

PEACE CORPS

CONGRESSIONAL
PRESENTATION



FISCAL YEAR
1985

PEACE CORPS

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PEACE CORPS
INFORMATION SERVICES
DIVISION



February 1, 1984

Honorable Robert W. Kasten, Jr.
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Foreign Operations
Senate Appropriations Committee
Room S-128, U.S. Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to submit to you the Administration's 1985 budget request for the Peace Corps. The requested budget authority of \$115 million, the same as our 1984 authority, will support more than 2,500 Peace Corps Volunteers entering service in 1985 and more than 4,600 Volunteer-years of effort in 59 countries around the world.

Our 1985 request has been developed in full coordination with the Department of State and the Agency for International Development. The 1985 budget request is the highest since I became Peace Corps Director and is a continuation of our current funding level. Stable funding levels are vital to the success of our overseas programming efforts and our ability to effectively manage and administer a geographically dispersed program. During these times of budget constraint, this fiscal stability is an important endorsement of the value and effectiveness of our programs.

Specific highlights of this budget request for 1985 include:

- o the recruiting, training and placing of 2,580 new Volunteers in Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, Asia and the Pacific Basin;
- o producing 4,655 Volunteer-years of service worldwide from these new Volunteers together with those still in the field who began their service in earlier years;
- o increasing our Grenada program, which will begin this calendar year, to a fully operational level;
- o maintaining support for the Administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative by training local Caribbean agricultural entrepreneurs to carry out such basic business functions as feasibility studies, inventory control, product development and marketing;

- o expanding the Small Enterprise Development sector worldwide by enhancing the business skills not only of Volunteers with business backgrounds, but also of Volunteers with limited business experience;
- o upgrading the administrative capability of our posts by purchasing and installing desktop computers in nine overseas posts, bringing the total number of posts with desktop computers to forty-seven.

The Peace Corps continues to embody one of the most cost-effective forms of foreign assistance available to this country. Its programs are consistently endorsed both by our own Ambassadors and by host country ministers, as well as by policy-level advisory bodies such as the Carlucci Commission on Economic and Security Assistance and the Kissinger Commission on Central America. For twenty-three years, the Peace Corps has represented both the spirit of American voluntarism and the belief that the disadvantaged are best helped not with handouts, but by teaching them to help themselves.

The stable level of the 1985 budget request affirms the importance of the Peace Corps not only as a vital component of the overall U.S. approach to international development, but also as an important vehicle of public diplomacy, teaching the peoples of the developing world and the United States about each other. One of the noteworthy results of a recent survey of our Ambassadors was the large number of testimonials to the extraordinary ability of our Volunteers to build lasting cross-cultural relationships. These lasting relationships are among the most important outcomes of Peace Corps programming.

Global interdependence -- political as well as economic -- is one of the hallmarks of the 1980's. In that context, over 100,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have served abroad, providing direct assistance to literally millions of people on an individual basis. Beyond the economic benefits to the United States that result from stabilizing and developing the economies of poorer nations, an incalculable reservoir of international goodwill has been generated by these Volunteers that is invaluable for us today.

I look forward to discussing this budget proposal with you and your staff and will be pleased to answer any questions regarding it.

Sincerely,


Loreet Miller Ruppe
Director

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THE PEACE CORPS
1985 Congressional Presentation
General Statement

Introduction

During the past few years, the Peace Corps has experienced a confirmation of its place in the foreign affairs community. Since the Peace Corps' beginning in 1962, it has been an axiom that its programs are not the tools of short-term foreign policy. It has become increasingly clear during the past year, however, that the Peace Corps plays an important role in advancing the long-term international goals of American foreign policy.

Recent reviews of American foreign policy, carried out at the highest level of the Administration, have reaffirmed the value of the Peace Corps as an international agency. The Commission on Security and Economic Assistance, chaired by Ambassador Frank Carlucci, endorsed the Peace Corps not only for its immediate positive effects on the families and villages in less-developed nations, but also for the enduring human resource development and institution building represented by 23 years of continuous "people-to-people" programming. The Carlucci Commission singled out the over 100,000 returned Volunteers in this country as a potent political constituency, knowledgeable and concerned about foreign affairs.

The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, chaired by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, has stressed the positive effects that will result from an enhanced Peace Corps presence in Central America. In fact, the Commission recommended a quintupling of the Peace Corps presence in that region.

The recent internal review of U.S. foreign assistance programs conducted as part of the development of the President's 1985 budget, affirmed the importance of Peace Corps activities. Twenty U.S. Ambassadors, responding to a survey representing a geographic cross-section of the developing world, expressed a unanimous perception of the Peace Corps as effective in promoting both developmental and public diplomacy goals in their countries. With this budget request, this Administration is affirming its continued support for the Peace Corps, a support that fully recognizes the importance of the Peace Corps in the international arena.

The Budget Request

This budget presentation supports the Administration's request to the Congress of the United States to appropriate \$115 million to the Peace Corps for fiscal year 1985. With these funds, the Peace Corps would be able to recruit 2,580 new Volunteers and support 4,655 Volunteer-years of service in Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, and the Pacific Basin. This represents a moderate program reduction from 1984, during which the Agency also operated at \$115 million but recruited 2,701 new Volunteers and supported 4,858 Volunteer-years of effort.

A number of factors account for this slight decline (4% both in Volunteer-years and in new Volunteers). The Peace Corps uses the majority of its direct overseas resources to support those Volunteers recruited in 1983 and 1984 (2,988

and 2,701 respectively) who will continue their Volunteer service in 1985. Moreover, the inflation rate in most Peace Corps countries exceeds that of the U.S., in many cases exceeding 10%. Over time, this difference gradually erodes the value of the Agency's Volunteer support dollars, because many Volunteer costs are paid in local currencies. Some of this erosion in our buying power is recaptured through exchange rate gains, but this advantage is often short-lived. The Peace Corps expects to be operating in 59 countries in 1985, one more than currently due to the planned entry into Grenada in mid-1984.

Programmatic Summary

The Peace Corps continues to meet America's goals in international cooperation through its voluntary, people-to-people approach to human development. Since its inception 23 years ago, over 100,000 Americans have served abroad as Peace Corps Volunteers, helping the citizens of interested countries become more self-sufficient and promoting understanding among the peoples of the world.

The primary goal of Volunteer activities is to provide services which increase the capacity of the host countries' poorer citizens to meet their most basic needs. Volunteers serve primarily at the village level in such diversified program areas as health, nutrition, food production, water supply, conservation, energy, economic development, income generation, housing and community service.

Experience shows that Volunteers become more effective as they integrate themselves more fully into the lives of the communities they serve. Therefore, Volunteers live on subsistence allowances in local housing, eat locally available foods and follow the laws and customs of their host countries. They work in a dedicated and professional way, using local resources and leaving behind increased skills among local people.

Most Volunteer primary assignments are in one or another of the special areas, referred to as "sectors", in which the Peace Corps has developed an expertise over the years. The individual country narratives provide specific examples of Volunteer accomplishments in these sectors. The following paragraphs describe the sectors themselves in terms of their overall goals, program methods and techniques.

Agriculture

Agriculture programming seeks to alleviate the serious problems of inadequate food supplies and malnutrition in developing countries by helping to increase food production, especially among the rural poor. Requests for agriculture Volunteers are more frequent than for any other program area. Peace Corps agriculture programs include crop extension and crop management; plant protection and crop loss limitation; increasing crop yields through improved soil and water management, proper land use and conservation; increasing farm income through instruction in commercialization and agricultural economics; increasing the protein content of diets and providing sources of income through small and large animal husbandry; and improving food production through school and family gardens and improved food storage techniques. The introduction of beekeeping is a recent program emphasis which not only provides good, nutritious food but can also be an important income generator.

Education

Economic growth is vital for poverty reduction, but it is not feasible without the human development that results from primary, secondary and higher education. Education is the largest programming sector, and one of the oldest. For many Americans, mentioning the Peace Corps conjures up the image of a Volunteer teaching young children in classrooms built with Volunteer assistance. The lack of trained teachers, unsuitable curricula and inadequate learning materials are major problems in the developing world. Primary and secondary education is the largest education request area. Programming focuses on math and science teaching, upgrading the quality and content of teaching materials, training teachers and classroom teaching where there are teacher shortages. Teaching English, another area of emphasis, is also of value to developing countries because it provides access to technological and cultural information otherwise unavailable. Special education for the disabled is a third area of emphasis in the education sector.

Fisheries

The thrust of fisheries programming is to increase the protein and income available to the poorer citizens of less-developed nations. Aquaculture Volunteers are primarily involved in fish pond development. There has been relatively little need for work in fish processing and marketing. This will change as pond production increases.

Peace Corps projects emphasize extension in the private sector. Some of the key factors involved in the more successful programs have been:

- independence from donors and public sector,
- profit incentive,
- simplicity of the technology,
- intensity of the extension effort on both the project and individual extension agent levels.

In addition to aquaculture, fisheries Volunteers work in inland capture fisheries, and in marine projects primarily in Africa and the South Pacific.

Many Peace Corps fisheries projects include funding support from other international organizations. These have included World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) of the United Nations, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Oxfam and UNDP among others. In some countries, such as Zaire, The Central African Republic and Jamaica, AID and F.A.O. have provided long-term technical assistance as well, resulting in truly joint projects.

Health

The goals of health programming in Peace Corps are to provide health services directly, to upgrade the knowledge and skills of host country health workers, to promote community initiative and organization, to promote the use of

appropriate technologies and techniques in meeting community health needs, and to foster strong local institutions for health promotion and maintenance. Major health program areas include maternal and child health, nutrition, disease control, community health and health manpower development. Peace Corps also has Volunteers working in areas of rehabilitation, home economics extension, and rural development with a health focus. In conjunction with AID in 1985, Peace Corps plans to expand significantly its work in oral rehydration and the control of childhood communicative disease.

Forestry/Natural Resources

Wood is the primary source of fuel for many of the rural poor. Many of the poorest must choose between food and fuel as their soil is eroded.

Over the past five years, there has emerged a growing worldwide recognition of a critical need for assistance in dealing with tropical forestry and allied natural resource problems. During that time, Peace Corps has significantly expanded its efforts in forestry and natural resource conservation. Forestry issues in the 1980's are, in one way or another, all related to the impact of increasing population pressure on a declining tropical forest resource.

In most programs aimed at increasing the fuelwood, fodder and building materials for rural populations, the major issues are social rather than technical; that is, how to motivate individual farmers and village communities to get involved in tree planting. Some of the more recent successful Peace Corps forestry programs include nursery establishment, agro-forestry (developing various tree, animal, and food crop combinations), forestry extension, forestry management, environmental education, national park development, village woodlots, reforestation of degraded areas, and tree plantations (fast growing species).

Water Resource Development and Environmental Sanitation

Lack of water, especially drinkable water, is a major source of health problems and a barrier to agricultural development in the developing world. Volunteers in this sector work as engineers and technicians primarily at the district and village levels. They assist government officials and rural inhabitants in the development of drinkable water resources and in irrigation to increase agricultural and livestock productivity. Many of them promote environmental sanitation through health education and the construction of sanitary facilities for the disposal of human wastes and village refuse.

Water Resource Development Volunteers are active in hydrology; surveying; design and construction of hand dug wells, spring boxes and gravity fed systems, rain water collection, irrigation canals, dams and weirs; installation and maintenance of hand pumps; and technology transfer and training of local counterparts. Environmental sanitation volunteers engage in design and construction of sanitary waste facilities; health and hygiene education training of local counterparts; eliminating disease transmission cycles; and malaria and schistosomiasis control.

Volunteers in the field collaborate with AID, UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Oxfam, Save the Children, and other private voluntary organizations and bilateral and multi-lateral agencies.

Energy

The now severe shortages of firewood in rural areas has become a crisis of energy and of survival for a large majority of the world's population. Rural families in many countries whose daily lives depend on the availability of easily obtainable firewood must travel up to forty miles for fuel to be used for cooking, heating, lighting and other basic needs. One of the fundamental conditions for rural survival is disappearing for people who cannot afford or do not have access to commercial or alternative forms of energy.

The Peace Corps' Energy Program has structured its work to deliver assistance along four basic themes:

- 1) conservation of traditional fuels
- 2) preservation of foods
- 3) moving water
- 4) labor saving devices for home/farm.

Particular technological applications are determined by locally identifying the basic concerns of villagers, availability of resources, and institutional support necessary to promote and maintain effective programs.

In addition to the sectors described above, Small Enterprise Development is an area in which the Peace Corps recently enhanced its programming efforts. This area is described in a separate section of this presentation. The activities included in this budget request are described in greater detail in the Narrative Justification and Country Summary sections of this presentation.

The Peace Corps Context

In describing the details of programming and the technical aspects of Volunteer activities, it is important to remember the context in which this programming is taking place. During the past 23 years, over 100,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have been busily weaving threads of peace, caring and friendship in the barrios, fields and villages of nearly 90 of the world's lesser developed countries. These threads now encircle the globe. Volunteers have worked, and continue to work, on the frontiers of poverty, ignorance and underdevelopment. This experience has changed their lives and left an indelible and positive impression on millions of people overseas. Volunteers have offered the world a very personal view of American ideals and commitment to global interdependence. With development and mutual understanding more important than ever, the need for the Peace Corps is greater than ever. For the developing countries and for America, the Peace Corps is a living, working expression of the best that is in all of us.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat.612), \$115,000,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, that none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay for abortions.

