

PEACE CORPS

Congressional Presentation



FISCAL YEAR 1984



Office of the Director

February 9, 1983

Honorable Clarence D. Long
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Foreign Operations
House Appropriations Committee
Room H-307, U.S. Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman,

I firmly believe that the Peace Corps, now moving into its third decade, continues to offer the American people the most cost-effective possible foreign assistance program. Within the overall framework of promoting human development by placing highly-trained, individual Volunteers at the village level in 62 countries, today's Peace Corps places great emphasis on encouraging self-sufficiency and grass-roots economic improvement throughout the developing world. The demand for our services - a vital, tangible measure of the success of our Volunteers and programs - continues to greatly outstrip our capacity to supply Volunteers, whether in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, or Asia. The Peace Corps in the mid 1980's will continue to fulfill its special mandate "to promote world peace and friendship" through the creation and implementation of self-sustaining economic and educational mechanisms that will significantly upgrade the quality of life, literally, for millions of the world's disadvantaged. It is, therefore, with pleasure, and great pride, that I submit to you the Peace Corps' proposed budget of \$108,500,000 for Fiscal Year 1984.

The vast majority of the our request - 80% of the Peace Corps' proposed 1984 budget - is dedicated to the direct support of our overseas operations. This year, we propose to recruit, place, train, and support 2,502 new Volunteers worldwide. These new Volunteers, in addition to the 1982 and 1983 Volunteers who will be continuing their service in 1984, will produce approximately 5,000 "Volunteer-years" of service. While maintaining our support of these Volunteers, our emphasis once again will be to improve the quality of our Volunteer programming and delivery systems. Simply stated, our goal is to place the right Volunteer, in the right place, with the right skills. That task, in our judgment, ensures our cost-effectiveness and provides the host country with the greatest long-term benefit.

I would like to highlight a few program objectives that the Peace Corps will emphasize in 1984. We will continue our strong support of the President's Caribbean Basin Initiative. The first Peace Corps Volunteers will have arrived in Haiti by this summer and will be providing technical assistance in the areas of agro-forestry, fisheries, and vocational education. Elsewhere in the Eastern Caribbean, we will continue our efforts in small enterprise development and agricultural production. Our commitment to human development in Africa continues as strong as ever. An initial contingent of Volunteers will arrive in Burundi in June 1983; their efforts will be directed toward water resources development, forestry, and small scale agriculture. To help ensure the continued success of our international operations, we in Washington will continue to upgrade the quality of both Volunteer and staff training, as well as placing a greater emphasis on program methods, organization, overseas staffing, and cost-effective procedures designed to create the greatest multiplier effect.

I am proud, as you must be, of the record that this country maintains in honoring its commitments to the developing world. The President's trip to South and Central America in December and the Vice President's trip to Africa last November are outstanding reminders to the leaders of these countries and to their peoples that the United States intends to follow through on its commitment to the principles of international development assistance. The 5,000 American Peace Corps Volunteers serving at the grass-roots level around the world remain a most visible and effective realization of our country's developmental assistance policies, and our commitment to world peace and development.

I look forward to discussing this budget proposal with you and the members of your committee, and I would be pleased to answer any questions regarding it.

Sincerely,

Loret M. Ruppe

Loret Miller Ruppe
Director



Office of the Director

February 9, 1983

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

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Loret Miller Ruppe
Director

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PEACE CORPS
1984 Congressional Presentation
General Statement

The Peace Corps in the mid-1980's intends to be an even more effective developmental assistance arm of the United States. As it moves into its third decade, the Peace Corps' proven record of help remains as strong as ever. Deteriorating worldwide economic conditions in the late 70's and early 80's have contributed to a significantly increased demand for Peace Corps Volunteers overseas. Actual and projected requests for trained Volunteers now exceed 4,000 annually.

The demand for trained Volunteers is increasingly evident in Africa, in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in the Pacific. Due to the voluntary, grass-roots nature of our programs, the Peace Corps continues to function well as one of this country's most cost-effective and visible foreign assistance programs. In his speech for our 20th Anniversary, Prime Minister Seaga of Jamaica said of Peace Corps: "In this world of ordinary problems and ordinary folk, helping build a water tank, teaching farmers in the field, bringing literacy to the unschooled, are mightier messages of international friendship than the treaties and concords which resolve conflicts and hostilities between states."

The Peace Corps' voluntary people-to-people approach promotes self-reliance and economic self-sufficiency in order to increase the ability of host countries eventually to carry on the development when Peace Corps leaves. The process itself, with its emphasis on cross-cultural awareness, promotes mutual understanding and international cooperation. This "helping people to help themselves" approach is the essence of the Peace Corps philosophy and is the foundation of Peace Corps' policies.

Since 1982, the Peace Corps has been able to reverse, for the first time in several years, a downward trend in the annual number of replacement Volunteers entering service overseas. Because Volunteers commit themselves to two years of service, the increased number of new Volunteers in both 1982 and 1983 will have a salutary effect on both the quality and scope of Peace Corps' programs in 1984 and beyond.

As worldwide demand grows for greater numbers of skilled Volunteers, the Peace Corps has committed itself to improving the quality of the supply of Volunteers recruited, screened, and trained for placement overseas.

The basic unit of the Peace Corps program will always be the individual Volunteer participating in a well-designed host country project. A major goal, to be emphasized in 1984, is to ensure that the mechanisms in place to produce the "individual Volunteer" are better designed to generate the right Volunteer, in the right place, with the right skills.

The success of the programs, in terms of furthering the Peace Corps' mission and contributing to host country projects, is a direct function of the ability of the individual Volunteer to perform well overseas. To increase that ability, we are strengthening and widening our recruitment strategies to identify new candidates for Peace Corps service who are representative of the broad mix of American skills, ages, and races.

Once selected for Peace Corps service, the Volunteer needs to be carefully trained, and this activity is another major area of emphasis in 1984. Training is constantly evolving to supply thousands of Volunteers each year with specific skills for service in disparate cultures, for communication in different languages, and for life and work under difficult and varied conditions. The emphasis on Volunteer training is also applied to staff training, which remains a critically important activity for Peace Corps because of the highly decentralized nature of its activities and the constant turnover of overseas and headquarters staff resulting from the 5-year limitation on employment. Another critical dimension of the supply/demand dynamic is to ensure that each Volunteer, once selected and trained, is carefully programmed into a well-developed host country project. A major Peace Corps goal in 1984 is to increase the impact of our overseas programs by placing a greater emphasis on programming methods, organization, staffing, relationships and procedures which will be the most efficient and have the greatest multiplier effect.

Peace Corps has also succeeded in multiplying the positive effects of its programs through collaboration with other development assistance agencies, notably USAID. Most country narratives contain at least one example of such cooperation, which often involves host country ministries or other "third" parties as well. Examples of the many areas in which positive collaboration has been accomplished include agriculture in the Central African Republic, housing in Costa Rica, forestry and health in Fiji, and education and appropriate technology development in Senegal. We fully intend to increase the number of collaborative efforts with USAID to build on our record of success.

Furthermore, additional emphasis will be placed on Volunteer assignments which promote local economic development and self-sustaining productive capacities. These, in turn, develop income-generating market mechanisms, and build local institutions and initiatives.

Implicit in the Peace Corps' primary goal of promoting human development is a commitment to creating self-sustaining economic, educational, agricultural, health care and energy mechanisms that will eventually enable the host country itself to maintain and expand the progress achieved by Peace Corps programs and Volunteers. The proverb cited by President Reagan in his address on international economic development assistance before the World Affairs Council in Philadelphia in October 1981 clearly illustrates the Peace Corps' approach to human development: "Give a hungry man a fish and he'll be hungry tomorrow; teach a man how to fish and he'll never be hungry again."

Funding Request Summary

For the Peace Corps, 1984 will be a year of moderate program reduction from a quantity perspective, while emphasis will continue to be placed on improving the quality of our Volunteer delivery and programming mechanisms. Budget authority requested for 1984 is \$108.5 million, compared to \$109 million appropriated for 1983. Because of the relatively high number of new trainees placed overseas in 1982 and 1983 (2862 and 2950 respectively) who will continue to serve as Volunteers in 1984, the majority of resources requested in 1984 will directly support Volunteers already overseas. The requested budget authority will fund approximately 2,500 new Volunteers in 1984, a 15% reduction from the previous year.

The Peace Corps expects to be operating in up to 62 countries by FY 1984, one more than currently. This number represents the net result of planned entries into up to three new countries, and exits from Oman and Malaysia.

In 1984, training activities will include language instruction, technical and crosscultural skills, and continuation of the core curriculum, which is a standard set of training curricula essential to all Volunteers regardless of assignment. Peace Corps training does not end with the placement of the Volunteer. After placement, training continues with an array of skill-building programs tailor-made to help the Volunteer deal with circumstances that could not be anticipated during the pre-service period.

Peace Corps recently developed a training program designed to provide an examination of "the philosophy, strategy, tactics, and menace of Communism", as mandated by the Peace Corps Act, Section 8(c). Training consists of three brief audio-visual presentations, each of which is followed by discussion of the presented issues. At the conclusion of all three parts, participants discuss circumstances that could arise in assigned host countries and model various behaviors to deal with the issues. A Comprehensive Trainer's Guide accompanies all training material.

Items funded by direct Volunteer support include medical services and such special services as emergency leaves and terminations and Volunteer counseling. General administration and management services include standard personnel and financial management services, and personal and administrative overhead (payments to GSA, telecommunications equipment rentals, etc.).

Programmatic Summary

Peace Corps' programs will continue to emphasize three major themes in FY 1984. The first is the spirit of partnership and binationalism which has characterized Peace Corps' approach from the outset. We will ensure that projects not only respond to the changing priorities and basic human development needs of the people Peace Corps seeks to serve, but also that projects are jointly developed, implemented, and supported with the full participation of our host countries. As President Reagan said at the Cancun Summit in 1981, "We recognize that each nation's approach to development should reflect its own cultural, political, and economic heritage. That is the way it should be." Moreover, it is this aspect of voluntarism at the grass-roots level that, in turn, helps promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served.

A second major theme will continue to be an increased focus on helping others to better meet their own needs. This tenet of President Reagan's development assistance philosophy has long been supported by Peace Corps. For the Peace Corps in 1984, it means ensuring that Volunteer assignments are designed not only to provide trained manpower, but also to help build in others the capacity for greater self-sufficiency. The capacity building approach exemplifies the uniquely American spirit of voluntarism that forms the basis for the Peace Corps' mission.

Third, Peace Corps will continue to place Volunteers where they can have the greatest positive effect on human development. Given the available resources, this process requires continuous review of current programs and an emphasis on assignments where Volunteers serve as catalysts and where their efforts will have lasting multiplier effects. Ensuring the biggest "return on our investment" will also mean closer collaboration with host country agencies and other public and private organizations.

Within the framework of these broad themes, the Peace Corps will continue to move ahead with the second full year of implementation of the Forward Plan, which sets out clear three-year goals with specific objectives and appropriate methods for reaching these objectives. This clearly enunciated planning process is designed to help the Peace Corps focus its efforts on those areas judged to be of primary importance for the achievement of the Peace Corps' mandated mission. The major initiatives identified by the Forward Plan which will serve as the principal policy guidelines for the Peace Corps in 1984 are the following:

1. To increase the impact of Peace Corps programs by stressing program methods, organization, staffing relationships, and procedures which will be the most efficient and/or have the greatest multiplier effect. To achieve its goal, Peace Corps will focus on:

- ° Volunteer assignments which promote human development.
- ° Technical support for Volunteers from the private sector.
- ° Encouraging experienced Volunteers, especially those with scarce skills, to extend their service.

2. To emphasize Volunteer assignments which promote local economic development and self-sustaining productive capacities and which develop income-generating market mechanisms. Special priority will be given to:

- ° Appropriate technological innovations which improve agricultural productivity.
- ° Market-oriented, post-harvest activities which offer effective incentives to local producers and thus encourage development of self-sustaining food-systems.
- ° Renewable energy production and conservation.
- ° Small scale enterprise and cooperative development.

3. To develop an effective and efficient training and selection strategy for staff and Volunteers. This goal will be achieved through:

- ° Improved training design and delivery.
- ° Enhanced training management.

4. To strengthen Peace Corps recruitment strategies by:

- ° Enlisting the support of leaders in local, state and national government, educational institutions, corporate foundations and professional associations.
- ° Implementation of direct-mail techniques to target selected audiences, especially those with scarce skills.
- ° Increased recruitment efforts for minorities and older Americans.

- Greater coordination between recruitment staffs and overseas staffs to focus on such issues as characteristics and qualifications of successful Volunteers.
5. To increase public awareness of the Peace Corps, to enhance recruitment and to broaden public understanding of support for Volunteers by other organizations.
- The central focus of this effort will be directed at activities depicting in-country Volunteers working with host country nationals.
6. To expand joint programs with both the public and private sectors through:
- Continued collaboration with USAID, especially with negotiated participating agency service agreements (known as PASAs) at the headquarters level.
 - Continuation of the USAID-funded Small Project Assistance Program which supports projects identified by local communities with the assistance of Volunteers.
 - Private sector initiatives particularly in the areas of recruitment, public awareness and technical support for Peace Corps programming.
7. Strengthen the management Peace Corps overall structure. This will be accomplished through:
- Continued revision of the existing policy mechanisms, in particular the Peace Corps Manual which contains policies and procedures for the conduct of major functions. This manual has become outdated over the past several years.
 - Development of an Administrative Intern Program to meet the continuing needs for qualified administrative personnel overseas.
 - Implementation of a personnel policy and records system in headquarters for Foreign Service National personnel who make up more than half of all overseas staff.
 - Simplification of financial structures and data collection systems to improve financial operations and make better use of available resources. Plans include modifying Peace Corps' accounting system and strengthening audit staff to improve Peace Corps' overseas financial management and shorten the audit cycle.
 - Introduction of new staff training models and materials dealing with administrative and financial management to improve the knowledge, effectiveness and efficiency of staff performing these functions.
 - Implementation of an agency-wide information system for tracking Trainees and Volunteers by assignment types and activities as part of a longer-range effort to develop improved programmatic and management information systems for decision-makers.

