

Peace Corps

Congressional Submission

**Budget Justification
Fiscal Year 1983**

Peace Corps

Washington, D.C. 20525

Office of the Director

February 10, 1982

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

Dear Mr. Chairman,

I am submitting to you with this letter the proposed Peace Corps budget of \$97,500,000 for Fiscal Year 1983. This request represents a decrease of \$7,500,000 from the FY 1982 appropriation of \$105,000,000.

During my first year as Director of the Peace Corps, I have closely examined the goals, assumptions and operations of the Peace Corps in light of the President's vision of the role of the Federal Government in American society. I have spoken at length with our ambassadors to countries which host Peace Corps programs, and with host country ambassadors to the United States. I have held numerous discussions with my colleagues in the State Department and in the Agency for International Development. The strong support for the Peace Corps expressed to me in these talks reflects both the continued and growing need for this program and, in my opinion, the remarkable way in which Peace Corps embodies the spirit of self-reliance, volunteerism and personal initiative which this Administration represents. Just as importantly, I have had occasion to meet with officials at all levels in host countries. They all express their deep-felt appreciation for Peace Corps' contribution to their countries.

By helping others to help themselves, by providing targeted technical assistance with lasting impact, and by serving as catalysts in the development process, Peace Corps volunteers personify this Administration's approach toward developing nations. In addition, because the Peace Corps' principal asset is the voluntary service of individual Americans, this program is also one of the least costly and most visible ways for our government to provide direct assistance to developing nations.

Since the Peace Corps was founded twenty years ago, we have witnessed a profound change in our relationship with the developing world. Developing nations now represent the fastest growing customers for U.S. exports and have by far the greatest potential for further growth. We have become more dependent on developing nations for our essential raw materials. This growing interdependence has occurred at a time when the stability of the developing nations is increasingly threatened by economic and other factors.

R/H/60.5
US4x
FY1983
c.1

Within this context, the Peace Corps represents a unique force for the promotion of stability, economic development and good relations. Over the past twenty years, more than 85,000 Americans have served abroad as Peace Corps volunteers. In the course of their service, they have provided direct assistance on an individual basis to millions of people in developing countries. Their service has provided an incalculable reservoir of goodwill for America that is invaluable to us today. Many of the young leaders in developing nations, for example, have been educated in Peace Corps classrooms; many others have been influenced by the presence of Peace Corps volunteers in their communities. The need to maintain and add to this reservoir is greater now than ever.

Peace Corps service is equally important to America. Volunteers return more mature, more aware, more capable of adapting their skills and interests to the needs of our own country; almost unanimously they claim that they learned more than they taught and received more than they gave. The Peace Corps, they have learned, is one of our country's foremost institutions of higher learning; it has given them a graduate education in international understanding. Many in fact return to pursue careers in international service, some in the Federal sector, many in private voluntary organizations, untold others in the private sector. I've met former volunteers who hold prominent positions with financial institutions, with major corporations and in some of our most prestigious colleges and universities. Many others are in business for themselves, working in communities throughout these United States. Regardless of what careers they pursue upon their return to this country, these same volunteers continue their work by spreading the word among their fellow citizens of the need and opportunities for better relations with the developing world.

We have already begun to increase Peace Corps' impact by improving management structures, by increasing program emphasis on assisting others to achieve greater economic self-sufficiency, and by building cooperative relationships with other Federal agencies (especially the United States Agency for International Development), private voluntary organizations and private enterprise that will make us all more effective and efficient in promoting developing countries' growth. With the management improvements and reorganization we have undertaken in the past year, we have placed the Peace Corps on a sound footing that will guide it through its third decade.

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

Sincerely,

Loret M. Ruppe
Loret Miller Ruppe
Director

Peace Corps

Washington, D.C. 20525

Office of the Director

February 10, 1982

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

Dear Mr. Chairman,

I am submitting to you with this letter the proposed Peace Corps budget of \$97,500,000 for Fiscal Year 1983. This request represents a decrease of \$7,500,000 from the FY 1982 appropriation of \$105,000,000.

During my first year as Director of the Peace Corps, I have closely examined the goals, assumptions and operations of the Peace Corps in light of the President's vision of the role of the Federal Government in American society. I have spoken at length with our ambassadors to countries which host Peace Corps programs, and with host country ambassadors to the United States. I have held numerous discussions with my colleagues in the State Department and in the Agency for International Development. The strong support for the Peace Corps expressed to me in these talks reflects both the continued and growing need for this program and, in my opinion, the remarkable way in which Peace Corps embodies the spirit of self-reliance, volunteerism and personal initiative which this Administration represents. Just as importantly, I have had occasion to meet with officials at all levels in host countries. They all express their deep-felt appreciation for Peace Corps' contribution to their countries.

By helping others to help themselves, by providing targeted technical assistance with lasting impact, and by serving as catalysts in the development process, Peace Corps volunteers personify this Administration's approach toward developing nations. In addition, because the Peace Corps' principal asset is the voluntary service of individual Americans, this program is also one of the least costly and most visible ways for our government to provide direct assistance to developing nations.

Since the Peace Corps was founded twenty years ago, we have witnessed a profound change in our relationship with the developing world. Developing nations now represent the fastest growing customers for U.S. exports and have by far the greatest potential for further growth. We have become more dependent on developing nations for our essential raw materials. This growing interdependence has occurred at a time when the stability of the developing nations is increasingly threatened by economic and other factors.

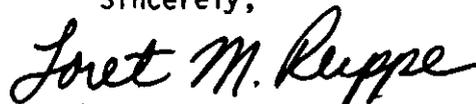
Within this context, the Peace Corps represents a unique force for the promotion of stability, economic development and good relations. Over the past twenty years, more than 85,000 Americans have served abroad as Peace Corps volunteers. In the course of their service, they have provided direct assistance on an individual basis to millions of people in developing countries. Their service has provided an incalculable reservoir of goodwill for America that is invaluable to us today. Many of the young leaders in developing nations, for example, have been educated in Peace Corps classrooms; many others have been influenced by the presence of Peace Corps volunteers in their communities. The need to maintain and add to this reservoir is greater now than ever.

Peace Corps service is equally important to America. Volunteers return more mature, more aware, more capable of adapting their skills and interests to the needs of our own country; almost unanimously they claim that they learned more than they taught and received more than they gave. The Peace Corps, they have learned, is one of our country's foremost institutions of higher learning; it has given them a graduate education in international understanding. Many in fact return to pursue careers in international service, some in the Federal sector, many in private voluntary organizations, untold others in the private sector. I've met former volunteers who hold prominent positions with financial institutions, with major corporations and in some of our most prestigious colleges and universities. Many others are in business for themselves, working in communities throughout these United States. Regardless of what careers they pursue upon their return to this country, these same volunteers continue their work by spreading the word among their fellow citizens of the need and opportunities for better relations with the developing world.

We have already begun to increase Peace Corps' impact by improving management structures, by increasing program emphasis on assisting others to achieve greater economic self-sufficiency, and by building cooperative relationships with other Federal agencies (especially the United States Agency for International Development), private voluntary organizations and private enterprise that will make us all more effective and efficient in promoting developing countries' growth. With the management improvements and reorganization we have undertaken in the past year, we have placed the Peace Corps on a sound footing that will guide it through its third decade.

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

Sincerely,



Loret Miller Ruppe
Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS AND SUMMARY MATERIAL

GENERAL STATEMENT..... 2
APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE..... 7
OBLIGATION AND PROGRAM SUMMARY..... 8

NARRATIVE JUSTIFICATION

ACTIVITY 1: VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS..... 9
ACTIVITY 2: RECRUITMENT AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION.....14
ACTIVITY 3: PROGRAM SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT.....16
PEACE CORPS SEPARATION.....19

TECHNICAL MATERIAL

APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.....21
APPENDIX B: SCHEDULE OF HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS BY REGION.....22
APPENDIX C: TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES,
BY REGION, FY 1981 - FY 1983.....23
APPENDIX D: COMPONENT VOLUNTEER COSTS.....24

INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY SUMMARIES.....25

GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduction

As the Peace Corps enters its third decade, America finds herself part of an increasingly interdependent world. National problems have become international ones, bringing nations together to find common solutions to problems of energy, food, national security, productive employment of our citizens, population growth and international migration. America's economic interdependence with the developing world has become particularly important. Our need for oil and other raw materials and the developing world's need for our manufactured products and technology have brought us together economically, and created a global community of interests.

The continuing challenges that face us are how to build and maintain friendship for America among the peoples of these developing nations; how to build an understanding among the American people of the interdependence of countries in the world today; and, how to assist countries wherever we can to increase their ability to produce the goods, supplies, and skills they need for their own survival. Furthermore, we must meet this challenge in the face of increasingly limited resources.

The Peace Corps is uniquely suited to meet these challenges. During the past 20 years, over 85,000 Americans have served abroad as Peace Corps volunteers. In the course of their service, they have provided direct, person-to-person assistance to millions of people in developing countries. This assistance has created a reservoir of genuine goodwill for America that is invaluable to us today. Many of the young leaders in developing nations have been educated in Peace Corps classrooms, a fact that sometimes comes home to us in poignant ways. A recent example:

During the July 1981 attempted military coup in The Gambia, 118 Americans and other non-Africans -- including Peace Corps volunteers and staff members -- spent eight terrifying days confined within the American Ambassador's compound as fighting enveloped the capital city of Banjul. They were liberated by a team of Senegalese commandos. Wrote the Peace Corps director from the Gambia, "They proceeded to make the Ambassador's residence their camp. They said they liked Americans; their leader had been taught English by a Peace Corps volunteer in the 1960s."

The United States faces critical risks and opportunities in its relations with developing nations of the world. In the face of this, and in the context of the limited resources available for foreign assistance, the Peace Corps provides a unique opportunity for America to provide meaningful assistance in an efficient and cost-effective way.

The most simple survey of global conditions demonstrates that the potential, and the need, for Peace Corps assistance remains enormous. Climbing fuel prices have impaired development, and have contributed to economic instability in developing nations. The conundrum of overpopulation, malnutrition, and eroding natural resources has resulted in increased starvation and disease, declining forests, and expanding deserts. For the poorest of the world's poor, living is a constant struggle for survival.

- Of every 10 children born to poor parents, two die within the first year; only five survive to the age of 40;
- Life expectancy in most African nations is between 40 and 50 years;
- Needs for fuelwood worldwide will probably exceed available supplies by about 25 percent before the turn of the century;
- In African, Asian and Pacific countries where Peace Corps volunteers teach, an average of 57 percent of school-age children attend primary school; only 38 percent attend secondary school.

Unfortunately, most major studies predict that these problems and the toll of human suffering will worsen rather than abate in the near future.

The Peace Corps helps to alleviate this suffering by sending volunteers to developing nations -- to work, teach, and cooperate with people who need help most. The Peace Corps provides a people-to-people approach to development. Volunteer projects and activities are designed to promote self-sufficiency on the part of peoples served. Yet, the Peace Corps is an important complement to the large-scale development efforts of such organizations as the Agency for International Development and the World Bank.

Peace Corps teachers continue to play an important part in helping nations educate themselves. Health and nutrition volunteers work with local counterparts so that benefits continue to be passed on after the volunteers return home. While some volunteers work to design and promote the use of energy-saving stoves, bicycle-powered rice hullers and efficient grain dryers, others aid in reforestation and prevention of soil erosion. Food production efforts, from gardening to fisheries development, remain essential if people are to feed themselves.

Furthermore, those volunteers who assist abroad return to the U.S. bringing with them the knowledge to help Americans understand better their nation's relationship with the rest of the world.

Funding Request Summary

Fiscal Year 1983 will be a year of retrenchment for the Peace Corps. Budget Authority requested for FY 1983 is \$97.5 million, compared to the \$105 million appropriated for FY 1982. Of that \$97.5 million, over \$2.5 million will be earmarked for increases in volunteer readjustment allowances. Budget reductions in FY 1983 will be effected by reducing the numbers of volunteers serving overseas. By the end of FY 1983, trainee input will be approximately 2,610, down more than 250 from FY 1982; volunteer years are projected at 4,641, a decline of about 75 from FY 1982. The Peace Corps will be operating in 62 countries.

Despite the decline in overall volunteer numbers, Peace Corps will continue to mount the same complex range and breadth of training and volunteer support activities -- the variety of languages taught, and the technical and cross-cultural skills learned will be only marginally less than in FY 1982. And in spite of the reductions, many programmatic improvements and innovations will take place. In training, a core curriculum will be

implemented through a series of workshops and follow-up efforts. This provides a standard set of training curricula essential to all volunteers, regardless of assignment. All regions are exploring the sharing of program support costs by obtaining additional host country assistance in middle-income countries and through third-party funds.

Staff functions will be studied to improve the effectiveness and reduce the cost of management and support. Field-based country program evaluations and centrally funded contract evaluations will be used to assist managers in identifying ways to manage with less.

Programmatic Summary

All Peace Corps programs will emphasize several important themes in FY 1983 and in the years beyond:

The first is the spirit of partnership and binationalism which has characterized Peace Corps' approach in the past. We will ensure that projects not only respond to the changing priorities and basic 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.

Second is an increased focus on helping others to meet their own needs better. This central tenet of President Reagan's development assistance philosophy has long been supported by Peace Corps. For Peace Corps in FY 1983, it means ensuring that volunteer assignments are designed not only to provide trained manpower, but also to help develop in others the skills needed for greater self-sufficiency, especially economic self-sufficiency, which is an increasingly important part of most people's view of basic human needs. This is particularly true in rural areas of most nations where a lack of opportunities to participate in the growing cash economy leads, in turn, to rural/urban migration and such serious problems as unemployment, overpopulation, and malnutrition in the cities.

Third, Peace Corps will continue to place volunteers where they can have the greatest impact. Given limited resources, this will mean continuous review of current programs, special attention to some countries where Peace Corps volunteers are not currently serving, and priority on assignments where volunteers serve as catalysts and where their efforts will have lasting multiplier effects. It will also mean closer collaboration with host country agencies and other public and private organizations.

Within the spirit of those three broad themes, Peace Corps in FY 1983 will undertake the following major initiatives:

Reexamination of Volunteer Training -- Peace Corps' volunteer training is being redesigned to reduce training costs while maintaining its effectiveness. To spearhead that redesign, Peace Corps has created a small training management unit directly responsible to the Director which will coordinate training agency-wide as well as direct efforts to increase training management efficiency and training quality

improvements. Use of Centers for Assessment and Training will be cut back in favor of a less expensive staging process for potential volunteers. A standardized core curriculum for all trainees is being implemented in several countries in FY 1982, and will be made fully operational in FY 1983. Peace Corps will have piloted a consolidated overseas training center in the Caribbean to serve several countries, thereby achieving economies of scale while increasing our training effectiveness.

Increased Host Country Contributions -- Building on an effort begun in FY 1982, Peace Corps will continue a major initiative aimed at increasing the amount of host country contributions in the aggregate and individually, especially among those nations with relatively high rankings on various measures of economic development. This will help alleviate financial constraints as well as increase participation of host countries in Peace Corps programs.

Increased Self-Sufficiency in the Developing World -- Peace Corps will strengthen programs overseas to promote economic development and self-sustaining productive capacity, especially in the areas of food, energy, and encouragement of free-enterprise at the community level. The result will enhance the impact of the American dollar in assisting developing countries increase their own capacities for self-sufficiency.

Collaboration with Other Agencies -- Peace Corps will continue to develop joint programs which build mutually beneficial and appropriate relationships with the U.S. private sector (profit and non-profit) and with appropriate Federal and international organizations. Through a successful program of cooperation with the Agency for International Development in energy and forestry, Peace Corps has increased its placement of volunteers in these areas, strengthened support to those volunteers, and developed improved training and technical materials. Peace Corps is developing similar programs in water and sanitation, in fisheries, and in disaster preparedness. Peace Corps will also implement new cooperative ventures with private voluntary organizations, particularly in refugee assistance.