OBLIGATION AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

<u>OBLIGATION SUMMARY (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1983 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1984 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1985 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease</u>
Activity 1: Volunteer Operations	65,736	69,750	69,800	50
Activity 2: Recruitment Communications and Development Education	8,865	9,400	9,200	-200
Activity 3: Program Development and Support	<u>33,900</u>	<u>35,850</u>	<u>36,000</u>	<u>150</u>
Total obligations	108,501	115,000	115,000	--
Unobligated balance lapsing	<u>+ 499</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Budget Authority	109,000	115,000	115,000	--

<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY</u>	<u>FY 1983 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1984 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1985 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease</u>
Trainee input ^{1/}	2,988	2,701	2,580	-121
Volunteer years ^{1/}	4,688	4,858	4,655	-203
Full-Time Equivalent Staff Years	984	984	972	- 12

^{1/} Includes American volunteers sponsored through the United Nations Volunteer Program.

Budget Activity I

VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total Obligations (\$000)	65,736	69,750	69,800	+ 50

The resources in this budget activity provide direct support for Peace Corps Volunteers. The primary components of this budget activity are the placement and training of new Volunteers; the provision of allowances and job-related travel, supplies and equipment to Volunteers in the field; and health and medical services for Volunteers. In 1985, the Peace Corps will recruit, train and place 2,545 new Volunteers and produce 4,595 Volunteer-years of service in Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, Asia and the Pacific Basin. (These figures do not include the 35 new Volunteers and 60 Volunteer-years of service included in the United Nations Volunteer Program, which is supported with funds from Budget Activity II, RCDE.) Direct support requirements in 1985 for these Volunteers are as follows.

1. Screening, selection, and placement. Peace Corps will place an estimated 2,545 Volunteers into 59 countries in 1985. In summary, this will mean Peace Corps will:
 - Select from among an estimated 14,400 applicants the most suitable 2,545 candidates to enter training programs.
 - Review an estimated 5,150 applicant medical examinations against stringent medical screening standards.
 - Review more than 4,130 formal requests for Volunteers submitted through overseas country staff, and match qualified applicants with the most appropriate assignments for their skills and interests.
 - Screen candidates for the most sensitive and/or difficult programs in special eight-day Centers for Assessment and Training (CAST). Other candidates will be screened during a five day Center for Reassessment and Training (CREST) which emphasizes self-selection or three day "Comprehensive Staging" which emphasizes pre-departure orientation.
 - Continue to develop and test shorter, less expensive screening programs using CAST-developed components for most candidates.

During 1985, \$2.1 million in Volunteer Operations funds will be spent on screening, selecting and placing of new Volunteers.

2. Training. Peace Corps training promotes self-sufficiency, problem solving, and critical thinking. Training enhances both the technical skills and cultural sensitivities of Volunteers. Training falls into two categories: pre-service and in-service.

- a. Pre-Service Training: In 1985, Peace Corps will provide an estimated 26,700 weeks of pre-service training to new Volunteers. Most pre-service training takes place overseas although some programs are conducted in the United States. Stateside training programs provide Volunteers with intermediate-level technical skills which Peace Corps needs but has difficulty finding through recruitment. Examples are warm water fisheries, vegetable gardening and small animal husbandry. To conserve resources, skill training components are being merged with in-country training wherever feasible.

Pre-service training in 1985 will include:

- Language instruction in over 75 languages.

Language Training in the Peace Corps

Language training for Peace Corps Volunteers means development of materials, hiring of teachers, and provision of formal instruction in dozens of languages. In 1985, for example, some Volunteers will be taught French, Spanish, Arabic, and Swahili. Others will master such national languages as Thai, Fijian, Gilbertese, Tuvaluan, Nepali, Pijin, Creole, Samoan, and Setsotho, Chichewa, Setswana, and Siswati.

Many will learn regional tongues, including Quechua, Guarani, Pulaar, Wolof, and Mandika; Hausa, Moore, Ozerma, Massaniya, and Fulani; Ewe, Luo, Lingala, Tshiluba; Dioula, Gourmanche, Bambara, and Twi; Pele, Kikongo, and Sangho; Fou, Mina, Dariba, Dendi, and Yoruba; Tamachek, Soninke, Dagbani, and Krio; Otetela, Tshiluba, and Maori; Ga, Kabye, Tem, and Fon.

In the Philippines alone, different groups of Volunteers will be taught Ilocano, Pampango, Pangasinan, Tagalog, Bicol, Visayan, Cebuano, Boholano, Tausog, Ivatan, Moro, and Haray. In the Micronesian program, Volunteers will learn Paluan, Yapese, Trukese, Kusaifean, Ponapean, or Marshallese.

In many countries, Volunteers will first learn French or Spanish, then go on to study a regional language. And in some countries, individual Volunteers must find their own tutors who can teach them remote, unwritten languages which are spoken, in some cases, by fewer than 1,000 people. In the Solomon Islands, for instance, Volunteers working among the 17,000 rural residents of Guadalcanal will have to learn one of 19 different local languages.

- Technical job training in a variety of fields. For some Volunteers, training will mean brushing up on work skills they already have; for others, it will mean learning new skills. Some programs will train Volunteers to teach math, science, English, welding, engine repair, woodworking, adult education and community extension. Others will prepare Volunteers to construct wells, repair pumps and build hydraulic rams. Some will prepare Volunteers to raise, catch and market fish; to work with cattle, rabbits, chickens, pigs or bees; to farm and to assist small businesses.

- Cross-cultural training in a myriad of customs and cultures. Volunteers will be instructed in the history, current events, social structures, religions, beliefs and values of the various societies. They will learn the detailed day-to-day skills needed to live in societies vastly different from America. Some will learn that it is an affront to shake hands, touch someone or offer gifts with one's left hand; some will learn new manners for eating, new styles of dress, and new standards of public behavior. Most will learn that pre-service training is only the beginning of two years of learning.

- Essential survival skills. Volunteers accustomed to preparing meals of meat and processed foods will be taught how to have a balanced diet based on rice, potatoes, millet, corn, cous-cous, taro or bread-fruit, and how to prepare them without modern conveniences. Many will learn to raise their own vegetables because there will be no stores or marketplaces near their living sites. They will learn nutrition, first aid, and basic health care. In some programs they will learn water safety and motorboat engine repair to prepare them for day-to-day travel by sea. They will learn the essential elements for adapting to life on small islands, in the mountains of the Andes and Himalayas, in the tropics, and in the desert and near-desert conditions of North and sub-Saharan Africa.

- b. In-Service Training: Trainees cannot learn, during the pre-service period, all they will need to know as Volunteers. Peace Corps uses in-service training to meet Volunteer's needs which emerge after they begin work in the field. Most in-service training provides rapid enhancement of technical skills and local language acquisition. Other in-service training activities assist Volunteers by reinforcing program efforts, conducting project planning and review, helping establish links to the host community, and general problem solving. In-service training programs are quite flexible; training design is continuously tested and modified in the field to respond to the changing needs of Volunteers as they carry out their work.

During 1985, \$17.4 million will be spent on Volunteer training.

3. Direct Support. Peace Corps provides direct support for Volunteers in their overseas assignments, and follows up on special needs of individual

Volunteers. Direct support of Volunteers falls into three general categories: allowances, travel, and job-related supplies and equipment.

Volunteers receive four types of allowances: a settling-in allowance at the beginning of service; a living allowance for subsistence level support; a leave allowance; and a readjustment allowance. The first two allowances are based upon living conditions within the host country and, as such, are subject to monetary and cost-of-living fluctuations within the country. Recent inflationary trends in most countries have increased these costs overall. The Volunteer living allowance is the greatest single expense in Peace Corps' country budgets. Readjustment allowance are paid to Volunteers at the close of their service at the rate of \$175 for each month of service. Leave allowance permits Volunteers to travel in their assigned and neighboring countries to broaden their perspective and enhance their effectiveness as providers of cross-cultural development assistance.

Expenses for the combined allowances will be \$29.0 million in 1985.

Peace Corps' expenses for Volunteer service-related supplies and equipment will total an estimated \$2.6 million in 1985.

Most funds for Volunteer travel are used for travel to and from the host country at the beginning and end of service. Other international travel occurs when Volunteers extend their service for a year or more and are granted home leave. Volunteer in-country travel provides Volunteer transportation between the capital city and the Volunteer's work site, as well as other on-the-job travel. Volunteer travel costs in 1985 will be almost \$8.5 million.

4. **Medical Support.** Peace Corps provides health and medical services to Volunteers overseas, responds to Volunteer needs in times of crisis and pays for medical treatment for service-connected illness. To fulfill these responsibilities, Peace Corps will:

- Maintain a network of medical support to Volunteers, including physicians, nurses and physician's assistants.
- Maintain the ability to medically evacuate Volunteers from their assignments to appropriate medical facilities for follow-up care, diagnosis and treatment unavailable in country.
- Provide for worker's compensation claims for illness, injury and disability incurred while in Peace Corps service.

Health services costs will be \$9.9 million in 1985, including an estimated \$3.6 million in payments to the Department of Labor required under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 USC 8147) to cover Volunteer claims for compensation.

5. Volunteer Projects. The country narratives describe Volunteer projects and accomplishments in detail. The following highlights are representative examples of the positive effects of Volunteer work in 1984.

- 400 Volunteers served as business advisors to cooperatives, credit unions, and chambers of commerce. They transferred accounting, marketing and management skills to their local counterparts. Peace Corps is working to stimulate economic development within developing countries
- 1,800 Volunteers provided technical assistance in a variety of agricultural and rural development projects. Most of these Volunteers helped small farmers improve their crop management techniques. Agricultural extensionists, trainers and teachers also transferred skills in livestock and fisheries development systems.
- 800 renewable energy/appropriate technology Volunteers worked full-time on energy conserving stoves, charcoal production, solar food drying, biogas production and blacksmithing. Another 475 worked in the same areas in secondary projects to complement their existing job assignments.
- 450 Volunteers served as planners, designers and supervisors of the construction of small dams, spillways and irrigation canals in rural areas. Volunteers also assisted in developing village sanitation systems. They also provided technical assistance to ministries and rural groups in the operation and maintenance of potable water systems. Their work has enabled poor rural communities to increase and gain control over their water resources.
- 900 Volunteers worked on health education and community health organization. These efforts increased the ability of communities and individuals (particularly women) to meet their own health and nutritional needs in a self-reliant way.

Budget Activity II

RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total Obligations (\$000)	8,865	9,400	9,200	- 200

Recruitment, Communication and Development Education (RCDE) deals with the domestic outreach of the Peace Corps. The major focus of this budget activity is on the recruitment of Americans as Peace Corps Volunteers overseas. This budget activity also funds Peace Corps' efforts in private sector development including the Peace Corps Partnership Program. The third major area of this budget activity includes the recruitment and placement of Americans as United Nations Volunteers abroad.

Outreach Plans include:

- o In 1985, over 8 million dollars will fund Peace Corps' recruitment and communications functions. Three Peace Corps Service Centers and 15 area offices will review over 14,400 applicants in order to place 2,580 trainees abroad. Peace Corps continues to improve Recruitment efforts through increased public awareness. This Peace Corps awareness campaign focuses on the general public and on specific sectors such as agriculture, health and small enterprise development. Peace Corps will continue to produce and distribute public service advertisements, posters and press releases on volunteer activities and accomplishments.
- o A major initiative of Peace Corps' development education function is to enhance collaboration with the American business community. Peace Corps has developed a program to greatly strengthen the linkages between Peace Corps and the private sector. Studies indicate that training, manpower development, personnel exchange and in-kind contributions from corporations are potential areas for increased private sector commitment to the Peace Corps.
- o The Peace Corps Partnership Program, which celebrated its 20th Anniversary in 1984 is the agency's effort to involve local American communities in small scale overseas development.
- o Peace Corps will recruit and fund 60 American Volunteers through the United Nations Volunteer Program. This effort allows Peace Corps to place Americans in countries in which Peace Corps does not

already have an ongoing program. These countries include the People's Republic of China, Equatorial Guinea, the Sudan, Somalia, and Sao Tome e Principe.

- o In 1985 there will be over 100,000 Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (RPCV's). Funding in this budget activity will support a program to assist recently returned Volunteers in areas of further education and employment.

Budget Activity III

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total Obligations (\$000)	33,900	35,850	36,000	+ 150

Funds in this budget activity provide overseas and Washington administrative support for Peace Corps programs. Included are costs for overseas programming and Volunteer support functions, administrative services provided by the Department of State and Washington-based services. The 1985 budget request level for this activity reflects some projected cost savings in headquarters administrative functions while maintaining overseas support at current levels.

In 1985, Peace Corps will fund approximately 444 staff years overseas. The overseas staff will continue to perform critical functions in program development and support for Volunteers in 59 countries. They work closely with host country authorities and Peace Corps headquarters to develop and implement an extensive range of Volunteer programs. The staff designs and administers in-country training programs for Volunteers and Trainees and makes periodic visits to work sites to offer technical guidance and monitor progress. They support Volunteers by providing allowances, housing, supplies and equipment. Staff must ensure the health and safety of Volunteers and provide personal counseling, as needed.

Utilization of the Department of State's Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) system enables Peace Corps to make the most effective use of its own limited overseas staff and resources. Peace Corps reimburses the State Department for use of diplomatic pouch, customs clearance assistance, local wage administration and other necessary services. Peace Corps projects an estimated FAAS payment of \$2.5 million in 1985.

Program support funding covers the Washington-based Office of International Operations, which provides program and management guidance, review of the overseas programs, and coordinates the activities of the three geographic divisions - Africa, Inter-America and NANEAP (North Africa, Near East, Asia, and the Pacific). The regional headquarters staff provides direct day-to-day support of the overseas programs. Other Peace Corps headquarters functions such as policy and planning, management information, compliance, administrative services, legal counsel, financial and personnel management are also included in this budget activity.