During the past 22 years, over 90,000 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 more 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), \$108,500,000 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

OBLIGATION SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Activity 1: Volunteer Operations	62,874	66,800	66,600	- 200
Activity 2: Recruitment Communications and Development Education	7,966	8,940	8,850	- 90
Activity 3: Program Development and Support	<u>33,854</u>	<u>33,260</u>	<u>33,050</u>	- <u>210</u>
Total obligations	104,694	109,000	108,500	- 500
Unobligated balance lapsing	<u>+ 306</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Budget authority	105,000	109,000	108,500	- 500

PROGRAM SUMMARY	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Trainee input ^{1/}	2,862	2,950	2,502	- 448
Volunteer years ^{1/}	4,559	4,650	5,001	+ 351
Full-Time Equivalent Staff Years	865	992	977	- 15

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

Budget Activity I

VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total Obligations (\$000)	62,874	66,800	66,600	-200

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 22 years ago, over 90,000 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. In recent years, Peace Corps has reached out more actively to meet widespread development needs through partnerships with host countries and with other international development agencies.

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.

During 1984, the Peace Corps will provide just over 5,000 Volunteer years of service in Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean, Central and South America, Asia, and many islands of the Pacific. The resources reflected in this budget activity provide placement, training and support of Volunteers. The Volunteer operations budget will decrease by \$200,000 from \$66,800,000 in 1983 to \$66,600,000 in 1984. Since Volunteers serve for two years, the short-term consequence of these resource estimates is a decrease in the number of trainees and an increase in the number of Volunteers in service, as trainees become Volunteers.

The Volunteer operations budget will fund the following sub-activities:

1. Screening, selection, and placement. Peace Corps will place an estimated 2,500 Volunteers into 62 countries in 1984. In summary, this will mean Peace Corps will:

- Select from among an estimated 14,400 applicants the most suitable 2,500 candidates to enter training programs.
- Review an estimated 4,980 applicant medical examinations against stringent medical screening standards.
- Review more than 4,000 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); a five-day Center for Reassessment and Training which emphasizes self-selection and the 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.

2. Training. Peace Corps training models the development process. It promotes self-sufficiency, problem solving, and critical thinking. Training is an integrated process, with no single component carried out in isolation: technical skills are learned in a cultural context. To train new Volunteers for service, Peace Corps will mount a complex array of training programs, providing an estimated 26,300 trainee-weeks of pre-service training.

In 1984 Peace Corps will continue work begun in 1982 to coordinate its training programs. Peace Corps training is based on generic goals for Volunteers worldwide, methodologies tailored to the learning patterns of adults, and cross cultural materials designed to prepare Volunteers to function effectively in both the highly unstructured and highly bureaucratic environments of developing countries.

Training in 1984 will include:

- Language instruction in over 75 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.

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 1984, 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, Dzerma, Hassaniya, and Fulani; Ewe, Luo, Lingala, Tchilaba; Dioula, Gourmanche, Bambara, and Twi; Pele, Kikongo, and Sangho; Fou, Mina, Dariba, Dendi, and Yoruba; Temachek, 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 Waray. In the Micronesian program, Volunteers will learn Paluan, Yapese, Trukese, Kusaiean, 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.

- 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 breadfruit, 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 their 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.
- Continued training once Volunteers have settled into their assignments and begun their work. Volunteers will be provided additional language, technical skills and in-country orientation on an as-needed basis during their tour.

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.

Trainees cannot learn, during the pre-service period, all they will need to know as Volunteers. Peace Corps uses in-service training programs to serve Volunteers' 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 is 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 1984, \$17.6 million will be spent on Volunteer training, a decrease of 12%, attributed to the planned reduction in the number of trainees.

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 experience has shown that inflationary trends in most countries have increased these costs overall. 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.

The readjustment allowance paid to Volunteers at the end of their service was increased from \$125 to \$175 for each month of service beginning in February 1982. Expenses for the combined allowances will be \$30.6 million in 1984.

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 1984 will be almost \$9 million.

4. Medical Support. Peace Corps provides health and medical services to Volunteers overseas, responds to Volunteer needs in times of crises, 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 \$8.2 million in 1984, including an estimated \$3.0 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. Special Programs. In 1984, Peace Corps hopes to assign a small number of Volunteers to the Sudan through a contract arrangement with a private voluntary organization (PVO).

According to the proposed arrangements, which are still in negotiation, the PVO will provide most programming, staff support, and in-country Volunteer costs, with the Peace Corps providing recruiting, selection and training, travel to and from the country, and readjustment allowance.

6. Volunteer Projects. The country narratives describe Volunteer projects and accomplishments in detail. With nearly 1,000 different projects in which Peace Corps Volunteers are engaged, there are important signs of the effects Volunteers had in 1983. The following are representative examples.

- 1,500 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.
- 165 renewable energy/appropriate technology Volunteers worked full-time on energy conserving stoves, charcoal production, solar food drying, biogas production and blacksmithing. Another 475 Volunteers worked in the same areas in secondary projects to complement their existing job assignments.
- 200 Volunteers served as planners, designers and supervisors of the construction of small dams, spillways and irrigation canals in rural areas. 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.
- 1,000 Volunteers worked on health education and community health organization; 200 Volunteers assisted in developing village sanitation systems. These efforts increased the ability of communities and individuals (particularly women) to meet their own health and nutritional needs in a self-reliant way.
- In Jamaica, two Volunteers and eight young Jamaicans farmed two-and-a-half acres as a cooperative venture. They earned \$5,000 (JA) profit, half of which was split among the boys and half reinvested. This project is being replicated in other areas of the island.
- In Mali, a Volunteer is the Fiscal Management Officer for the Institute for the Blind.
- In Mauritania, Volunteers have established more than 30 village and school vegetable gardens totalling over 300 acres and involving over 3,000 people. In rice cultivation, Mauritania Volunteers have provided extension services to over 1,200 farmers in twenty rice cooperatives which cultivate an average of 50 acres each.
- During 1983, Peace Corps placed Volunteer couples on each of the seven outer islands of Tuvalu. The men will organize agriculture and water sanitation projects and the women will help with vegetable production and pre-school education.

- On St. Vincent Island, as part of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a Volunteer developed a technology for crayfish production. A Volunteer in Costa Rica, as part of the CBI, worked to develop a self-supporting macadamia tree nursery which has sold over 1,000 trees to farmers going into the nut export business.
- 23 Volunteers in a Tonga education project worked with 82 co-workers, taught 3,405 people both formally and informally, and provided services to an additional 2,305 people, directly reaching 6% of the total population of Tonga.

Budget Activity II

RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total Obligations (\$000)	7,966	8,940	8,850	- 90

This activity provides for the domestic program functions or "supply side" of the Peace Corps, which primarily involves Volunteer recruitment. In 1984, approximately 14,000 applicants will be recruited and screened nationwide, providing approximately 2,500 trainees qualified to become new Peace Corps Volunteers. This activity also funds Peace Corps private sector initiatives, public awareness activities designed to enhance recruitment capability, and collaboration with other international programs including placing Volunteers through the United Nations Volunteer Program (UNVP).

The legislative mandate for this activity is contained in the Peace Corps Act. In accord with its legislative mandates Peace Corps provides the American people with information on the aspirations and needs of developing nations; encourages Americans to serve as Volunteers in these nations; and supports poorer nations' efforts to meet the basic human needs of their people through multinational Volunteer service and development.

Of the \$8.9 million requested for Recruitment, Communications and Development Education in 1984, over \$8 million will fund the Peace Corps' recruitment and communications efforts. The recruitment of potential Peace Corps Volunteers is conducted through a network of three Service Centers, located in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, and 14 "feeder" area offices.

Two important policy initiatives identified in the Forward Plan, dated November 1982, will directly affect the direction of the Peace Corps' recruitment and communications effort in 1984. They will accomplish the following:

- 1) Strengthen the skill mix of Peace Corps Volunteers by enlisting broad based leadership support (state, local university, corporate foundations and professional associations) to assist in identifying and recruiting new candidates who are representative of the broad mix of American skills, ages, and races, and
- 2) Increase public awareness of the Peace Corps through coordinated communications programs focused on the Volunteers and returned Volunteers, to enhance recruitment, to support the accomplishment of legislated goals and to broaden public understanding of support for Volunteers by other organizations.

Other ongoing initiatives or emphases that will be supported by this budget activity in 1984 will include:

- ° Maintain contact with Returned Peace Corps Volunteers(RPCVs), providing information to local organizations of RPCVs; assist individual returned Volunteers with employment and educational opportunities and to forge a network of returned Volunteers that can reinforce our recruitment efforts.
- ° Enhance private sector involvement and continue to strengthen the Peace Corps Partnership Program by increasing the links between U.S. school and community groups and host country projects. During 1984 an estimated 150 operating projects will be funded by private contributions to this program.
- ° Continue our efforts, begun in 1982, to involve the private sector in Peace Corps activities, including such initiatives as manpower development, personnel exchange and in-kind contributions from the American business community.
- ° Provide 53 Volunteers to the United Nations Volunteer Program, an important multilateral effort which permits Peace Corps to place Americans in countries which do not have ongoing Peace Corps programs such as Bahrain, Djibouti, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Somalia, Sudan, and Turkey.

Budget Activity III

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total Obligations (\$000)	33,854	33,260	33,050	- 210

Funds in this budget activity provide overseas and Washington support for Volunteers. Included are all costs for supervision as well as support of Volunteers, the development of in-country programming, administrative services provided by the Department of State, and Washington-based services of an administrative nature, encompassing policy and planning, finance, personnel management, legal counsel, and evaluation. The 1984 budget request for this activity is predicated on savings in Washington support generated by streamlining administrative functions and by overseas savings resulting from one country exit in late 1983 and a second country exit early in 1984.

Volunteers serving in a global grass-roots development program require far-reaching support. Overseas staff, working closely with host country authorities, will continue to develop and implement an extensive range of Volunteer programs and will also provide logistical support for Volunteers. The overseas staff arranges and monitors housing, and ensures the health, welfare and safety of Volunteers and Trainees. They provide authorized allowances and procure necessary supplies and equipment. The overseas staff designs and administers in-country training programs, and performs a variety of specialized services that directly support Volunteers and Trainees. Periodic visits are made by staff to all Volunteer work sites to offer technical support and guidance and to monitor project progress. Personal counseling, when needed for Volunteers and Trainees, is a key function of overseas staff.

Peace Corps will fund in 1984 the equivalent of 441.4 staff years of personnel support overseas, including approximately nine medical officers who serve where local medical services are not adequate. Foreign Service Nationals, employed in professional as well as clerical and technical positions, comprise more than 68 percent of the overseas staff. Overseas staffing in 1984 will be maintained at nearly the same level as in 1983 even though Program Development and Support funding is being reduced by \$210,000 and despite the toll of inflation in many host countries. Peace Corps has elected to do most of its belt-tightening in Washington headquarters rather than overseas.

Utilization of the Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) system operated overseas by the Department of State enables Peace Corps to make the most effective use of its own limited overseas staff. Peace Corps reimburses the Department of State for telegraphic communications, use of the diplomatic pouch, customs clearance assistance, local wage administration and other overseas administrative services. Peace Corps projects a FAAS payment to the Department of State in 1984 of approximately \$2,500,000.

Included in the Program Development and Support activity is the Washington-based Office of International Operations, which provides program and management guidance, direction and review of the overseas program, and coordinates the functions of the three geographic divisions - Africa, Inter-America, and NANEAP (North Africa, Near East, Asia, and Pacific). The geographic divisions provide the direct day-to-day support of the overseas programs. Also included in this activity are funds for other headquarters functions such as policy and planning, management information services, financial management, compliance, personnel management, administrative services, and legal counsel.

1984 will be the second complete year that the Peace Corps has functioned as a totally self-supporting agency, and it is continuing to strengthen and streamline management efficiency and control over a far-flung global operation. The Peace Corps has reorganized its headquarters operations and begun to strengthen its management structure and systems to enhance agency operations and effectiveness. This objective, part of the Peace Corps Forward Plan adopted in 1983, continues to be a priority for the Peace Corps during 1984.

As a major cost-saving measure, the Peace Corps is modifying its accounting system in 1983. It is concurrently negotiating with a number of other agencies to identify one to operate the new accounting system in 1984 through an inter-agency agreement. Also planned is implementation of a personnel policy and record system in Washington headquarters for Foreign Service National personnel. No such system currently exists although the majority of overseas employees are FSNs.

New staff training models and materials dealing with administrative and financial management are adding to staff knowledge, efficiency, and productivity. In 1984 Peace Corps will expand its training programs in budget, fiscal, and other administrative functions to include domestic as well as overseas-bound staff.

In 1984 Peace Corps will expand its microcomputer network to approximately half the overseas posts at an anticipated cost of \$300,000, and strengthen its headquarters computer services, as part of a long-range effort to develop improved programmatic and management information systems. Such systems will ultimately track Trainees and Volunteers by assignment types and activities and will also provide timely input of fiscal and budget information. Management decisions will be based on current information, and potential problems will be identifiable and preventable.

Peace Corps plans to spend \$350,000 in 1984 to replace vehicles in the overseas fleet. Safe, dependable transportation is nearly nonexistent 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 excessively costly to operate. Since the beginning of 1982, Peace Corps has spent more than \$2.25 million (including proceeds of sale) on vehicles to provide safe, cost effective transportation for Volunteers, and Trainees and staff when needed.

PEACE CORPS PARTICIPATION IN THE CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE

Peace Corps is actively participating in the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) by assisting in the development of small and medium scale agricultural enterprises.

Potential agro-enterprises, like most new businesses, normally qualify for both private and public financing only after completing feasibility studies and detailed business plans. This reasonable requirement paradoxically can create a block to development, because completing the necessary studies and plans requires both funds and expertise. These are in short supply at all scale levels of Caribbean agriculture, but the shortage is especially acute for the small and medium-scale farmer. Furthermore, no services are currently in place to help them. The Peace Corps CBI effort will provide this service.

Volunteers working throughout the Caribbean Basin in agriculture, one of Peace Corps' most effective programs, encounter potentially profitable agro-enterprise ideas every day. The Peace Corps CBI effort will program Volunteers and their counterparts to help bring these ideas to fruition.

To accomplish this, Peace Corps has developed a plan with the following elements:

1. Immediate in-service training to teach Peace Corps Volunteers presently working in agriculture how to spot potential agro-industry and agribusiness opportunities and how to do a pre-feasibility evaluation of identified potential projects.
2. Volunteer-assisted pre-feasibility assessments within approximately 120 days after the completion of training.
3. The recruitment and intensive training of a small group of Volunteers who, under periodic expert guidance, will help develop complete business plans for those enterprises identified by the pre-feasibility evaluations and for which such plans are requested by host country agencies or farmers.
4. Development of complete studies and complete business plans for small and medium scale enterprises.
5. The recruitment and training of Volunteers with agricultural and rural development skills to assist in tasks identified in the pre-feasibility evaluations as prerequisites to agricultural business development in specific product areas.
6. Selective recruitment and training of Volunteers to perform time-limited start-up tasks in the initiation of certain agro-enterprises once the business plans are developed.