More Stringent Prioritization of Requests for Volunteers -- Additional reductions will be made in the numbers of trainees and volunteers in many Peace Corps countries to meet budget constraints of the FY 1983 budget levels. These reductions will be targeted to have minimal effect on continuing programs, but will require programs to reexamine priorities more carefully among competing requests for volunteers. Peace Corps does not anticipate terminating any country programs during 1983 solely for budgetary reasons. The trainee input reductions in FY 1983 will contribute to further decline in our overall volunteer strength again in FY 1984.

Headquarters Reorganization -- With separation from ACTION midway through FY 1982, Peace Corps began a major headquarters reorganization that will be completed in FY 1983. From a Washington staff of 215 prior to separation, Peace Corps was reconstituted as an agency with 476 employees in the United States. This is the effect of the transfer of ACTION employees who had been providing support services to the agency. In addition to the reorganization necessary just to handle the transferred functions, Peace Corps undertook a comprehensive review of headquarters structure to combine like functions and reduce the cost of remaining services.

That reorganization will be completed in FY 1983. In addition, the reductions begun in FY 1982 in travel, staff training, and other headquarters expenses will continue in FY 1983.

Foreward Planning to Implement Initiatives -- Peace Corps instituted in FY 1982 a major forward planning process designed to set out clear, three-year goals with specific objectives, identify appropriate methods for reaching those goals, and assign responsibility for achieving those goals. The process will involve staff throughout the agency and will provide a clear framework for implementing the initiatives cited above. This careful planning process will help the Peace Corps focus its efforts in key areas to ensure that improvements are made. The agency also is exploring options for initiatives on improvement of Peace Corps public awareness, volunteer recruitment strategies, internal management, and overseas programming.

In addition to these major initiatives, the Peace Corps will continue to provide the day-to-day efforts needed to build, maintain, and support our volunteer force overseas. That effort is summarized by the following operational objectives of the agency.

1. Inform the American people of the opportunities for direct involvement in the Peace Corps, and the benefits of voluntary service not only to the people and nations served, but also to the individual volunteers and our own nation.
2. Recruit, screen, and select a continuing body of qualified, committed candidates, and place them in appropriate assignments in participating developing countries.
3. Train volunteers in language, cross-cultural, and technical skills necessary to perform effectively in their specific job assignments in a variety of diverse settings.
4. Support all volunteers with transport between the United States and their posts overseas, provide modest living accommodations and living standards, appropriate on-site encouragement and supervision, and provide a readjustment allowance upon completion of service.
5. Maintain agency capacity to respond to volunteer and family emergencies, provide medical and dental care and treatment, and counsel volunteers in time of crisis, trauma, and need.
6. Provide management oversight and review, programming support, and technical assistance to ensure that volunteer programs overseas are carried out effectively within approved policies and available resources.
7. Encourage and support the continuing role of all returned Peace Corps volunteers in promoting a better understanding of the peoples of developing countries and development issues on the part of the American people.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), [~~\$105,000,000~~] \$97,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay for abortions. (Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1982.)

OBLIGATION AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OBLIGATION SUMMARY (\$000)	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Activity 1: Volunteer Operations	61,344	63,860	59,660	- 4,200
Activity 2: Recruitment and Development Education	8,473	7,440	6,675	- 765
Activity 3: Program Development and Support	<u>34,841</u>	<u>33,700</u>	<u>31,165</u>	<u>- 2,535</u>
Total obligations	104,658	105,000	97,500	- 7,500
Unobligated balance lapsing	<u>+ 873</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Budget authority	105,531	105,000	97,500	- 7,500

PROGRAM SUMMARY	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Trainee input ^{1/}	2,729	2,866	2,610	- 256
Volunteer years ^{1/}	4,863	4,715	4,641	- 101
Permanent positions	685	640	853 ^{2/}	+ 213

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

2/ Adjusted to include 222 transferred from ACTION as a result of Peace Corps' separation.

Budget Activity I

VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total Obligations (\$000)	61,344	63,860	59,660	- 4,200

When the Peace Corps Act became law 20 years ago it provided a fresh approach to meeting goals of world peace and friendship. Since that time over 85,000 Americans have served abroad as Peace Corps volunteers, helping the people of interested countries meet their needs for trained manpower 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 the most basic of their 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.

On the premise that the more closely volunteers can relate to the communities they serve, the more effective they will be, volunteers live on a modest subsistence allowance 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.

With nearly 1,000 different projects in which Peace Corps volunteers are engaged, quantification of accomplishments is virtually impossible. Yet, there are important signs of the effects volunteers had in FY 1981:

- 1,900 volunteers worked in education, including teaching math, science, special education, vocational education, as well as English to the peoples of developing countries.
- Approximately 700 volunteers worked in capital-saving technologies. Among these, 60 worked in energy/conservation, building and demonstrating such fuel-efficient projects as solar grain dryers, biogas digesters, and solar water heaters. In one small Senegalese village, volunteer instruction led to the use of Lorena (mud) stoves in 100 households. The village women reported that using the stoves reduced firewood consumption by 30-40 percent.

- About 500 volunteers worked in health education -- in nutrition, maternal and child care, sanitation, and first aid.
- Eight volunteers in Guatemala worked in small-scale aquaculture development, introducing two varieties of fish. Production among local farmers averaged 2,000 kilograms per hectare last year, with the most successful farmers achieving twice that figure. Several hundred farmers have joined the program because it raises their incomes and provides a steady source of inexpensive animal protein. Approximately 1,100 volunteers worked in food production projects worldwide.
- In response to alarming increases in desert areas, about 400 volunteers worked with host countries to replant forests and prevent further soil erosion.

During FY 1983, the Peace Corps will provide 4,641 volunteer years of service in 62 countries in Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean, Central and South America, Asia, and many islands of the South Pacific. Volunteer programs in specific countries are described in the individual country summaries presented later.

The resources reflected in this budget activity provide placement, training and support of volunteers. The volunteer operations budget will decrease by \$4,200,000 from \$63,860,000 in FY 1982 to \$59,660,000 in FY 1983. These resource estimates are based on a planned reduction in trainees and volunteer years of service.

The volunteer operating budget will fund the following activities:

1. Screen, select, and place an estimated 2,610 volunteers into 62 countries. In summary, this will mean Peace Corps will:

- Select from among an estimated 15,000 applicants the most suitable 2,610 candidates to enter training programs.
- Review an estimated 5,200 applicant medical examinations against stringent medical screening standards.
- Review an estimated 4,200 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)
- Continue to develop and test shorter, less expensive, screening programs using CAST-developed components for most candidates, including a five-day Center for Reassessment and Training which emphasizes self-selection and the three-day "Comprehensive Staging" which emphasizes pre-departure orientation.

2. To train the new volunteers for service, Peace Corps will mount a complex array of training programs, providing an estimated 27,500 trainee-weeks of pre-service training. Training 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, community extension. Others will prepare volunteers to construct wells, repair pumps, build hydraulic rams. Some will prepare volunteers to raise, catch and prepare fish; to work with cattle, rabbits, chickens, pigs or bees; to farm, 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 their 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 1983, for example, volunteers will be taught French, Spanish, Arabic, Hindi, and Swahili. Others will master such national languages as Thai, Bhasa Malaysia, 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; Tamacheck, Seninke, Dagbani, Djerma, 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, other volunteers will learn Paluan, Yapese, Trukese, Kusafean, 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, a cereal-substance called 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.

By the end of FY 1982, Peace Corps will have implemented pilot components of the standardized core curriculum developed during FY 1981 and FY 1982. Fiscal Year 1983 will see implementation throughout Peace Corps, and the shifting of development of additional new training materials from headquarters to the field.

Most pre-service training takes place overseas, although some programs are conducted in the United States. Stateside training programs provide intermediate-level technical skills in subjects in which Peace Corps is focusing efforts and has difficulty recruiting enough trained volunteers. 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.

During FY 1983, \$16.4 million will be spent on volunteer training.

3. Provide direct support for volunteers in their overseas assignments, and follow up on special needs of individual volunteers and their families.

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 the host country's economy and as such are subject to monetary fluctuations within the country. Recent experience has shown that inflationary trends in most countries have increased these costs overall. Leave allowance, which had not been changed for 12 years, was increased during FY 1981 from \$18 to \$24 per month.

The readjustment allowance paid to volunteers at the end of their service was increased from \$125 to \$175 for each month of service in February 1982. This represents an increased budgetary requirement in FY 1983 of \$2,554,000 over FY 1981, despite the drop in volunteer numbers. Expenses for the combined allowances will be \$26.3 million in FY 1983.

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 and the volunteer's work site, as well as other on-the-job travel. Volunteer travel costs in FY 1983 will be almost \$8 million.

4. Provide health and medical services to volunteers overseas, respond to volunteer needs in times of crises, and pay for medical treatment for service-connected illness.

- 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 U.S. 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 \$7 million in FY 1983, including an estimated \$2.9 million in payments to the Department of Labor required under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 USC 8147) to cover volunteer claims for compensation, an increase of \$200,000 from FY 1982.

5. Assign a small number of volunteers in countries where the Peace Corps does not have ongoing programs through contract arrangements with other organizations.

Proposed arrangements with several private voluntary organizations (PVOs) will pilot efforts to see if Peace Corps can both develop a more cost-effective overseas management structure, and place volunteers in situations overseas not now currently possible. The first programs will be designed to assist refugees. It is expected that PVOs will provide 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.

Budget Activity II

RECRUITMENT AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total Obligations (\$000)	8,473	7,440	6,675	- 765

The third goal of the Peace Corps Act is to help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people. Title III of the Act mandates encouragement and support for volunteer programs in developing countries. In support of these 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' multinational volunteer service and development. This activity primarily reflects U.S. based costs which support the agency's outreach and multilateral programs.

The bulk of the Recruitment and Development Education funding -- \$5.6 million -- will fund Peace Corps recruitment and communication efforts. This is \$500,000 less than in FY 1982. These funds will allow us to communicate the Peace Corps message to the American public to ensure that a continuing supply of applicants will be available, and to meet the Peace Corps' mandate to promote a better understanding in the United States of the developing world.

Recruitment of Peace Corps volunteers is one of the agency's major activities affected by separation of Peace Corps from ACTION. The transfer of staff from ACTION to Peace Corps, reorganization of functions, and development of a new internal structure for recruiting were accorded the major emphasis of our recruitment activities in FY 1982. In FY 1983, Peace Corps will implement its own recruitment strategy through its own internal organization for the first time in 10 years.

In general terms, Peace Corps recruitment goals remain as they were prior to separation. What will change will be the Peace Corps' ability to direct the recruitment program itself. In FY 1983, Peace Corps will:

- Produce and distribute public service advertisements and posters, and press releases on volunteer activities; publicize staff appearances; and maintain a toll-free number that potential volunteers may call for more information.
- Maintain a recruiting network throughout the country which allows us to seek out and attract interested and qualified candidates for Peace Corps service.

- Maintain contact with returned Peace Corps volunteers (RPCVs), providing information to local organizations of RPCVs; assist individual returned volunteers with employment and educational opportunities.
- Strengthen private sector involvement and revitalize the Peace Corps Partnership Program by increasing the links between U.S. school and community groups with host country projects through the Peace Corps Partnership Program. During FY 1983, an estimated 100 projects will be funded by private contributions to this program.

Development Education funds will be used to monitor the pilot effort to see if Peace Corps can both develop a more cost-effective overseas management structure, and can place volunteers in situations overseas through private voluntary organizations and the United Nations Volunteer Programme.

Peace Corps also will fund an estimated 55 American volunteers through the United Nations Volunteer Program. This will allow us to place Americans in countries in which we do not have ongoing Peace Corps programs. In FY 1981, for example, the U.N. program sent American volunteers to 24 countries, including 11 in which we did not have Peace Corps programs -- Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Djibouti, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Somalia, Sudan, and Turkey.

During FY 1982, Peace Corps is conducting a review of its participation in United Nations volunteer programs. In previous years Peace Corps has given a grant to the United Nations to assist in funding nationals from developing countries to serve as volunteers in other developing nations. Funding of the grant program will be predicated on the results of our review.

A major initiative in the Peace Corps development education program is that of new collaboration with the American business community. By the end of FY 1982, Peace Corps will have developed and begun a program to greatly strengthen the linkages between Peace Corps and the private sector, and, during FY 1983 will begin to implement these specific actions. Initial study suggests that training, manpower development, personnel exchange, and in-kind contributions from corporations might all be potentially fruitful vehicles for increased private sector commitment to and involvement with the Peace Corps.

Budget Activity III

Program Development and Support

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total Obligations (\$000)	34,841	33,700	31,165	- 2,535

Funds in this budget activity are used to provide overseas and Washington staff support to volunteers. Included are all costs related to the provision of incountry programming, supervision, and support, as well as administrative services provided by the Department of State; and Washington-based services of an administrative nature including policy, planning, finance, personnel, and legal counsel. The 1983 budget requests for these functions presume major savings in Washington support functions and belt-tightening in overseas functions.

"Programming": Laying the Groundwork for Volunteer Support

"Programming" is a major task of overseas Peace Corps staff. It means defining how volunteers can best assist the host country, developing sound projects, and assuring that well-defined, specific assignments await volunteers. Laying the proper groundwork through good programming is the keystone upon which good volunteer support is built. The following, written by a former country director, typifies what goes into developing a new Peace Corps project:

"Over the course of several months we met periodically with the Ministry of Health and Community Affairs and the Ministry of Public Works -- from the ministers to the Chief Medical Officer and Chief Engineer, to division heads and community workers -- to iron out details of their requests for volunteers. Then, we had to get approval of both the Planning Division and Personnel Division in the Chief Minister's office, as well as the Public Service Commission.

"With tentative approval finally granted, we visited the eight islands suggested as possible assignment sites. We traveled separately, and stayed the minimum possible time on each island which the airline schedule would permit (usually two to four days). It took two of us two full weeks -- a month of work time -- to cover the eight islands.

"On each island we met separately with the District Officer, the island President and members of his council, the old men's council, and potential co-workers of the volunteers. We met with women's groups and church leaders; we visited clinics and talked to nurses and health inspectors; we toured sites of potential projects; and we discussed volunteer placement, housing, supervision, and local support. We met each evening with groups of people in the village meeting houses.

"I spent a third week in the capital, reviewed our findings with the ministries and together we selected six islands for the project. Only then could we turn to planning for the training program which lay ahead. The result of that trip and its followup was 12 volunteer assignments."

Peace Corps volunteers serving in 62 countries in FY 1983 will require a broad range of support. Peace Corps staff overseas work jointly with host country authorities to develop volunteer programs and to provide logistical support for volunteers. Staff oversee housing arrangements and ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the volunteers and trainees; they distribute authorized allowances; procure necessary supplies and equipment; design and operate in-country training programs and perform a range of specialized services that directly support volunteers and trainees. Periodic visits by staff are made to volunteer work sites to offer guidance and technical support and to monitor project progress. Personal counseling also is provided by staff for volunteers and trainees where it is needed.

In FY 1983 Peace Corps will fund the equivalent of 460 staff years of personnel support overseas, including approximately 10 medical officers who serve in areas where the local medical services are not adequate. More than 68 percent of this staff are Foreign Service Nationals (FSN), many of whom are employed in professional as well as clerical and technical positions. The FY 1983 budget includes \$14,245,000 for overseas staff support.

Peace Corps reimburses the Department of State through the Foreign Affairs Administrative Support system (FAAS) for telegraphic communications, voucher review and accounting, pouch mail, customs clearance assistance, local wage administration, and other administrative services to overseas programs. Utilization of FAAS enables Peace Corps to make the most effective use of its own limited overseas staff. Peace Corps projects a payment to the Department of State in FY 1983 for FAAS of approximately \$2,700,000 an increase of \$59,000 over FY 1982.