Peace Corps will continue to strengthen its management structure and systems to enhance agency operations and effectiveness. As a costs savings measure, Peace Corps has concluded negotiations to have its payroll system operated by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1984 through an interagency agreement. In addition, the Agency is investigating the feasibility of obtaining accounting system support from the Commerce Department. This also responds to the Administration's Reform 88 initiative to reduce agency administrative costs. The new systems are expected to result in cost savings of \$250,000 over 5 years.

Obtaining accounting and payroll services from the Department of Commerce will also reduce the Peace Corps' computer processing requirements. This will enable the Peace Corps in 1984 to convert to an inexpensive in-house automatic data processing (ADP) capability, thus eliminating the cost of purchasing time sharing services from outside the agency. This ADP conversion will result in a savings of \$300,000 over a five year period.

Staff training and the development of administrative and management techniques will continue to be a major focus in 1984 and 1985. In 1985 follow-on training conferences and workshops will be conducted to reinforce the skill development training implemented in 1984 at workshops for overseas country directors and administrative officers. In addition, Country and Agency Management Plan and Budget workbooks, a standard operating procedures administrative handbook, and tools for self-evaluating management and country program effectiveness will be completed in 1984 and available in Peace Corps countries during 1985. Data collected from the self evaluations will be used in developing the budget plans for future years.

Peace Corps will continue to increase the number of posts with micro-computers; 38 posts in 1984 and 47 posts in 1985. The placement of computers overseas is part of a long-range effort to develop improved programmatic and management information systems. Programs are being developed to track Trainees and Volunteers by assignment types and activities, and also provide timely input of fiscal and budget information.

Peace Corps will spend \$675,000 (including proceeds of sale) in both 1984 and 1985 to replace 56 vehicles each year in the overseas fleet. Safe, dependable public transportation is nearly non-existent in many less developed countries. Peace Corps vehicles are required for staff to visit Volunteer sites and to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of Volunteers who work mostly in isolated rural sites distant from the capital cities. The current plan seeks to replace vehicles before they become hazardous and unduly costly to operate.

Peace Corps Small Enterprise Development Program

As part of the Peace Corps' 1983-85 Forward Plan, a new Small Enterprise Development Unit has been established in the Office of Training and Program Support to provide programming and training assistance to the field. The new unit will focus on 1) offering generic training models to business-skilled Volunteers and staff worldwide, and 2) increasing non-business skilled Volunteer and staff awareness of the potential for income generating opportunities in other sectors. Examples include agricultural marketing opportunities for agriculture volunteers and income generating opportunities in fisheries, forestry, and energy.

The unit is currently involved in developing the first generic In-Service Training Model and manual for business Volunteers who have been on-site for approximately one year. The training will concentrate on reviewing basic business skills, discussing problems facing small businesses and cooperatives in developing countries, and training Volunteers in basic teaching skills, motivation development and "self-help" philosophy. The training model will later be extended for non-business Volunteers.

Among the special features and plans of the Peace Corps Small Enterprise Development are the following:

- o Peace Corps is working closely with AID and a number of private voluntary organizations to explore placing volunteers in established projects and in providing technical assistance to them.
- o Peace Corps Volunteers, familiar with local customs, can tailor small enterprise development programs to meet local needs. Furthermore, because Volunteers are conversant in local languages, they can train local business people directly, without having to operate through intermediaries. Small Enterprise Development Volunteers, familiar with the use of appropriate technology, can stimulate innovative approaches to income generation, adapted to the community's particular resources and needs. Peace Corps Volunteers are in a unique position to instill confidence and the concept of self sufficiency in the people with whom they work. These are qualities necessary for the successful entrepreneur and for the long-term survival of small enterprise.
- o Peace Corps is currently emphasizing small business development in its liaisons with host country governments, international foreign assistance agencies, and private voluntary organizations. These bodies can provide the necessary laws, credit, and technical assistance for small enterprises. Peace Corps, working at the grassroots level, can make a special contribution by providing day-to-day, person-to-person encouragement to small entrepreneurs who want to become self-reliant.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1962 - FY 1985

Fiscal Year	Original Budget Request	Amended Budget	Authorized	Appropriated (Including Reappropriation)	Appropriation Transfers	Allocation from USAID	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	114,000	---	---	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	---	---
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	89,513	87,544	86,234	---	---	86,145	89	---
1979	95,135	100,358	112,424	99,179	---	---	98,399	780	---
1980	105,404	106,199	105,000	99,924 ^{a/}	---	---	99,204	720	---
1981	118,800	114,656	118,531	105,531 ^{b/}	---	---	104,700	831	---
1982	121,900	83,600	105,000	105,000	---	---	104,694	306	---
1983	97,500	---	105,000	109,000 ^{c/}	---	---	108,501	499	---
1984	108,500	---	115,000	115,000 ^{d/}	---	---	---	---	---
1985	115,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

^{a/} The appropriation for FY 1980 was not enacted. Funding was provided by a continuing resolution. (Public Law 96-123). The amount shown above also includes a \$745,000 civilian pay raise supplemental.

^{b/} The appropriation for FY 1981 was not enacted. Funding was provided by continuing resolutions. The amount shown above also includes a \$531,000 supplemental (P.L. 97-12).

^{c/} The appropriation for FY 1983 was not enacted. Funding was provided by continuing resolutions (Public Laws 97-276 and 97-377).

^{d/} The appropriation for FY 1984 was not enacted. Funding was provided by continuing resolutions (Public Laws 98-107 and 98-151).

APPENDIX B: TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, AND BUDGET ESTIMATES

BY REGION, FY 1983 - 1985

<u>TRAINEE INPUT</u>	<u>FY 1983 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1984 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1985 Estimate</u>
Africa Region	1275	1142	1154
Inter-American Region	891	783	743
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	798	731	648
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	24	45	35
TOTAL	<u>2988</u>	<u>2701</u>	<u>2580</u>

<u>VOLUNTEER YEARS</u>	<u>FY 1983 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1984 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1985 Estimate</u>
Africa Region	2050	2111	2079
Inter-American Region	1271	1343	1250
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	1319	1358	1266
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	48	46	60
TOTAL	<u>4688</u>	<u>4858</u>	<u>4655</u>

<u>BUDGET ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1983 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1984 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1985 Estimate</u>
Africa Region	40,855	42,839	43,101
Inter-American Region	20,680	21,959	21,862
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	23,033	24,495	24,427
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	403	590	490
World-wide support	23,529	25,117	25,120
TOTAL	<u>108,501</u>	<u>115,000</u>	<u>115,000</u>

POPULATION 149,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$1080PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX n/a

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	58	38	33
Volunteer Years	56	71	75
FTE-Staff Years	6.3	7.0	7.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,059	1,252	1,279
Volunteer Operations	847	1,009	1,036
Program Support & Development	212	243	243
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	33	21	24
Volunteer Operations	9	16	16
Program Support & Development	24	5	8

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will begin working in a new aquaculture project to produce shell fish and finfish.
- Volunteers will also work in a new cacao production project in collaboration with private industry.
- Peace Corps, in cooperation with the government of Belize, will continue to provide assistance in income generation, youth activities, agriculture, public health, education and technical services.
- Additional projects in small business development and development of the tourism industry in Belize are projected.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Belize began in 1962 with Volunteers working in education and teacher training.
- While Peace Corps continues to provide Volunteers in education, other projects have grown in agriculture, food production, health, nutrition, business and sanitation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Peace Corps has provided technical assistance and training for both Volunteers and Belizean citizens in appropriate technology, charcoal production, food drying and food storage.
- Peace Corps increased activities in youth programs such as 4-H, Boy Scouts and school gardens in response to high youth unemployment in Belize.
- Many Volunteers have begun working with private sector agencies and with small businesses, providing important assistance to small farmers. Technical assistance in the development of such export crops as canteloupe and tomatoes has been provided through the projects.

POPULATION 3,595,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 320

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 33

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	61	25	43
Volunteer Years	40	56	60
FTE-Staff Years	3.3	3.5	3.5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,050	994	1,079
Volunteer Operations	868	785	870
Program Support & Development	182	209	209
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	67	70	70
Volunteer Operations	57	60	60
Program Support & Development	10	10	10

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will continue to play a substantial role in instituting the Ministry of Education's multi-faceted educational reform: providing increased academic, as well as practical technical skills in agriculture and health, to Benin's majority rural population.
- Peace Corps will expand its programming in primary school-health education. Volunteers will train Beninese primary school teachers in preventive health education which will have a direct impact on several hundred Beninese teachers and indirectly on thousands of primary school children and their families.
- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Benin in agricultural education, rural school construction, appropriate technology mud-stoves, and secondary math/science education.
- Peace Corps plans to initiate a pilot-scale project in inland fish farming.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Benin began in 1967 with heavy concentration on rural development programs in grain storage, animal traction and rural construction. An average of sixty Volunteers per year served in Benin from 1967 until 1973/1974.
- Because of uncertain political conditions, the program declined to about six Volunteers in the mid-to-late-1970's.
- In 1981, at the request of the Beninese Government, the program expanded into appropriate technology (mud stoves), agriculture education and rural school construction. The number of Volunteers who teach math, English and science in secondary schools also increased.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers taught math and science and English to about 10,000 secondary school students.

(over)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- In 1983, Volunteers helped local communities build eight three-room schools and helped design and implement an improved water/sanitation system in a town of about 20,000 inhabitants.
- In 1984, Volunteers in the appropriate technology mud-stove project completed the construction of about 150 stoves in high-fuel-use governmental institutions, such as hospitals and schools.

POPULATION 930,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1966PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 1,010PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 44

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	34	30	35
Volunteer Years	86	81	65
FTE-Staff Years	8.0	8.0	8.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,542	1,468	1,335
Volunteer Operations	1,172	1,083	950
Program Support & Development	370	385	385
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	415	420	420
Volunteer Operations	400	400	400
Program Support & Development	15	20	20

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will continue to be an integral part of the Botswana Government's National Development Plan, which calls for stimulating rural income and employment. The Peace Corps programming team, in cooperation with the Government of Botswana, will be developing opportunities for Volunteers in the areas of renewable energy sources and employment-generating projects.
- Peace Corps will continue to expand its efforts in the areas of food production and energy.
- Peace Corps will also continue to work closely with the Government of Botswana in small enterprise development, forestry and non-formal education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Botswana began in 1966 with a heavy concentration on secondary education.
- In 1971, Peace Corps programs expanded into vocational and business training as a part of the Botswana Government's National Development Plan.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers worked as auditors, accountants, market and business managers. Their work emphasized the generation of income through community-based cooperatives and private business.
- In 1984, Volunteers in the business sector aided in improving the management of multi-unit village cooperative enterprises resulting in an account surplus.

POPULATION 4,229,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1983PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 230PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 30

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Finance Input	10	13	15
Volunteer Years	1	15	15
FTZ-Staff Years	1.5	2.0	2.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	265	719	720
Volunteer Operations	96	474	475
Program Support & Development	169	245	245
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	14	20	20
Volunteer Operations	11	15	15
Program Support & Development	3	5	5

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to honor requests from the Government of Burundi for Volunteers in water resources development, spring capping, forestry, small-scale agriculture, education and cooperatives.
- ° Plans are underway to place six Volunteers in the Women's Cooperatives project. These Volunteers will serve as handicrafts advisors, cooperatives advisors and curriculum development and visual aids technicians.
- ° Peace Corps will also continue to work very closely with USAID and private voluntary organizations to identify future cooperative programming avenues.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Burundi, one of the poorest and least developed countries in Africa, had been requesting Peace Corps assistance for nearly five years. Entry negotiations between the Government of Burundi, the United States Ambassador and Peace Corps resulted in a country agreement which was signed in August 1982.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- ° In 1983, the Peace Corps program in Burundi got off the ground with the arrival of 13 Volunteers working in animal science, construction, and in technical, secondary and university education.
- ° In 1984, fourteen additional Volunteers with specializations in forestry, road construction, technical and secondary education began their Peace Corps service in Burundi.

POPULATION 8,668,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 880PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 43

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	58	53	54
Volunteer Years	103	102	98
FTE-Staff Years	9.9	10.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,993	2,092	2,097
Volunteer Operations	1,573	1,600	1,605
Program Support & Development	420	492	492
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	791	760	770
Volunteer Operations	761	730	740
Program Support & Development	30	30	30

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Emphasis in programming will continue to shift towards small-scale entrepreneurs in fisheries and cooperative marketing and agricultural extension.
- Peace Corps will expand its project in deforestation emphasizing prevention of soil erosion and soil nutrient depletion.
- More projects with a health focus are being planned for 1985.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Cameroon began in 1962 with projects in education and agriculture. Since that time, the program has diversified to include projects in cooperatives, credit unions, inland and captured fisheries, community development and forestry. The program still maintains projects in math, science and economics education, English teaching, health education, and agricultural education and extension.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Peace Corps began a new forestry project in 1983 which concentrates on combatting deforestation in northern Cameroon.
- In 1984, a new project in fisheries began with 5 Volunteers conducting feasibility studies for production capabilities of local lakes and rivers.