Peace Corps will conduct continuous liaison activities with other international assistance organizations participating in the Caribbean Basin Initiative to ensure economy of effort and maximum impact.

To date Peace Corps has successfully developed and tested the in-service training program in Jamaica and is ready to implement it in the other Caribbean countries. A complete manual on how to do small and medium scale agribusiness assessments has been developed.

In several countries Volunteers with specialized guidance are already developing new agro-enterprises. Specific examples of Peace Corps CBI activities are described in the country narratives for the Eastern Caribbean, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1962 - FY 1984

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	3,684
1964	108,000	102,000	102,000	95,954	---	---	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/	---	---	---	---	---
1984	108,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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).

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

BY REGION, FY 1982 - FY 1984

TRAINEE INPUT	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
Africa Region	1,293	1,269	1,078
Inter-American Region	749	860	734
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	782	747	632
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	39	49	30
New Countries	<u>0</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>28</u>
TOTAL	2,863	2,950	2,502
VOLUNTEER YEARS	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
Africa Region	1,989	2,114	2,231
Inter-American Region	1,237	1,219	1,378
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	1,251	1,305	1,298
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	65	65	55
New Countries	<u>--</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>39</u>
TOTAL	4,542	4,717	5,001
BUDGET ESTIMATES (\$000)	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
Africa Region	40,712	42,590	43,384
Inter-American Region	18,557	19,634	19,406
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	23,206	23,432	22,125
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	340	350	300
New Countries	<u>---</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>1,260</u>
World-wide support	<u>21,879</u>	<u>22,344</u>	<u>22,025</u>
TOTAL	104,694	109,000	108,500

Belize

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 131,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,080
Physical Quality of Life Index: 67

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	34	47	36
Volunteer Years	46	56	71
FTE Staff-Years	5.6	6.0	6.0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	624	891	909
Program Support and Development	474	711	719
	150	180	190
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	29	30	30
Program Support and Development	22	23	23
	7	7	7

- ° In 1984, Volunteers will work on new alternative energy projects, appropriate technology, and such income-producing endeavors as charcoal production.
- ° During 1983, four Volunteers organized blood donor service in two regional hospitals. This is the first time such service has ever been available in any hospital located outside Belize City.
- ° Three Volunteers have made a significant contribution in agricultural training for youth. They implemented school garden programs for students in 22 schools. The programs involved raising vegetables, bees and poultry. As part of their efforts to transfer technical skills to host country counterparts, they trained both teachers and principals to carry on the program in the future.
- ° Education continues to be a strong program in Belize. During 1983, twenty Volunteers taught over 3,000 Belizean students agriculture, business, math and science.
- ° Three Volunteers are helping to establish and assist small business enterprises. They are now working with small businesses producing toys, soap and shoes. Volunteers also provide technical assistance in marketing, accounting and business management.

Benin

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 3,530,000

Per Capita Income: \$300
Physical Quality of Life Index: 29

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	25	40	29
Volunteer Years	56	30	61
FTE Staff-Years	3.5	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,338	1,550	1,550
Program Support and Development	1,118	1,307	1,310
	220	243	240
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	95	95	105
Program Support and Development	85	85	85
	10	10	20

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will begin programs in grain storage, mechanics, agricultural extension, and preventive health care. Also, Peace Corps will expand existing programs to introduce fuel-efficient mud stoves, construct rural schools, teach agricultural education (vegetable and small animal production) in primary and secondary schools, and provide math/science and English teachers.
- ° In 1983, Peace Corps Volunteers will construct 40 permanent classrooms each capable of holding more than 180 children; teach energy-efficient stove construction techniques to 40 host country counterparts; establish animal husbandry and garden teaching-aid projects in ten secondary and ten primary schools, reaching about 500 students per school; set up three health care clinics and train three counterparts; and teach math, science and English to some 6,000 secondary students in about 40 schools.
- ° In 1982, Volunteers initiated three maternal child health programs; secured financing for and started an animal raising project; began construction of eight primary and three secondary schools of three classrooms each; supervised the construction of schools and health clinics financed either by the United Nations or the Benin Government; taught 7,000 students in secondary schools; and started and operated four woodstove demonstration centers.
- ° The Peace Corps has maintained a program in Benin since 1967. Peace Corps Volunteers have made significant and lasting contributions in rural development, building many grain silos and dryers, and improving rice and citrus fruit varieties that have resulted in increased production and higher income for farmers.
- ° In the late 1970s, the Benin Government began to decrease its reliance on United States assistance. As part of this policy change, it ceased requesting education and agriculture volunteers. Peace Corps programs were limited to those involving Volunteers with hard-to-find skills. As a result, Volunteer numbers dwindled to six in 1979. By 1980 the situation had changed. In 1981, 45 volunteers were working in Benin. In 1982, Peace Corps - and U.S. - relations with the Government of Benin improved. The Benin Government has donated three houses to Peace Corps and has taken a more active role in Peace Corps' programming, volunteer support, and training. In general, the Government of Benin has expressed a renewed enthusiasm for Peace Corps assistance in furthering its developmental objectives.

Botswana

Peace Corps Entry: 1966
Population: 800,000

Per Capita Income: \$910
Physical Quality of Life Index: 48

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	35	45	46
Volunteer Years	92	88	73
FTE Staff-Years	7.3	7.9	7.9
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,512	1,602	1,547
Program Support and Development	1,187	1,258	1,225
	325	344	322
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	421	552	475
Program Support and Development	394	475	400
	27	77	75

- ° Peace Corps Volunteers are 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, is developing opportunities for Volunteers in 1983 to work in renewable energy and employment generating projects in rural areas.
- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will continue to participate in the Arable Lands Development Program in which Volunteers will continue to process loans for small-scale farmers, thus making increased agricultural production a possibility.
- ° In a rural industries project the Volunteer help local entrepreneurs obtain and use small loans. Efforts in rural industries will expand in 1984.
- ° In 1983, Volunteers completed water supply systems in ten of Botswana's twelve water districts, and trained local staff to operate them.
- ° In 1982, Peace Corps Volunteers worked as auditors, accountants, marketers and business managers. Their work emphasizes the generation of income through community-based cooperatives and private businesses. In addition to the education sector, Volunteers also worked to help maintain and upgrade water resources by training host country mechanics in borehole (well pump) repair.
- ° The Peace Corps program in Botswana began in 1966 with a heavy concentration in secondary education. As the staff and Volunteers became aware of the needs of the country, and as the Government of Botswana became more confident in the potential of Volunteers, Peace Corps programs expanded into vocational and business training. The Botswana Government's National Development Plan is one of the best organized and most successful in Africa.

Burundi

Peace Corps Entry: 1983
Population: 4,097,000

Per Capita Income: \$200
Physical Quality of Life Index: 33

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	---	15	20
Volunteer Years	---	3	16
FTE Staff-Years	---	1.0	2.0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	---	335	650
Program Support and Development	---	183	400
		152	250
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° 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, has resulted in a country agreement which was signed in August, 1982.
- ° With the arrival of the first Volunteers in June 1983, pilot projects will be implemented in education, health, and agriculture.
- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will work closely with the Government of Burundi in water resources development, spring capping, forestry, small-scale agriculture, and non-formal education.
- ° Peace Corps will work closely with USAID and private volunteer organizations to identify cooperative programming avenues for 1984.

Cameroon

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 8,444,000

Per Capita Income: \$670
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 28

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	57	60	46
Volunteer Years	107	105	100
FTE Staff-Years	10.0	9.7	9.9
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,384	2,252	2,190
Program Support and Development	1,860	1,751	1,680
	524	501	510
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	575	518	480
Program Support and Development	554	503	460
	21	15	20

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will begin projects in lake and river capture fisheries and rural business development. Volunteers in the rural business development project will provide technical assistance to small-scale rural masons, mechanics, shopkeepers and other entrepreneurs.
- ° Also, in 1983, a forestry project will be implemented in northern Cameroon. Volunteer efforts will combat the problems of deforestation, soil erosion and soil nutrient depletion.
- ° In 1983, Volunteers will continue work on Cameroon's inland fisheries project. Over the lifetime of this project, Volunteers have built or renovated fifteen "fingerling stations" which serve as stocking resources for fish farmers; taught over 100 fish culture extension agents at the National Fish Culture College; and helped over 2,500 farmers build, stock, manage and harvest more than 3,000 fish ponds. This program has significantly improved both the diet and the economic circumstances of participating villagers.
- ° In 1982, Volunteers in community development projects trained over 100 field agents, initiated over fifteen rural clean water projects, and started nine agricultural projects for women.
- ° Since 1962, Peace Corps projects in Cameroon have emphasized education and agriculture. Volunteers are currently working on projects in cooperatives, credit unions, inland fisheries, English teaching, health education, math/science/economics education, community development and agriculture education and extension.

Central African Republic

Peace Corps Entry: 1972
Population: 2,294,000

Per Capita Income: \$300
Physical Quality of Life Index: 23

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	34	40	23
Volunteer Years	48	59	63
FTE Staff-Years	7.9	7.7	7.5
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,548	1,585	1,500
Program Support and Development	1,141	1,165	1,080
	407	420	420
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° Plans for 1984 include the implementation of additional small agriculture projects as part of a collaborative effort with USAID. The first two projects in this joint effort, beekeeping and rice production, are beginning this year.
- ° Volunteer support for secondary math instruction will more than double in 1983. Volunteers contribute to national curriculum review and revision, and train proficient math students as teachers.
- ° In 1983, Volunteers are continuing their successful activities relating to women in development. In addition to involving women in fish culture projects, women are being reached through projects in nutrition, maternal and child health care, child delivery and pre-and post-natal care.
- ° In 1982, the rural primary school health project was expanded. Volunteers are training primary school teachers to incorporate and use health as a subject in primary school curricula.
- ° Since 1972, Peace Corps programs in the Central African Republic have concentrated on education and rural development projects that build self-sufficiency in the population. Volunteers are currently working in fish culture, primary school health, math education, English teaching, wildlife management, rural village health, apiculture and rice extension.

Chile

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 11,104,000

Per Capita Income: \$2,160
Physical Quality of Life Index: 84

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	0	---	---
Volunteer Years	33	---	---
FTE Staff-Years	3.8	---	---
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,226	---	---
Program Support and Development	743	---	---
	483	---	---
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	4	---	---
Program Support and Development	4	---	---
	---	---	---

- ° The Peace Corps program in Chile ended on March 31, 1982. Over the past twenty years Chile has achieved substantial progress in economic development. Its per capita income, gross domestic product, literacy rate, and physical quality of life index are among the highest of the developing countries. Chile also has a large number of technically trained personnel in government and private institutions capable of filling the gap left by Peace Corps' departure. Since 1962 over 1,500 volunteers have served there in rural and urban community development, education, agricultural extension, and cooperatives. In recent years, all Volunteers had been assigned to rural areas and small towns in the most impoverished areas of the country.
- ° In 1982 Volunteers in integrated rural development projects, provided technical assistance to small farmers and cooperatives in horticulture, small animal production, crop diversification, new farming techniques, school gardening, fisheries, cooperative development, health, nutrition, and general community assistance. Volunteers also assisted in the rehabilitation of disadvantaged youths and special education of handicapped children.
- ° During the first part of 1982 Peace Corps commemorated its twenty-year history in Chile by a large display at the Feria Internacional, S.A. in Santiago. It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 persons passed by this "Peace Corps-20 Years" exhibit.

Cook Islands

Peace Corps Entry: 1982
Population: 18,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,360
Physical Quality of Life Index: n/a

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	5	1	5
Volunteer Years	3	5	5
FTE Staff-Years	---	---	---
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	62	63	75
Program Support and Development	61	62	74
	1	1	1
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	9	9	10
Program Support and Development	9	9	10
	---	---	---

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will expand programs in the appropriate technology (AT) sector, specifically in energy planning and conservation. Volunteers will continue to work in business administration and vocational education.
- ° In 1982, six Volunteers were placed on the islands of Aitutaki and Rarotonga. They developed an Appropriate Technology Resource Center along with a newsletter to disseminate AT information to the outer islands. Volunteers have taught the construction of Lorena soil/sand cookstoves, and solar fruit dryers. Volunteers in the business education sector organized a bank training program and have developed a curriculum for bank personnel. Two Volunteers teaching industrial arts have developed and taught courses in metal and woodworking.
- ° The Cook Islands are a self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand, and are located midway between Western Samoa and Tahiti. Peace Corps entered the Cook Islands in March 1982, and administers its program there from Western Samoa.

Costa Rica

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 2,213,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,730
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 89

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	35	85	62
Volunteer Years	126	114	109
FTE Staff-Years	12.0	12.0	12.2
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,007	1,256	1,160
Program Support and Development	689	926	820
	318	330	340
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	29	29	30
Program Support and Development	24	24	25
	5	5	5

- ° A tripartite housing program has been established by Peace Corps, USAID and the Costa Rican National Housing Agency. The project will initially fund 300 houses at six different rural sites. Twelve Volunteers started work on this project in March 1983, with twelve more planned for Spring 1984.
- ° The forestry program has been redesigned from research to extension work. The program received seed money from USAID with the aim of becoming self-sufficient from nursery sales of seedlings for reforestation and fruit orchards. Volunteers will work with Costa Rican counterparts to set up the nurseries and do the necessary extension work.
- ° The newly formed Women In Development program seeks to integrate rural women and girls into development projects to improve their living conditions and increase household income.
- ° The farm management program has been expanded into a multi-purpose project. The overall objective is to help small-scale farmers and agri-businessmen achieve efficiency in the control, handling and use of resources.
- ° January 1983 saw the first group of special education Volunteers begin service. These Volunteers will be teaching Costa Rican teachers learning problem methodology and providing guidance to parents in appropriate child-rearing methods.
- ° Since Peace Corps first entered Costa Rica, its programs have supported the Costa Rican Government's efforts to reduce rural to urban flight. This is a serious problem in Costa Rica both because rural populations lack the education and skills necessary for urban survival, and because the only urban center, San Jose, is already crowded and cannot support a massive population influx.
- ° As part of the Caribbean Basin Initiative, a Volunteer worked with an agro-business diversification project to develop a self-supporting macadamia tree nursery. The nursery has now sold over a thousand trees to small-scale farmers going into business growing macadamia nuts for export.