This activity includes support funds for the three Washington-based regional offices -- Africa, Inter-America, and NANEAP (North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific) -- which provide direct day-to-day support of overseas programs. It also includes funds for other headquarters support offices, such as policy development, budget, planning, legal counsel, administrative services, personnel, staff training, etc. A reduction of \$1.9 million from FY 1982, affirms Peace Corps' commitment to directing our limited dollars to areas of direct volunteer support. Of that amount, \$1 million reflects a one-time renewal of the Peace Corps vehicle fleet in FY 1982. Proceeds of sale of replaced vehicles will be used during FY 1983 for necessary purchases.

Prior to separation from ACTION in February 1982, a number of Peace Corps support functions were provided by ACTION through a jointly supported services agreement. Funds for those functions, which are now provided by Peace Corps, have been reduced by \$485,000 to a FY 1983 level of \$7,489,000.

Plans for FY 1983 give high priority to continued management improvements, with emphasis to be placed on analysis of existing operations to achieve the greatest degree of efficiency, and in appropriately restructuring the Washington headquarters following the addition of approximately 261 former ACTION personnel to Peace Corps staff roles in February 1982. Through this restructuring the Peace Corps hopes to identify resources which can be used to support overseas programs.

By the end of FY 1982 Peace Corps will have completed an extensive planning process involving the entire agency which will give us a comprehensive, detailed three-year plan to serve as the framework for yearly planning and operational review. This should enable the Peace Corps to carefully monitor its activities to assure that it is working effectively toward clearly defined goals and objectives.

PEACE CORPS AS AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY

Under the provisions of Reorganization Plan I of 1971, and pursuant to Executive Order 11603 of July 1, 1971, the Peace Corps was transferred to the ACTION agency and, until May of 1979, existed as a program in ACTION. In May of 1979, pursuant to Executive Order 12137, the Peace Corps was given certain budgetary and operating autonomy within ACTION. During the period from May 1979 through January 1981 certain administrative functions as well as recruitment and medical services for volunteers continued to be provided to Peace Corps by ACTION under a joint funding agreement.

On December 29, 1981, President Reagan signed the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981. Title VI of that Act established the Peace Corps as an independent agency within the Executive Branch. Pursuant to the provisions of that Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget will report to Congress on the steps taken to implement the separation of Peace Corps and ACTION on February 15, 1982.

Since the enactment of this legislation, ACTION and Peace Corps staffs have consulted with OMB and the GAO in making the determinations necessary to transfer from ACTION to Peace Corps the functions, personnel, assets, liabilities, contracts, property, records and unexpended balances which are used to support Peace Corps activities. Effective February 21, 1982, the transfer will have been accomplished. As of that date, designated ACTION personnel will be on the Peace Corps payroll, all Peace Corps accounts will be separate from ACTION accounts and all assets, property and related items will be considered Peace Corps property.

At that point, Peace Corps, as an independent agency, will begin performing for itself the following functions previously performed by ACTION.

1. Recruitment of volunteers, including all application processing.
2. Provision of health services to all volunteers.
3. Provision of services to Returned Peace Corps Volunteers.
4. Administration of the Peace Corps Partnership Program.
5. Communications, including public awareness campaigns in support of Peace Corps recruitment.
6. Provision of the full range of legal services; personnel services (including security investigations); procurement, contracting and administrative services; and internal audits and inspections.

Peace Corps and ACTION will sign interagency agreements for computer and accounting services through the end of Fiscal Year 1982. This will make it possible to continue these vital services to both agencies, while each makes arrangements for the separate systems and specialized equipment required to establish totally separate functions beginning in Fiscal Year 1983.

Concurrent with the transfer of functions from ACTION, a new organizational structure for the independent Peace Corps will be adopted. This reorganization will:

1. Incorporate the variety of recruitment and support functions previously managed by ACTION.
2. Improve direction and accountability of all agency functions.
3. Achieve management efficiencies in light of diminishing real resources.
4. Provide structural support that allows for innovation and improvement in the quality, and visibility of Peace Corps programs, as well as resource development in the private sector.

This organizational structure, coupled with a systematic review and plan for implementation of comprehensive management and programmatic initiatives, will assure that the Peace Corps is well able to meet the challenges of independence in the most cost effective manner, guaranteeing the provision of necessary services to the overseas program. The challenge Peace Corps faces is the absorption of personnel and functions in a manner which both meets the requirements of law and meets the restrictions of the FY 1983 budget. Future personnel accessions will be carefully monitored to meet these requirements, as will other expenses.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1962 - FY 1983

Fiscal Year	Original Budget Request	Amended Budget	Authorized	Appropriated (Including Reappropriation)	Appropriation Transfers	Allocation from AID	Obligated as of end of period	Unobligated as of end of period	Reappropriated
1962	\$ 40,000	\$ ---	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 29,496	\$ 504	\$ ---
1963	63,750	---	63,750	59,000	444	---	54,692	3,864	3,684
1964	108,000	102,000	102,000	95,964	---	---	76,164	19,800	17,000
1965	115,000	106,000	115,000	104,100	7	---	85,449	18,644	12,100
1966	125,200	---	115,000	114,000	---	---	113,173	927	---
1967	110,500	112,150	110,000	110,000	104	---	104,525	5,371	---
1968	124,400	118,700	115,700	107,500	---	---	106,846	654	---
1969	112,800	---	112,800	102,000	49	---	100,301	1,650	---
1970	109,800	101,000	98,450	98,450	---	---	90,776	7,674	---
1971	98,800	94,500	94,500	90,000	---	---	84,978	5,022	---
1972	71,200	82,200	77,200	72,500	---	2,600	75,037	63	---
1973	88,027	---	88,027	81,000	427	---	80,560	13	---
1974	77,000	---	77,000	77,000	37	---	76,949	14	---
1975	82,256	---	82,256	77,687	---	---	77,670	17	---
1976	80,826	---	88,468	81,266	---	---	77,041	---	---
Transition Quarter	25,729	---	27,887	24,190	---	---	25,878	2,537	---
1977	67,155	---	81,000	80,000	---	---	79,975	25	---
1978	74,800	89,513	87,544	86,234	---	---	86,145	89	---
1979	95,135	100,358	112,424	99,179	---	---	98,399	780	---
1980	105,404	106,199	105,000	99,924 a/	---	---	99,204	720	---
1981	118,800	114,656	118,531	105,531 b/	---	---	104,700	831	---
1982	121,900	83,600	105,000	105,000	---	---	---	---	---
1983	97,500	---	105,000	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

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

APPENDIX B: SCHEDULE OF HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS BY REGION,

FY 1981 - FY 1983
(\$000)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
AFRICA	3,385	3,506	3,737
INTER-AMERICA	303	375	464
NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, ASIA AND PACIFIC	<u>791</u>	<u>1,223</u>	<u>1,154</u>
TOTAL	4,479	5,104	5,355

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

BY REGION, FY 1981 - FY 1983

<u>TRAINEE INPUT</u>	<u>FY 1981 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1982 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1983 Estimate</u>
Africa Region	1,121	1,302	1,085
Inter-America Region	771	775	780
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	787	735	701
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	50	40	30
PVO Program	0	14	14
TOTAL	2,729	2,866	2,610
<u>VOLUNTEER YEARS</u>	<u>FY 1981 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1982 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1983 Estimate</u>
Africa Region	2,048	2,069	2,030
Inter-America Region	1,366	1,296	1,304
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	1,389	1,281	1,234
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	60	66	55
PVO Program	--	3	18
TOTAL	4,863	4,715	4,641
<u>BUDGET ESTIMATES (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1981 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1982 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1983 Estimate</u>
Africa Region	38,760	39,158	36,465
Inter-America Region	21,397	21,468	20,367
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	23,243	22,459	21,246
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	324	330	285
PVO Program	---	125	205
World-wide support	20,934	21,460	18,932
TOTAL	104,658	105,000	97,500

APPENDIX D: COMPONENT VOLUNTEER COSTS
FY 1981 - FY 1983

	1981			1982			1983		
	TOTAL COST (\$000)	COST/ V-YR	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL COST (\$000)	COST/ V-YR	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL COST (\$000)	COST/ V-YR	% OF TOTAL
Volunteer Allowances	24,410	\$5,020	23.3	26,192	\$5,555	25.0	26,251	\$5,656	27.0
Training Costs	18,207	3,744	17.4	18,840	3,996	18.0	16,370	3,527	16.7
Recruitment and Placement	8,215	1,689	7.8	7,298	1,548	7.0	6,647	1,432	6.8
Health/Medical/Services	5,280	1,086	5.0	4,664	989	4.4	4,087	881	4.2
FECA, Payment to Labor Dept.	2,028	417	2.0	2,647	561	2.5	2,861	616	2.9
Volunteer Travel/Trans.	8,458	1,739	8.1	8,672	1,839	8.2	7,958	1,715	8.2
Volunteer Supplies	1,735	357	1.7	1,710	363	1.6	1,362	293	1.4
Vehicles	689	142	0.7	1,100	233	1.0	---	---	---
FAAS, Payment to State Dept.	2,526	519	2.4	2,641	560	2.5	2,700	582	2.8
Overseas Admin. Support	15,751	3,239	15.0	14,285	3,030	13.6	14,245	3,069	14.6
Headquarters Operations	17,359	3,569	16.6	16,951	3,595	16.1	15,019	3,236	15.4
TOTAL	104,658	21,521	100.0	105,000	22,269	100.0	97,500	21,008	100.0
Volunteer Years	4,863			4,715			4,641		
Trainee Input	2,729			2,866			2,610		

COUNTRY SUMMARIES

The following pages provide country-by-country summaries of the world-wide Peace Corps program. They include data on program levels and a brief description of activities and plans for each country.

Population and per capita income data are taken from the World Bank Atlas, 1980. Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) ratings are based on each country's average of its index ratings for life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy in the mid-1970's. The index range is 1-100 with higher ratings reflecting a more favorable PQLI. The PQLI data are taken or calculated from data in The United States and World Development Agenda 1980, prepared by the Overseas Development Council.

Belize

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 131,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,030
Physical Quality of Life Index: n/a

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	27	33	49
Volunteer Years	54	50	61
FTE Staff-Years	7	7	7
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	531	733	865
Program Support and Development	217	225	239
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	16	19	25
Program Support and Development	6	7	8

- ° The Peace Corps program in Belize focuses on four major program areas; education, agriculture, rural health, and youth development. As a result of the 1981 independence of Belize from Great Britain, the ceiling imposed by the country on the number of volunteers has been raised from 65 to 80 volunteers thus increasing the opportunities for new programming efforts in the future.
- ° Approximately 20 agriculture volunteers serve as extension agents, disseminating farming information to rural areas, advising cooperatives on improving marketing techniques and increasing production, and teaching basic farming techniques to small farmers.
- ° In the area of youth development, 20 volunteers teach agricultural skills, carpentry, plumbing and masonry, small crop production, beekeeping, and small animal husbandry.
- ° Volunteers working in health concentrate on combatting the lack of trained health personnel in rural areas with placement of volunteer nurses, nutritionists, medical technicians, and health educators in rural communities.
- ° The eighties will be a challenging and exciting decade for Belize. As it takes its place among the world of nations, greater resources will be needed to assist its continuing development. Peace Corps has played a vital role in this small Central American country for 19 years. Programs for the next three years will focus on agriculture, health services and technical skills. The goal of self-sufficiency will govern Peace Corps programming in Belize.

Benin

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 3,427,000

Per Capita Income: \$250
Physical Quality of Life Index: 26

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	64	39	25
Volunteer Years	28	62	48
FTE Staff-Years	4	4	4
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	969	1,383	1,040
Program Support and Development	730	1,129	803
	239	254	237
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	14	38	35
Program Support and Development	14	34	31
	---	4	4

- ° The Peace Corps has maintained a program in Benin since 1967. In the first six years of Peace Corps' presence in Benin, volunteers made highly significant and lasting contributions in rural development. Volunteers built many silos and grain dryers; assisted rural farmers in an animal traction project; constructed rural roads and walls; and improved rice and citrus fruit strains resulting in increased production and higher income for farmers. Their contributions have lasted. Seven years after the end of the grain storage program, the local population continues to build and use the silos and dryers.
- ° Because of uncertain political conditions, the program declined in the late 1970s. In 1980, the situation improved considerably and the Government of Benin expressed a renewed enthusiasm for having volunteers. The first new program effort in six years sent four volunteers to show village residents how to construct and use fuel efficient mud stoves. Several other new projects in health care, education and rural development were begun in 1981 in cooperation with the Government of Benin.
- ° In early FY 1982, new programs have included horticulture/small animal raising and water and sanitation. The number of education volunteers who teach English, math and science in secondary schools also has increased.
- ° In FY 1983, Peace Corps will continue with projects developed in the past two years. In addition, Peace Corps will introduce secondary projects in rural health and sanitation, and fish culture. The number of volunteers is expected to stabilize around 50 by the summer of FY 1982.

Botswana

Peace Corps Entry: 1966
Population: 773,000

Per Capita Income: \$720
Physical Quality of Life Index: 51

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	25	50	55
Volunteer Years	102	104	97
FTE Staff-Years	8	8	8
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,315	1,403	1,335
Program Support and Development	1,004	1,078	960
	311	325	375
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	226	238	248
Program Support and Development	211	221	241
	15	17	7

- ° The Peace Corps 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 became more confident in the potential of volunteers, Peace Corps programs expanded into vocational training and business arenas.
- ° In 1981, Peace Corps volunteers worked as auditors, accountants, marketers and business managers under the supervision of one of the most highly organized government systems in Africa. These positions emphasize 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.
- ° Peace Corps volunteers are an integral part of the government's National Development Plan. This plan calls for increasing involvement in the rural sector to stimulate income and employment. The Peace Corps programming team, in cooperation with officials of the Government of Botswana, is developing opportunities for volunteers in FY 1982 to work in renewable energy and employment generating projects in rural areas. One such project is the Rural Industries Officer. In this project, the volunteer identifies local entrepreneurs in a position to benefit from small loans and/or training. Efforts in Rural Industries are expected to expand in FY 1983.

Brazil

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 122,879,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,690
Physical Quality of Life Index: 69

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	0	---	---
Volunteer Years	3	---	---
FTE Staff-Years	4	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	296	---	---
Program Support and Development	131	---	---
	165	---	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° The last Peace Corps volunteer left Brazil in January 1981. The phasing out of the program began in August 1978 after the Brazilian Government withheld permission for any new trainees to enter the country.
- ° Accomplishments of the 32 volunteers who worked in Brazil during the last year of the program included the development of staff training programs in three institutions for mentally and physically handicapped children; the teaching of blind, deaf, and hearing-impaired adults in five institutions; assistance with a Special Olympics program; the improvement of infant nutrition programs and counseling and vocational training of youths; the promotion of agricultural cooperatives and the training of their staffs in accounting skills, as well as the development of community vegetable gardening and co-op improvement methods; and the provision of mid-level technical assistance in higher education and health education.
- ° The Peace Corps' revised 1973 country agreement with Brazil still remains in effect. Prior to the phase-out, several host country agencies continued to express a need for Peace Corps volunteers. The absence of any formal notice from the Government of Brazil terminating the Peace Corps program leaves open the possibility for a return of the Peace Corps to Brazil in the future if conditions warrant.