POPULATION 2,379,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1972PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 320PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 34

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	54	50	40
Volunteer Years	60	87	75
FTE-Staff Years	7.9	8.0	8.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,515	2,079	1,977
Volunteer Operations	1,081	1,690	1,588
Program Support & Development	434	389	389
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	113	70	70
Volunteer Operations	113	70	70
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Programming will continue its thrust toward education and rural development with an emphasis on health and small agricultural projects.
- The original midwifery and pro-pharmacy projects should be developed sufficiently in the south central region to allow the government to have full control. Volunteers will continue to expand the projects in other regions of the country.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps began its program in the Central African Republic in 1972 with projects targeted towards secondary education.
- Since 1974, projects have diversified into areas including fish culture, agricultural extension, health and rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Volunteers began working in 1983 on two new USAID-funded projects, rice and beekeeping.
- By 1983, 2 Volunteers were skill-trained in water/sanitation and began working full time in the project.
- The midwifery program expanded from one region to several other regions of the country in 1984.

POPULATION 18,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1982

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 1,170

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX -

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	1	3	1
Volunteer Years	5	5	4
PTE-Staff Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	105	94	87
Volunteer Operations	97	81	75
Program Support & Development	8	13	12
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	10	11	11
Volunteer Operations	8	9	9
Program Support & Development	2	2	2

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will participate in the development of forestry schemes for the Cook Islands.
- Peace Corps will continue to work with the government of the Cook Islands in reducing fuel costs and looking for alternative energy sources, by conducting energy audits in both the government and private sector and promoting the use of solar and wind power.
- Volunteers will prepare a weekly agriculture marketing guide and statistical bulletin that is read by the majority of growers in the Cook Islands. They also will produce a daily agricultural radio show and a monthly appropriate technology newsletter.
- Volunteers will continue energy planning, advising small businesses and become involved in health education.
- Peace Corps hopes to place 2-3 Volunteers on outer islands developing income generating projects such as solar drying of bananas and pineapples.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program began in 1982 with the first Volunteers working in vocational education, energy planning and small business enterprise.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers constructed and demonstrated Lorena stoves, completed a number of energy audits and advised 25 businessmen on loan financing.
- In 1984, Volunteers completed the installation of a coconut gasifier on the island of Atiu. The gasifier produces 40% of the islands electrical needs.

POPULATION 2,370,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1963PER CAPITA \$ 1,430PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 89

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	114	62	61
Volunteer Years	122	141	133
FTE-Staff Years	12.0	12.0	12.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,690	1,890	1,836
Volunteer Operations	1,353	1,529	1,500
Program Support & Development	337	363	363
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	31	48	48
Volunteer Operations	30	46	46
Program Support & Development	1	2	2

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will assist cooperatives and small businesses to achieve increased productivity and income by taking advantage of opportunities created by the Caribbean Basin Initiative.
- Refine and continue new program initiatives from 1983 in forestry and fisheries extension.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Volunteers have been serving in Costa Rica since 1963. Agriculture has been the area of primary concern to the GOCR. Within the agriculture sector most Volunteers have been involved in teaching improved agriculture practices through extension work at the community level. Forestry and fisheries extension programs now augment the four other agriculture programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 50% of Peace Corps' programs have refocused their project goals to emphasize income generation.
- For the first time, a joint Peace Corps/AID/Costa Rican Ministry project was implemented in self-help rural housing. The project received \$300,000 in seed funding and 13 Volunteer advisors to construct 300 houses. Currently 130 homes are under construction.
- Four new programs were started in farm management, forestry extension, fisheries extension and WID/4-S.
- A substantial and successful effort was undertaken to increase the resources, financial and material, for projects in which Volunteers are working. This has amounted to nine different sources contributing over \$363,562.

POPULATION 5,437,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$1,140PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 66

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	74	67	70
Volunteer Years	122	130	124
FTE-Staff Years	10.6	11.0	11.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	2,170	2,452	2,437
Volunteer Operations	1,698	1,945	1,930
Program Support & Development	472	507	507
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	48	50	50
Volunteer Operations	46	48	48
Program Support & Development	2	2	2

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) will continue to be an important element in new programming. Volunteers will assist cooperatives and small businesses to achieve increased productivity and income by taking advantage of new opportunities created by the CBI.
- Peace Corps will further expand its activities on the Turks and Caicos Islands. Two new projects, agroforestry and offshore crab production, will become fully operational.
- Peace Corps will continue to assist the Dominican Republic in meeting its development needs through projects in rural development, health education and cooperatives/small business.
- In accordance with the Dominican government's priority on reforestation as a critical long-term need, Peace Corps will place increased emphasis on its forestry program. More than 30 Volunteers will work in tree production, nursery management and agroforestry extension among small-scale farmers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in the Dominican Republic began in 1962; since then, over 1,000 Volunteers have served in agriculture, urban and rural development, nursing, teacher education, health and natural resources.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Peace Corps carried out four pilot projects aimed at improving productivity on small farms in the most economically disadvantaged rural areas.
- During 1984, Volunteers trained Dominican counterparts in business management, accounting, health and nutrition, agricultural techniques, soil conservation, fisheries and forestry management.

POPULATION 806,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1961PER CAPITA INCOME \$630-1640PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 80-92

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	126	80	85
Volunteer Years	183	173	163
FTE-Staff Years	12.7	14.5	14.5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	3,008	2,786	2,960
Volunteer Operations	2,496	2,151	2,326
Program Support & Development	512	635	634
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	46	45	45
Volunteer Operations	27	36	36
Program Support & Development	19	9	9

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The program in Grenada will become fully operational with approximately 30 Volunteers working in education, health and agriculture.
- Peace Corps plans to replicate the income-generating Caribbean King Crab project on the Turks and Caicos for small-scale fishing groups. This will be a collaborative effort with the Smithsonian Institution.
- The small enterprise development program will generate 50 to 60 new income producing projects, mostly in agriculture and aquaculture.
- The highly successful handicraft production training program in Antigua will be expanded. Approximately 150 to 175 artisans will be trained and work in income-generating projects.
- With the re-establishment of the Peace Corps presence in Grenada, the Eastern Caribbean program will be maintained at its present level. New projects in the development of small-scale enterprise will be given special emphasis. The overall program will focus more on rural development and health.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps entered the Eastern Caribbean in 1961 and presently operates in Anguilla, Antigua/Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, St. Christopher/Nevis, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. This program is administered out of a central office in Barbados with sub-offices in St. Vincent and Antigua. Projects are in agriculture, small business development, education and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In September 1983, 60 Volunteers had their first in-service training in agribusiness and agroforestry.
- Re-established program in Grenada in 1984.
- Antigua handicraft project; 55 to 60 artisans trained and working.

POPULATION 9,000,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 1,220

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 71

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estmate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	88	154	124
Volunteer Years	247	236	180
FTE-Staff Years	17.7	17.3	17.3
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	3,173	2,990	2,673
Volunteer Operations	2,695	2,527	2,210
Program Support & Development	478	463	463
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	17	11	11
Volunteer Operations	11	8	8
Program Support & Development	6	3	3

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- In collaboration with AID and private farmer organizations, Peace Corps will initiate a private sector agricultural extension program.
- The focus of the 4-F Club Development program will be shifted from agricultural production to agribusiness. Emphasis will be placed in developing business skills among rural youth by encouraging their participation in competitive enterprise and other income generating activities.
- The Small Enterprise Development Program will be expanded from six to 12 Volunteers. Volunteers will continue to provide technical assistance in the areas of production, inventory, quality control, accounting, marketing, administration and finance.
- 1985 will see a further diminishing in the alternative energy component of the Rural Infrastructure Program. The thrust of the program will increasingly focus on the construction of adequate water supply systems.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1962 more than 3,000 Volunteers have served in Ecuador. In an effort to stem rural to urban migration, programs have been targeted to help rural families and disadvantaged youth. Current programs are in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, health, rural infrastructure and special education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Volunteers working in agricultural extension helped over 100 small farmers to increase their basic crop production by 40 percent.
- Rural infrastructure Volunteers were involved in the design and construction of six community water systems; installation of 80 manual pumps and the training of 30 promoters who will maintain the pumps and systems.

(over)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- In animal production, Volunteers assisted 400 small ranchers in animal husbandry techniques; about 200 small ranchers attended Peace Corps courses at Rancho Ronald; 100 small ranchers were able to purchase improved-breed bulls at cost; and 15,000 animals were vaccinated.
- During 1983 Peace Corps effectively adapted its forestry, special education and 4-F club development programs to conform to the changing needs and priorities of ministries and host country agencies.

POPULATION 646,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1968PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 2,000PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 85

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	71	84	84
Volunteer Years	133	136	131
FTE-Staff Years	12.0	12.5	12.5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	2,067	2,298	2,336
Volunteer Operations	1,656	1,855	1,864
Program Support & Development	411	443	472
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	260	250	250
Volunteer Operations	200	200	200
Program Support & Development	60	50	50

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will begin secondary school training in the use of computers in response to a government request.
- Peace Corps will continue to focus on the development and organization of community-based income generating programs such as dairy schemes and poultry farms.
- Volunteers will continue to work as community developers and educators. Income-generating projects will remain a priority.
- The health education program will expand to rural health centers to reach village health workers, women's interest officers and rural community leaders.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Fiji began in 1968 with a major emphasis in teaching math, science and social studies at the secondary school level.
- In 1977, the Peace Corps program in Fiji began to emphasize rural community development (RCD) in response to the Fijian government Development Plan Eight. RCD projects included ferro cement water tank construction, establishment of pre-schools and health/nutrition education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, five health educators organized four divisional training courses in food and nutrition, benefiting 800 people.
- In 1984, the first group of inland fisheries Volunteers organized local farmers to incorporate the production of fish as an income generating crop.

POPULATION 669,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY 1963/1973PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 3,810PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 30

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	45	49	39
Volunteer Years	73	88	77
FTE-Staff Years	4.6	4.5	4.5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,529	1,646	1,563
Volunteer Operations	1,278	1,383	1,300
Program Support & Development	251	263	263
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	463	470	450
Volunteer Operations	406	415	400
Program Support & Development	57	55	50

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- TEFL project will begin phasing out as qualified Gabonese teachers replace Peace Corps Volunteers. Emphasis will be placed on teacher retraining to upgrade Gabonese teachers' skills and curriculum development.
- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Gabon in rural school construction, inland fish culture development, and non-formal education.
- Volunteers will begin working in public health, water and sanitation, rural cooperative development and income-generation projects.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Gabon began in 1963 and concentrated upon school construction and English instruction. Peace Corps left Gabon in 1967 and returned in 1973 at the invitation of the Government of Gabon.
- Since re-entry in 1973, Peace Corps projects have expanded into non-formal education, inland fisheries, agricultural extension and math education. School construction and English instruction continue.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers constructed 12 rural primary schools, 20 teachers' houses, and trained approximately 20 masons and carpenters.
- Volunteers completed the renovation of two fish stations and worked with 35 village fish farmers in 1983.
- Volunteers organized and participated in 10 regional English workshops to upgrade the skills of Gabonese teachers in 1984. Peace Corps/Gabon began a new project with 8 volunteers teaching secondary math.

POPULATION 587,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY 1967PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 370PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 20

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estmate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	23	25	26
Volunteer Years	42	45	38
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	816	851	814
Volunteer Operations	590	632	595
Program Support & Development	226	219	219
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	5	8	8
Volunteer Operations	5	5	5
Program Support & Development	---	3	3

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to shift its emphasis towards rural extension, working with established beekeeping groups to upgrade their production, management skills and the introduction of new equipment and techniques. Volunteers will also organize, train and monitor new beekeeping groups through extension education.
- Animal husbandry and crop extension are two relatively new areas of Peace Corps involvement. Volunteers will continue working within these projects to increase maize production, increase the effective use of crop residues as feed, organize farmers towards more effective land use and assist the implementation of animal health programs.
- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of The Gambia in the development of its programs, particularly in the area of food production.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered The Gambia in 1967 with 17 Volunteers including mechanics, carpenters, construction specialists, cattle marketing advisors and electrical engineers.
- In 1969, The Gambia received its first education Volunteers.
- The current program has Volunteers in education, agriculture and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Volunteers provided technical extension services to more than 110 rural beekeepers and trained over 62 crop protection field workers in pest identification and appropriate control techniques.
- Using expert leather craftsmen and weavers, Volunteers set-up and ran training programs for over 26 apprentices in technical and marketing skills.
- Volunteers assisted in the planning, building and organization of a village maternity room to be used by over 2,000 women of childbearing age.

POPULATION 11,830,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1961PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 400PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 41

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estmate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	49	30
Volunteer Years	110	47	55
FTE-Staff Years	12.0	11.0	11.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	2,230	1,684	1,754
Volunteer Operations	1,595	1,205	1,275
Program Support & Development	635	479	479
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	167	120	160
Volunteer Operations	167	120	160
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will begin participation in the Government of Ghana's Green Revolution in Schools project. Agricultural Volunteers will supervise and promote the development of agriculture in secondary schools. The project goal is for selected boarding schools to be 30% food (cereals and vegetables) self-sufficient in three years and totally self-sufficient within five years.
- ° Peace Corps will also continue to provide math and science teachers to supplement the Ghanaian corps of teachers reduced by the emigration of Ghanaian secondary school teachers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In August 1961, Ghana became the first country to receive Peace Corps volunteers. Since then, over 2,200 volunteers have served in Ghana, primarily in education.
- ° In the early 1980s, Peace Corps began a significant program shift from education to agriculture and rural development, in response to severe food shortages within the country. By 1982, about one-third of all volunteers in Ghana worked in agriculture and rural development; by 1983 about one-half.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- ° In 1983, Volunteers in the secondary education sector taught math and science to over 3,000 students.
- ° In 1984, Volunteers worked with their local communities to establish bee-keeping in twelve villages, build eight wells, establish two soapmaking enterprises, build five fish ponds, construct a blacksmith foundry, train ten farmers in animal traction, and plant ten community farms with fast-growing, fuel-wood trees and fruit trees. These are remarkable accomplishments in light of the shortages of cement, fertilizer, seeds and other work-related materials in Ghana.