Dominican Republic
(including Turks and
Caicos Islands)

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 5,437,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,140
Physical Quality of Life Index: 66

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	95	67	80
Volunteer Years	99	117	136
FTE Staff-Years	10.0	10.8	11.2
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,214	2,288	2,563
Program Support and Development	1,734	1,793	2,043
	480	495	520
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	72	75	75
Program Support and Development	62	65	65
	10	10	10

- ° Plans for the Dominican Republic in 1984 include the development of small commercial enterprises in conjunction with the Caribbean Basin Initiative. In a joint effort with the Dominican Development Foundation, Volunteers will assist small business entrepreneurs in preparation of feasibility studies and loan applications, planning, marketing, and accounting.
- ° Also, Peace Corps is exploring possible cooperation with British Voluntary Services Overseas for a comprehensive rural development program on the Turks and Caicos Islands. Volunteers would help the islanders become more self-reliant through agriculture, handicrafts, marketing, and mariculture.
- ° A 1983 initiative for a major reforestation effort will be expanded in 1984. Twenty-five Volunteers will assist the Dominican Government with this long-term critical need, working in tree production, nursery management, and agro-forestry extension among small-scale farmers.
- ° Work is continuing during 1983 on a successful swine repopulation project in cooperation with USAID and several Dominican agencies. Volunteers are distributing pigs to cooperatives and training farmers in proper pig management. It is hoped that by 1984 all of the pigs destroyed in the Dominican Republic's 1980 African swine fever epidemic will have been replaced.
- ° Since 1962 Volunteers have trained thousands of Dominican counterparts in agriculture, health and nutrition, and cooperative management. At Peace Corps' Twentieth Anniversary Celebration in June 1982, the President of the Dominican Development Foundation praised Peace Corps for its contributions over the years, particularly during times of national disasters.

Eastern Caribbean

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
 Population: 810,000

Per Capita Income: \$520-3,040
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 80-92

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	110	123	77
Volunteer Years	150	175	198
FTE Staff-Years	12.3	13.0	13.0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,375	2,788	2,502
Program Support and Development	1,933	2,328	2,042
	442	460	460
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	88	90	90
Program Support and Development	78	80	80
	10	10	10

- ° In 1984 new projects will be established in small enterprise development. These income-producing projects will be primarily in agriculture and handicrafts.
- ° Currently, Peace Corps Volunteers serve in Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada/Carriacou, Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Programs include business development, agriculture, community development, education, and health services development.
- ° In St. Vincent, as part of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a volunteer has developed a technology for crayfish production which will enable small and medium scale farmers to add to their income by selling crayfish into an untapped market on the islands of Guadalupe and Martinique.
- ° While Peace Corps programming in the Eastern Caribbean reflects the goals of the CBI, the importance of education as the key to human resource development is also recognized. A Volunteer is now working at the Cayon School on St. Kitts/Nevis teaching remedial reading to pupils in the fourteen to twenty-year-old age bracket. This should aid the students to find employment training.
- ° In Antigua, Volunteers helped a group of women establish a pottery business that is now generating income.
- ° In Nevis, a Peace Corps Volunteer is providing the low income population with professional dental care which they would not otherwise have access to.
- ° In Montserrat, the only licensed veterinarian on the island is a Peace Corps Volunteer who is training farmers to give preventive health care to cattle.
- ° In Barbados, a Volunteer is training island farmers to identify and control diseases that damage vegetable crops.
- ° A 78 year old Volunteer stationed in St. Vincent is teaching carpentry to boys in the sixth grade.

Ecuador

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 8,357,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,220
Physical Quality of Life Index: 71

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	223	144	145
Volunteer Years	235	261	304
FTE Staff-Years	16.6	16.8	17.0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,799	2,727	2,803
Program Support and Development	2,242	2,157	2,243
	557	570	560
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	66	75	80
Program Support and Development	46	50	50
	20	25	30

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will begin a new program for urban Volunteers. The competitive enterprise development program will provide technical assistance to small urban businesses in an effort to spur income generation. This program supports Ecuadorian Government efforts to ameliorate problems caused by population shifts from rural to urban centers.
- ° During 1983, Peace Corps increased its work in ten rural development projects related to health, special education and agriculture production to support Ecuadorian development agencies. The health programs teach preventive care by giving direct recipient instruction and by training Ecuadorian counterparts. The agriculture programs seek to increase production and generate cash income for small farmers. The special education Volunteers train teachers and school administrators in appropriate curricula for the handicapped.
- ° An example of Volunteer work in rural development is the cooperative support by the Peace Corps, Inter-American Development Bank, USAID, and the Ministry of Agriculture for the nascent 4-F Foundation. The 4-F Foundation in Ecuador provides rural youth with enhanced earning skills appropriate for rural environments thereby stemming rural outmigration.
- ° Since 1962, well over 3,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have served in Ecuador. The two major groups that have benefited are rural families and disadvantaged youth. Peace Corps assistance to rural families has focused on health care and better agricultural practices providing increased productivity and income. Peace Corps/Ecuador is the only outside agency providing technical assistance to disadvantaged youth with special education needs.

Fiji

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
Population: 630,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,850
Physical Quality of Life Index: 80

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	116	72	24
Volunteer Years	92	121	142
FTE Staff-Years	11.8	12.0	12.2
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,874	2,105	2,100
Program Support and Development	1,428	1,640	1,610
	446	465	490
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	229	230	230
Program Support and Development	180	180	180
	49	50	50

- ° Rural development plans for Fiji in 1984 include expanding pre-school education programs, conducting nutritional surveys and developing health education materials. Volunteers will be fully integrated into rural communities to promote self-help village programs in vegetable production, water sanitation, animal husbandry, and construction projects.
- ° During 1983, Volunteers working in aquaculture projects were placed in rural communities to develop a fisheries program that would generate income and employment. Volunteers have assisted in the development and planting of cocoa which is projected to become one of Fiji's leading foreign currency earners.
- ° The replanting of pine and hardwood forests and the health education program through the South Pacific Commission are just two of the collaborative projects continued with funds from USAID's Accelerated Impact Program. These projects ranged from the construction of community halls to sea wall construction. Assistance for the Fiji Council of Social Services was also provided. All of these projects were completed within six months.
- ° Since 1977, Peace Corps programs in Fiji have focused on rural development and the alleviation of urban problems. Volunteers have also been working on projects involving youth development, rural community development, health education, social welfare, cooperatives, and secondary/tertiary education.

Gabon

Peace Corps Entry: 1963/1973
Population: 657,000

Per Capita Income: \$3,680
Physical Quality of Life Index: 23

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	45	47	29
Volunteer Years	64	70	75
FTE Staff-Years	4.1	4.7	5.0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,444	1,599	1,530
Program Support and Development	1,130	1,294	1,210
	314	305	320
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	445	469	490
Program Support and Development	390	405	415
	55	64	75

- In 1984 Peace Corps will maintain its already diversified program mix. Volunteers will be working in inland fish culture, agriculture extension, non-formal education, rural primary school construction and English teaching.
- In 1983, as part of an effort addressing serious food shortages, Volunteers are working with farmer demonstrators evaluating peanut production and marketing problems. Also in 1983, Volunteers are continuing projects to instruct Gabonese women in health, nutrition, bread making as a business, literacy, vegetable gardening, and peanut production.
- In 1983, a math education program is being implemented at the secondary school level.
- In 1982, a national well-digging program to supply 320 selected villages with hand pumps was implemented by the Ministry of Mines and Power with Volunteer support.
- A major 1982 effort has been school construction: 32 Volunteers helped build three-room primary schools in over twenty villages. Also, a major expansion of the non-formal education project was accomplished in 1982.
- Since 1973, Peace Corps in Gabon has worked to diversify programming which was initially concentrated in education. The current diversified program mix emphasizes education, rural development and agriculture, in accordance with the development priorities of the Government of Gabon.

The Gambia

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 603,000

Per Capita Income: \$250
Physical Quality of Life Index: 17

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	26	24	23
Volunteer Years	43	41	43
FTE Staff-Years	6.1	5.9	5.9
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	556	526	536
Program Support and Development	233	230	230
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	9	9	9
Program Support and Development	3	3	3
	6	6	6

- ° In 1984 Peace Corps will increase its current support for the Gambian Forestry Department's efforts to train personnel in beekeeping methods and new bee hive designs.
- ° Maternal and child health services will continue to be a major aspect of Volunteer participation in the health sector. These services include health education components of family planning, immunization and nutrition, primary school health education, home visits, demonstrations and environmental health projects.
- ° In the forestry sector three Peace Corps Volunteers are involved in the development and introduction of fuel-efficient woodburning stoves to help lower the consumption of firewood. Accomplishments include the building of demonstration woodstoves and the establishment of one hectare woodlots in each of the three villages where Volunteers are assigned.
- ° The rural training program will double in 1983 to a total of ten Volunteers. Volunteers in this program have developed a system to use village master craftsmen as trainers. They have worked in fifteen key villages to provide training in rural productive skills - construction, metal working, crafts, automotive mechanics and home economics. They have also organized and implemented a USAID funded woodstove training program which will serve as the prototype for future expansion in this area.
- ° Volunteers in education are playing a vital role in the development of a book production and materials unit. Working directly in production, editing and illustration, they have expanded the unit to the point where printing 10,000 copies of textbooks is not uncommon. They are also involved in the recording of cultural traditions for eventual integration into the educational system and in the establishment of the Non-Formal Education Centre.

The Gambia (continued)

- Currently there are two Volunteers active in the development of economic diversification in the "growth centers" of Farafenni and Basse. They have played a vital role in the establishment of an up-river office and the creation of a very successful Gambian Artisans Marketing Cooperative. Volunteers are also working in projects to upgrade the skills of village artisans, farmers and herders while providing technical assistance to small projects such as gardening, poultry and small animal raising.

Guatemala

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 7,007,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,110
Physical Quality of Life Index: 59

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	42	91	77
Volunteer Years	91	89	114
FTE Staff-Years	10.8	11.0	11.1
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,653 1,301	1,905 1,535	2,078 1,693
Program Support and Development	352	370	385
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	25 20	30 25	30 25
Program Support and Development	5	5	5

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will implement a small agro-industry program to teach farmers how to build their own tools, in addition to continuing existing programs.
- ° Currently, more than 50 patients are seen each day at small health centers and hospitals by health Volunteers working in nutrition as well as preventive and curative medicine.
- ° Over 300 youths participate in agriculture, sports, cultural, handicrafts, nutrition, and other activities through fifteen established 4-H clubs. Volunteers reach an additional 600 people by working with parents and other community members.
- ° Ten Volunteers are involved in the design, construction and maintenance of 200 fish ponds which supply new sources of nutrition and income for approximately 120 farmers and their families.
- ° In 1982, Volunteers working on beekeeping, with their Guatemalan counterparts, established a bee center to promote the commercialization of honey production. Ninety Guatemalan farmers have attended courses in beekeeping at the center, and four beekeeper extensionist Volunteers have reached 200 farmers during the year.
- ° Other priority programs in which Volunteers work include: work providing technical assistance in animal health, sanitation and production to cattle farmers acting as advisors to credit cooperatives, and working in the design of water systems in rural areas.

Haiti

Peace Corps Entry: 1983
Population: 5,009,000

Per Capita Income: \$270
Physical Quality of Life Index: n/a

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	---	13	17
Volunteer Years	---	7	14
FTE Staff-Years	---	1.7	2.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	386	455
Program Support and Development	---	271	335
		115	120
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	10	10
Program Support and Development	---	10	10
		---	---

- ° A country agreement with the Government of Haiti was signed on August 12, 1982. Peace Corps' presence was officially established in December 1982 with the permanent arrival of a Peace Corps representative and the opening of an office. The first Volunteers will arrive in the third quarter of 1983.
- ° Plans for 1984 call for closely coordinating with the Haitian Government in a slow but steady expansion of the program.
- ° The initial contingent of six Volunteers will be assigned to the north-western and southern parts of the country where Haiti's poorest people live. All of these Volunteers will have had prior experience in other Peace Corps countries.
- ° The Government of Haiti currently requests technical assistance in agro-forestry extension, inland fisheries, and vocational training. Two Peace Corps agroforesters will assist in reforestation projects aimed at training small-scale farmers in intercropping practices, tree production, nursery management, soil conservation, and erosion control techniques. Through reforestation, the Haitian Government hopes to alleviate the country's acute need for wood and charcoal and to restore in some measure the loss in agricultural productivity tied to Haiti's lack of tree cover. Since 1950 forestation has declined from 80% to 8%.
- ° An inland fisheries specialist will assist in the extension of fresh water fish ponds to remote rural areas as a source of protein and income for residents.
- ° Three vocational educators will teach welding, cabinetmaking, carpentry, masonry and other skills to rural Haitians who have participated in the Government's literacy program. Volunteers also will assist in the development of vocational materials in Creole.
- ° During the latter half of 1983 new program areas will be identified and long-term Peace Corps country program plans will be developed in collaboration with the Haitian Government.

Peace Corps entry: 1962
Population: 3,691,000

Per Capita Income: \$560
Physical Quality of Life Index: 60

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	117	111	116
Volunteer Years	175	174	197
FTE Staff-Years	17.3	17.2	17.4
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,621	2,788	2,983
Program Support and Development	1,970	2,128	2,303
	651	660	680
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	63	65	65
Program Support and Development	33	33	33
	30	32	32

- ° Plans for Honduras in 1984 include a major collaborative effort with the National Agrarian Reform Institute. Volunteers will act as community development agents in an integrated rural development program. They will provide direct technical assistance and will work in agricultural extension, health promotion, adult literacy, and basic education.
- ° Last fall, Special Education Volunteers worked with the Ministry of Education to coordinate and run the first national workshop on Special Education ever held in Honduras. Over 200 participants from around the country attended this event.
- ° In 1983, approximately 3,000 people will be reached by Volunteers working in the public health sector.
- ° In 1982, the Ministry of Agriculture recognized the unique contribution made by one of our apiculture Volunteers by naming him director of the National Beekeeping Project. Under his direction, 150 persons were trained in bee-keeping; 200 more will be trained during 1983.
- ° In 1982, Volunteers reached over 300 farmers working in agricultural extension at the two national agricultural training schools.
- ° Six Volunteers continue to cooperate with World Relief in the Macoron Refugee Camp along the Nicaraguan border.