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 8,248,000

Per Capita Income: \$560
Physical Quality of Life Index: 30

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	40	56	60
Volunteer Years	119	105	98
FTE Staff-Years	10	10	9
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	2,378	2,202	2,002
Program Support and Development	1,768	1,679	1,523
	610	523	479
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	427	427	425
Program Support and Development	427	427	425
	---	---	---

- ° The Peace Corps program in Cameroon started in 1962 with largely education related projects. Today, the program is one of the most diverse in Africa with programs in cooperatives, credit unions, inland fisheries, English teaching, health education, math/science education, community development, agriculture education and extension and teacher training.
- ° Due largely in part to the efforts of volunteers, Cameroon has a sufficient number of English teachers. The Government of Cameroon is no longer requesting English teachers from Peace Corps. Requests continue for math, science and economics teachers.
- ° The Peace Corps in Cameroon has added an extension component to its agriculture education project. Fish farming continues as a major program emphasis. As a result of a recent evaluation, the Peace Corps in Cameroon has restructured its cooperative project, which deals primarily with the cash crops of coffee and cocoa, to increase the effectiveness of volunteers.
- ° The Peace Corps hosted an energy workshop in FY 1982 as a prelude to programming initiatives in this vital sector.
- ° In FY 1983, the Peace Corps in Cameroon plans to continue its emphasis in the agriculture sector and to develop programs in alternative energy.

Central African Republic

Peace Corps Entry: 1972
Population: 1,954,000

Per Capita Income: \$290
Physical Quality of Life Index: 21

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	26	27	30
Volunteer Years	56	51	45
FTE Staff-Years	8	8	7
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,426	1,464	1,321
Program Support and Development	1,024	1,062	986
	402	402	335
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	20	28	28
Program Support and Development	20	28	28
	---	---	---

- ° The Peace Corps began its work in the Central African Republic in 1972 with programs that centered largely on formal education but quickly diversified into health, rural development and agricultural education and extension.
- ° Since 1974, Peace Corps volunteers have spearheaded a highly successful inland fisheries project. They have worked with hundreds of fish farmers to produce more than 16 tons of fish annually. The result has been increased protein supply increased income and the development of self-reliance among the fish farmers.
- ° Volunteers are currently developing health curricula for primary schools. They also have trained village health workers and midwives and have constructed village health centers for rural communities.
- ° During FY 1982, Peace Corps is implementing a collaborative effort with USAID in rice production and beekeeping.
- ° In FY 1983, Peace Corps plans to continue established programs and explore opportunities for additional programs in agriculture.

Chile

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 10,912,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,690
Physical Quality of Life Index: 79

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	50	0	0
Volunteer Years	96	34	0
FTE Staff-Years	8	4	0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,925	1,183	---
Program Support and Development	1,396	801	---
	529	382	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	24	13	---
Program Support and Development	24	13	---
	---	---	---

- ° Peace Corps volunteers in Chile have served in two major areas: integrated rural development, which includes agricultural extension, horticulture, small animal production, fisheries, cooperatives, health, nutrition; and youth opportunity development, which includes special education teacher training, and social work in group homes for disadvantaged youths.
- ° Work was completed on two experimental farms which demonstrated new crops and farming techniques to poor farmers.
- ° A series of materials was produced for the Chilean Ministry of Education for use in its new school gardens curriculum disseminated to schools throughout Chile.
- ° A pilot program of special education training and parent involvement in a model classroom was demonstrated in Rancagua, Chile and the results presented to a national symposium of Chilean educators.
- ° On March 31, 1982, the Peace Corps program in Chile will be terminated. Given Chile's relatively advanced level of development and the existence of a growing pool of skilled Chilean technicians who could carry on the work of Peace Corps, it was decided that Peace Corps' available resources would be reallocated to countries where the need is greater. All volunteers who requested transfers have been reassigned to Peace Corps programs in other countries.

Colombia

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population: 26,122,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,010
Physical Quality of Life Index: 69

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	27	---	---
Volunteer Years	46	---	---
FTE Staff-Years	7	---	---
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	1,346	---	---
Program Support and Development	879	---	---
	467	---	---
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):</u>			
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- Colombia was the first Latin American country to request Peace Corps volunteers. Since the first group of volunteers arrived in Colombia in 1961, over 7,000 volunteers have served.
- Peace Corps involvement has been concentrated in the areas of home economics and nutrition, public health, small business assistance, agriculture, fisheries and special education.
- In March 1981, the Peace Corps made a decision to terminate operations in Colombia. The Peace Corps program had been considerably phased down since 1979. In recent years, the presence of guerilla activities and drug traffic had required Peace Corps to program only in geographical areas considered safe for Americans.
- The last Peace Corps volunteers left Colombia in August 1981. The office was closed September 30, 1981.

Cook Islands

Peace Corps Entry: 1982
Population: 18,000

Per Capita Income: \$900
Physical Quality of Life Index: n/a

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	---	5	0
Volunteer Years	---	2	4
FTE Staff-Years	---	0	0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	58	59
Program Support and Development	---	4	9
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	1	1
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° During FY 1982 the first Peace Corps volunteers will arrive in the Cook Islands. The islands are a self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand, and are located midway between Western Samoa and Tahiti. This new program will be administered by the Peace Corps office in Western Samoa. There will be no resident staff in the Cook Islands, and operating costs are projected to be low.
- ° Volunteers will be placed on Rarotonga, Aitutaki and one other island. Projects will employ volunteers in the development of village latrine construction and sanitation. Volunteers also will assist local farmers with marketing and business administration and will work in energy planning/conservation. Two volunteers will serve as industrial arts teachers specializing in metal and woodworking.
- ° No additional volunteers will enter the Cook Islands during FY 1983. Project plans for FY 1984 will be developed based on the experience of the first group of volunteers.

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 2,163,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,810
Physical Quality of Life Index: 86

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	79	50	66
Volunteer Years	116	132	129
FTE Staff-Years	12	12	12
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,746	1,782	1,770
Program Support and Development	1,354	1,401	1,409
	392	381	361
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	8	12	16
Program Support and Development	5	9	12
	3	3	4

- ° In Costa Rica, Peace Corps focuses on several core projects: conservation, agriculture and health.
- ° Peace Corps volunteers have provided technical support and assistance in extension work in the promotion of new seeds, animal husbandry, crop diversification and small farm management for a target population of 36,000 farmers.
- ° There are few opportunities for young people in rural Costa Rica. Many rural youth between the ages of 10-25 are not integrated into the local economy, nor are they being trained for rural lives. One result is massive rural-urban migration. Peace Corps has made special efforts to address this issue. Peace Corps volunteers act as catalysts for the formation of 4-H clubs for this target population. Volunteers are working to improve technical training in agricultural technical schools, forming associations of rural youth and activities for rural youth. In FY 1982 over 80 Costa Ricans are being trained as 4-H club leaders.
- ° Peace Corps volunteers in community health projects work to improve the physical quality of life by teaching good health, hygiene, nutrition/home gardening and environmental sanitation.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to emphasize the conservation of natural resources, community health education, agricultural diversification and the administration of cooperatives in its FY 1983 program.

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 5,286,000

Dominican Republic
 (Including Turks and Caicos)
 Per Capita Income: \$990
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 64

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	71	71	54
Volunteer Years	98	102	102
FTE Staff-Years	11	11	12
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,874	1,842	1,785
Program Support and Development	1,391	1,376	1,324
	483	466	461
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	30	31	35
Program Support and Development	25	26	29
	5	5	6

- ° Peace Corps in the Dominican Republic continues to focus its efforts in three major areas: agriculture and rural development; health and nutrition education; and cooperative and small business development. In each program area, host country agencies have demonstrated increased support of volunteers by providing them with more supervisory time, training, and technical backup.
- ° In FY 1981, volunteers provided technical assistance to over 30 rural communities and schools in vegetable gardening, small animal husbandry, plant protection, and improved methods of crop storage.
- ° Volunteers are training local nutritionists to work with families in isolated communities.
- ° In FY 1982, skills will continue to be transferred to hundreds of Dominican cooperative leaders in planning, financial management, preparation of feasibility studies, and accounting. Hundreds of small entrepreneurs have received technical assistance in bookkeeping, marketing, preparation of loan applications, and sound business practices.
- ° New programs in appropriate technology and inland fresh water fisheries were reinforced and a major new effort in reforestation was begun in FY 1982. These programming trends will be continued and further developed in FY 1983.
- ° The Peace Corps also administers a small program in the Turks and Caicos Islands from its office in the Dominican Republic. In FY 1982, the Peace Corps will place three volunteers in the Turks and Caicos Islands to initiate agricultural extension and skills development programs. Additional volunteers have been requested for FY 1983.

Eastern Caribbean

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population: 944,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,025
Physical Quality of Life Index: 63-91

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	73	107	103
Volunteer Years	144	159	155
FTE Staff-Years	12	12	13
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,767	2,162	2,076
Program Support and Development	1,331	1,717	1,603
	436	445	473
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	10	18	32
Program Support and Development	6	12	26
	4	6	6

- ° The Eastern Caribbean includes Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. During FY 1981 a new entry was made in the Grenadines. The Eastern Caribbean is administered by the Peace Corps office located in Barbados.
- ° The program in these islands has traditionally focused on key areas such as agricultural development, health services and training, and small business development.
- ° In FY 1982 approximately fifty volunteers worked to improve the economic condition of women. Peace Corps volunteers help organize a variety of food storage/preservation, and craft industries projects where the major goal is to increase the income of families (40% of which are headed by women) and youth groups.
- ° Peace Corps has continued to address certain common regional problems, including an excessive reliance on food imports and the absence of employment opportunities. Projects which are designed to meet these needs include crop production and animal husbandry, with an emphasis on home and/or school production of vegetables and small animals; practical education where volunteers in vocational schools provide training to students in such fields as plumbing and mechanics; agricultural research and extension, fisheries development, irrigation, and animal health services.
- ° For FY 1983 Peace Corps plans continued programming in agricultural development, health services, and business development.

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 8,068,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,050
Physical Quality of Life Index: 70

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	142	172	147
Volunteer Years	217	239	228
FTE Staff-Years	17	18	17
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	2,482	2,858	2,741
Program Support and Development	592	662	593
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	14	25	40
Program Support and Development	2	13	26
	12	12	14

- ° Since 1962 some 3,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served in Ecuador working with Ecuadorean agencies to meet the basic human needs of the country's most needy groups.
- ° Volunteers are currently serving in 14 projects targeted to benefit two significant groups of Ecuadoreans, peasant families and disadvantaged youth, including the mentally retarded, the physically handicapped and orphans.
- ° Rural development has been and continues to be the main emphasis of Peace Corps programming. Project areas include agriculture extension, home community improvement, forestry, fresh water fisheries, rural public health, animal production, rural youth groups, alternative energy, and rural water supplies.
- ° Peace Corps volunteers working in rural development have started programs which are designed to increase agricultural income and natural resource production. In forestry, a land management plan has been developed to promote conservation and erosion control.
- ° In the home community project, volunteers are assisting women-organized cooperatives to produce different goods and services for sale. More emphasis will be placed on this type of activity in the future because of the direct economic implications for women, many of whom are heads of households.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to have a strong rural focus to address the economic disparity between urban and rural areas. The 4-H project volunteers are working to stem the rural-to-urban flight of rural youth.
- ° Peace Corps will enter FY 1983 with basically the same project structure as FY 1982.

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
Population: 618,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,690
Physical Quality of Life Index: 79

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	36	75	43
Volunteer Years	117	86	74
FTE Staff-Years	12	12	12
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,320	1,451	930
Program Support and Development	398	416	395
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	93	178	149
Program Support and Development	14	23	23

- ° Plans for Fiji in FY 1983 include an increase in rural health and rural development volunteers. These volunteers will initiate pre and postnatal infant care clinics and pre-school education programs. The rural health volunteers will assist local counterparts in establishing health clinics in outlying islands. They will conduct nutritional surveys and develop health education curricula and recuperation programs for malnourished infants. The rural development volunteers also will be involved in assisting local counterparts in the development and implementation of pre-school curricula and the designing of learning modules.
- ° A joint Peace Corps-USAID forestry initiative will begin a new logging/replanting of hardwood trees in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture. Two volunteer couples will work on this project.
- ° During FY 1982, volunteers in rural community development/agriculture projects will assist farmers in implementing rotational cropping practices and with animal husbandry and bookkeeping procedures; and will work on a community based fisheries program to generate income and employment in the fishing sector. A women in development program emphasizing appropriate technology and health education is planned, as well as a rural based housing program. Projects in youth development will include assistance to Fiji's National Youth Service scheme and will help develop a Domestic Volunteer Corps.
- ° A Sub-Regional Training Center will begin operation in the Third Quarter of FY 1982. The Center will offer assistance to training staff in the Pacific Island Countries where the Peace Corps has programs (Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, Tuvalu, Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, and Cook Islands).
- ° Since 1977, Peace Corps programs in Fiji have emphasized 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 emphasizing vocational skills.

Gabon

Peace Corps Entry: 1963/1973
Population: 645,000

Per Capita Income: \$3,280
Physical Quality of Life Index: 21

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	50	43	45
Volunteer Years	47	65	58
FTE Staff-Years	4	4	5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,216	1,291	1,218
Program Support and Development	920	981	893
	296	310	325
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	161	226	236
Program Support and Development	142	202	222
	19	24	14

- ° The first Peace Corps volunteers in Gabon constructed rural primary schools and taught English. The Peace Corps left Gabon in 1967 and returned in 1973 at the invitation of the Government of Gabon. In recent years, inland fish culture, non-formal education and agriculture extension projects have been added to the program.
- ° The need for increased protein in the diets of the rural poor is being addressed by an inland fish culture project that began in 1979 and a groundnut extension project that began in FY 1981 and is currently being implemented.
- ° In FY 1982, Peace Corps will expand the inland fisheries, non-formal education and agriculture extension projects. It also will focus on quality improvement in language, technical and trainer training.
- ° FY 1983 efforts will be directed toward the continued implementation and establishment of the inland fisheries, community services (non-formal education) and agriculture extension projects while maintaining the already established school construction and English teaching projects.

The Gambia

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
 Population: 586,000

Per Capita Income: \$260
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 22

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	24	27	25
Volunteer Years	49	43	41
FTE Staff-Years	7	7	6
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	814	821	773
Program Support and Development	574	590	561
	240	231	212
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	7	12	16
Program Support and Development	7	12	16
	---	---	---

- ° Peace Corps programming efforts in The Gambia have placed a great deal of emphasis on volunteers in rural assignments which impact on the poorer segments of the country. Currently 85 percent of the volunteers have rural assignments.
- ° During FY 1980, the number of health volunteers increased significantly, which made health education the largest program sector in The Gambia. Volunteers assist the Government of The Gambia in its attempt to educate village residents in primary health care. They teach water sanitation, nutrition and maternal/child health care.
- ° In FY 1981, Peace Corps in The Gambia initiated a beekeeping project with one volunteer. An additional volunteer has been requested for FY 1982. Another new initiative is a forestry program. In this program, volunteers assist in the development of village woodlots and the training of counterparts in forestry production and conservation. Animal husbandry and crop extension are two relatively new areas of Peace Corps involvement; six volunteers have been requested in these areas for FY 1982.
- ° In FY 1983, Peace Corps in The Gambia will focus on strengthening and expanding current projects. Possibilities for secondary projects in vegetable gardening and rice production are currently being explored.