POPULATION 520,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 1,140

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 59

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estmate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	118	91	71
Volunteer Years	104	125	130
PTE-Staff Years	11.7	11.0	11.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,950	2,323	2,349
Volunteer Operations	1,457	1,800	1,826
Program Support & Development	493	523	523
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	22	24	24
Volunteer Operations	17	19	19
Program Support & Development	5	5	5

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The first group of Volunteers in a new youth development program will work with youth groups in regional sports complexes which are currently going unused. This project is designed to reduce the large unemployed youth population in Guatemala.
- Most Volunteers in Guatemala will continue to work in agriculture in such projects as fish farm development, vegetable production, soil conservation and agricultural cooperatives.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1962, over 1500 Volunteers have served in public health and nutrition, community development, agriculture, forestry and natural resources..
- Volunteers have worked in all geographic areas of Guatemala; they are currently concentrated in the eastern rural areas of the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- A new project in national parks development was begun in collaboration with the Government of Guatemala. Volunteers assist in the development of protected areas and the identification and the protection of endangered species.
- Small farmers in seven departments have benefitted from technical assistance in fish farming, vegetable gardens, small and large animal husbandry, and training in soil conservation.
- Volunteer nurses and nutritionists continued to work with rural citizens in an attempt to improve health care and encourage better nutrition in isolated areas.

POPULATION 4,963,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1982PER CAPITA INCOME \$260PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX n/a

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	5	21	21
Volunteer Years	4	11	29
PTE-Staff Years	1.4	2.0	2.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	171	422	624
Volunteer Operations	76	322	524
Program Support & Development	95	100	100
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° A third contingent of approximately 20 Volunteers will begin service in Haiti.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Haiti to define the program areas in which Peace Corps can best assist Haiti to meet its development needs. In response to requests from Haitian ministries, Volunteers will continue to serve in agroforestry extension, fisheries development, vocational training and health.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° A country agreement between Peace Corps and the Government of Haiti was signed on August 12, 1982. The first Volunteers, all of whom had experience in other Peace Corps programs, arrived in Haiti in March 1983.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- ° During 1983 and 1984 Volunteers served in the following programs:
 - three Volunteers assisted the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in promoting reforestation and agroforestry projects. They helped set up nurseries and trained small farmers in intercropping, tree planting and soil conservation.
 - one Volunteer worked with the Institute for the Safeguard of the National Patrimony to develop a plan for the first two national parks in Haiti.
 - two Volunteers assisted rural communities in identifying needs in vocational training and other areas; road improvement, potable water and handicrafts projects were begun.
 - one Volunteer assisted the Ministry of Public Health in developing and implementing improved potable water systems for rural areas.
 - one Volunteer began an appropriate technology project aimed at identifying agricultural tools, housing materials and fuel-efficient stoves which can be produced locally by Haiti's rural residents.

POPULATION 522,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$600PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 61

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	123	173	110
Volunteer Years	198	208	174
PTE-Staff Years	17.1	17.0	17.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	3,210	3,668	3,447
Volunteer Operations	2,548	2,923	2,702
Program Support & Development	662	745	745
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	57	42	27
Volunteer Operations	52	40	26
Program Support & Development	5	2	1

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will begin work in a new public health program designed to provide increased health services and education in isolated rural areas.
- A joint Peace Corps, AID, private sector and Honduras government project will sponsor a product development facility in Honduras. This will enable local artisans to increase production and improve distribution of their products.
- Peace Corps will begin collaboration with the Honduran national agrarian reform agency, providing community development assistance to small farmers and cooperative groups.
- Over twenty Volunteers will continue to provide assistance in the national small business and cooperatives initiatives. A joint AID, private sector, and Peace Corps effort which has allowed Honduran cooperative members to receive U.S.-based training in management and accounting will continue.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1962 Honduras has hosted one of Inter-America's largest Peace Corps programs. Over 2000 Volunteers have provided assistance in education, agriculture, natural resources, community services, rural development and public health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Five Volunteers continued to work in refugee resettlement through World Relief in the eastern areas of Honduras.
- Honduran citizens received technical training in small-scale irrigation and intensive vegetable gardening.
- Volunteers continued to provide valuable assistance in environmental education and conservation through national education campaigns and two nationwide conferences.

POPULATION 2,188,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$1,030PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 88

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	95	40	89
Volunteer Years	101	117	114
FTE-Staff Years	11.3	11.9	11.9
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,750	2,170	2,209
Volunteer Operations	1,314	1,639	1,678
Program Support & Development	436	531	531
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	63	32	32
Volunteer Operations	29	19	19
Program Support & Development	34	13	13

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will establish a new Private Sector/Economic Development program to build upon the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Volunteers will assist in the development of small-scale commercial enterprises.
- Most Volunteers will continue to serve in education and teacher training within the basic and secondary school systems, vocational training programs, and schools for special students. Programs serving unemployed youths and the handicapped will receive increased emphasis.
- The beekeeping program will be expanded to reach more small farmers. Youths will continue to be incorporated into the program as the recipients of beekeeping skills training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered Jamaica in 1962. Early programs focused on basic and early childhood education and later expanded to include agriculture, urban and rural development, health and special education for the handicapped.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1984, Volunteers completed feasibility studies for several small businesses, and worked with youth groups in the development of handicrafts and other income-generating activities.
- In 1983, seven Volunteers launched a new beekeeping program aimed at regenerating the Jamaican honey industry. Hundreds of apiaries have been set up throughout the island and counterparts are being trained in beekeeping.

POPULATION 17,363,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1965PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 420PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 55

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	130	103	114
Volunteer Years	235	272	245
FTE-Staff Years	18.8	18.8	18.8
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	4,049	4,742	4,655
Volunteer Operations	3,356	3,829	3,742
Program Support & Development	693	913	913
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	341	370	370
Volunteer Operations	238	250	250
Program Support & Development	103	120	120

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will proceed with a modest expansion in programming to include projects in grain storage, cooperatives, and technical teachers for village polytechnical schools.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps has served in Kenya since 1965. The major program has been secondary education, however, Volunteers have worked in fisheries, forestry, maternal/child health, water and sanitation, co-ops and business advisors, special education and music education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Peace Corps continued with efforts to consolidate and solidify programming in the existing areas of secondary education, rural women's extension, water and sanitation, and fisheries.
- Approximately 48 Volunteers were involved in increasing protein sources through improved marketing and food distribution techniques from fish harvesting and from increased varieties of horticulture and animal products; and improved efficiency in food preparation resulting from home economics and stove building instruction.
- Volunteers working in the area of health and nutrition have trained counterparts in diagnosing and treating nutrition-related diseases and have improved the health by providing access to sufficient quantities of potable water and providing pre- and post-natal care.
- Volunteers working in secondary education, Kenya's largest program, have been successful in training a significant number of science students who have subsequently been admitted to the University of Nairobi and the University of Kenya. Many of these Volunteers are assigned to schools in undesirable areas of Kenya where staff is minimal.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- Tree nurseries have been established at 6 locations where 10 Volunteers are working in renewable energy sources. Several Agro-Forestry demonstration plots have been established, and Kenyan counterparts are acquiring and upgrading their skills in Forestry.
- 24 Volunteers are working with handicraft workshops to improve production and marketing techniques.

POPULATION 60,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1973PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 420PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX -

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	8	---
Volunteer Years	10	10	8
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	113	170	161
Volunteer Operations	105	155	137
Program Support & Development	8	15	24
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	5	5	5
Volunteer Operations	5	5	5
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will shift its programming emphasis from community health and rural construction to secondary and vocational education.
- Peace Corps plans to place the majority of the new education Volunteers in English, industrial arts, math and home economics.
- Peace Corps will also continue its practice of assigning Volunteers to outer island areas.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Kiribati began in 1973 with three Volunteers working in fisheries extension.
- In 1979, Peace Corps developed community health and rural construction projects to address the development needs of rural outer islanders.
- The program in Kiribati is administered by staff in the Solomon Islands.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers helped build a community library using funds obtained through AID's Accelerated Impact Program.
- In 1984, Peace Corps completed an extensive program review in cooperation with the Government of Kiribati which resulted in program expansion into secondary and vocational education.
- Also in 1984, Volunteers helped install water-sealed latrines, build water catchment systems, provide nutrition training to women and elementary school students, and improve management skills of outer island cooperative members. Rural construction Volunteers assisted with the construction and maintenance of seawalls, causeways and roads.

POPULATION 1,372,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 540PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 49

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	45	39	40
Volunteer Years	88	74	73
FTE-Staff Years	7.8	7.8	7.8
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,412	1,368	1,362
Volunteer Operations	1,140	1,050	1,044
Program Support & Development	272	318	318
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	51	52	52
Volunteer Operations	48	48	48
Program Support & Development	3	4	4

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Education has been and continues to be Peace Corps' most important area of concentration. Peace Corps, in conjunction with the Government of Lesotho, plans to move Volunteers to more remote mountain sites where the greatest need for Volunteers exists.
- Peace Corps, along with the Ministry of Education, plans to increase the Volunteer involvement in agriculture through a new donor sponsored Self-Reliance project.
- Peace Corps plans to consolidate its many agriculture and rural development projects, spearheading small gardening and appropriate technology.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps initiated a program in Lesotho in 1967 with 60 Volunteers primarily involved in education projects.
- In 1980, Peace Corps solidified its early business sector programs by further branching out with work in the cooperative movement.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, six renewable energy technology Volunteers introduced accounting, auditing and market systems, grow holes and composting toilets to over 100 village residents.
- In 1983, Volunteers working in clear water, road construction and soil conservation projects installed 23 village water supply systems, supervised the construction of 7 km of road and several bridges, and surveyed and mapped over 12,000 hectares of arable land.

POPULATION 1,941,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 520PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 40

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	122	100	100
Volunteer Years	165	162	172
FTE-Staff Years	10.1	10.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	3,048	3,150	3,250
Volunteer Operations	2,510	2,500	2,600
Program Support & Development	538	650	650
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will participate in the newly established Primary Health Care program designed to aid in strengthening the National Health delivery system.
- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Liberia in developing programs in agriculture, health, rural development and education that will address the developmental needs of the country.
- Peace Corps plans to place greater emphasis on teacher training to upgrade the technical skills of the Liberian teachers.
- Plans include constructing over 300 fish ponds, training farmers in the management of ponds and exploring the feasibility of marine fisheries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Over 3,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have served in Liberia since we were invited to the country in 1962. The Volunteers have worked with the Government of Liberia's development programs in agriculture, health, education and rural development.
- Initially the program was comprised largely of primary education teachers. However, now the Volunteers include secondary education teachers, teacher trainers, vocational and technical instructors, curriculum developers, foresters, economists and fisheries technicians.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Peace Corps obtained increased Ministry support for the fisheries projects, increased the construction of 20 fish ponds to over 120 and conducted training programs for over 10 counterparts.
- Volunteers implemented a small/medium enterprise development project to aid in reducing the failure rate of small and medium entrepreneurs.

(over)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- Peace Corps Volunteers assisted in increasing communications between village, local, regional and national government through radio programs.
- Appropriate technology Volunteers have assisted in the construction of schools, clinics, market buildings, wells and latrines. They constructed 31 spring wells and installed 41 mechanically drilled wells and pumps to provide potable drinking water.

POPULATION 6,241,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1964/1979PER CAPITA INCOME \$200PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 31

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	13	15	15
Volunteer Years	42	35	25
FTE-Staff Years	4.0	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	788	778	756
Volunteer Operations	545	527	505
Program Support & Development	243	251	251
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	56	58	58
Volunteer Operations	28	30	30
Program Support & Development	28	28	28

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Malawi to develop programs that will promote local economic development, particularly addressing the needs of the rural population.
- Peace Corps will continue programming in the Integrated Rural Development project with a greater focus on programs to increase the agricultural productivity of the village-level farmer.
- Volunteers will work as Irrigation Officers to help increase crop production through improved irrigation systems.
- In conjunction with the Rural Water Project and the Ministry of Health, Volunteers will work in a combined project as Community Health Workers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- From 1964 through 1971, Peace Corps programs in Malawi consisted of about 40 to 278 Volunteers in education, public health, community development and agriculture.
- After 1971, the Government of Malawi began requesting only highly skilled/difficult-to-recruit Volunteers, which caused a gradual phase-out of the program.
- The current Peace Corps program was reinstated in 1979 and has an emphasis on agriculture and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Volunteers have completed construction of 130 pit latrines and 140 shallow wells and mobilized 60,000 villagers to assist in the installation of 300 kilometers of water piping and 600 water taps.
- Peace Corps Volunteers have conducted training seminars for 250 health workers.
- Twenty seven credit unions have been established and registered.

POPULATION 14,200,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$1,840PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 72

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	---	---
Volunteer Years	44	4	---
FTE-Staff Years	4.7	.5	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	771	184	---
Volunteer Operations	47	101	---
Program Support & Development	284	83	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	10	---	---
Volunteer Operations	10	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In 1983, the Peace Corps closed down its program operations and formally exited Malaysia.
- Volunteers served continuously in Malaysia from January 1962 to November 1983. A total of almost 3500 Americans began training for service in Malaysia; of these, over 3200 became Volunteers.
- The phaseout of Peace Corps was a very smooth and well organized process. The decision to leave Malaysia was made two years in advance, which allowed for a gradual reduction in the number of Volunteers and considerable lead time to host agencies to prepare for the loss of Volunteer services.
- The first Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, wrote a long, laudatory message to Peace Corps on the occasion of the phaseout. Tunku wrote, "the services they [Volunteers] have rendered us will long remain in our memory."