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 2,188,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,030
Physical Quality of Life Index: 88

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	35	100	47
Volunteer Years	103	94	115
FTE Staff-Years	12.0	13.0	12.0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,679	2,061	1,589
Program Support and Development	1,277	1,606	1,189
	402	455	400
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	171	175	175
Program Support and Development	131	135	135
	40	40	40

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps Jamaica will expand its skill training in agricultural production and small business development. Twenty Volunteers will conduct feasibility studies to help farmers and small-scale businessmen identify possible ventures.
- ° As part of this new focus, five Volunteers have already been placed with the National Development Foundation of Jamaica, a private agency established to assist small business development.
- ° During 1983, numerous small projects are underway throughout Jamaica which contribute immediately to an improvement in the local economy:
 - Two Volunteers and eight young Jamaicans started a 2 1/2 acre cooperative farming enterprise. They earned \$5,000 (JA) profit, half of which was split among the boys and half reinvested. This project is being replicated in other areas of the island.
 - One volunteer has assisted in developing a wood craft project at Ocho Rios Becady School where students produce bowls, cups, and other wooden products for sale to tourists.
 - USAID granted \$50,000 (JA) in small project funds for small business income generating projects by Volunteers. Over a six-month period, eleven Volunteer-assisted projects have received grants.
- ° In December of 1982 Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica was the recipient of the first pound of butter produced by Peace Corps' new project in small scale butter and cheese production. As part of Peace Corps support for the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the project will help alleviate the scarcity of these products, which Jamaica cannot afford to import. Mr. Seaga served the butter to his guests at an official dinner, explaining it's origin and personally endorsing the project.

Jamaica (Continued)

- ° In 1982 Peace Corps/Jamaica celebrated its 20th Anniversary. During celebration week, June 6-12, Peace Corps Director Loret Ruppe and Minister of Education Dr. Mavis Gilmore spoke at an all-Volunteer conference. Also during the week the Sub-Regional Training Center was officially opened by Director Ruppe. Since that time 160 trainees have received pre-service training there.

Peace Corps Entry: 1965
Population: 15,865,000

Per Capita Income: \$420
Physical Quality of Life Index: 53

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	185	91	93
Volunteer Years	173	232	231
FTE Staff-Years	17.1	17.7	17.4
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	3,016	3,194	3,288
Program Support and Development	2,362	2,516	2,593
	654	678	695
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	365	431	435
Program Support and Development	233	296	300
	132	135	135

- ° In 1984 Peace Corps will strengthen its programming in food production, education, health, urban development, water sanitation and forestry. A substantial increase is planned in the number of completed and adequately maintained water projects in rural Kenya. Peace Corps will also continue the fish culture program which promotes fish farming and improved pond management techniques, and which ultimately will improve nutrition and provide income to local communities.
- ° During 1983 the Peace Corps continued its program to improve rural family life through extension services by providing rural women with information and training in improved agricultural practices and general education in basic health and nutrition.
- ° During 1983 Volunteers also, plan to supervise the construction of 20 fish ponds, working with approximately 40 farmers per pond and increasing their fish production to 100 lbs. per year. The forestry program will start six agroforestry centers to supply seedlings and technical expertise to small landowners.
- ° During 1983 Volunteers will continue their work at the local level to help Kenya expand its capabilities in education. Volunteers serving as teachers in the community self-help and the government-funded secondary schools have reduced the shortage of math/science teachers in Kenya. Thirty-five Volunteers will teach in remote parts of Kenya. Many schools that would otherwise be without teachers will have Volunteers. A significant number of science students have been admitted to the University of Nairobi and Kenyatta University from schools where their principal teachers had been Peace Corps Volunteers.
- ° During 1983 twenty new Volunteers will work in the water development project, focusing on the provision of potable water to rural communities working on a community self-help basis. These Volunteers will also teach the proper

Kenya (continued)

care and use of water sources to keep them uncontaminated. In less than two years, water sanitation Volunteers have assisted ten communities in completing major water projects, initiated three community-based well development programs, developed two community-based rain catchment programs, and assisted with the design and construction of several smaller improved water sources and latrines.

- ° During 1983 the forestry program will start six Agroforestry Centers to supply seedlings and technical expertise to small-scale landowners in the six districts.
- ° With the increasing pressure of population growth, Kenya also finds itself in need of vocational and technical teachers. During 1983, therefore, the education sector will be expanded to include the village polytechnic program. Fifteen to twenty students will be trained with the technical skills that will enable them to enter the job market or to be self-employed in rural Kenya.
- ° During the first quarter of 1983 Vice President Bush, accompanied by Peace Corps Director Ruppe, made a State Visit to Kenya. President Moi enthusiastically praised the work of the Volunteers in Kenya.
- ° During 1982 a coup attempt against the civilian government of President Moi was quickly crushed by forces loyal to the President. Despite some residual political unrest, the Peace Corps program remains unaffected.

Kiribati

Peace Corps Entry: 1973
Population: 59,000

Per Capita Income: \$770
Physical Quality of Life Index: n/a

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	9	---	8
Volunteer Years	3	10	8
FTE Staff-Years	---	---	---
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	90	144	145
Program Support and Development	85	139	140
	5	5	5
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2	2	2
Program Support and Development	2	2	2
	---	---	---

- ° The Peace Corps in Kiribati is small, stable and unlikely to change during 1984. The program will continue as it has for the last four years with a small number of Volunteers working on two projects, Community Health and Rural Construction.
- ° Currently, the community health Volunteers are working to address the needs of all members of the community for clean water, adequate sanitation, and proper nutrition. The rural construction Volunteers are working with the men in the community in surveying and supervising the construction and maintenance of seawalls, causeways, and roads.
- ° Collaborative efforts include the use of USAID's Accelerated Impact Program funds to build a community library. Additional collaborative efforts with Save the Children Federation's youth and community development program and with the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific's women's education program are anticipated in the future.
- ° The program in Kiribati is administered by staff in the Solomon Islands.

Lesotho

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 1,341,000

Per Capita Income: \$390
Physical Quality of Life Index: 50

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	49	49	46
Volunteer Years	86	86	86
FTE Staff-Years	8.4	7.8	7.4
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,284 985	1,332 1,037	1,402 1,102
Program Support and Development	299	295	300
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	52 48	52 48	52 48
Program Support and Development	4	4	4

- ° In 1984 Peace Corps will help the Government of Lesotho and CARE/Lesotho revitalize and increase the production of wool and mohair. Enhancement of skills and introduction of relatively simple adaptive and inexpensive technologies and management practices coupled with genetic improvement of the local stock, can result in increased animal production.
- ° In 1983, Volunteers will provide an extensive program to improve food, production, economy and nutritional balance in rural households. These Volunteers will be responsible for both the maintenance of the existing 190 fish ponds in twenty villages, and for the construction, research, stocking and maintenance of new ponds.
- ° Programs in clean water, soil conservation, rural development, and small business development will continue to expand during 1983. Foresters working in village woodlots will continue to address energy and conservation needs. appropriate technology Volunteers are working with solar ovens and improved dung stoves.
- ° In its most recent five year plan, the Government of Lesotho stressed the importance of agriculture development and rural health care. Peace Corps responded by increasing its programming efforts in 1981 in agriculture and energy. Support for these efforts comes from collaboration with other development agencies. For example, Peace Corps and USAID are cooperating to establish a renewable energy technology program.

Liberia

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 1,858,000

Per Capita Income: \$520
Physical Quality of Life Index: 37

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	126	118	87
Volunteer Years	160	190	216
FTE Staff-Years	12.0	12.7	12.6
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	3,182	3,497	3,463
Program Support and Development	2,551	2,837	2,803
	631	660	660
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° Education, the largest programming sector in Liberia, is evolving from primary/secondary education to teacher training, vocational agriculture and vocational and secondary education. Emphasis is now placed on teacher training (in-service and pre-service) to better prepare Liberian teachers for the classroom. Volunteers are involved in upgrading teachers' skills in such areas as science, home economics and curriculum development. Volunteers also teach mathematics, science and vocational education (woodworking, mechanics and construction) as well as language arts.
- ° Communicable disease control, preventive medical services and manpower development have grown steadily over the past two years and are well-received by both the Ministry of Health and the rural population. These projects promote preventive services as opposed to purely curative services. Volunteers have contributed to the increase in the number of Liberians who pass the National State Board of Nursing Exam and have increased the number of students admitted to the Paramedical institutions.
- ° A large portion of the rural population lacks safe and pure drinking water. Consequently in 1984 Peace Corps will supply twelve Volunteers to be responsible for health education in the use of water sources. The project will reduce or help eradicate waterborne diseases.
- ° Peace Corps' greatest potential contribution to Liberia's agricultural development is a fisheries project initiated in 1980. Fourteen Volunteers work closely with small-scale farmers and mission schools and hospitals in the construction of ponds. These institutions provide major financial support for the project. It is expected that this program will be expanded and modified to include seed mutiplication and other crop and land development techniques.
- ° In 1983, Peace Corps will provide modest support to the Liberian Cooperative movement. Volunteers will help teach cooperatives to manage themselves effectively and become viable economic entities. Volunteers will train cooperative staff in bookkeeping; will audit cooperatives; prepare coop training materials; establish grade standards for agricultural commodities and generally assist in the establishment of cooperatives.

Malawi

Peace Corps Entry: 1964/1979
Population: 5,951,000

Per Capita Income: \$230
Physical Quality of Life Index: 34

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	31	35	34
Volunteer Years	26	46	62
FTE Staff-Years	4.0	4.0	4.5
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	570	803	994
Program Support and Development	287	338	350
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	8	47	65
Program Support and Development	28	28	35

- ° Expansion in the areas of rural water supply, public health, agriculture and secondary school education is planned for 1984.
- ° A modest increase of Volunteers serving in public health will occur during 1983 to initiate rehabilitation programs for the handicapped.
- ° Volunteers are currently involved in preventive health, integrated rural development, water, credit unions, adult basic education, and fisheries.
- ° During 1982, Peace Corps Malawi expanded sharply, as a result of new programming initiatives in secondary school education (mathematics, science, geometry, history and French), and the Government of Malawi's request for additional Volunteers in public health and agriculture.
- ° Also, Malawi's National Rural Development Programme utilizes Volunteers in community development projects at the district level. This program is a priority of the Government and has been recognized as one of Africa's most successful self-help rural development efforts. As a result of Volunteer involvement, 27 Credit Unions were established and registered, and 60,000 villagers were mobilized to assist in the installation of 300 kms. of water piping and 600 water taps.
- ° Peace Corps first entered Malawi in 1964, but the program was phased-out in 1971 after the Government of Malawi began requesting only highly-skilled but difficult-to-recruit Volunteers. The Peace Corps Malawi program was re-established in 1979 with Volunteers in the health and agriculture sectors.

Malaysia

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 13,436,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,670
Physical Quality of Life Index: 69

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	---	---	---
Volunteer Years	82	41	---
FTE Staff-Years	18.6	7.4	---
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,346	757	70
Program Support and Development	949	543	30
	397	214	40
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	181	76	---
Program Support and Development	161	76	---
	20	---	---

- ° Over the past decade Malaysia has made such tremendous advances in its economic and social development that it soon will be considered a newly-industrialized country (NIC). Opportunities for the grass-roots development projects at which Peace Corps excels have not existed for several years. Because of this, the decision was reached in 1981 to phase out the Malaysia program. The first quarter of 1984 will see the departure of the last Volunteers.
- ° Because the decision to leave Malaysia was made two years in advance of the actual phase out, the Government of Malaysia has had significant opportunity to utilize the skills of Volunteers in implementing its transition plans.
- ° In 1983, Volunteers in the dairy development program are working to ensure that co-workers are adequately trained to continue quality operation. At some centers new equipment is being installed, and Malaysian counterparts are being trained in its use.
- ° Math and science teachers in Sabah (East Malaysia) continue with their teaching assignments while assisting their schools to prepare plans for assuming the Volunteers' responsibilities after they leave.
- ° In 1982 a three-month training course for speech therapy aides was totally designed and run by a Volunteer. Fifteen staff members of the Social Welfare Department completed the course. This training, a first for Malaysia, was so successful that a second course is planned for early 1983, it will be run by graduates of the first course with the guidance of the Volunteer.
- ° Because of advance planning, preparation for the phase out has been well organized and smooth. The closure of the program will mark over twenty years of service by more than 3,200 Volunteers, and signifies a true contribution by Peace Corps to world development.

Mali

Peace Corps Entry: 1971
Population: 6,040,000

Per Capita Income: \$190
Physical Quality of Life Index: 18

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	33	50	40
Volunteer Years	44	57	66
FTE Staff-Years	6.8	5.9	6.2
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,514	1,728	1,845
Program Support and Development	1,115	1,358	1,450
	399	370	395
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	4	5	10
Program Support and Development	4	5	10
	---	---	---

- ° 1984 will be a year of expanding Peace Corps program strength in Mali. Education efforts will be stepped up by 30%. One additional Volunteer will be a fiscal management advisor for the Institute for the Blind.
- ° Peace Corps programs in Mali have grown slowly. Currently, Peace Corps Volunteers work in secondary education, teacher training, agriculture, nutrition education, community development, fisheries and forestry.
- ° Emphasis is placed on community development in 1983. Funding of Community Development projects comes from the Ambassador's Self-Help Fund and Private Voluntary Organizations. Community Development Volunteers are involved in agricultural extension, health education, latrine building and handicraft development activities.
- ° Rural development programming efforts have received special attention. The capture fisheries project will include more village-based participation, and the forestry project has been redesigned to include agroforesters and forestry extension agents. Volunteers in these forestry programs will help farmers halt desertification.
- ° The Peace Corps in Mali opened its doors in 1971 with programs in poultry development and agricultural research. By 1977, these programs were supplemented by teacher training, secondary school English, well digging and livestock development.
- ° The newly named U.S. Ambassador was a Peace Corps Volunteer, and consequently has an educated interest in the programs.

Mauritania

Peace Corps Entry: 1967/1971
Population: 1,634,000

Per Capita Income: \$320
Physical Quality of Life Index: 23

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	21	26	29
Volunteer Years	38	42	43
FTE Staff-Years	5.2	5.5	5.5
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,450	1,567	1,625
Program Support and Development	864	997	1,045
	586	570	580
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1	1	5
Program Support and Development	T	T	5
	---	---	---

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will initiate a new inland fisheries project to increase the amount of protein in the diets of people living in the interior of the country, and to increase the earnings of small scale farmers. Volunteers will work with rural farmers to construct and manage fresh water fish ponds, and will be responsible for teaching pond management techniques, breeding, and stocking.
- ° In 1983 and 1984, Peace Corps will develop and carry out a community health education project. Volunteers will assess local health problems, and plan and implement health education strategies with village dispensary staff.
- ° In food production, Volunteers are improving the nutrition level of farming communities by diversifying vegetable production in community gardens and improving rice production in irrigated rice perimeters along the Senegal River. In vegetable production, Volunteers have established more than 30 village and school gardens, totalling over 300 acres and involving more than 3,000 people. In rice cultivation, Volunteers have provided extension services to over 1,200 farmers in twenty rice cooperatives which cultivate an average of 50 acres each.
- ° In health, Volunteers work in Maternal Child Health (MCH) Centers to help women and children through programs in preventive health education, nutrition education, and community awareness, in cooperation with Center personnel and local residents. Twenty six Mauritanian counterparts in thirteen towns have upgraded their technical and managerial skills through on-the-job training from Volunteers. In addition, Volunteers and their co-workers have initiated health and nutrition training in twelve towns with MCH centers or where MCH centers are planned, thereby promoting a better understanding of maternal and child health.
- ° Peace Corps entered Mauritania early in 1967, but departed in June of 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. Since then, Peace Corps has enjoyed solid host country government contacts and has entered a phase of slow but steady growth.