Ghana

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population: 11,327,000

Per Capita Income: \$400
Physical Quality of Life Index: 41

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	66	97	65
Volunteer Years	87	110	120
FTE Staff-Years	13	12	11
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,834	2,090	2,020
Program Support and Development	1,310	1,622	1,567
	524	468	453
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)			
Volunteer Operations	107	135	156
Program Support and Development	107	135	156
	---	---	---

- ° In August 1961, Ghana became the very first country to receive Peace Corps volunteers. Since then, over 2,000 volunteers have served in Ghana, primarily in education. More than 1,200 volunteers have served as math/science teachers in secondary education. Others have been placed at Ghana's three universities as computer scientists, psychology professors and math/science instructors.
- ° Eighty volunteers, over a seven-year period, have worked on geological surveys. Nearly 125 specialists have worked as architects, engineers, silviculturists, entomologists, mechanics, small business advisors, vocational instructors and special education teachers.
- ° Significant changes in volunteer project activity took place in the early 1980s. New projects were begun in rural and village development, agricultural and animal traction, community preventive health, dam building and irrigation development.
- ° In FY 1982, approximately one third of all volunteers serving in Ghana will be directly involved in rural development, agriculture or health activities. Peace Corps will continue to program heavily in education at the Government's request.
- ° Expansion in FY 1983 and beyond will be dependent on the policies of the new government and the precarious economic situation in the country. The shortages of many basic commodities and lack of service place unusual hardships on Peace Corps volunteers and make the provision of administration and program support especially difficult.

Guatemala

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 6,825,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,020
Physical Quality of Life Index: 59

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	97	45	81
Volunteer Years	119	103	100
FTE Staff-Years	13	12	12
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	2,046	2,109	2,100
Program Support and Development	1,507	1,581	1,617
	539	528	483
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	30	32	38
Program Support and Development	26	26	32
	4	6	6

- ° The Peace Corps program in Guatemala is focused in three major areas: forestry and conservation; fisheries and livestock; and community health.
- ° Nutrition outreach volunteers organized and delivered food and nutrition education programs in 16 rural health centers. By the end of 1981, volunteers had reached approximately 175 women and children per center.
- ° Volunteers in appropriate technology worked in approximately 12 rural communities constructing and promoting the use of the fuel efficient Lorena cooking/heating stove. Approximately 110 stoves were built by December of 1981.
- ° In FY 1982, volunteers in conservation of natural resources are working with nearly 5,000 rural Indian families. The focus of their activities is soil and water conservation, improvements in land utilization, and a heightened awareness of the importance of this resource base and the problems that can arise if it is allowed to deteriorate.
- ° Livestock development volunteers are working throughout FY 1982 with approximately 250 peasant farmers and their families initiating small animal (pigs, rabbits, and chickens) projects and giving on-site technical assistance in range management and stock breeding and selection.
- ° During FY 1983 certain projects, especially those in the artisan and cooperative areas, will be assessed for impact and then either reduced or phased out. Health and nutrition projects may be geographically redistributed to reflect in-country needs.

Haiti

Peace Corps Entry: 1982
Population: 4,963,000

Per Capita Income: \$260
Physical Quality of Life Index: n/a

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	---	12	15
Volunteer Years	---	3	23
FTE Staff-Years	---	1	2
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	227	465
Program Support and Development	---	173	323
		54	142
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° Haiti is the poorest country in the western hemisphere. The Peace Corps has long desired to establish a program in Haiti, but has been unable to do so for a variety of reasons. Recently, the situation has improved and a country agreement is now being negotiated.
- ° One staff member will be assigned to Haiti. Arrival in-country is projected for June of 1982. Initially, the staff member will be a program manager reporting to the Country Director for the Dominican Republic. During the second quarter of FY 1983, one administrative support staff will be added.
- ° Approximately ten volunteers are expected to be sworn in during the last quarter of FY 1982. The program areas will include forestry, agriculture, fisheries, trade skill training, and health. Fifteen additional trainees are projected to enter the third quarter of FY 1983.
- ° Three U.S. private voluntary agencies have expressed an interest in providing funds to pay for the living allowances, travel and job related resources for Peace Corps volunteers in Haiti.

Honduras

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 3,565,000

Per Capita Income: \$530
Physical Quality of Life Index: 57

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	62	135	105
Volunteer Years	201	187	202
FTE Staff-Years	17	17	17
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	2,442	2,687	2,723
Program Support and Development	1,829	2,099	2,150
	613	588	573
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	37	45	57
Program Support and Development	11	16	38
	26	29	19

- ° The Peace Corps has been an important instrument in the development of Honduras since 1966. The 1981 program is an example of the breadth of assistance provided to the people of this country.
- ° Some twenty Peace Corps volunteers in the municipal development project cooperated in areas of design, construction and maintenance of improved or new water and sewage systems in eight rural municipalities in 1981.
- ° Approximately twenty volunteers in the public health project have given short courses in nutrition, home improvement, and well-baby care under the auspices of rural health centers. Approximately 2,000 Hondurans have participated in these courses during 1981.
- ° Volunteers working with the National Forestry Development Corporation through the forest management project have given on-the-job training to agency counterparts in advanced techniques in forestry inventory, harvest, and reseedling. Volunteers also have developed outreach activities to involve up to 5,000 rural peasants in watershed and forest conservation activities in 1981.
- ° Volunteers in the fresh water fisheries project have provided needed technical and managerial support to the growing inland fisheries effort. Approximately 200 rural Hondurans were involved in 1981.
- ° Peace Corps staff have had discussions with USAID and other international relief assistance organizations to explore the possibility of PCV involvement in refugee work near the Honduras/Salvadorean border.
- ° Emphasis on maximizing impact in the rural areas will be continued in FY 1983. Volunteer assignments will be reviewed carefully and shifts from urban to small town and rural activities will be implemented where appropriate.

Ivory Coast

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 8,076,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,060
Physical Quality of Life Index: 31

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	0	---	---
Volunteer Years	44	---	---
FTE Staff-Years	6	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	<u>1,252</u> 692	---	---
Program Support and Development	560	---	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	215 <u>215</u>	---	---
Program Support and Development	--	---	---

- Since Peace Corps first entered the Ivory Coast in September 1982, over 1,250 volunteers served in the country. These volunteers served primarily as teachers but also as rural development and community health agents.
- Beginning in FY 1979, and throughout FY 1980, the emphasis of the Peace Corps shifted from teaching English as a foreign language to the expansion of programs in rural development and community health. Development assistance in teaching English as a foreign language was no longer requested, as the Government of Ivory Coast now has the host country manpower to provide teachers in all areas of formal education.
- In FY 1981, the health program, Peace Corps' strongest contribution to the Ivory Coast, which had a direct impact on the needs of the rural poor, expanded from 12 volunteers to over 20 volunteers.
- Based primarily on budget constraints the Peace Corps officially terminated its program in the Ivory Coast on September 30, 1981.
- Of the 20 volunteers, serving in their first year in the Ivory Coast, who were given the option either to transfer to another country in Africa or terminate their Peace Corps service, nine volunteers chose to remain in the Peace Corps and are currently serving in Zaire, Togo and Niger.

Jamaica

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 2,184,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,240
Physical Quality of Life Index: 87

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:	83	61	78
Trainee Input	117	123	130
Volunteer Years	11	12	12
FTE Staff-Years			
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):	1,640	1,857	1,893
Volunteer Operations	1,307	1,466	1,487
Program Support and Development	333	391	406
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):	39	42	68
Volunteer Operations	8	10	46
Program Support and Development	31	32	22

- ° In June 1981, Prime Minister Edward Seaga spoke at the Peace Corps Twentieth Anniversary Conference. The Prime Minister praised Peace Corps as being an organization that truly fosters a people-to-people relationship. He stated that during the 20 years of Peace Corps presence in Jamaica, the volunteers have had a lasting effect on the population. Prime Minister Seaga stressed the need for Peace Corps involvement in two important areas: vocational training of young Jamaicans, ages 15 to 20; and the development of mid-level managers within Jamaican organizations.
- ° A new high-impact project was undertaken during FY 1982 in which volunteers are assigned to urban low-income areas and focus their activities on social development and job training. An urban street boys project seeks to bring unemployed urban youth into the economic mainstream of Jamaica. Support from the Government has been high and consistent. For FY 1983, Peace Corps will train teachers to serve in skill training camps.
- ° A second new project area for FY 1983 is a rural agriculture skills training project which addresses the problems of unemployed rural youth.
- ° Education and teacher training continues to be a major area of volunteer involvement and success in Jamaica. In 1981 approximately 25 volunteers worked in technical and vocational education and training, with smaller components in the areas of marketable skill training.
- ° During FY 1982 a new subregional training center is being initiated to train all Jamaica and Eastern Caribbean volunteers.
- ° Programming during FY 1983 will continue to focus on increasing the skill levels of the rural and urban poor to strengthen their abilities to participate in the local economy.

Kenya

Peace Corps Entry: 1965
Population: 15,307,000

Per Capita Income: \$380
Physical Quality of Life Index: 48

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	90	106	90
Volunteer Years	228	194	190
FTE Staff-Years	17	16	16
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	3,136	2,996	2,812
Program Support and Development	2,381	2,327	2,166
	755	669	646
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	535	555	602
Program Support and Development	416	416	498
	119	139	104

- ° During the seventeen-year history of Peace Corps in Kenya, volunteers have made an important contribution in meeting many of the developmental needs of Kenya in health, agriculture and education sectors.
- ° During President Moi's FY 1981 state visit to the United States, he met with the Peace Corps Director and complimented the Peace Corps on the consistently outstanding performance of the volunteers in Kenya and the significance of their efforts in helping Kenya meet the needs of its people.
- ° In early 1982, President Moi personally addressed the volunteers in Kenya and expressed his appreciation for their work in health, education and agriculture.
- ° During FY 1982, Peace Corps' volunteers will work in the areas of secondary education, and health, agriculture, and rural development for the outlying and up-country regions. Volunteers also serve in forestry and small town development.
- ° In FY 1983, Peace Corps plans to expand its programs in the areas of health (professionals and community workers), appropriate technology (including improved housing and construction), protein sources (fish culture) and agriculture.

Kiribati

Peace Corps Entry: 1973
Population: 57,000

Per Capita Income: \$670
Physical Quality of Life Index: n/a

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	8	10	10
Volunteer Years	10	3	6
FTE Staff-Years <u>a/</u>	0	0	0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	142	171	186
Program Support and Development	133	165	179
	9	6	7
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	5	6
Program Support and Development	---	5	6
	---	---	---

a/ Peace Corps administers the program in Kiribati through its Solomons Islands office.

- ° In FY 1983 Peace Corps volunteers will continue their programming emphasis on rural public works construction, village water supply and sanitation, and community health education. With Kiribati's growing population, an increasing demand for a better standard of living, and the physical limitation on urban growth due to the small size of Tarawa atoll, volunteer resources can best address the need for improving living conditions by working in Kiribati's rural areas.
- ° Volunteers in rural construction assignments assist in the supervision and completion of construction related to the repair, maintenance and installation of roads, causeways, sea walls, local housing and water catchment tanks. As such development assistance reaches more remote communities, heretofore isolated villages will gain access to the islands' hospitals and schools and to trading and marketing opportunities.
- ° Volunteers in basic sanitation and health education install well covers, hand-pumps, rain catchment systems and sanitary latrine facilities; and work with island health councils to help them identify and satisfy village health needs. In FY 1983, the health education project will expand to include nutrition and childcare and food production (vegetable gardening).
- ° Prior to the placement of 12 volunteers in July 1979 (who completed service in 1981), Peace Corps' presence in Kiribati had been limited and sporadic. This 1979 group of four married couples working in health and four single men working in construction represented the first consolidated attempt at addressing basic human needs in Kiribati. The success of this group's service established Peace Corps as desirable and productive presence in Kiribati.

Korea

Peace Corps Entry: 1966
 Population: 36,616,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,160
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 83

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:	0	---	---
Trainee Input	96	---	---
Volunteer Years	9	---	---
FTE Staff-Years			
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):	1,962	---	---
Volunteer Operations	1,304	---	---
Program Support and Development	658	---	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):	33	---	---
Volunteer Operations	33	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° September 30, 1981, marked the conclusion of fifteen years of Peace Corps programs in Korea. While recognizing that there are still areas of need in Korea, there has been impressive economic and educational progress. Korea's rapid development plus increased needs in other Third World countries contributed to Peace Corps' decision to terminate the program.
- ° The effectiveness of the program throughout the years was remarkable. During that time, over 1,700 volunteers served in a variety of programs including teaching English as a foreign language, special education/rehabilitation, maternal/child health, Hansen's Disease (leprosy) control and tuberculosis control.
- ° Peace Corps volunteers during the last few years, concentrated their efforts on disease control. In the tuberculosis project, volunteers worked with Korean counterparts in the outlying health centers on diagnosis of TB patients, motivating them to take prescribed medication, making home visits and working on staff attitudinal change.
- ° Volunteers in the Hansen's disease project worked primarily in leprosy resettlement villages assisting in nutrition/health education and readjustment counseling.
- ° In the words of the Korean Prime Minister in his farewell address to Peace Corps, "(Volunteers) made a great contribution to Korea by developing an understanding of Korea which they can share with other Americans and by improving the Korean people's understanding of Americans."

Lesotho

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 1,309,000

Per Capita Income: \$340
Physical Quality of Life Index: 52

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	27	52	50
Volunteer Years	96	84	94
FTE Staff-Years	9	8	8
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	970	885	930
Program Support and Development	355	255	304
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	51	61	74
Program Support and Development	---	10	---

- Since its entry to Lesotho in 1967, the Peace Corps has been heavily involved in secondary education and teacher training.
- In its most recent five year plan, the Government of Lesotho stressed the importance of agriculture development and rural health care. Peace Corps has 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.
- Programs in health (clean water), agriculture (soil conservation), rural development, and appropriate technology (small business development) will expand during FY 1982.
- In FY 1983, Peace Corps plans to continue to increase its programs in agriculture and health sectors.

Liberia

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 1,802,000

Per Capita Income: \$490
Physical Quality of Life Index: 51

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	71	125	90
Volunteer Years	140	135	180
FTE Staff-Years	14	12	12
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	2,682	2,841	3,212
Program Support and Development	2,107	2,349	2,757
	575	492	455
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	74	84
Program Support and Development	---	74	74
	---	---	10

- ° Historically, most volunteers in Liberia have been teachers. Peace Corps' largest program in Liberia continues to be education. Recently, however, greater emphasis has been placed on the needs of the rural poor. Consequently, volunteers are increasingly involved in health, rural development and agriculture.
- ° Health is now the second largest program in Liberia. Volunteer generalists and nurses, are assigned to clinics in rural areas and work in health education, family planning and maternal and child health projects. They also provide health education lectures in classrooms and conduct home visits.
- ° To increase the productivity of rural farmers, volunteers assist in constructing and managing inland fish ponds and teach basic agriculture techniques in rural schools. A fisheries program was begun in FY 1980 and has been expanding.
- ° Peace Corps volunteers work in rural senior and junior high schools in vocational education, home economics and industrial arts. They also work as teacher trainers in an attempt to upgrade the skills of Liberian teachers.
- ° Peace Corps began its appropriate technology program in FY 1980. The volunteers are currently involved in the installation of both drilled and hand-dug wells for the development of potable water sources. In addition, volunteers are involved in development projects such as clinic and school construction, construction of water sealed latrines and the construction of fuel efficient stoves.
- ° Although the number of volunteers in Liberia declined following the 1980 coup d'etat. Peace Corps expects to increase the size of the program during FY 1982.

Malawi

Peace Corps Entry: 1964/1979
Population: 5,852,000

Per Capita Income: \$200
Physical Quality of Life Index: 31

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	24	17	15
Volunteer Years	25	28	25
FTE Staff-Years	4	4	4
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	590	509	461
Program Support and Development	393	343	291
	197	166	170
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	36	42	70
Program Support and Development	---	6	41
	36	36	29

- ° Peace Corps first entered Malawi in 1964, but had to end the program in 1971 after the Government of Malawi began requesting only highly-skilled but difficult-to-recruit volunteers. It re-established the Malawi program in 1979 with volunteers in the health and agriculture sectors.
- ° In FY 1981, approximately half of the volunteers in Malawi, together with Malawian co-workers, worked in the health/nutrition sector in teams consisting of public health nurses, health sanitation specialists, a district medical officer, a radiographer, and a dental assistant.
- ° Volunteers also work in rural development and adult education projects. The volunteers are a part of Malawi's rural piped water supply program. They work either as rural water supply officers or as environmental sanitation specialists, or as vocational training teachers.
- ° Malawi's National Rural Development Programme utilizes the remaining volunteers in community development projects, working at the district level. This program is a priority with the Government and has been recognized as one of Africa's most successful in self-help rural development.
- ° During FY 1982, volunteers have been requested to work in secondary education, teaching math and science. A substantial increase in requests is also expected in public health and agriculture.
- ° The Malawi program has growth potential and Peace Corps is exploring possibilities for programs in inland fisheries. Modest expansion of secondary education programming is also expected in FY 1983.