1983 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Volunteers established an integrated accounting system for local centers of the Department of Veterinary Services and trained personnel in its use.
- Eleven Volunteers completed their math/science teaching assignments at secondary schools in Sabah and assisted the schools in preparing materials to be used by Malaysian teachers after the Volunteers' departure.
- Volunteer psychiatric social workers and teachers of the handicapped trained co-workers in counselling and rehabilitation techniques so that projects initiated by the Volunteers would continue.
- Dairy extension Volunteers assembled a milk pasteurizer and automatic milk bottling system in Kluang which enabled the Milk Collection Center to process and sell milk on a regular basis.

POPULATION 6,881,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1971PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 190PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 23

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	48	50	45
Volunteer Years	54	58	68
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,220	1,407	1,537
Volunteer Operations	931	1,046	1,176
Program Support & Development	289	361	361
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	15	15	20
Volunteer Operations	15	15	20
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The program emphasis will remain on community development; however, greater attention will be given to the area of income generation.
- The overall program will focus on reforestation, water resource management and continued enhancement of health projects. An increased number of Volunteers will work in forestry and reforestation projects to assist in efforts to deter desertification and replenish fuel wood.
- Peace Corps will initiate projects in vocational education and rural schools.
- The community health project will start up.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The first Volunteers arrived in Bamako in April, 1971 to help allay the hardships inflicted by a severe drought. These twenty-five Volunteers developed projects in poultry raising, vegetable production, water management and agricultural extension. The successes of the agricultural projects lead to the introduction of education Volunteers in 1974. Community development projects were initiated in the late seventies.
- Currently there are 68 Volunteers working in the fields of secondary education, teacher training, agriculture, nutrition education, community development and forestry.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Collaborating with Volunteers from six other Peace Corps countries, skilled mechanics were successful in repairing over 300 irrigation pumps in Dire' (Sixth Region). 17 Volunteers, during a six week period, were able to repair the pumps in time for the final planting season. This effort has enabled over 30,000 farmers and their families to successfully complete the 1983 harvest.
- Also in 1983, the initiation of a rural credit project was successfully completed.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- In 1984, through the use of Small Project Assistance funding, a water and sanitation project was implemented.

POPULATION 1,560,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1971

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 460

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 27

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	33	22	26
Volunteer Years	39	44	45
FTE-Staff Years	5.5	5.5	5.5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,382	1,398	1,409
Volunteer Operations	811	802	813
Program Support & Development	571	596	596
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	50	116	131
Volunteer Operations	40	104	116
Program Support & Development	10	12	15

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to address the Government of Mauritania's priorities in the agriculture and health sector by strengthening existing projects and gradually expanding to new geographical areas.
- ° Peace Corps will explore program possibilities in forestry, fisheries, and grain storage. Efforts will also be made to address and to become involved in drought relief.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Mauritania early in 1967, but departed in June that same year when Mauritania broke diplomatic relations with the United States as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In 1971, Peace Corps returned with a small group of Volunteers, and since then the program has enjoyed solid host country government contacts and has had a phase of slow but steady growth.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- ° In 1983, Volunteers continued to work in the food production sector. Volunteers have been successful in establishing more than 30 village and school gardens, totalling over 300 acres and involving over 3,000 people. They have also provided extension services to over 1,200 farmers in 20 rice cooperatives.
- ° In 1984, Volunteers initiated a pilot community health project. Volunteers assess local health problems and plan and implement health education strategies with village dispensary staff.

POPULATION 125,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1966PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 1,000PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX -

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	58	57	56
Volunteer Years	76	96	88
FTE-Staff Years	19.6	19.5	19.5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	2,050	2,388	2,317
Volunteer Operations	1,299	1,657	1,637
Program Support & Development	751	731	680
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	80	75	75
Volunteer Operations	50	50	50
Program Support & Development	30	25	25

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will add a new water/sanitation project which concentrates on community education regarding water pollution prevention. The goal is to minimize the spread of cholera and other water-borne diseases.
- Peace Corps will also continue to work closely with the Micronesian governments to develop a small-scale marine fisheries program as an income-generating project for rural village and outer island inhabitants.
- Peace Corps will increase the number of Volunteers assigned to rural villages and outer islands where the needs for development assistance are greatest.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Micronesia began in 1966 with an emphasis on primary and secondary English teaching.
- In the mid-1970's, the program expanded to include health and agriculture programs as well as village development, appropriate technology and vocational education.
- In 1982, Peace Corps' programming priorities were identified as: (1) promoting village and island self-sufficiency in food and energy production; (2) encouraging free market mechanisms; and (3) promoting economic development and a self-productive capacity among the peoples of Micronesia.
- In 1983, Peace Corps moved its Micronesia office from the island of Saipan to Kolonia, Ponape, the capital of the future independent nation of the Federated States of Micronesia. The move placed Peace Corps staff closer to Volunteers which permits more efficient administration and support.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1984, Volunteers advised the Truk Small Industries Center on the establishment of a shell exporting and retail sales distribution system.
- In 1984, Volunteers engineered and evaluated water systems and public education campaigns for three states and the Republic of Belau. The water systems service approximately thirty thousand Micronesians.

POPULATION 20,891,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 860PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 47

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	89	90	40
Volunteer Years	148	145	164
FTE-Staff Years	14.7	14.7	14.7
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	2,488	2,628	2,732
Volunteer Operations	2,033	2,185	2,406
Program Support & Development	455	443	326
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	152	160	160
Volunteer Operations	120	120	120
Program Support & Development	32	40	40

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Six Volunteers will join Morocco's Center for Renewable Energy to institute a new program in the construction of solar water pumps, biogas digesters and wind pumping systems.
- Volunteers will initiate a program for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the many orphanages run by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Six Volunteers already skilled in construction will arrive in the fall of 1984.
- Two Volunteers will be recruited to manage a women's cooperative which produces handmade dolls and honey. This will be the second women's cooperative under Peace Corps' sponsorship.
- Peace Corps' provision of services to disabled children will grow as blind mobility trainers, vocational education trainers and special education teachers are placed in various institutions in Morocco's major cities.
- The vocational education program will expand into the areas of orphanage rehabilitation and renewable energy.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Morocco began in 1963 with 53 Volunteers serving as surveyors, English teachers and irrigation foremen.
- In 1966, Peace Corps began agricultural programming in fisheries, rural development and crop extension. Agriculture programming continues today in the areas of fisheries and range management.
- Between 1978 and 1980, new programs were instituted in the areas of vocational education, rural water supply and social services to disabled children.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983 and 1984, Peace Corps greatly expanded and diversified its fisheries program in Morocco. Capture fisheries Volunteers worked at different

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

reservoirs to help local populations utilize existing sources of protein. Eleven marine cooperative Volunteers were assigned to coastal sites to help organize the catch and marketing of ocean fish.

- In 1983, a women's welding and woodworking cooperative grew out of Peace Corps' vocational education program. Coop members were awarded a large contract by the Moroccan military to produce wheelchairs and crutches.
- In 1984, Peace Corps diversified its education program by placing seven math teachers in high schools around the country.

POPULATION 15,029,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 150PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 28

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estmate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	86	55	80
Volunteer Years	126	132	125
FTE-Staff Years	16.0	16.0	16.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,939	2,011	2,068
Volunteer Operations	1,526	1,583	1,598
Program Support & Development	413	428	470
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	30	35	35
Volunteer Operations	30	35	35
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will begin a new forestry project. Volunteers will work with villagers in the Terai Region to replant areas which have been denuded of trees, and work to protect existing forests.
- Volunteers in the rural women's development project will expand their work to include income-generating projects such as weaving, soapmaking and animal-raising.
- Peace Corps will continue to emphasize projects in agriculture, resource conservation and education, the community water supply project will continue to remain its top priority.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Nepal began in 1962 with the arrival of 72 Volunteers to teach English.
- Over the past 21 years, the Nepal program has gradually expanded to an average volunteer level of 150. Volunteers currently work in 18 different projects in five sectors; agriculture, health, education, income generation and rural construction.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, engineer and construction overseer Volunteers completed eleven water systems in rural villages.
- In 1984, the first group of rural income generation Volunteers helped secure loans made available by the Government of Nepal for eligible families and village projects. Projects included animal-raising and vegetable gardening.

POPULATION 5,704,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 330

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 23

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	83	68	70
Volunteer Years	111	131	130
FTE-Staff Years	9.9	10.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	2,292	2,545	2,544
Volunteer Operations	1,806	1,980	1,980
Program Support & Development	486	565	564
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	120	145	145
Volunteer Operations	120	145	145
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The agricultural program will be redesigned with emphasis on food security, agricultural research and conservation.
- The education projects will be diversified to include math and science education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Niger, in 1962, was one of the first countries to request Peace Corps Volunteers. The first group of seven teachers arrived in September 1962.
- In 1963, the first group of agriculture Volunteers arrived. From that modest start, the program has grown steadily, reaching 80 Volunteers by 1972 and 135 by 1980. Volunteers have worked in a variety of projects in education, health agriculture and rural development.
- Currently, the program has 130 Volunteers working on 11 projects in continuing areas such as English language teaching, forestry, health, and new projects such as youth development, fisheries and nutrition education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, the health program was expanded, to include mini lab-tech units for mobile health teams which reach the rural areas of Niger.

POPULATION 919,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1973PER CAPITA INCOME \$5,920PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 35

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	---	---
Volunteer Years	2	---	---
FTE-Staff Years	.6	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	86	---	---
Volunteer Operations	30	---	---
Program Support & Development	56	---	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In 1983, the Peace Corps closed down its program and formally exited Oman. The last two Volunteers (both in TEFL) completed their service in May of that year.
- The first group of Peace Corps Volunteers arrived in Oman in 1973 to work on projects in agriculture, health and education.
- Approximately 240 Volunteers participated in Oman's growth during the ten years in which Peace Corps was in Oman. Some of the projects in which Volunteers worked are Community Health, Disease Control, Health Manpower Training, Water Sanitation, Fisheries, Nursing and English Language teaching.

POPULATION 3,061,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1980

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 840

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 44

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	17	34	25
Volunteer Years	26	40	42
FTE-Staff Years	3.5	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	598	865	910
Volunteer Operations	408	668	686
Program Support & Development	190	197	224
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	85	95	95
Volunteer Operations	75	80	80
Program Support & Development	10	15	15

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Income generation activities will receive special priority. The pilot Small Business Advisor project will expand. Volunteers in the Community Agriculture and Fisheries projects will support the promotion of cooperatives and food marketing systems.
- Peace Corps will increase its efforts in the western part of the country to organize village groups to take full advantage of the marketing opportunities presented by the growth of the Ok Tedi mining venture.
- Community agriculture will continue to be the largest Peace Corps project; an increased number of Volunteer couples will work in extremely remote villages which are not reached by other types of development.
- Peace Corps will continue to place individual Volunteers in unique and specialized areas, e.g., computer operation, publication illustration and crocodile farm management.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Papua New Guinea has grown from 9 Volunteers, in 1981 to the current level of about 40 Volunteers.
- The program focus has been on agriculture and rural health; small enterprise development recently became a priority.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- The first Volunteers in the Small Business Advisor project were recruited to assist new businesses in setting up suitable markets and to teach basic business skills: bookkeeping, cash flow management and management planning.
- Volunteers in the Fisheries project initiated the construction of ice boxes and fish transport boats as a base for a fish marketing business on the north coast.

POPULATION 3,062,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME \$1,340

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 78

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	90	57	79
Volunteer Years	134	131	128
FTE-Staff Years	12.0	12.0	12.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	2,499	2,006	2,021
Volunteer Operations	1,901	1,543	1,558
Program Support & Development	598	463	463
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	86	52	53
Volunteer Operations	50	25	26
Program Support & Development	36	27	27

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will make greater use of Volunteers currently working in community development, vocational education and environmental sanitation by assigning them collateral duties on housing projects already started by the Paraguayan Government.
- Peace Corps will continue to work with AID to assist small businesses. Agreements will continue to be negotiated to make optimum use of AID's Small Project Assistance funds.
- Volunteers will continue to work with the Ministry of Education to develop curricula and programs for environmental education.
- Peace Corps will strengthen its efforts to increase the productivity of small farmers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1967, Volunteers have been training Paraguayan counterparts in agricultural extension; health, nutrition, and home economics; water and sanitation, small business and cooperative development and rural teacher training. Emphasis has been on service to small farmers in isolated rural communities.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- The Small Project Assistance (SPA) fund was inaugurated in March 1983 with a grant of \$10,000 to the Peyupa Molasses Factory project. Since then, 13 small projects have been implemented by Volunteers working in conjunction with local community organizations.
- Home Extension Volunteers report success in the promotion of "fogones" (raised cooking surfaces) as an alternative cooking method.