Micronesia

Peace Corps Entry: 1966
Population: 121,000

Per Capita Income: 950
Physical Quality of Life Index: n/a

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	34	60	53
Volunteer Years	74	74	91
FTE Staff-Years	18.6	19.0	19.0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,141	2,234	2,350
Program Support and Development	1,278	1,488	1,675
	863	746	675
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	73	71	75
Program Support and Development	53	56	60
	20	15	15

- ° In 1984 Peace Corps in Micronesia plans to enhance programming activities in three priority areas: promoting village/island self-sufficiency in food and energy production; encouraging free market mechanisms; and promoting economic development and a self-productive capacity among the peoples of Micronesia.
- ° In 1983 Peace Corps Micronesia initiated programming in its three target areas. Volunteers are currently working as small business advisors to improve business management, marketing, and purchasing procedures. Volunteer health/nutrition educators and those working as agriculturalists are encouraging optimal use of locally available food items as well as the implementation of school gardens and improved agricultural techniques. Several Volunteers in the industrial arts development project are assigned as vocational education trainers, construction specialists, and automotive mechanics.
- ° Volunteer efforts in Micronesia are enhanced by small scale grants available through the Peace Corps Partnership Program. Funds have been used to expand a youth development project in the outer islands of Truk. Two additional proposals are currently under consideration for funding. They are a Falalop multipurpose building on the island of Falalop, designed to be used by the Falalop Women's Association as a traditional meeting house, a community typhoon shelter, and handicraft center; and the Aimeliik poultry project, designed as a demonstration poultry raising project which would supplement the peoples' diet and nutrition.
- ° As a result of Peace Corps Volunteer involvement in health and agriculture programs, basic concepts of nutrition are gradually being understood by a wide spectrum of the society. Projects initiated by village development, appropriate technology, and vocational education Volunteers are considered extremely beneficial by community and government leaders.
- ° During 1983 Peace Corps will move 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 will place Peace Corps staff closer to Volunteers, and will permit more efficient administration and support.

Morocco

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 20,182,000

Per Capita Income: \$860
Physical Quality of Life Index: 45

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	90	108	53
Volunteer Years	146	152	162
FTE Staff-Years	15.8	15.0	15.0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,799	2,807	2,710
Program Support and Development	2,298	2,322	2,220
	501	485	490
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	219	220	220
Program Support and Development	108	110	110
	111	110	110

- ° 1984 in Morocco will see the start-up of a new program in capture fisheries. Volunteers will help improve fisheries production at dam sites throughout the country by assessing the present situation through data collection, making recommendations for a program of fisheries management, and organizing the fishermen in order to implement those recommendations.
- ° 1984 will see another new program, women's vocational training, get underway. Five pilot centers will be created to serve as models for the eventual transformation of some 340 women's centers operated by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The Volunteers assigned to these pilot centers will be training trainers in the areas of child care, vocational education, leatherworking, small business machine repair, and food preservation (solar drying).
- ° In 1983 Peace Corps in Morocco will diversify its education programming area by placing TEFL (Teaching English as a Foreign Language) teachers in university positions and by introducing Volunteer math teachers into the secondary school system. This will be in addition to the established TEFL programs in Morocco's high schools and the Volunteers working in institutions for the mentally and physically handicapped.
- ° In FY 1982 Peace Corps started a new program, rural water supply, devoted to the rehabilitation of wells throughout the country, and, more importantly, to the propagation of the idea of pump and system maintenance. Equipment for this program is purchased with funds from UNICEF.
- ° Since 1981 Peace Corps has been instrumental in focusing national attention on the physically handicapped by co-sponsoring Morocco's first Special Olympics. Through its creation of a women's welding cooperative, Peace Corps has also helped expand the role of women in the Arab world.

Nepal

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 14,288,000

Per Capita Income: \$140
Physical Quality of Life Index: 30

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	79	83	82
Volunteer Years	105	122	153
FTE Staff-Years	16.6	16.5	17.5
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,720	1,774	1,950
Program Support and Development	1,319	1,384	1,530
	401	390	420
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	26	30	35
Program Support and Development	26	30	35
	---	---	---

- ° Plans for Nepal in FY 1984 include a Rural Income Generation project. Loans have been made available by the Nepal Government to finance income-generating projects. Volunteers will help identify families and village projects eligible for these loans. In addition, Volunteers will be responsible for explaining loan procedures to villagers and motivating them to obtain loans.
- ° The English, math and science teaching projects will continue with the same number of Volunteers as in the past. The Women in Rural Development project will have its second group of Volunteers arriving in Nepal in 1984. Women Volunteers will travel to remote villages to establish local women's development centers to train women in income-generating skills and in health, nutrition and literacy skills.
- ° During 1983 Volunteers worked in forestry projects in which they established nurseries, and demarcated forest land. In the vegetable and horticulture extension project, Volunteers worked with fifty farmers to increase production of fruits and vegetables. Agriculture education Volunteers distributed approximately 2,000 fruit and nut trees, established 8 fish ponds and introduced and distributed 20 improved varieties of pigs, chickens and ducks.
- ° In 1982 Community Health Leaders provided basic health services to villagers including preventive health measures, family planning and nutrition. Fisheries Volunteers taught farmers more productive methods of fish culture. Seed production and input storage seed technologists instructed farmers, helped secure loans, and tested seed.
- ° Since Peace Corps entry into Nepal, Education Volunteers have taught classes in English, Math and Science to an estimated 7,800 students in grades 4-10. Volunteers have conducted 8 TEFL teacher training workshops for 120 Nepali teachers. Education Volunteers have also written and edited texts for classes. Peace Corps Volunteers working on adult literacy as a secondary project taught Nepali to illiterate adults.

Niger

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 5,318,000

Per Capita Income: \$330
Physical Quality of Life Index: 19

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	58	56	63
Volunteer Years	120	120	97
FTE Staff-Years	9.3	9.6	9.4
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,691	2,551	2,454
Program Support and Development	2,054	2,051	1,874
	637	600	580
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	127	130	130
Program Support and Development	118	120	110
	9	10	20

- ° In 1984, Volunteers in the health area will work as nutrition educators in recuperation centers for malnourished infants, and nurse/midwives in clinics and hospitals. The volunteer nurse/midwifery program will face a minor change. Volunteers will be placed in hospitals to help in systematizing and standardizing patient care.
- ° In 1984 Peace Corps will continue programming efforts in such Agriculture/Rural Development projects as woodstove production and community woodlot management. AID/Peace Corps collaborative projects continue to be the backbone of Agriculture and Rural Development programs. These include range management, pest control, seed multiplication and agriculture extension.
- ° To support host country initiatives, food production programming has been identified as a top priority for Peace Corps in 1984. Volunteers will begin work in range management, fisheries, agriculture research, agricultural mechanics and crop protection.
- ° Education Volunteers are the foundation of Peace Corps' programming in Niger. In addition to thirty Peace Corps Volunteers teaching English in secondary schools, others work in non-formal educational settings. In those programs, six Volunteers teach village women handicrafts and sewing skills to supplement their family income. Other Volunteers work at the national television station producing, directing and editing films on health, sanitation and agricultural extension. (Each small village has a television powered by solar batteries.)
- ° Since 1962, Peace Corps Volunteers in Niger have made significant contributions in education, health and rural development. Continued solid programming in education and health enables the Peace Corps in Niger to maintain excellent Host Country relations.

Oman

Peace Corps Entry: 1973
Population: 891,000

Per Capita Income: \$4,380
Physical Quality of Life Index: 33

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	---	---	---
Volunteer Years	26	2	---
FTE Staff-Years	3.0	1.0	---
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	461	102	---
Program Support and Development	306	45	---
	155	57	---
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	130	---	---
Program Support and Development	130	---	---
	---	---	---

- ° Due to a lack of requests from the Sultanate of Oman for additional Volunteers, Peace Corps will end its program there in May, 1983.
- ° Until May, two Volunteers will remain in Oman, both teaching English as a foreign language to junior high school students.
- ° During 1982, a pastoral assistance project provided mobile health care to Bedouin families in South Oman. Peace Corps Volunteers in health programs provided a complete series of inoculations to all families in their area. In the Rural Health Service project Volunteers provided training and logistic support to Omani medics, who operate infirmaries in remote areas.
- ° Volunteers in the Health Manpower Training project trained nursing students and upgraded skills of nurses in capital area hospitals. Also in 1982, Volunteers in the coastal fisheries project worked as outboard motor mechanics. Those who taught English worked on secondary projects in the areas of disease control. Volunteers have also worked in the area of water sanitation where they have planned, surveyed and constructed sanitary facilities in remote regions in the country.
- ° The first group of Peace Corps Volunteers arrived in Oman in 1973 to work on projects in agriculture, health, and education. Approximately 240 Volunteers have participated in Oman's growth during the ten years in which Peace Corps has been in Oman. Some of the projects in which Volunteers have worked are Community Health, Disease Control, Health Manpower training, Water Sanitation, Fisheries, Nursing and English Language teaching.

Papua New Guinea

Peace Corps Entry: 1980
Population: 3,007,000

Per Capita Income: \$780
Physical Quality of Life Index: 42

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	10	14	19
Volunteer Years	10	23	20
FTE Staff-Years	2.0	3.1	3.3
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	390	687	700
Program Support and Development	233	482	495
	157	205	205
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	32	55	55
Program Support and Development	23	45	40
	9	10	15

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will fine-tune its programming efforts to ensure that new and existing projects meet the development goals laid out in the country's National Development Strategy. Following these guidelines, the major emphases will be in agriculture and rural health.
- ° Plans for 1984 include an expansion of the fisheries program. Fishery Volunteers work in remote coastal areas to provide hands-on assistance as well as teaching fisheries technology.
- ° The community agriculture program will also expand. In this program married Volunteer couples work with self-help projects initiated by the villagers themselves in the interior highlands. Projects meet local needs in vegetable production, pig and poultry raising, and beekeeping.
- ° Currently, nutrition work is being done on several levels. A married Volunteer couple teaches basic nutrition at the village level. Another volunteer works in gardening and food marketing at the village and district levels. A fourth volunteer is helping establish computer-based files and analyses of data collected in a recent national nutrition survey. Results of the survey will serve as a basis for national nutrition planning for the next five years.
- ° Last year, Peace Corps began a project to promote intercropping of fast-growing trees with rotational field crops.
- ° In 1982 a volunteer became involved in a boatbuilding venture to teach catamaran construction skills to rural youth.
- ° The first seven Volunteers arrived in Papua New Guinea in September, 1981. 1982 saw the development of a clear role for Peace Corps in PNG. As a newly independent country, PNG is selective in the type of aid it wishes to receive. Peace Corps is proud to take part in the development program PNG has chosen.

Paraguay

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 3,062,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,340
Physical Quality of Life Index: 78

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	58	79	77
Volunteer Years	158	132	120
FTE Staff-Years	12.1	12.2	12.2
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,359 1,760	2,544 1,924	2,364 1,744
Program Support and Development	599	620	620
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	99 66	85 50	85 50
Program Support and Development	33	35	35

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will continue its efforts to increase the productivity of the small farmer. The focus will be on agricultural diversification and experimentation, marketing and agro-industry, and in the development of farmers' cooperatives.
- ° During 1983 Peace Corps continued to collaborate with the World Bank, the German Development Bank, and UNICEF to provide potable water and sanitation systems to rural communities. In Paraguay, where less than 10% of the families in small communities have access to potable water, this project is a high priority. Considerable short-term success has already been achieved.
- ° Agroforestry extension became the main component of the Peace Corps' natural resources management program in 1983. This project has established research and extension "nucleos," or centers, each with its own nursery, in nine areas of the country. The project is a collaborative effort of the Paraguayan Government, Peace Corps, the Smithsonian Institution, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the World Wildlife Fund, the Swiss Technical Mission, and several other international organizations. During 1982, the project was featured on the U.S. national television show Wild Kingdom.
- ° 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.

Philippines

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population: 47,883,000

Per Capita Income: \$720
Physical Quality of Life Index: 76

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	161	170	186
Volunteer Years	345	326	295
FTE Staff-Years	31.7	31.0	30.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	5,055 4,237	5,079 4,279	4,700 3,930
Program Support and Development	818	800	770
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	66 51	70 55	70 55
Program Support and Development	15	15	15

- ° In 1984, a new vocational education project will be explored. The ongoing projects will continue to assist in the development of a community's self reliance in income generation, family health, food production, conservation and rehabilitation.
- ° In 1983, closer collaboration with the host country agencies will enhance ongoing projects in income generation, conservation, rehabilitation, agriculture, fisheries and health. The projects emphasize the capacity-building processes of rural development towards self reliance.
- ° In 1982, the income generation program increased by 50%. Volunteers supported government and private sector efforts to develop more effective rural based programs in agri-business, financing and marketing development at the grassroots level.
- ° Also in 1982, eight Volunteers, seven of whom are hearing impaired, joined the deaf education program in June 1982, to assist as teachers of deaf children, sign language and deaf awareness. The program is considered the largest single program involving the hearing impaired in the developing world.
- ° In 1982, Volunteers continued to help develop more effective rural based programs in agri-business, financing and marketing development.
- ° Volunteers conducted community workshops on fuel efficient stoves, bio-gas digesters, food preservation, organic farming and solar technologies, combining direct transfer of technical skills as well as community management processes.
- ° Volunteers in 1982 helped obtain funds for and then managed projects in potable water systems, health/nutrition education, skill training for cottage industries, fish hatcheries and demonstration agro-forestry nurseries.

- ° A Volunteer, working with high school teachers in his region, developed a health education curriculum for high school students. Through the support of the Ministry of Education and Culture and AID the curriculum is being field tested for use in the national health curriculum for high schools.
- ° During the last 21 years, PC/Philippines has shifted from a major education program to direct community services meeting the needs of the rural poor.