Malaysia

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 13,642,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,320
Physical Quality of Life Index: 73

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	48	0	0
Volunteer Years	104	92	56
FTE Staff-Years	16	13	11
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,679	1,221	662
Program Support and Development	1,202	891	380
	477	330	282
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	142	60	44
Program Support and Development	130	47	41
	12	13	3

- ° Malaysia is another Peace Corps success story. Economic achievements in Malaysia throughout the 1970s, combined with the success of the Government of Malaysia in significantly reducing poverty, have led Peace Corps to the decision to phase out the Malaysia program unless alternative sources of funding are found. No new volunteers will enter the country.
- ° Present health volunteers are highly skilled professionals working in rehabilitation services and psychiatric social work. In 1981 one volunteer successfully negotiated the opening of a school for the handicapped in Kuala Lumpur, and the efforts of another volunteer led directly to the reopening, with local support, of a home for handicapped children.
- ° Volunteers in the dairy development program mostly are specialists in artificial insemination who work at the 12 milk collection centers which Peace Corps earlier helped establish. They also work with small farmers in breeding techniques to increase animal size and milk production.
- ° In East Malaysia (Borneo), volunteer math and science teachers help staff a network of rural schools opened by the Government within the past year. Volunteer vocational teachers instruct in specialized areas such as architecture and civil engineering.
- ° Over 3,200 volunteers have served in Malaysia since 1962. The majority of these have been teachers, although the education program became smaller as Malaysia itself could provide larger numbers of qualified teachers. The contribution made by the Peace Corps volunteers has been a factor in the economic development of the nation. This contribution will long be remembered by the people of Malaysia.

Mali

Peace Corps Entry: 1971
Population: 6,469,000

Per Capita Income: \$140
Physical Quality of Life Index: 18

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	28	49	36
Volunteer Years	43	44	43
FTE Staff-Years	8	7	6
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,361 <u>827</u>	1,518 <u>1,048</u>	1,446 <u>1,000</u>
Program Support and Development	533	470	446
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	8 <u>8</u>	12 <u>12</u>	14 <u>14</u>
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° The Peace Corps began its program in Mali in 1971, with programs in poultry development and agricultural research. By 1977, these programs were supplemented by teacher training, well digging, livestock development and secondary education.
- ° The Peace Corps program in Mali has grown slowly because of requests for highly skilled volunteers and Mali's precarious financial situation.
- ° Currently, 49 volunteers work in rural health, secondary education, teacher training, community development, agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Increased emphasis was placed on the forestry program in FY 1981.
- ° Major efforts in 1981 and early 1982 focused on training. Peace Corps Mali adapted the Peace Corps/Sierra Leone village based training model and re-worked the design to apply to all Mali's in-country training programs. Pre-service training in small villages allows simultaneously technical skill training and language and cross-cultural exposure.
- ° Community development projects, designed to improve the standard of living of rural villagers, involves volunteers in agricultural extension, health education, latrine building and handicrafts development and will be expanded in FY 1982. Agricultural programming is being enhanced in FY 1982 with the initiation of a beekeeping project in the summer. This new project will have eight volunteers.
- ° FY 1983 will be a year of stabilization and qualitative improvements. No new programs are planned for FY 1983. Country staff will aim to assist volunteers to improve the quality of service to existing projects.

Mauritania

Peace Corps Entry: 1967/1971
Population: 1,589,000

Per Capita Income: \$320
Physical Quality of Life Index: 21

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	23	28	25
Volunteer Years	31	37	37
FTE Staff-Years	6	5	5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	<u>710</u>	<u>801</u>	<u>752</u>
Program Support and Development	391	364	347
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	<u>27</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>68</u>
Program Support and Development	6	2	2

- ° Peace Corps entered Mauritania in 1967 and again in 1971. In spite of political unrest during most of the 1970s, Peace Corps enjoys solid host country government contacts and has entered a phase of slow but steady growth.
- ° Currently, Peace Corps in Mauritania is applying its resources to food production and health/nutrition. 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. Health volunteers work in maternal child health care centers in teams composed of both a nurse and a social worker. This project is designed to improve the primary health services and to upgrade the skills of Mauritanian personnel assigned to these centers.
- ° During FY 1981, four volunteers piloted a rural medical assistance project. This project was developed in response to the Mauritanian Government's desire to establish a health delivery system which would reach rural villages and encampments.
- ° During FY 1982, Peace Corps' strategy has been to strengthen existing programs and has successfully been reducing its volunteer attrition rate. It also is laying the foundation for new project areas such as forestry and appropriate technology.
- ° During FY 1983, Peace Corps plans to initiate a new health education project.

Micronesia

Peace Corps Entry: 1966
Population: 135,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,340
Physical Quality of Life Index: 73

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	49	54	75
Volunteer Years	82	81	69
FTE Staff-Years	19	19	19
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,690	1,689	1,600
Program Support and Development	1,101	1,058	1,011
	589	631	589
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	66	38
Program Support and Development	---	42	27
	---	24	11

- ° In FY 1983, Peace Corps plans to expand its economic development and planning projects, while continuing programming in village development, health education, special education, youth development, vocational education, environmental sanitation and forestry and agricultural development. Peace Corps will continue to place volunteers in both district center and outer island assignments to address both urban and rural development needs in Micronesia.
- ° As Micronesia begins the slow transition from U.S. Trust Territory to independence, the three emerging political entities, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Belau and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, must chart their futures. Volunteers in economic development and planning (accountant/ trainers, structural engineers, economic advisors and industrial art advisors) are assisting Micronesian government officials, as well as promoting small businesses and cooperatives on the village level.
- ° Since May 1966, more than 2,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served to help meet Micronesia's development needs. Some of the accomplishments of volunteers in the past few years include initiation and implementation of a nutritional assessment of Head Start children in Palau and Yap districts; design and installation of two windmills; patient health education courses in a Ponape hospital; development of a coconut processing plant which is producing soap, cooking oil and body oil; developing a crop forecast system linking farmers and market; revising vocational education materials and conducting forestry inventories and surveys.

Morocco

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 19,531,000

Per Capita Income: \$740
Physical Quality of Life Index: 43

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:	97	98	105
Trainee Input	125	158	158
Volunteer Years	16	15	15
FTE Staff-Years			
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):	2,515	2,960	2,894
Volunteer Operations	2,009	2,447	2,363
Program Support and Development	506	513	531
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):	53	217	261
Volunteer Operations	1	106	181
Program Support and Development	52	111	80

- ° During FY 1983, 15 volunteers will begin working with the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture on improving range management techniques for meat-producing livestock. In its first phase, along with the introduction of new techniques, Peace Corps volunteers will work with USAID-trained Moroccan counterparts in conducting a technical and social impact study. This study will help guide the Ministry in further application of this program with its target population, rural sedentary and semi-nomadic herdspeople.
- ° Ten Peace Corps volunteers are expected to initiate work in FY 1983 in the area of forestry, concentrating on reforestation of eroded land and soil stabilization in semi-desert regions of Morocco.
- ° In FY 1982, 25 volunteers will begin working in a rural water project in cooperation with the Moroccan Ministry of the Interior and UNICEF. Volunteers will upgrade approximately 400 wells and install appropriate pumps.
- ° In collaboration with USAID, Peace Corps volunteers in FY 1981 continued to teach marketable skills for economically disadvantaged youths through training in carpentry, welding, electricity, and mechanics. In this fiscal year, volunteers initiated the first vocational training efforts aimed at Moroccan women preparing for careers in these fields.
- ° Over the past fiscal year, Peace Corps volunteers aided the Ministries of Social Welfare and Health with the organization of the country's first Special Olympics, held in Rabat in October 1981.
- ° Since 1963, more than 1,700 volunteers have worked in education, urban development, rehabilitation and agriculture programs in Morocco. Until recent years, the prime focus has been education. Since 1979, programming efforts have diversified greatly.

Nepal

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 13,947,000

Per Capita Income: \$130
Physical Quality of Life Index: 25

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	96	74	66
Volunteer Years	88	94	115
FTE Staff-Years	17	17	16
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,505	1,607	1,609
Program Support and Development	1,134	1,236	1,260
	371	371	349
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	12	14	20
Program Support and Development	12	14	20
	---	---	---

- ° Peace Corps' priority program in Nepal is rural construction including water supply systems, suspension bridges and hydraulic rams. All projects are constructed in Nepal's hilly, rural regions. With the introduction of water systems and hydraulic rams into their villages, the Nepali recipients are saved what is, in some cases, a four to five hour walk to collect water for a family's daily needs. In times of crisis, the bridges also can cut crucial days of walking time off a trip.
- ° Spring of 1982 will see the re-entry of Peace Corps into the fisheries sector when ten fisheries extension volunteers begin working with fish farmers to increase fish production. These volunteers will increase the quantity and quality of protein available for consumption, while, at the same time, farmers' incomes are enhanced.
- ° The first volunteers in the new rural women's development project have been trained, and they arrived at their posts in early 1982. Their goal is to help improve the social, economic and health status of rural women by training the villagers in health, nutrition, child care, and income-generating activities. The prototype for this project, located in rural Ram Ghat, is currently enjoying great success.
- ° Production and yields of food grains in Nepal have declined steadily since the mid 1970s while population growth has increased, creating a serious food shortage. Peace Corps agriculturalists are working to alleviate the shortage and reverse the decline through projects in cereal and seed production, horticulture and vegetable extension, and conservation and forestry.
- ° The first Peace Corps program in Nepal was initiated in 1962 and expanded quickly with volunteers working in agriculture, rural construction, health, water systems and education. More than 2,000 Americans have served as Peace Corps Volunteers in Nepal since then.

Nicaragua

Peace Corps Entry: 1963/1979
Population: 2,587,000

Per Capita Income: \$660
Physical Quality of Life Index: 54

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	---	---	---
Volunteer Years	---	---	---
FTE Staff-Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	141	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° Peace Corps operated from 1963 through early 1979 in Nicaragua. The last volunteer left the country in February 1979 after the program was suspended for political reasons. From late spring 1979 through early summer of 1980 there was no official Peace Corps presence in Nicaragua, however, the country agreement had been left in force. After the political situation improved in 1980, Peace Corps staff returned to Nicaragua in August 1980.
- ° Due to the continued political uncertainty, negotiations to return volunteers to Nicaragua were interrupted. In March 1981 it became apparent that the Government of Nicaragua was not seriously interested in renewing a working relationship with the Peace Corps and the program was terminated.

Niger

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 5,155,000

Per Capita Income: \$270
Physical Quality of Life Index: 16

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	68	69	60
Volunteer Years	124	128	111
FTE Staff-Years	10	11	11
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	2,386 <u>1,706</u>	2,422 <u>1,754</u>	2,107 <u>1,505</u>
Program Support and Development	680	668	602
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	196 <u>196</u>	211 <u>191</u>	211 <u>191</u>
Program Support and Development	---	20	20

- ° Since 1962, Peace Corps volunteers in Niger have made notable contributions in education, health and agriculture. As a result of solid programming efforts in health and education, the Peace Corps in Niger enjoys excellent host country relations.
- ° In the health area, volunteers work as nutrition educators in recuperation centers, and nurse/midwives and lab technicians in clinics and hospitals. The volunteer nurse/midwifery program will be phased out in FY 1983 because the Government of Niger is now doing the training under this program.
- ° To reflect host country initiatives, food production programming has been earmarked as the priority program for Peace Corps. Range management, fisheries, agricultural research, agricultural mechanics, and crop protection all fall under this sector. Food production programs should enjoy a 30 percent increase in volunteers by the end of FY 1983.
- ° Education volunteers have begun to diversify their efforts. In addition to 40 Peace Corps volunteers in secondary school English, others are working in non-formal education. In those programs, volunteers teach village women hand-crafts and sewing skills which supplement the income of their families. Other volunteers work at the national television station producing, directing, and editing films on health, sanitation and agricultural extension.
- ° In late FY 1982 and FY 1983 Peace Corps will expand its agricultural activities. Volunteers will work in seed production and fruit tree development projects. The former will be done in collaboration with AID while the latter will be developed with National Agricultural Research Institute (INRAN).

Oman

Peace Corps Entry: 1973
Population: 865,000

Per Capita Income: \$2,970
Physical Quality of Life Index: 34

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	16	46	38
Volunteer Years	34	27	43
FTE Staff-Years	3	3	3
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	743	939	1,084
Program Support and Development	544	749	864
	199	190	220
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	144	137	137
Program Support and Development	144	110	127
	---	27	10

- ° Peace Corps is exploring a potential new program in Oman for FY 1983 which would have volunteers working in various aspects of a marine fisheries project. Peace Corps would work in conjunction with the Omani-American Joint Commission (USAID) in fisheries extension, outboard motor maintenance and also in nutrition. Traditionally, Omanis have not made significant use of fish to vary their diet and provide an important source of protein.
- ° A new project for FY 1982 is that of the medic trainer. Volunteers will be assigned to Oman's Rural Health Service to train Omanis in the Dhofar Region to provide a basic level of health care to their own relatively inaccessible communities and to the surrounding tribal areas.
- ° New projects in water sanitation and disease control initiated in FY 1981 are developing well and will see the input of 20 additional volunteers in FY 1982. Volunteers are now working to construct sanitary facilities in remote areas of Oman. Disease control workers attempt to bring trachoma, TB, malaria and early childhood diseases under control through immunizations clinics, outreach programs, rural clinics and Mother-Child Health Centers.
- ° Peace Corps volunteers have been at work in Oman since 1973, primarily in the health and education fields. Volunteers provide skills that cannot be found in Oman itself. The skilled work force there is extremely small, since until 1970 there were only three primary schools and one hospital in the country.
- ° This year Peace Corps in Oman, on an experimental basis, will approach the private sector to solicit the cooperation and support of American corporations operating in Oman.

Panama

Peace Corps Entry: 1982
Population: 1,858,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,350
Physical Quality of Life Index: 81

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	---	15	12
Volunteer Years	---	---	20
FTE Staff-Years	---	---	1
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	195	355
Program Support and Development	---	166	233
	---	29	122
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	---	5
Program Support and Development	---	---	5
	---	---	---

- ° Both the U.S. Ambassador and the Government of Panama have expressed an interest in re-establishing a Peace Corps program in Panama. The Country Director from Costa Rica will travel to Panama in February of 1982 to pursue the entry of Peace Corps. Signing of a Country Agreement is anticipated during July of 1982.
- ° Program areas initially will include job skill training for unemployed youth and agricultural extension services for peasant farmers.
- ° Initially, the Peace Corps Director in Costa Rica will manage the program. A full-time program manager will be placed in Panama at the beginning of FY 1983.
- ° Fifteen trainees are to enter by August of 1982. Training will be done in Costa Rica at the sub-regional training center. Twelve trainees are planned for the second quarter of FY 1983.