POPULATION 49,558,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1961

PER CAPITA INCOME \$790

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 73

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	194	185	153
Volunteer Years	329	336	285
FTE-Staff Years	31.6	32.0	32.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	5,259	5,509	5,288
Volunteer Operations	4,375	4,589	4,347
Program Support & Development	884	920	941
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	75	90	90
Volunteer Operations	20	20	20
Program Support & Development	55	70	70

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Increased priority will be placed on income generation programs. Volunteers assigned to the Central Bank will assist local farming communities in tapping credit facilities and marketing systems.
- Primary Health Care will continue as a major programming thrust. Volunteers assigned to Rural Health Units will work in health education, nutrition, child care and gardening.
- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with GOP ministries to develop capacity-building assignments that complement the Philippines 5-Year Development Plan.
- Volunteers will work as University math and science teachers in Muslim areas in Western Mindanao in line with the high national priority of upgrading the quality of the educational system in that area.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The initial group of Volunteers assigned to the Philippines in 1961 worked as math, science and English teachers.
- In 1970, the program was broadened to include income generation, health and nutrition, and agriculture components.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1984, all pre-service training for the Deaf Ed program was held in-country for the first time. This program, begun in 1974, is one of the largest programs involving the hearing impaired in the developing world.
- The water/sanitation program was expanded in 1983. Volunteers served not only as technicians but also worked to ensure community participation in the design, construction and maintenance of water supplies and sanitation systems.

POPULATION 5,346,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1975PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 250PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 46

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	2	4	4
Volunteer Years	4	5	6
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	60	195	210
Volunteer Operations	60	195	210
Program Support & Development	---	---	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to honor requests for university teachers to replace Volunteers completing their service, as the Government of Rwanda places great emphasis on university education for the country.
- The Peace Corps will continue to explore project development with Rwandan agencies in health and rural development.
- If the forestry project initiated in 1984 is successful, Peace Corps will expand efforts in forest conservation and environmental education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1975, Peace Corps has provided limited assistance to Rwanda, one of Africa's smallest and poorest countries.
- Peace Corps provides education assistance on a small scale to Rwanda. Presently four Volunteers serve in the English Department at the new University of Rwanda campus in Ruhengeri, and one Volunteer is assigned to the Faculty of Social Science, Economics and Management at the Butare campus.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, over 200 Rwandan university students were provided English instruction by four Volunteers.
- In 1984, a forestry Volunteer began his Peace Corps service and is working on a new, USAID-funded, reforestation project.

POPULATION 5,862,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1963

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 430

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 24

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	54	58	56
Volunteer Years	87	87	105
FTE-Staff Years	10.0	10.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,765	1,845	1,972
Volunteer Operations	1,279	1,387	1,514
Program Support & Development	486	458	458
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	258	270	270
Volunteer Operations	242	250	250
Program Support & Development	16	20	20

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps initiatives will continue to focus more sharply on food production which is a main Senegal government concern. Through the rural development project, Volunteers will be involved in three major activities: income generation through developing community-owned stores; improving the quality of life by working with village groups on water supply and sanitation projects; and training village committees and individuals to manage project activities and learn simple bookkeeping/accounting techniques.
- In 1985, Volunteers will have initiated work in a pilot Rural Development/Gopec project. Serving as Project Management Advisors, the Volunteers will assist young Senegalese farmers in management of cooperative food production efforts designed to generate income in rural Senegal.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The first Peace Corps Volunteers arrived in Dakar in February, 1963, three years after the country declared independence. The Peace Corps program is very popular with the Senegalese government as well as its people. Since the beginning, Volunteers have worked in villages on such community projects and kitchen and truck gardens, well-digging, latrine construction, pre-natal and child care, and market cooperatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, after 19 years of service in the Senegalese classrooms, the Peace Corps phased out of TEFL because of the growing number of well-trained Senegalese English teachers. It is estimated that yearly Volunteers taught 5,500 Senegalese students in formal settings and 143 Senegalese counterparts.
- In 1984, community forestry initiatives expanded from the Diourbel region to two new regions - Thies and Sine-Saloum. Since 1980, Volunteers serving in the Diourbel region have constructed 20 improved cookstoves; introduced stove maintenance techniques; assisted in the production of 15,000 fruit, firewood and shade trees; and trained 50 villagers in nursery, tree-planting and production techniques; and trained their government counterparts in community development skills.

POPULATION 63,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1974PER CAPITA INCOME \$1,800PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 73

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	6	4	3
Volunteer Years	6	12	5
FTE-Staff Years	---	.7	1.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	113	178	142
Volunteer Operations	109	151	115
Program Support & Development	4	27	27
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps plans a modest expansion of its current program in the Seychelles with a shift in emphasis from highly-skilled Volunteers to more generalists and Volunteers trained in secondary education.
- ° Volunteers teaching in the Polytechnic School will be modestly increased to conform to the increased emphasis on education by the Government of Seychelles.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps has served in the Seychelles Islands since 1974. Volunteers have worked in health and nutrition, agriculture, special education, and community development with emphasis on road building, and water systems.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- ° Two Peace Corps civil engineers have worked with both large and small road and water-drainage projects that have opened access to areas with agricultural potential and helped those in isolated villages to improve contact with employment and health centers.
- ° Another project has brought treated water to the harbor islands via an underwater pipeline (the first of this design).
- ° A Volunteer dam project increased water storage facilities on the second largest island of Preslin.

POPULATION 3,574,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1961PER CAPITA INCOME \$320PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 24

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	92	96	99
Volunteer Years	173	157	174
FTE-Staff Years	13.4	13.5	13.5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	2,772	2,601	2,724
Volunteer Operations	2,326	2,105	2,228
Program Support & Development	446	496	496
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	82	75	85
Volunteer Operations	78	70	80
Program Support & Development	4	5	5

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to support the Government of Sierra Leone's policy of promoting rural development, especially in the areas of agriculture, health and nutrition and education.
- The agricultural project, which originally focused on swamp development for paddy rice production, will include alternative crop production such as cassava, sweet potatoes, legume crops and general vegetables.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Sierra Leone was one of the first countries entered by Peace Corps. The program began in 1961 with 37 education Volunteers working as teachers in secondary schools. Over the years, the number of Volunteers have steadily grown and Peace Corps has contributed considerably towards Sierra Leone's growing development program, especially in agriculture, fisheries, health and rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Peace Corps successfully piloted a community marine fisheries project. Areas of initial work have been in socio-economic surveys, improved smokers, solar fish dryers, modified fish nets, wind-powered fishing nets, wind-powered fishing boats, long-line reels and village health and sanitation.
- In 1984, Peace Corps initiated a small business development project. Volunteers organize and oversee training to improve the business skills of craftsmen, including record-keeping, market research and similar projects.

POPULATION 241,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1971PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 640PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 59

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estmate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	20	18	10
Volunteer Years	47	49	46
FTE-Staff Years	3.5	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	737	805	769
Volunteer Operations	563	618	572
Program Support & Development	174	187	197
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	64	65	65
Volunteer Operations	64	65	65
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will continue to play an important role in the implementation of the Solomon Island Government's National Development Strategy of village self-sufficiency. Peace Corps Volunteers will work in construction, community development and financial management assignments.
- Peace Corps will begin a joint community development/reforestation program to assist communities faced with the loss of forest cover as a result of commercial logging activities.
- Peace Corps will continue to expand its provincial development project through increased placements of accountants, general construction engineers, fisheries trainers, and legal advisors.
- Volunteers will continue working in income-generating projects in rural villages and provincial centers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program began in 1971 with six Volunteers who worked with the World Health Organization in malaria eradication and shared in the successful effort to reduce the incidence of the disease to a maintenance level.
- In 1979, Peace Corps modified its programming strategy by initiating programs in vocational education and community development.
- In 1982, Peace Corps programs expanded into provincial development as part of the Solomon Island Government's National Development Strategy of accelerated decentralization.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers established three provincial fisheries training programs, organized twenty-eight new community fishing groups, conducted two hundred rural business consultations and established four agro-forestry projects in rural villages.

(over)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- In 1983, Volunteers developed fifteen locally-financed community projects and helped establish a province-wide community education system.
- In 1984, Volunteers helped install forty village water systems and conducted seventy-five water system surveys.

POPULATION 14,988,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1983PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 300PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 82

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	20	15
Volunteer Years	---	12	20
FTE-Staff Years	---	1.7	1.7
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	40	331	472
Volunteer Operations	---	226	371
Program Support & Development	40	105	101
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	50	110
Volunteer Operations	---	40	90
Program Support & Development	---	10	10

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will coordinate with the Government of Sri Lanka in a slow but steady expansion of the TEFL program.
- New programming in the areas of agriculture and health will be explored with the appropriate government ministries in 1985.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In response to a direct request from the Government of Sri Lanka, Peace Corps' presence was officially re-established in September 1983 with the arrival of the Peace Corps representative and the opening of the office.
- A country agreement with the Government of Sri Lanka was signed on November 22, 1983.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- The first group of 13 Volunteers arrived in country in December 1983 and began training in preparation for their TEFL assignments.
- Volunteers began work in 5 newly opened English Improvement Centers. These Centers provide one year intensive English language instruction to students who then continue at the university to get their teaching degree. Primary responsibilities of Volunteers include classroom instruction and development of teaching materials.

POPULATION 641,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1968

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 760

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 45

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	48	31	33
Volunteer Years	91	93	70
FTE-Staff Years	6.9	7.0	7.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,359	1,612	1,491
Volunteer Operations	1,082	1,367	1,246
Program Support & Development	277	245	245
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	82	85	85
Volunteer Operations	5	5	5
Program Support & Development	77	80	80

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to concentrate on agriculture and education as the major areas of development.
- Peace Corps, in cooperation with the Government of Swaziland, plans to initiate a new program utilizing Volunteers at the primary education level.
- Peace Corps plans to initiate health programming in the areas of nursing, radiography, lab technicians and district health coordinators in rural areas.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps has been involved in the development of Swaziland since its independence in 1968, working in education and community development.
- In 1980, Peace Corps began its expansion into the areas of water resource development, swine extension, and urban housing development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1984, Volunteers, serving in Swaziland's competitive enterprise/small business projects, constructed adult education classrooms using the Ambassadors Self-Help Fund and established an adult education center for 20 families in knitting and carpentry.
- In 1984, two Volunteers completed a 3.2 km. water system for swine production.

POPULATION 19,137,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962/1979PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 280PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 58

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	35	50	52
Volunteer Years	40	40	70
FTE-Staff Years	3.0	3.0	3.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,379	1,400	1,714
Volunteer Operations	976	1,125	1,439
Program Support & Development	403	275	275
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	56	60	80
Volunteer Operations	56	60	80
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps Tanzania will concentrate on agriculture and community development.
- Peace Corps plans to provide Volunteers to work in secondary education, WID/rural community development and fisheries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Between 1962 and 1969, the Peace Corps had as many as 300 Volunteers serving in almost every region of Tanzania. However, in 1969 no new Volunteers were requested and the program phased out until re-entry in 1979.
- In June 1983, the Peace Corps efforts in Tanzania culminated in the first-ever historic meeting of the entire Peace Corps contingent with President Julius K. Nyerere, who praised the outstanding work of the Volunteers and commended them on their commitment to development in the Third World.
- For the first time since re-entry, Peace Corps has been requested to provide secondary education teachers to help address the tremendous shortage of skilled manpower in this area. This request is particularly significant since the Government of Tanzania has always taken extreme care in separating their youth from contact with western ideology.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- The scarcity of fresh fish in rural areas of Tanzania has resulted in malnutrition and disease from lack of protein and vitamins. Volunteers have improved the self-sufficiency of villagers in efficient pond management and have successfully implemented the Ruvuma Fish Project which is funded by a \$57,000 Improved Rural Technology grant from USAID. Twenty-six Volunteers have constructed, renovated, and improved more than 100 fish ponds.
- Approximately 30-40% of the grain produced in Tanzania is lost due to various factors such as infestation, improper handling while in transit, poor agricultural techniques and poor storage facilities. 22 Volunteers working in grain storage are assessing the actual causes and losses, improving small

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

farmer grain storage facilities, and educating farmers in the use of insecticides and fumigants.

- Tanzania suffers from an inadequate supply of rice as well as other foodstuffs. The Tanzania Rift Valley Rice project is a pilot project funded by USAID which is experimenting with paddy rice production and cultivation.
- Eight Volunteers were recruited to work with a number of women's groups on income generation projects through improvements of products and through more efficient management and marketing.

POPULATION 47,966,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME \$770

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 76

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	97	76	70
Volunteer Years	176	188	160
FTE-Staff Years	18.0	18.0	18.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	2,749	2,952	2,896
Volunteer Operations	2,253	2,415	2,292
Program Support & Development	496	537	604
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	200	240	240
Volunteer Operations	180	220	220
Program Support & Development	20	20	20

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Thailand's pilot community high school project, which includes instructions in agriculture and English, will be expanded to include 480 rural schools.
- Peace Corps and the International Small Enterprise Development Center plan to co-sponsor a project to promote the marketing of handicrafts produced in northern Thailand.
- Volunteers in the water resources development project will survey and design over 75 water projects, including irrigation canals, earth dams and shallow wells.
- Peace Corps will maintain its commitment to Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) to help Thailand meet its increasing need for people in all walks of life who can communicate in a major world language.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Volunteers have served in Thailand since 1962, largely in education projects, rural development and health projects.
- Over the years the Royal Thai Government explicitly has included Peace Corps in its long range development plans and actively cooperated with Peace Corps in all planning and evaluation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Volunteers in the recently established nutrition project developed and field tested visual aids for the National Nutrition Division of the Royal Thai Government.
- Fisheries Volunteers constructed 60 fish ponds and improved about 50 farmer owned fish farms. This included the introduction of integrating chicken and swine production with fish-raising systems.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- ° Two preservice technical training programs--agriculture and malaria control--previously conducted in the U.S. were moved to Thailand. The Royal Thai Government approval of this change, which Peace Corps sought for many years, demonstrates the high regard the Government has for Peace Corps.