Rwanda

Peace Corps Entry:
Population:

Per Capita Income:
Physical Quality of Life Index:

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	3	3	3
Volunteer Years	4	5	5
FTE Staff-Years	0	0	0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	71	73	75
Program Support and Development	---	---	---
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will continue providing education assistance on a small scale to Rwanda. Presently six Volunteers serve in the English Department at the National University of Rwanda.
- ° The Peace Corps liaison will continue to explore project development with host country agencies in health and rural development in 1983. The Government of Rwanda maintains an interest in Peace Corps assistance if third party financial support should become available.
- ° Over 200 Rwandan university students were provided English instruction by 5 Volunteers in 1982.
- ° Since 1975, Peace Corps has provided limited assistance to Rwanda, one of Africa's smallest and poorest countries. Although its development needs are great, the Government of Rwanda has been unable to provide more than limited project support for Volunteers.

Senegal

Peace Corps Entry: 1963
Population: 5,661,000

Per Capita Income: \$450
Physical Quality of Life Index: 25

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	57	60	58
Volunteer Years	100	90	103
FTE Staff-Years	10.6	9.8	9.8
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,998	2,012	2,157
Program Support and Development	1,442	1,447	1,587
	556	565	570
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	291	301	301
Program Support and Development	249	250	250
	42	51	51

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will increase the number of Volunteers in the Senegal Forestry project. Volunteer and counterpart efforts will be aimed at teaching villagers nursery management and planting skills as well as techniques to improve the efficiency of fuel consumption. The community forestry initiatives will expand from the Niourbel region to two new regions--Thies and Sine-Saloum.
- ° In 1984 Peace Corps will also increase the number of Volunteers in the Rural Development project. Volunteers will train villagers in mechanical and management maintenance of rural machinery, construct fuel-efficient mud stoves, conduct agriculture, poultry and water-supply training, upgrade well-digging techniques, assist in the construction of farm-machinery and plant cereal fields and fruit tree plantations.
- ° In 1982 and 1983, Peace Corps' role in a USAID-sponsored Appropriate Technology/Cookstove project grew as a result of the acclaim received from cookstove users and government officials alike. The purpose of the project is to design, field test and disseminate improved wood and charcoal burning stoves. To date an estimated 5,000 stoves have been constructed, mostly in rural areas. The resulting average energy savings measured in rural households is about 25%, with a potential savings of 40%.
- ° In the past three years PC/Senegal has initiated a number of pilot projects in the areas of Fisheries, Appropriate Technology, Forestry and Education.
- ° 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 as kitchen and truck gardens, well-digging, latrine construction, pre-natal and child care, market cooperatives.

Seychelles

Peace Corps Entry: 1974
Population: 66,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,770
Physical Quality of Life Index: 73

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	4	5	6
Volunteer Years	6	4	7
FTE Staff-Years	---	---	---
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	97	79	150
Program Support and Development	---	---	---
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° In 1984 Peace Corps plans to support the Government of Seychelles' initiative in education with six Volunteers, who will prepare approximately 200 upper primary school students at Seychelles' new Polytechnic school for local and international achievement examinations in math and science prior to applying to foreign universities.
- ° After intense negotiations between the United States and the Seychelles, five new Volunteers have been assigned in 1983 to continue previous initiatives in nutrition, housing, road and bridge building, and business and economic development. One new volunteer will continue working with hospitals, rehabilitation homes for malnourished children, and maternal-child health care clinics to develop balanced nutritional diets for local populations and to improve the utilization of local and aid foods. It is expected that at least 75% of all children under 5 years old and their families will benefit from the nutrition education programs developed and implemented by the three Volunteers who have served in this area since 1982.
- ° In 1983 two civil engineers will continue work in designing and building feeder roads to provide access to areas with agricultural development potential. These engineers will also build and improve footpaths to and from isolated villages to provide the rural community with access to employment and health centers. There will also be two Volunteers working in business and economic development helping the Government of Seychelles complete its transition to a fully computerized and automated system of fiscal accounting.
- ° In 1974 the Peace Corps began assisting the Government of Seychelles in its development efforts. Since then Volunteers have served with distinction in the areas of agriculture, health and nutrition, water sanitation, and economic development.

Sierra Leone

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population: 3,474,000

Per Capita Income: \$270
Physical Quality of Life Index: 31

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	121	97	81
Volunteer Years	177	169	186
FTE Staff-Years	16.6	14.6	15.0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,939	2,804	3,060
Program Support and Development	2,295	2,204	2,440
	644	600	620
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	26	25	25
Program Support and Development	26	25	25
	---	---	---

- ° In 1983 and 1984, Peace Corps Sierra Leone will pilot a Community Marine Fisheries project. The aims of the project are to increase the amount of protein in the diets of people living in coastal areas and to increase the earnings of fishermen.
- ° Currently, Volunteers in Sierra Leone are active in Education, Agriculture, Rural Water Supply, Health, Marine and Inland Fisheries programs.
- ° In 1983, as a result of program reassessment in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, the emphasis of the Community Health program has shifted from sanitation to community organization, health education and extension.
- ° In agriculture, a notable contribution in recent years has been in irrigation. Volunteers have helped farmers in a swampland rice program to increase their yields more than threefold, from 15 bushels per acre to 50 bushels per acre. Volunteers have also increased both income and the availability of low-cost high protein food sources to the rural population through the introduction of inland fish farming.
- ° In conjunction with the Ministries of Health, Energy and Power, and the Office of the President, Volunteers have increased the availability of clean, potable and dependable water sources in every village of 200 or more inhabitants; constructed numerous roads, bridges, educational and health facilities; introduced community health care and health maintenance concepts to rural villages, and assessed basic health needs of rural communities.
- ° From the original 1961 contingent of 37 secondary school teachers, the number of Volunteers has steadily grown. Over the years, Peace Corps has contributed considerably towards Sierra Leone's growing development program, especially in Agriculture, Fisheries, Education, Health and Rural Development.

Solomon Islands

Peace Corps Entry: 1971
Population: 229,000

Per Capita Income: 460
Physical Quality of Life Index: 62

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	34	20	16
Volunteer Years	28	48	29
FTE Staff-Years	4.0	4.0	3.8
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	584	705	464
Program Support and Development	419	531	304
	165	174	160
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	45	66	50
Program Support and Development	45	66	50
	---	---	---

- ° 1984 plans for the Solomon Islands include continued programming in the provincial development and community development projects. Priority has been placed on Volunteer assignments as planning officers, financial controllers, village development aides, fisheries trainers, rural business advisors, and water resources aides.
- ° In 1983 an agroforestry project will be initiated. Volunteers will work in village woodlot development, soil testing, crop analysis, and reforestation activities. This is the first step in an effort to assist the country in meeting its needs for timber and other wood products without undercutting the basis for its subsistence agriculture and cash cropping. 1983 will also see an expansion of the fisheries program in cooperation with the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific.
- ° Peace Corps collaboration with USAID in the Guadalcanal Province includes such community development activities as installing potable water systems, enhancing agriculture and vocational education activities at St. Martin's Rural Training Center, and running a series of community development workshops.
- ° During 1982 village water systems were established at the Aruligho resettlement site and at Rambanikira. These major projects, carried out with USAID assistance, have significantly improved the living conditions of community residents. Water is now available in these villages at all times, thus saving the labor, particularly women's labor, previously required for carrying water.

Swaziland

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
Population: 557,000

Per Capita Income: \$680
Physical Quality of Life Index: 40

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	47	35	46
Volunteer Years	94	87	76
FTE Staff-Years	7.8	6.9	7.0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,269 951	1,138 848	1,205 905
Program Support and Development	318	290	300
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	90 5	85 5	85 5
Program Support and Development	85	80	80

- ° In 1984, a new project will begin in which six Volunteers will teach the handicapped and support special education curriculum development.
- ° In 1983 and 1984 Peace Corps will also expand its programs in primary education and rural agriculture extension.
- ° Skill-trained Volunteers are teaching agriculture techniques and are serving as mechanics for agricultural equipment.
- ° Other Volunteers provide school drop-outs and adults with skills in subsistence farming and allied rural activities for self-employment and income generation.
- ° In 1983, Volunteers completed a USAID-funded project to set up safe village water sources, reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases and improve the quality of life by making water available for cleaning, sanitation and drinking.
- ° In 1982, Volunteers in food production worked on village income generation and self-reliance through the development of fish and pork production. Rural Education Center Co-ordinators have organized classes in food preparation, storage and preservation. One volunteer completed a health/ nutrition handbook in cooperation with several in-country agencies.
- ° Since its entry in 1968, the Peace Corps' emphasis in Swaziland has been in secondary math, science and technical education.

Tanzania

Peace Corps Entry: 1962/1979
Population: 18,141,000

Per Capita Income: \$260
Physical Quality of Life Index: 53

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	6	50	23
Volunteer Years	45	52	51
FTE Staff-Years	2.0	3.9	4.2
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,422	1,605	1,550
Program Support and Development	1,112	1,245	1,190
	310	360	360
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	143	210	210
Program Support and Development	129	190	170
	14	20	40

- ° During 1984, the major thrust of Peace Corps Tanzania's programming will continue to be in the agriculture and rural development sectors. Several projects, such as grain storage, in-land fisheries, Rift Valley rice, and Zanzibar agriculture are designed to increase the food supply and raise nutritional standards. Approximately 60 per cent of the Volunteers are currently engaged in these sectors.
- ° The major 1983 initiative is in water sanitation. Ministry officials, Peace Corps staff and other donor agencies such as USAID, World Bank, and UNICEF are working together to develop a rural water supply project to assist villages in obtaining and maintaining potable sources of water.
- ° A new program initiative in 1982 placed Volunteers in the village women's cooperatives program, which increases the income-earning capacity of rural women. Volunteers serving as sewing and handicraft technicians work with rural women to improve the quality of existing products and introduce new products and patterns. The marketing technicians are assisting the Women's Cooperative groups in locating and capturing new markets for their goods.
- ° Approximately 250 Volunteers served in Tanzania from 1962 to when local political unrest caused Peace Corps to close out its program in 1969. In 1979, at the invitation of President Nyerere, Peace Corps re-established its program in Tanzania with sixteen Volunteers who worked as fish and forestry agents. Expansion of the Tanzania program occurred in late 1981. Projects on the mainland included inland fisheries, forestry, grain storage, vehicle maintenance, rice growing and resource records management. Projects on Zanzibar and Pemba included health, forestry/surveying, construction technology, marine-engine technology, fruit-vegetable growing techniques and a women's program aide. Training for grain storage was provided by USAID through a contract with Kansas State University. Hundreds of fish ponds have been constructed, renovated and improved since the inland fisheries program was instituted.

Thailand

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 46,454,000

Per Capita Income: \$670
Physical Quality of Life Index: 75

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	97	76	64
Volunteer Years	127	175	147
FTE Staff-Years	18.0	18.0	17.9
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,251	2,492	2,150
Program Support and Development	1,825	2,057	1,730
	426	435	420
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	202	207	185
Program Support and Development	152	157	135
	50	50	50

- ° Early in 1984 the number of volunteers in the new nutrition program will double to 16, with some of the new volunteers working for the first time with the Department of Agricultural Extension. For the Royal Thai Government to approve such rapid expansion of a pilot project is highly unusual; that this can occur is a credit to the excellent work of the initial nutrition volunteers.
- ° A larger percentage of volunteers will be assigned to sites in the Northeast and North. Over 200 communities in these regions have been designated by the Thai Government as targets for development. At present 60% of all volunteers work in these regions.
- ° The education program, the major focus of the Royal Thai Government, will provide an increased number of volunteer English teachers. By helping to upgrade the English language skills and teaching techniques of rural school teachers, their work provides a multiplier effect on the overall English teaching development in Thailand.
- ° In 1983, the work of agriculture and rural development volunteers--water resources, agriculture extension, crop extension and fisheries--is being coordinated to an unprecedented extent. These volunteers play a major role in bringing the resources of different agencies to bear on agricultural problems.
- ° Volunteers in the Community High School program are successfully pursuing demonstration projects in pig and chicken raising, fish farming, vegetable gardening, and fruit tree gardening.
- ° In 1982, a volunteer conducted the World Health Organization (WHO) field test of a new anti-malarial drug. Volunteer laboratory technicians also taught laboratory techniques to student nurses and public health students in 12 district hospitals.
- ° Through work in projects designed to meet the evolving priorities of Thailand and the Peace Corps, about 3000 volunteers over 21 years have maintained the strong support of the Royal Thai Government and people.

Ghana

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population: 11,679,000

Per Capita Income: \$420
Physical Quality of Life Index: 40

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	86	70	52
Volunteer Years	107	126	144
FTE Staff-Years	12.4	11.5	11.1
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,230	2,265	2,362
Program Support and Development	1,730	1,775	1,882
	500	490	480
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	159	160	160
Program Support and Development	159	160	160
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- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will continue to shift its program emphasis from education to rural development, in accordance with the request of the new Ghanaian Government. Planned programs include the development of family fish ponds, encouraging farmers to engage in fish culture, and increased fish stock production; introduction of improved beekeeping techniques to ten villages and organization of 2 beekeeping training seminars; and construction of 4 grain-storage facilities and village pit latrines. Volunteers will also continue to teach math and science in about 50 secondary schools to alleviate the shortage of qualified Ghanaian teachers.
- ° Ghana is experiencing severe economic problems, with shortages of food and other basic commodities being the most outward manifestation. The supply problems have been compounded with Ghana's closure of its border with Togo, a major supplier for Ghana in the past. Peace Corps will reduce trainee levels in 1983, because of difficulties encountered in obtaining supplies for training programs. Although reopening the Togo/Ghana border could significantly improve the supply situation in late-1983 and in 1984, Peace Corps projects reduced trainee input again in 1984.
- ° 1982 marked Peace Corps' 21st year in Ghana. Since 1961, over 2,000 volunteers have served there. More than 1,200 volunteers have taught math and science in secondary schools. Others, computer scientists, psychology professors, and math/science instructors, have taught in Ghana's three universities. Nearly 125 volunteers have worked as architects, engineers, forestry experts entomologists, mechanics, small business advisors, vocational instructors and special education teachers.