Papua New Guinea

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

Per Capita Income: \$650
Physical Quality of Life Index: 43

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	9	0	19
Volunteer Years	1	9	17
FTE Staff-Years	2	2	2
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	216	286	507
Program Support and Development	103	163	328
	113	123	179
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	32	58
Program Support and Development	---	23	48
	---	9	10

- FY 1983 will see a doubling of Peace Corps strength in Papua New Guinea.
- The first group of nine volunteers, eagerly awaited by their host agencies, arrived in Papua New Guinea in September 1981 and began to work in nutrition and health projects, and in fisheries projects.
- Five volunteers are currently working in remote fishery stations throughout the country. Their tasks vary according to the needs of the station and the surrounding villages. One of these volunteers has begun teaching techniques of smoking shark, a mainstay in the diet of the villagers which is presently not available on a year-round basis.
- One volunteer couple is working in nutrition in the Sepik, the country's most malnourished area. They are attempting to upgrade the diet of rural people by finding substitutes for the many taboo foods and by teaching basic nutritional concepts.
- Another couple is working with a health clinic in the remote Southern Highlands to provide adequate storage and distribution equipment for vaccines. Until now the availability of immunizations was extremely limited for the population of this area of Papua New Guinea, and large numbers of people have suffered and died from preventable diseases.
- Negotiations are currently underway to develop an agro-forestry project and to expand the nutrition project in the Sepik.

Paraguay

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 2,987,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,060
Physical Quality of Life Index: 75

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	60	74	70
Volunteer Years	155	164	154
FTE Staff-Years	11	13	13
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	2,352	2,946	2,762
Program Support and Development	1,770	2,322	2,125
	582	624	637
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	89	131	170
Program Support and Development	56	80	119
	33	51	51

- ° Peace Corps Volunteers in Paraguay act as "on-the-job trainers" in four major program areas: agricultural development, rural health and sanitation, education/teacher training, and natural resources management. The program is targeted at the poorest rural communities.
- ° During the past year, approximately 1,500 small farmers have received technical assistance in crop diversification, improved cultivation techniques, soil conservation methods, marketing and formation of cooperatives. An equal number of women, usually very poor heads-of-households, have been trained in vegetable gardening, small animal raising, nutrition, income-generating activities, and techniques of home improvement such as construction of energy-efficient cooking stoves.
- ° In FY 1982, Peace Corps is continuing its collaborative effort with the World Bank and the German Development Bank to provide running water and sanitation systems to rural communities. Approximately 5,000 Paraguayans have benefited from the introduction of improved latrines, wells, and potable water systems in their communities.
- ° Over the past two years, Peace Corps has consolidated its natural resources management project, resulting in a cohesive, integrated approach toward the development of a conservation ethic among Paraguayans. Special accomplishments include the creation of a model plan for Paraguay's first national park and natural history museum. In September 1981, the efforts of Peace Corps volunteers in natural resource management were filmed by Wild Kingdom, to be aired on U.S. television in March 1982.
- ° An overall evaluation of the Peace Corps' program is being completed in FY 1982. Programming trends for FY 1983 will be based on the evaluation results and the country's request for increasing technical assistance in the field of agricultural cooperatives.

Philippines

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population: 46,803,000

Per Capita Income: \$600
Physical Quality of Life Index: 72

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	205	94	128
Volunteer Years	367	348	274
FTE Staff-Years	36	33	33
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	4,978	4,664	4,475
Program Support and Development	4,046	3,875	3,732
	932	789	743
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	31	61	61
Program Support and Development	16	47	47
	15	14	14

- ° For years the Philippines program has been the largest in Peace Corps. Programming efforts in FY 1982 and FY 1983 will continue to involve projects in forestry, fisheries, health, rehabilitation, food production and income generation.
- ° Peace Corps recently celebrated 20 years of service in the Philippines. The level of development in the country now permits Peace Corps to reduce the size of the program so that limited resources may be invested in areas of greater need. Accordingly, the volunteer population in FY 1983 will be reduced by 20 percent by modifying trainee input during FY 1982. The program will still remain the largest in Peace Corps.
- ° In October 1961 the Government of the Philippines requested Peace Corps volunteers to work primarily in education programs. The focus of programming shifted in 1970 to rural basic human needs in the areas of health and nutrition, community development, agriculture and income generation.
- ° Twelve volunteers, seven of whom are deaf, are currently working with the hearing impaired in rural communities. Eight more volunteers have been requested for June 1982. They will receive training at Gallaudet College. The project is considered to be the largest single program involving hearing impaired persons in developing countries.
- ° In Fall 1981, the first seven volunteers began to work in commercial fisheries to help promote improved fishing techniques and efficient marketing skills in the rural fishing communities.
- ° Volunteers working in income generation projects have developed income opportunities for hundreds of small farmers by assisting in the organization of cattle fattening co-ops in rural communities.
- ° Appropriate technology volunteers have introduced Lorena stoves, food preservation techniques, and biogas generators in order to increase the self reliance of communities.

Rwanda

Peace Corps Entry: 1975
Population: 4,651,000

Per Capita Income: \$210
Physical Quality of Life Index: 32

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	3	3	4
Volunteer Years	7	5	4
FTE Staff-Years	0	0	0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	80	63	57
Program Support and Development	76	62	55
	4	1	2
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° 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.
- ° In FY 1981, Peace Corps programming endeavors expanded slightly with volunteers working in the areas of university education, curriculum development, health/nutrition education and conservation education.
- ° In FY 1982, the Peace Corps liaison will continue to explore with host country agencies project development in health, rural development and fisheries. The Government of Rwanda maintains an interest in Peace Corps assistance if a variety of third party financial support should become available.
- ° Presently, the volunteers make up the backbone of the English Department at the National University of Rwanda. In FY 1983, Peace Corps plans to continue providing this educational assistance on a small scale basis.

Senegal

Peace Corps Entry: 1963
 Population: 5,525,000

Per Capita Income: \$340
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 23

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	38	55	40
Volunteer Years	117	96	96
FTE Staff-Years	11	10	9
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	2,134	1,926	1,707
Program Support and Development	1,519	1,378	1,187
	615	548	520
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	284	253	272
Program Support and Development	240	205	204
	44	53	68

- ° The first Peace Corps volunteers arrived in Dakar in February 1963, three years after the country declared independence. Since the beginning of the Peace Corps program, volunteers have worked in education, rural development, and health/nutrition. In the past two years, Peace Corps in Senegal, in collaboration with U.S. AID, has initiated a number of pilot projects in the areas of fisheries, appropriate technology, and forestry.
- ° The Peace Corps program in Senegal is very popular with the government as well as the people of Senegal. One recent significant contribution in Senegal's Peace Corps program has been in the area of rural development. Volunteers have assisted in the development of water resources, construction of wells, classrooms, village dispensaries and wildlife conservation. These projects were piloted and implemented during FY 1981 and are being expanded during FY 1982.
- ° During FY 1983, programming in basic human needs areas will continue with special emphasis on the development needs of Senegal's rural women.

Seychelles

Peace Corps Entry: 1974.
Population: 65,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,400
Physical Quality of Life Index: 72

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	0	3	3
Volunteer Years	16	7	5
FTE Staff-Years	1	0	0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	208	114	85
Program Support and Development	154	110	80
	54	4	5
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	39	17	14
Program Support and Development	39	17	14
	---	---	---

- ° During Peace Corps' seven-year history in the Seychelles, volunteers have assisted the government in meeting many of its developmental needs in the areas of agriculture, health and nutrition, housing, and development of an economic infrastructure (water supply, road building, transportation).
- ° During FY 1981, significant progress was made toward fulfilling the government's goal of expanding much-needed, self-help housing schemes to the smaller islands. Volunteers have been instrumental in providing technical assistance to those communities wishing to build and own their houses. The only Peace Corps staff member in the Seychelles was withdrawn during 1981 and the program is now managed from Kenya.
- ° An aborted coup attempt at the beginning of FY 1982 temporarily jeopardized the Peace Corps program as the government reacted to all possible sources of foreign intervention. It is commendable that the reputation and the record of service of volunteers working in the Seychelles carried significant weight in President Renee's decision to request the continuance of the program.
- ° During FY 1983, Peace Corps programmatic emphasis will be on strengthening and expanding the agriculture program in cooperation with AID.

Sierra Leone

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population: 3,383,000

Per Capita Income: \$250
Physical Quality of Life Index: 31

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	119	129	85
Volunteer Years	170	182	186
FTE Staff-Years	16	16	16
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	2,415	2,543	2,297
Program Support and Development	1,818	1,962	1,754
	597	581	543
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	77	110	128
Program Support and Development	77	110	128
	---	---	---

- ° From the original Sierra Leone request in 1961 for 37 secondary school teachers the number of volunteers has grown to 180 in FY 1982, working in the areas of education, health and food production. As the Government of Sierra Leone continues to expand its development program, the Peace Corps program in Sierra Leone has also contributed considerably towards this effort.
- ° In education, volunteers teach a wide variety of subjects while at the same time enagaging in community projects in their school neighborhoods.
- ° In health, volunteers work in villages to increase people's awareness of sanitation, nutrition, maternal/child care, and to reduce communicable disease.
- ° During FY 1982, special attention is being given to integrating activities across sectors. Education volunteers are actively participating in agricultural projects, rural development activities and health projects in addition to their regular teaching assignments.
- ° During FY 1982 and FY 1983, Peace Corps plans to continue to strengthen its existing projects with special attention being given in the health programming area.

Solomon Islands

Peace Corps Entry: 1971
Population: 219,000

Per Capita Income: n/a
Physical Quality of Life Index: 56

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	15	35	10
Volunteer Years	29	30	28
FTE Staff-Years <u>a/</u>	4	4	4
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	502	658	452
Program Support and Development <u>a/</u>	322	493	296
	180	165	156
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	42	42
Program Support and Development	---	42	42
	---	---	---

a/ Includes support for the Peace Corps program in Kiribati.

- ° In 1983, Peace Corps plans to continue integrative community development projects in response to the Solomons' Government's identification of rural development as one of its top priorities. Volunteers will work to improve village life using adult education techniques in promoting local coastal fisheries and rural businesses, developing community water resources and introducing principles of agro-forestry. Since the Solomon Islands Government is decentralizing services such as education, health, public works and agriculture under authority of its eight Provincial Assemblies, the number of volunteers assigned to the outlying island provinces will gradually increase.
- ° The volunteers' community development orientation stems from programming begun in FY 1980. In mid-1979, volunteer couples were placed in village sites to work in locally-developed and directed projects in vocational education, small business development and food production. They were assigned to local institutions: primary schools, a cocoa development project and a locally developed cultural center. As these volunteers developed activities beyond their immediate assignments, they became increasingly involved in adult education. Several volunteers developed village-based community improvement projects which were partially funded through grants from the U.S. Agency for International Development's Accelerated Impact Program.
- ° In 1976, Peace Corps volunteers were involved with the National Census, collecting reliable population and economic data for government planning purposes. After the Solomons gained independence in 1978, government officials continued to request volunteer assistance in executing their development plans which emphasize wide distribution of the benefits of development and increasing local responsibility for the direction of development work.

Swaziland

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
Population: 540,000

Per Capita Income: \$650
Physical Quality of Life Index: 43

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	42	64	60
Volunteer Years	105	119	101
FTE Staff-Years	8	8	9
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,201	1,374	1,239
Program Support and Development	894	1,073	924
	307	301	315
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	204	214	214
Program Support and Development	103	102	102
	101	112	112

- Since its entry in 1968, the Peace Corps' emphasis in Swaziland has been in secondary math, science and technical education.
- Current education projects primarily focus on teaching technical skills at the secondary level.
- In early FY 1981, the Ministry of Education honored Peace Corps teachers for their services to Swaziland and called for more Peace Corps Swaziland collaboration in upgrading the education system.
- During FY 1981, Peace Corps realized one of its most valued goals -- that of working itself out of a job. This year Swaziland is staffing its Rural Education Centers totally with Swazi nationals. These positions were at one point filled predominantly by Peace Corps volunteers. Now, because of counterpart training, the positions have been nationalized.
- In addition to the education programs, significant progress was made in 1981 in expanding the programming in the areas of appropriate technology, agricultural development, skilled trades training, and agriculture education.
- 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.
- Director Loret Ruppe was among the delegation sent by President Reagan to honor the King of Swaziland recently on the occasion of his Diamond Jubilee.
- In FY 1982 and FY 1983, Peace Corps plans to expand the areas of primary education and rural agriculture extension.

Tanzania

Peace Corps Entry: 1962/1979
Population: 17,538,000

Per Capita Income: \$270
Physical Quality of Life Index: 50

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	51	0	40
Volunteer Years	15	47	60
FTE Staff-Years	1	2	2
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	436	699	807
Program Support and Development	250	261	287
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	13	20	58
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° Approximately 250 volunteers served in Tanzania from 1962 to 1969 before local political unrest caused Peace Corps to end its program in 1969.
- ° Peace Corps returned to Tanzania in 1979 at the invitation of President Nyerere. Sixteen volunteers worked as fish and forestry agents.
- ° Expansion of the Tanzania program occurred in late FY 1981 when requests for 52 volunteers were filled with 70 percent serving on the mainland and 30 percent on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Projects on the mainland included inland fisheries, forestry, grain storage, vehicle maintenance, rice technician and resources records manager. Projects on Zanzibar and Pemba included health, forestry/surveying, construction technicians, marine-engine technicians, fruit-vegetable technicians and a women's program aide. Training for grain storage was provided by U.S. AID through a contract with Kansas State University.
- ° The major initiative for FY 1983 will be in water-sanitation. A water expert from Washington recently assisted in developing a program with Ministry officials, country staff and other donor agencies such as USAID, World Bank, and UNICEF. Also planned are volunteers in the area of rehabilitation for the physically handicapped and village women's co-op program.

Thailand

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 45,486,000

Per Capita Income: \$590
Physical Quality of Life Index: 75

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	80	86	68
Volunteer Years	140	126	159
FTE Staff-Years	17	14	14
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	2,127	2,328	2,298
Program Support and Development	1,658	1,860	1,875
	469	468	423
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	47	76	80
Program Support and Development	23	52	56
	24	24	24

- ° In the spring of 1982, the Peace Corps will add a new project to the many successful programs now underway in Thailand. Five volunteers trained in nutrition and basic health will begin work with village health officials and midwives in an effort to upgrade nutritional levels and health strategies in the villages. This project is the culmination of several years of successful negotiation with the Royal Thai Government.
- ° Another highly successful project includes volunteer school teachers, who are also trained in vegetable gardening. These volunteers teach English in small, very remote schools as well as help students and their families improve methods of growing vegetables and raising small animals. This project, now about two years old, has enjoyed a high level of support from the Royal Thai Government, which has requested a substantial increase in the number of volunteers working in the project.
- ° Peace Corps/Thailand's other projects in rural development, fisheries, and water resources will continue at present levels. Volunteers in the northeast, Thailand's poorest region, have succeeded in increasing crop yields and the number of annual harvests through installation of numerous small dams and irrigation systems.
- ° Volunteer English teachers from secondary to university level have continued to help Thai students develop sufficient language ability to pursue professional jobs and higher studies. Education remains the mainstay of the Peace Corps program and is the top priority requested by the Royal Thai Government.
- ° Nearly 3,000 volunteers have served in Thailand, and Peace Corps has continually received excellent support from the government.