POPULATION 2,664,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 380PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 34

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	82	58	50
Volunteer Years	118	120	100
FTE-Staff Years	8.5	8.5	8.5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	2,379	2,519	2,351
Volunteer Operations	1,949	2,003	1,835
Program Support & Development	430	516	516
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	166	170	140
Volunteer Operations	157	160	130
Program Support & Development	9	10	10

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will work to strengthen existing programs through increased emphasis on skill training Volunteers and their counterparts, and developing and improving training and technical manuals. In this way, Peace Corps plans to develop a cadre of skilled Togolese to assure the long-term success of Peace Corps projects.
- There will be increased Peace Corps collaboration with USAID in two high priority areas: Teacher-Text-Technology (TTT) and Combatting Communicable Childhood Diseases (CCCD), both of which integrate fully with existing Peace Corps programs.
- Peace Corps' major projects will include: math/science teaching, teacher training in English, animal traction, health education, inland fisheries, appropriate technology mud-stoves, water and sanitation, primary and secondary school agricultural education, rural school construction and cooperatives.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The program in Togo is one of Peace Corps' oldest, dating from 1962. Since then, Peace Corps has concentrated its programming efforts in four major areas: agriculture, rural development, education and health.
- In 1983, Peace Corps completed its transition from a program with two-thirds of its Volunteers in education to two-thirds of its Volunteers in agriculture, rural development and health. This emphasis is consistent with the Government of Togo's focus of attaining food self-sufficiency and improving the living conditions of its majority rural populations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, agricultural education Volunteers completed the final draft of an agricultural education training manual addressed at teaching Togolese youth the skills necessary for life in a principally agricultural society.
- Also in 1983, health education Volunteers completed a health education manual

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- and distributed it to 80% of all Togolese primary schools. This training manual is a model for all Francophone African health education programs.
- In 1984, the Peace Corps/AID collaborative animal traction project expanded into the northern and savannah regions of Togo, thus almost doubling the farmer outreach of the project.

POPULATION 98,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 530PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 85

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	31	21	15
Volunteer Years	46	43	40
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	798	780	788
Volunteer Operations	582	527	518
Program Support & Development	216	253	270
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	60	60	55
Volunteer Operations	50	50	45
Program Support & Development	10	10	10

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will be developing additional Volunteer assignments in the areas of accounting, vocational and business education, automobile and diesel engine repair and maintenance, and laboratory technicians.
- Peace Corps will also increase the number of Volunteers assigned to the outer islands and the rural areas. Emphasis will be placed on improving agricultural production and developing viable fisheries industries.
- Peace Corps will continue its gradual reduction of formal secondary education placements due to the increasing availability of trained Tongan educators.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Tonga began in 1967 with the placement of fifty Volunteer primary school teachers assigned to villages scattered throughout the kingdom.
- The current program is much more diversified. Volunteers work in the areas of secondary education, vocational and agricultural education, teacher training, health, agriculture, fisheries, cooperatives development and architecture.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers completed work on a secondary education science textbook which covers general science, chemistry, biology, physics and earth science as subject areas. The Government of Tonga plans to publish the textbook and make it available for use nationwide.
- In 1984, Volunteers designed and supervised the construction of a marine training center, an industrial arts classroom, an outer island health clinic and two houses for professional staff who will work at the clinic.

POPULATION 6,528,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 1420PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 62

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	66	34	44
Volunteer Years	43	60	60
FTE-Staff Years	5.3	5.5	5.5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,022	1,255	1,311
Volunteer Operations	749	940	1,000
Program Support & Development	273	315	311
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	35	35	29
Volunteer Operations	20	20	15
Program Support & Development	15	15	14

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will start a new program in capture fisheries, helping the local populations utilize the sources of protein to be found in the country's lakes and reservoirs.
- A new Urban Renewal program will be instituted with seven Volunteer construction coordinators working in Tunis, Jendouba and El Kef.
- The Special Ed program will grow to 35 Volunteers working with the mentally handicapped.
- Peace Corps' Special Ed program will sponsor Tunisia's third Sports Day, a local version of Special Olympics for the mentally handicapped.
- Volunteers will continue to work with the Ministry of Agriculture on crop extension, plant protection, farm machinery repair, animal husbandry and beekeeping.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Tunisia began in 1962 with 45 Volunteers in public works and 19 in physical education.
- Between 1963 and 1979, Peace Corps provided Volunteers in the fields of education, architecture, social work, health, wells/sanitation, sports and vocational education.
- In 1979, Peace Corps scaled down to two programs in agriculture and special education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Peace Corps' agriculture program placed Volunteers for the first time in the Office of Central Tunisian Development. They are working on crop extension and beekeeping.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- In the spring of 1983, Peace Corps organized Tunisia's first Sports Day for the mentally handicapped. In 1983 and 1984, thirty-five Volunteers worked in national centers for the handicapped around the country.
- In 1984, sixteen marine fisheries Volunteers worked in six coastal sites in the areas of boat design, engine repair, refrigeration mechanics, mariculture and cooperative development.

POPULATION 8,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1977PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 680PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX -

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	1	---	8
Volunteer Years	12	4	8
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	152	64	101
Volunteer Operations	144	55	87
Program Support & Development	8	9	14
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	5	7	7
Volunteer Operations	5	7	7
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps plans to expand the role of the health educator in Tuvalu to include outreach programs and integration into the primary schools.
- Peace Corps will continue with health education and the design and construction supervision of government buildings.
- Peace Corps will place a diesel mechanic in Tuvalu to service fishing vessels, and train a counterpart.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1977, Peace Corps has been very successful in assisting with ferrocement water tank construction and coordinating Island Development Council projects.
- In 1983, due to the loss of the Inter-Island Airline contract, all outer island Volunteers were removed.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1984, Volunteers designed all government buildings, supervised construction and monitored all government contracts dealing with construction.
- A Volunteer conducted preventive health seminars for local practitioners and counterparts.

POPULATION 6,325,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967ER CAPITA INCOME \$ 240PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 18

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	57	40	40
Volunteer Years	75	85	80
FTE-Staff Years	8.0	8.0	8.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,437	1,634	1,605
Volunteer Operations	1,102	1,234	1,205
Program Support & Development	335	400	400
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	47	45	45
Volunteer Operations	42	40	40
Program Support & Development	5	5	5

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The education sector will be expanded and diversified into areas of teacher training and vocational education.
- The Peace Corps will initiate a fisheries program. The project will focus on production and sale of fish to provide availability of fish as a protein food source, and an income generating industry.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered Upper Volta in 1967.
- In 1981, the number of Volunteers working in Upper Volta reached an all time high of 100.
- Presently there are 85 Volunteers working in Upper Volta. The Volunteers are working in the areas of education, rural development, small business enterprise and sanitation. These Peace Corps programs reflect the priorities of the host country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, 5 Volunteers conducted two woodstove workshops and with their Voltaic counterparts built 60 stoves.
- Forestry Volunteers established 100 woodlots and 4 tree nurseries.
- In 1984, small business Volunteers processed 120 loans and trained Voltaic loan agents.
- Education Volunteers taught English to over 5,000 students and provided training in English teaching to 50 teachers.
- In food production, Volunteers trained agricultural technicians, constructed 9 fishponds and established 4 poultry projects.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- Education Volunteers taught English to over 5,000 students and provided training in English teaching to 50 teachers.
- In food production, Volunteers trained agricultural technicians, constructed 9 fishponds and established 4 poultry projects.

POPULATION 157,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967PER CAPITA INCOME -PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 86

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	40	31	30
Volunteer Years	57	52	50
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	965	997	1,020
Volunteer Operations	726	730	732
Program Support & Development	239	267	288
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	100	125	125
Volunteer Operations	70	100	100
Program Support & Development	30	25	25

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will continue in classroom teaching with more emphasis placed on the training of teachers at the primary and secondary level. Approximately 30% - 40% of these trainees are women.
- Programming will expand into vocational agricultural education in the secondary school system.
- Programs will continue in water resource development, education, health and natural resource development.
- Volunteers in food production will continue to support women's committee village poultry schemes.
- Volunteers will be involved in the replanting of hardwood forests, a major export of Western Samoa, following the 1983 fire which destroyed 10,000 acres of forests.
- Volunteers will continue to promote wood-conserving cookstoves in conjunction with the Appropriate Technology Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1967, Volunteers have concentrated on classroom teaching of math, science and social studies. Over the last few years there has been an increase in the number of Volunteers in food production in rural areas, and in small business promotion in urban areas.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1984, Volunteers worked on fresh water pond aquaculture and stocked and harvested four ponds, marketing the production in Tonga, Rarotonga and locally.
- Volunteers in the agriculture/food production sector trained 25 store employees in the safe handling and application of chemicals and pesticides.
- Volunteers advised and provided technical assistance to 100 village beef cattle schemes averaging 15 cattle per village.

POPULATION 7,251,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1973PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 460PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 21

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	27	15	17
Volunteer Years	40	46	35
FTE-Staff Years	7.4	7.4	7.4
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	1,094	1,164	1,171
Volunteer Operations	723	782	730
Program Support & Development	371	382	441
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	105	100	100
Volunteer Operations	30	30	30
Program Support & Development	75	70	70

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will continue to work closely with the Yemen Government, designing housing and village units for those areas of Yemen still under reconstruction as a result of the 1982 earthquake.
- The rural construction program will continue to be a priority. Volunteers design and construct water systems and train Yemeni counterparts in their use.
- Small animal husbandry will be a new project for Yemen. Volunteers will work with villagers to raise animals for income generation.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since the program began in 1973, Peace Corps has emphasized projects in three areas: rural construction, health and education.
- Peace Corps has slowly decreased its participation in the health sector as Yemenis have successfully taken over Volunteer positions in health projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, in direct response to the earthquake that struck in December 1982, five Volunteers were temporarily assigned to relief efforts. These Volunteers completed extensive surveys of damage in the areas affected by the earthquake.
- In a pilot project in 1983, one Volunteer designed and installed solar water pump powered by photovoltaic cells. In 1984, his successful design was replicated in several villages.

POPULATION 29,777,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1970PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 210PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 48

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
Trainee Input	140	110	125
Volunteer Years	207	215	228
FTE-Staff Years	15.7	16.0	16.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)	4,460	3,934	4,040
Volunteer Operations	3,360	3,042	3,148
Program Support & Development	1,100	892	892
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	494	220	220
Volunteer Operations	470	200	200
Program Support & Development	24	20	20

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to honor the Zairian government's requests for Volunteers in health, fisheries, education, agriculture and rural development.
- Peace Corps/AID collaboration activities will continue to be strong in health, fisheries and special projects which include small animals, special health projects, maternities, dispensaries, school gardens and non-formal education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered Zaire in 1970 with a modest program in health, education and agriculture.
- Although Zaire's abundance of human and natural resources suggests the potential of a wealthy and progressive nation, the country has been unable to provide the infrastructure, planning, coordination and training necessary to manage development programs. Peace Corps has made significant contributions to the country by transferring skills to the people of Zaire.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, education Volunteers re-wrote the national math/science curriculum and presented it to the Ministry of Education, trained 15 primary school teachers in the use of the health curriculum written by Volunteers and involved 500 students in community non-formal education projects.
- Volunteers in the fisheries project, together with 2,238 Zairian farmers, constructed 3,445 fishponds and harvested 105,540 kilograms of fish.
- Agriculture and rural development Volunteers trained 25 farmers in beekeeping and 15 blacksmiths, improved the construction of Lorena stoves to meet local needs, and distributed seeds and animal stocks to 300 farmers.
- Volunteers in the public health and nutrition project vaccinated 5,000 children, provided pre-natal care for 4,000 women and constructed 45 improved water sources and 50 new latrines. Surveillance and epidemiological follow-up for 30 cases of monkeypox were also provided.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- ° In 1984, new program initiatives occurred in the areas of large animal extension, leatherworks, crop extension and curriculum development.

UNV PROGRAM

UNV Program created by UN General Assembly: 1970
 First American Volunteer fielded: 1971

	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	24	45	35
Volunteer-years	48	46	60
FTE Staff-years	2	2.5	2.5
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS:</u>			
R.C.D.E.	403	590	490

- o In addition to operating individual country programs, Peace Corps sponsors Volunteers assigned to the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Program. All U.S. citizens applying to the UNV Program are first evaluated by Peace Corps, which also provides international transportation and readjustment allowances for those candidates selected by UNV Headquarters, Geneva, for Volunteer assignments.
- o Most UNV positions are in projects executed by UN Agencies. Over 60% of the American UNVs presently serving are former Peace Corps Volunteers. They work in such assignments as TEFL teachers in Chinese universities, refugee relief in Africa and Asia, and handicraft marketing in Papua New Guinea.
- o In addition to recruiting and sponsoring American UNVs, Peace Corps provides the United States Government's annual contribution to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund. The primary purpose of this Fund is to pay international travel and post-service resettlement costs for Volunteers from developing countries, which have no sponsoring organizations of their own. At the close of 1983, these Volunteers made up 84% of all UN Volunteers. Peace Corps' contributions to the Fund in the past three years have been \$350,000, \$200,000, and \$150,000, respectively.
- o Of the 26 countries in which American UNVs were serving on September 30, 1983, 5 are countries where there is no Peace Corps program:
 - Peoples Republic of China - 8 Volunteers
 - Equatorial Guinea - 1 Volunteer
 - Sao Tome e Principe - 1 Volunteer
 - Somalia - 6 Volunteers
 - Sudan - 2 Volunteers
- o Since 1971, 252 Peace Corps-sponsored Americans have served as UN Volunteers, representing 8.4% of the approximately 3000 citizens of 75 countries in UNV service during that period. There were 44 American UNVs, serving in 26 countries, at the end of 1983.