Togo

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 2,476,000

Per Capita Income: \$410
Physical Quality of Life Index: 34

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	61	75	63
Volunteer Years	117	122	119
FTE Staff-Years	9.0	8.8	8.8
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	2,428	2,518	2,450
Program Support and Development	1,888	1,998	1,920
	540	520	530
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	167	170	170
Program Support and Development	158	160	160
	9	10	10

- ° New initiatives in 1984 will increase Peace Corps' involvement in such private sector development projects as cooperative management and small enterprise development. Planned accomplishments in these fields include helping develop accounting and business management techniques for 5 cooperatives; helping develop 2 brickmaking enterprises; and organizing a small-scale roofing material industry.
- ° In 1983, Peace Corps stopped providing English teachers to Togo and began training Togolese English teachers. The majority of the Volunteers in the education project now teach math, biology, and physics.
- ° Volunteers are working to help Togo institute an indigenous agricultural education program in primary, secondary, and vocational schools. 15 families will begin using animal traction in their farming operation, thus allowing a 200 to 300% increase in their average farm size; inland fisheries Volunteers will help farmers build family fish ponds and train fisheries counterparts; the agricultural education program will be expanded into 16 primary and secondary schools reaching over 1,000 students and their families; rural construction Volunteers will help communities construct 72 classrooms and 24 school latrines; and 15 new village cooperatives will be formed.
- ° By the end of 1982, Peace Corps' 20th Anniversary in Togo, Volunteers in the 19-year old rural development program built over 1,300 school classrooms as well as numerous wells, bridges, markets, and health clinics. Volunteers taught in 250 primary schools reaching 87,000 school children and 150 teachers over 6 years; taught math, science, and English to well over 100,000 secondary school students; and trained over 2,000 primary school teachers and developed and distributed 1,200 health manuals in 2 years.

Tonga

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 97,000

Per Capita Income: \$520
Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	32	28	20
Volunteer Years	63	51	44
FTE Staff-Years	5.8	6.0	5.2
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	986	806	690
Program Support and Development	725	556	480
	261	250	210
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	59	54	54
Program Support and Development	49	49	49
	10	5	5

- ° 1984 plans for Tonga include a continued phase-down of Secondary Education assignments along with the expansion of the Educational Development Project to emphasize in-service teacher training, Agriculture Education and Vocational Education.
- ° Collaborative efforts include the use of USAID/AIP funds for cooperative development, copra drying sheds, and a water system/windmill project in Ha'pai. Other collaborative efforts include the use of Peace Corps Partnership funds for the Toloa Infirmary project, and the use of USAID funds for the Tailulu College Agriculture Development project.
- ° During 1982 the Cooperative Federation, to which 5 Volunteers are assigned, is doing excellent work in the marketing of local resources such as fish and vanilla. In the health sector, the Medical Assistants Training Program has graduated four students who are staffing rural medical clinics. A number of successful school garden projects have been started with the assistance of Volunteers working in the Agriculture and Nutrition Sector.
- ° Volunteers continue to teach Math and Science, filariasis control, and home economics.

Tunisia

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 6,354,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,310
Physical Quality of Life Index: 59

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	44	50	29
Volunteer Years	29	43	78
FTE Staff-Years	5.0	6.0	6.0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,098	1,244	1,380
Program Support and Development	813	934	1,050
	285	310	330
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	32	36	45
Program Support and Development	20	24	30
	12	12	15

- ° 1984 will see the start-up of the first new program in Tunisia since 1981. Volunteers will be assigned to a Marine Fisheries program under the Tunisian Fish Commission. They will work with Tunisian counterparts in refrigeration maintenance, boat and motor repair, marketing cooperative management, and aquaculture research and extension.
- ° Plans are underway to have the Special Education volunteers co-sponsor Tunisia's first Special Olympics in 1983. This will further the efforts of Peace Corps/Tunisia to project a more positive image of the physically disabled. In 1983, 15 new volunteers will work in national centers for the physically handicapped around the country.
- ° In 1983, the agricultural program will add a beekeeping component to its extension efforts.
- ° In 1982, two volunteers went to a small village to assist in the pilot phase of a renewable energy project funded by AID and implemented by NASA. These volunteers are helping install two solar greenhouses, wind-powered pumps, and a photovoltaic power system. Once this has been completed, they will teach the villagers how to adapt to the new technology and to grow vegetables in the greenhouses for truck farming.
- ° Since 1962 over 2000 volunteers have served in Tunisia in health education, architecture, sports, vocational training, and the construction and rehabilitation of wells. In 1979, Peace Corps/Tunisia, perceiving that it had outlived its usefulness in these areas of development, changed its orientation. It is now a smaller program concentrating on Tunisia's small farmers and disabled.

Tuvalu

Peace Corps Entry: 1977
Population: 8,000

Per Capita Income: \$570
Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	14	---	7
Volunteer Years	10	13	15
FTE Staff-Years	---	---	---
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	244	193	250
Program Support and Development	230	183	240
	14	10	10
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	7	7	7
Program Support and Development	7	7	7
	---	---	---

- ° In 1984 Peace Corps will emphasize programs in small animal husbandry, vegetable production, pre-school education, and counterpart training of island development council members. Nutrition education remains a high priority among women's groups.
- ° During 1983, Peace Corps placed a volunteer couple on each of the seven outer islands. The men will organize agriculture and water sanitation projects and the women will assist in the development of vegetable production and pre-school education. Volunteers in Tuvalu continue to be successful in assisting with ferro cement water tank construction.
- ° Volunteers in Tuvalu have been working closely with the Save The Children Foundation to carry out the goals of the local Island Development Councils, whose main objective is to assist the local population in achieving self-sufficiency through the development of cooperatives, improved agricultural techniques, and health/nutrition education.

Upper Volta

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 5,733,000

Per Capita Income: \$190
Physical Quality of Life Index: 19

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	37	51	46
Volunteer Years	73	66	79
FTE Staff-Years	7.2	7.9	7.8
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,551	1,654	1,720
Program Support and Development	1,243	1,334	1,400
	308	320	320
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	25	25	25
Program Support and Development	25	25	25
	---	---	---

- ° During 1984, Peace Corps will expand its programming in agricultural research and rural schools projects. New projects include agricultural mechanics and weaving instruction.
- ° Currently, Volunteers work in forestry, Young Farmers schools, agricultural research, geological prospecting and education.
- ° Village reforestation remains the largest project in Peace Corps Upper Volta. Thirty Volunteers work in a variety of tree-planting activities to help increase available firewood and retard the erosion which accelerates desertification. A wood-stoves project was initiated in the summer of 1982 to enhance the productivity of the present fuel supply.
- ° Education is another major thrust of Peace Corps' programming in Upper Volta. About twenty-five Volunteers teach English in secondary schools, while four Volunteers teach at the University. Volunteers at the rural agriculture schools teach various agricultural techniques, basic math, sanitation and construction.
- ° Village Health workers are attached to a USAID water supply project. The Volunteers make villagers aware of the importance of clean water, organize village health committees, establish primary school health programs and organize and operate anti-malarial and nutrition education campaigns.

Western Samoa

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 156,000

Per Capita Income: N/A
Physical Quality of Life Index: 86

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	30	41	22
Volunteer Years	50	58	60
FTE Staff-Years	5.0	6.0	5.5
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	922	1,115	960
Program Support and Development	700	880	730
	222	235	230
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	108	112	112
Program Support and Development	88	90	90
	20	22	22

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps will emphasize programs in Vocational and Agricultural Education at the secondary/tertiary level. Maintenance of wells and catchment basins will also be a high priority.
- ° During 1983 Volunteers will design and educate counterparts in the use and construction of cookstoves for improved cooking facilities, agricultural dryers for preserving food, and windmills for generating electricity and pumping water.
- ° Community Forestry Volunteers have greatly expanded the development and use of village woodlots. A number of Volunteers involved in agriculture research are studying the causes and effects of deforestation within Western Samoa.
- ° In collaboration with the USAID Accelerated Impact Program, Volunteers working in community-based projects wrote grants and implemented projects totalling more than \$40,000 in 1982.
- ° During 1982, PCVs in Secondary Math, Science, English and Social Studies taught approximately 25,000 classroom hours. Peace Corps Vocational Education Volunteers trained 35 Auto/truck mechanics of whom 80% are now employed. PCVs trained 35 primary teachers in education psychology and created a permanent Teacher Training Education Psychology component at the Teacher Training College.
- ° While Volunteers are still teaching classroom math, science, English, and social studies, the major emphasis of programming now addressed in Western Samoa is principally training and skill transfer. Thus, even further emphasis has been placed in Agricultural/Vocational Education, both formal and non-formal.

Yemen

Peace Corps Entry: 1973
Population: 5,812,000

Per Capita Income: \$460
Physical Quality of Life Index: 22

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	25	24	44
Volunteer Years	44	40	49
FTE Staff-Years	6.7	7.8	7.8
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,183 872	1,125 810	1,431 1,101
Program Support and Development	311	315	330
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	84 64	100 70	100 70
Program Support and Development	20	30	30

- ° In 1984 Peace Corps will expand its program to teach English to adults as preparation for advanced training in technical fields. Technical instruction is generally not available in Yemen and frequently must be obtained abroad in English.
- ° 1984 will also see an increase in the number of Rural Construction Volunteers who will help to improve the existing primitive water systems by constructing modern systems and training Yemeni counterparts in their use. Some of the Volunteers in this project will work on disaster relief in earthquake-stricken areas. They will be reconstructing water systems and rebuilding roads.
- ° During 1983 Volunteers in the Nutrition Education project trained mothers in the nutritional care of their children. Volunteers taught English to adults in four major cities, and worked in Rural Construction as engineers, architects and construction supervisors. They provided villages with potable and convenient water supply systems and new irrigation systems to replace the old ones.
- ° In 1982, Volunteers working in the Nutrition, Education and Health Research project helped organize an inoculation program in response to a diphtheria epidemic in one province. A volunteer worked as a medical librarian in the Chemistry Library (cataloguing science and medical books) which was critical for the Medical School being built.
- ° Since 1973, Peace Corps programs in Yemen have emphasized rural construction, teaching English as a foreign language, nursing, immunization, TB control, laboratory technical work, and medical research projects.

Zaire

Peace Corps Entry: 1970
Population: 28,291,000

Per Capita Income: \$220
Physical Quality of Life Index: 28

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	144	127	92
Volunteer Years	212	224	229
FTE Staff-Years	14.3	15.5	15.2
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	3,698	3,653	3,501
Program Support and Development	2,651	2,623	2,501
	1,047	1,030	1,000
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	450	450	430
Program Support and Development	400	400	390
	50	50	40

- ° Plans for Zaire in 1984 include new project development in non-formal education and reestablishment of agriculture/rural development extension activities. Health extension Volunteers and fisheries extension agents will continue to assist in improving nutrition and health for the rural poor.
- ° PC/AID collaboration activities continue to be strong in health and fisheries. The self-help agreement signed by Peace Corps and AID in late 1982 will provide additional funding to Volunteers in 1983 for special projects in a variety of activities, including small animals, special health projects, maternities, dispensaries, school gardens, and non-formal education.
- ° The training center in Bukavu, Zaire, continues to provide quality pre-service training to over 140 new Zaire Volunteers. The center also serves as a sub-regional training facility for five central African countries and two Sahel countries.
- ° In 1982, a modest increase in the number of Volunteers enabled Peace Corps to expand its public health program into health curriculum and water systems development. Local language manuals on village health organization were produced for five geographic areas. The appropriate technology project also expanded with a special AID grant for tool making and leather tanning. More than 50 blacksmiths have been trained.
- ° 35 new schools were accepted into the Peace Corps English teaching program in 1982.
- ° While the abundance of human and natural resources in Zaire suggests the potential of a wealthy nation, Zaire has been unable to provide the infrastructure, planning, coordination and training necessary to manage development programs. By transferring skills to the people of Zaire, the Peace Corps has made significant contributions to the country.
- ° Peace Corps entered Zaire in 1970 with a modest program in education, health and agriculture. Today, Peace Corps in Zaire has one of the largest programs in Africa.

UNV PROGRAM

Peace Corps Entry: 1971
Population:

Per Capita Income:
Physical Quality of Life Index:

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	39	49	30
Volunteer Years	65	65	55
FTE Staff-Years	2	2	2
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	340.0	350.0	300.0
Program Support and Development			
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
To Support Peace Corps Sponsored UNVs			

- ° In addition to its basic country programs, the Peace Corps also sponsors Volunteers through the United Nations Volunteer Program.
- ° In the ten year existence of the UN Volunteer Program, Peace Corps has sponsored approximately 250 Americans who have served as UN Volunteers. This represents nearly 10 percent of all UN Volunteers fielded. In FY 1984 Peace Corps proposes to sponsor 55 volunteer years of Americans serving as UNVs.
- ° Peace Corps-sponsored UNVs are presently working in 24 countries, 9 of which are non-Peace Corps program countries.

*Bahrain	- 2	Lesotho	- 5	Tanzania	- 1
Benin	- 2	Liberia	- 1	Thailand	- 1
Botswana	- 1	Malaysia	- 3	*Turkey	- 1
Cameroon	- 1	Cook Islands	- 2	Syria	- 1
*China	- 7	Kenya	- 1	Yemen	- 1
*Djibouti	- 1	Papua New Guinea	- 3	Sao Tome	- 1
Fiji	- 1	Philippines	- 4		55
*Equatorial Guinea	- 1	*Somalia	- 9		
CAR	- 1	*Sudan	- 4		

* Non-Peace Corps program countries

- ° Currently Peace Corps-sponsored Volunteers work in UN agencies in such fields as: Urban Planning, Community Development, Program Assistance, English Language Teaching, Refrigeration Engineering, Workshop Management, District Resource Planning, Project Implementation, Physical Education, Pharmacy, Handicraft Promotion, Refugee Assistance, Water Wells Construction, Ceramic Technology, Wildlife Conservation, and Economics.
- ° The Peace Corps-sponsored UNVs working in refugee assistance are in Malaysia, the Philippines and Somalia. In Malaysia and the Philippines, Volunteers are working in the fields of Cultural Orientation, ESL Instruction, Resettlement Work, and Teacher Training. In Somalia the Volunteers are concentrating on commodity logistics and relief assistance.

	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Estimate	FY 1984 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input		25	28
Volunteer Years		10	39
FTE Staff-Years		2.9	5.0
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations		650	1,260
Program Support and Development		377	778
		273	482
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations		100	150
Program Support and Development		50	75

In addition to Haiti and Burundi, which are discussed separately, the Peace Corps hopes to begin new programs in up to three countries in 1983 or 1984. These countries will be selected from among those which have expressed interest in Peace Corps programs. Entry into these countries will be the result of a lengthy and complex planning and negotiation process which takes into account the capabilities of the Peace Corps to meet the needs of the country as well as the ability and willingness of the country to provide support to the Peace Corps program. Consideration is also given to the views of other foreign affairs agencies as well as the degree to which Peace Corps programs can complement existing or planned assistance programs.

A substantial amount of work remains to be done before the first trainees can be placed in these countries. Thus no firm entry dates can be projected at this time and the resource levels shown above are tentative in nature. To the extent that these resources are not used in new country entries, they will be used to fulfill unmet needs in existing countries.