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 2,494,000

Per Capita Income: \$340
Physical Quality of Life Index: 27

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	58	75	52
Volunteer Years	119	121	108
FTE Staff-Years	9	9	9
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	2,270	2,683	2,292
Program Support and Development	1,814	2,216	1,832
	456	467	460
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	147	156	158
Program Support and Development	142	149	151
	5	7	7

- ° The program in Togo is one of the Peace Corps' oldest, dating from 1962. Since then, Peace Corps has concentrated its programming efforts in four major areas: agriculture, rural development, education and health.
- ° Volunteers in the rural development program have built over 1,000 school classrooms, numerous wells, bridges, markets, clinics and fish ponds.
- ° Volunteers are now working in the final phase of a three-phase effort to help Togo institute an indigenous agricultural education program by developing agriculture manuals and texts at the primary school level. Additionally, volunteers have begun work at the secondary school level and vocational schools.
- ° In the animal traction program, volunteers train farmers to use oxen for plowing and other agricultural tasks.
- ° To help meet Togo's emergency request for additional English teachers, Peace Corps has delayed the planned phase-out of its English teaching program.
- ° The Peace Corps in Togo is currently in a multi-year transition from a profile which had two-thirds of its volunteers in the education sector, to one which will have two-thirds in the rural development, agriculture and health sectors.
- ° In FY 1981 Togo made substantial progress in integrated programming with volunteers engaging in co-ops, well construction/health education and urban development.
- ° New initiatives in FY 1983 will included directing volunteers toward middle management (supervisor) roles where they can train, support and upgrade abilities of host country development agents. In addition, volunteers will be doing in-service work with host country teachers who will upgrade the skills of other teachers.

Tonga

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 96,000

Per Capita Income: \$460
Physical Quality of Life Index: n/a

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	40	42	59
Volunteer Years	68	79	84
FTE Staff-Years	6	6	5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	602	663	728
Program Support and Development	220	200	204
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	61	74	78
Program Support and Development	51	62	64
	10	12	14

- ° Peace Corps is the only official U.S. presence in Tonga.
- ° FY 1983 plans for Tonga project involvement of volunteers in an outer island agricultural research farm. The volunteers will supervise and train local counterparts in dairy farm management, pig-rearing, crop rotation, and marketing techniques.
- ° During FY 1983, more volunteer projects are expected to be funded through the Agency for International Development's Accelerated Impact Program, which provides seed money for small-scale community initiated projects.
- ° Volunteers currently work in the development of cooperatives. They install accounting and management control systems and inventory control, and set up basic auditing procedures for cooperatives in vanilla marketing, copra drying and fish marketing. Depletion of the marine reef fishing grounds and the growing importation of canned fish has created a need for the Government of Tonga to develop a new, modernized fishing fleet. Volunteers are helping to train Tongans in the maintenance of new equipment and are working to maintain fish marketing and transportation networks between the capital and outer islands.
- ° One of the most successful current programs is the volunteer boatbuilding project. Local Tongan fishermen can receive small loans from voluntary agencies or USAID in order to build a first boat. Volunteers design the boats and supervise the construction. Several loans have been paid off by the fishermen with income from the marketing of their fish, and three fishermen have started construction of their second and third boats.

Volunteers continue to work in health care, nutrition education, filariasis (roundworm) control, water supply development, and secondary education. Through a new project in agriculture education for secondary schools, volunteers work on both curriculum development and classroom/field instruction.

Tunisia

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 6,225,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,120
Physical Quality of Life Index: 49

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	32	40	42
Volunteer Years	29	33	45
FTE Staff-Years	5	5	5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	533	691	1,189
Program Support and Development	266	279	314
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1	24	45
Program Support and Development	5	14	

- ° In FY 1982 and 1983, Peace Corps' initiatives in Tunisia will be rural community development, a pilot fresh-water fisheries program, and a reforestation program. All of these programs, along with a well established program in agriculture, are aimed at improving the quality of life of rural Tunisians, providing them not only with enhanced sources of food and income, but also teaching them better management of the resources they have at hand.
- ° Also in FY 1983, the Peace Corps special education program for the disabled will expand in the areas of physical therapy and speech therapy. The volunteers will also assist agencies to develop fund raising techniques for the procurement of artificial limbs. This program was developed in response to the Government of Tunisia's nascent concern with its disabled population.
- ° In FY 1982, two volunteers will work on the pilot phase of a renewable energy project to be installed in a small village. The volunteers will help the villagers become accustomed to solar greenhouses, wind-powered water pumps, and a photovoltaic power system. This new technology will supplement a grainoriented rural economy with income from vegetables.
- ° Since 1962, over 2,000 volunteers have served in Tunisia in the fields of health education, architecture, sports, vocational training, and the construction and rehabilitation of wells. In 1979, Peace Corps/Tunisia, perceiving that it might have outlived its usefulness in these areas of development, changed its priorities. It is now a smaller program concentrating on the more hard-pressed sectors of Tunisia's population, the rural communities, and the handicapped.

Tuvalu

Peace Corps Entry: 1977
 Population: 5,000

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

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	0	10	0
Volunteer Years	8	9	10
FTE Staff-Years	0	0	0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	<u>108</u> 99	<u>169</u> 144	<u>119</u> 114
Program Support and Development	9	25	5
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	<u>---</u> ---	<u>8</u> 8	<u>5</u> 5
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° The Tuvalu program continues to be administered by Peace Corps in Fiji. There are no resident staff members in Tuvalu.
- ° Plans for FY 1983 are to expand volunteer placements to outer islands, to assist and develop projects in vegetable production and soil composition, and to promote a fisheries program.
- ° During FY 1982 five volunteer couples and a single volunteer will be assigned to five of the seven outer islands where they will assist the local Island Councils to organize a variety of rural development projects. The men will be working in areas such as water catchment/sanitation and agriculture. The women will be assisting with pre-school, nutrition education programs, handi-crafts cooperatives, and pig-rearing.
- ° Volunteers in Tuvalu have been very successful in assisting with ferro cement water tank construction and teaching the islanders to fabricate roof tiles from cement and coconut husk fibers.

Upper Volta

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 5,642,000

Per Capita Income: \$180
Physical Quality of Life Index: 17

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	52	33	40
Volunteer Years	67	80	72
FTE Staff-Years	8	8	8
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	1,446	1,481	1,494
Program Support and Development	1,070	1,134	1,114
	376	347	380
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	21	52	56
Program Support and Development	21	52	56
	---	---	---

- ° Since 1967, volunteers have assisted Upper Volta in education and rural development. Currently, volunteers work in forestry, water resource development, food production and education.
- ° Village re-forestation, with 26 volunteers, is the largest project in Upper Volta and is currently a major emphasis of Peace Corps programming. Volunteers work in a variety of tree-planting activities to help increase available firewood and retard the erosion which accelerates desertification. FY 1982 will see an extension of this project. A woodstove promotion project will be initiated in the summer of 1982 to enhance the productivity of the present fuel supply.
- ° Other volunteers work to alleviate the acute lack of potable water, which is one of the gravest problems in Upper Volta. Volunteers dig and deepen wells, and train Voltaic in these skills.
- ° Volunteers are involved in a Voltaic project of educational reform. A major effort is the development of rural agriculture schools designed to teach various agricultural techniques, basic math, sanitation and construction. Volunteers also are involved in university and secondary education.
- ° During FY 1983, Peace Corps will continue a school construction project. An animal traction program originally planned for 1982 and a fishing development program will begin in FY 1983 as well as the expansion of the school building program.

Vanuatu

Peace Corps Entry: 1982
Population: 105,000

Per Capita Income: \$590
Physical Quality of Life Index: n/a

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	---	5	5
Volunteer Years	---	3	6
FTE Staff-Years	---	0	0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	34	125
Program Support and Development	---	32	122
		2	3
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support and Development	---	---	---

- ° Five Peace Corps volunteers will enter Vanuatu in the final quarter of FY 1982 to initiate the first program in this island country. Formerly known as New Hebrides, Vanuatu achieved independence on July 31, 1980 from Great Britain and France, who had administered this chain of 80 South Pacific islands as a condominium, with a dual system of education, language and government. Vanuatu lies 1,100 miles northwest of Australia.
- ° It is expected that the first volunteers in Vanuatu will work as secondary education teachers and in government ministries which are involved in agricultural extension, rural sanitation and marine fisheries.

Western Samoa

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 158,000

Per Capita Income: n/a
Physical Quality of Life Index: 84

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	30	30	19
Volunteer Years	57	53	36
FTE Staff-Years	6	6	6
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	776	831	711
Program Support and Development	576	625	511
	200	206	200
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)			
Volunteer Operations	68	70	55
Program Support and Development	52	55	40
	16	15	15

- ° Plans for FY 1983 in Western Samoa include additional environmental sanitation projects to train villagers to maintain wells and catchment basins properly. Volunteer assignments to rural areas to assist in agriculture training and vocational training will be expanded.
- ° In collaboration with the Accelerated Impact Program of USAID, volunteers are working in village based planning projects and in pre-school and water supply projects. The accelerated Impact Program provides the money to start small-scale community initiated projects.
- ° The FY 1982 program includes volunteers working in food production and crop protection/extension at a newly constructed research farm. Appropriate technology projects emphasize solar agricultural dryers, water wheels, fuel efficient stoves and windmills.
- ° Volunteers in Western Samoa have historically concentrated on the teaching of classroom math, science, English, and social studies. Recently, programming has shifted emphasis to rural community development while still supporting the education sector.

Yemen

Peace Corps Entry: 1973
Population: 5,788,000

Per Capita Income: \$420
Physical Quality of Life Index: 32

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	26	31	14
Volunteer Years	34	48	50
FTE Staff-Years	8	8	8
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	961	1,144	1,019
Program Support and Development	668	813	755
	293	331	264
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	87	91	51
Program Support and Development	52	69	35
	35	22	16

- ° In fiscal year 1983, Peace Corps will continue its emphasis on health programming, expanding and reinforcing efforts made over the past years. In addition, a pilot project in nutrition education will be introduced, aimed at reducing the high infant mortality rate.
- ° In FY 1982, Peace Corps volunteers are beginning work with the Ministry of Health in developing and implementing outreach programs aimed at identifying, treating and preventing further spread of leprosy and tuberculosis, both endemic in Yemen.
- ° This fiscal year also will see volunteer work continue on public health and rural development projects in collaboration with USAID and private voluntary and development organizations such as Catholic Relief Services, New TransCentury and Chemonics.
- ° In FY 1981, Peace Corps volunteers began working with the National Institute of Public Administration and the Yemen-American Language Institute in the training of Yemeni mid-level managers who need English language and business skills in their work. The program will expand in FY 1982 to include an outreach program in which volunteers will organize development programs within several ministries.
- ° During the last three years, Peace Corps volunteers have successfully constructed over 30 potable water systems in villages around the country, helping to decrease water-borne diseases.
- ° Health volunteers in the provincial city of Hodeidah have been training Yemenis in primary health care techniques with a view to upgrading preventive health systems in rural areas of the Tihama region of the country. Other volunteers have been working in government hospital laboratories, improving lab procedures and training Yemeni counterparts. In the expanded program for immunization, volunteers are helping to administer and implement a country-wide inoculation program that has immunized thousands of Yemeni children.

Zaire

Peace Corps Entry: 1970
Population: 27,535,000

Per Capita Income: \$260
Physical Quality of Life Index: 32

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input	132	155	90
Volunteer Years	213	222	211
FTE Staff-Years	16	16	16
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations	4,536	4,769	4,120
Program Support and Development	3,185	3,350	2,758
	1,357	1,419	1,362
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)			
Volunteer Operations	570	552	612
Program Support and Development	524	504	564
	46	48	48

- ° 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.
- ° 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 providing skill transfer to the people of Zaire, the Peace Corps has made a meaningful contribution to the country.
- ° The Peace Corps' volunteers provide assistance in the areas of health, agriculture, rural development/fisheries and education.
- ° In FY 1981, a seven percent increase in the numbers of volunteers enabled Peace Corps to continue placing its emphasis on public health and fisheries programming, with projects aimed at increasing the villagers' capacity to meet their own health needs by increasing protein content in their diet and reducing communicable diseases. New program endeavors have included the expansion of appropriate technology in tool-making and leather tanning and the establishment of a home economics pilot effort.
- ° In FY 1982, water resource management will be integrated into the health program. Adult education and women in development efforts also will be explored.
- ° In FY 1983, Peace Corps will examine possibilities for viable programming in reforestation and conservation education, and small rural farmer agriculture.

UNV PROGRAM

Peace Corps Entry: 1971
Population:

Per Capita Income:
Physical Quality of Life Index:

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	50	40	30
Volunteer Years	60	66	55
FTE Staff-Years (Headquarters)	2	2	2
<u>TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated Funds	324.0	330.0	285.0
<u>UN AND HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)</u>			
To Support Peace Corps Sponsored UNVs	525.0	690.0	600.0

- ° 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 over 200 Americans who have served as UN Volunteers. This represents nearly 10 percent of all UN Volunteers fielded. In FY 1983 Peace Corps proposes to sponsor 55 volunteer years of Americans serving as UNVs.
- ° Peace Corps sponsored UNV's are presently working in 26 countries, 11 of which are non-Peace Corps program countries.

*Bahrain	- 2	*Guinea	- 1	Mauritania	- 1
Benin	- 2	*Guyana	- 1	Papua New Guinea	- 5
Botswana	- 1	*Indonesia	- 1	Philippines	- 10
Cameroon	- 1	Lesotho	- 3	*Somalia	- 8
*China	- 4	Liberia	- 2	*Sudan	- 3
*Djibouti	- 1	Malaysia	- 8	Tanzania	- 2
Fiji	- 1	Malawi	- 1	Thailand	- 3
Western Samoa	- 1	Cook Islands	- 1	*Turkey	- 1
*Equatorial Guinea	- 1	*Burundi	- 1		

* Non-Peace Corps program countries

- ° Currently Peace Corps sponsored volunteers work in UN agencies in such fields as: urban and regional planning, health, education, refugee assistance, wildlife and ecological management, appropriate technology dissemination, community development, masonry instruction, library science, economic development, accounting, speech communication and instruction, resource planning, logistics management, water wells construction, ceramic development, physical education and computer technology.
- ° The Peace Corps sponsored UNV's working in refugee assistance are in Malaysia, Philippines and Somalia. In Malaysia and the Philippines, volunteers are working in the fields of teaching English as a second language and cultural orientation. In Somalia the volunteers are concentrating on commodity logistics and relief assistance.

New Country Program (PVO)

Peace Corps Entry: 1982

	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Estimate	FY 1983 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee Input		14	14
Volunteer Years		3	18
FTE Staff-Years		0	0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000):			
Volunteer Operations		125	205
		<u>125</u>	<u>205</u>
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)			
Volunteer Operations		34	190
		<u>34</u>	<u>190</u>

- ° In FY 1982, the Peace Corps will initiate a new program on a pilot basis. As a supplement to our traditional programs, we will begin assigning Peace Corps Volunteers directly to private voluntary organization (PVO) programs in countries where Peace Corps has no operational programs. Peace Corps and the PVO will jointly contribute to the support and costs for the volunteers assigned in these programs.
- ° Peace Corps and private voluntary organizations have a long tradition of collaboration. Since Peace Corps was founded, volunteers have worked closely with PVO's in just about every area of development and in almost every country in which Peace Corps has volunteers. This collaboration continues and is an important element of our programs.
- ° Recently Peace Corps received requests from PVO's who are interested in utilizing Peace Corps volunteers in their overseas programs in countries where we have no operations. In response to these requests, and in an effort to provide greater opportunities for Americans to serve as Peace Corps Volunteers, we have developed a new model to assign volunteers directly to PVO's in such a situation. Under this model, if the request from the PVO meets Peace Corps programming goals and criteria, Peace Corps will recruit and train the volunteer and provide the transportation to and from the country of assignment plus the readjustment allowance provided at the completion of service. The Peace Corps and the PVO will provide joint supervision. The PVO will provide support while the volunteer is in service including monthly living allowance, housing, medical care and other supported afforded Peace Corps volunteers. This program is not without precedence, since in the early years of Peace Corps some entire country programs, Pakistan and Columbia, to mention only two, were operated by PVO's. A major difference in this new program is that it will be jointly funded by Peace Corps and the PVO rather than totally funded by Peace Corps as with earlier programs. It is anticipated 14 Peace Corps Volunteers will be assigned in this program both in FY 1982 and in FY 1983.