala	1		
Lesotho	2	Honduras	4		
Liberia	2	Nicaragua	1		
Mali	2	Paraguay	1		
Mauritania	1		<u>19</u>		
Senegal	1				
Sierra Leone	3				
Upper Volta	1				
Zaire	3				
	<u>34</u>				

In addition to these 68, an additional ten vehicles will need to be replaced. This is an estimate, based on prior experience of vehicles that will be destroyed because of fire or accident. Since the beginning of FY 1979, one vehicle has burned and one vehicle has been in an accident. Both of these vehicles are beyond repair and will need to be replaced.