



PEACE CORPS
Annual Operations Report

Fiscal Year
1973

PEACE CORPS ANNUAL OPERATIONS REPORT

FY 1973

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PEACE CORPS ANNUAL OPERATIONS REPORT

FY 1973

I. INTRODUCTION

The Peace Corps experienced a year of reassessment, renewal, and modest growth during FY 1973. With the conclusion of the previous year's budgetary difficulties, the Peace Corps received the highest number of applications from American citizens since 1967, the largest number of official requests from developing countries for volunteers since 1968, and fielded the greatest number of new trainees since 1969. During the year, the Peace Corps also began a new program in the Central African Republic, re-entered Nigeria, and received requests from six other new countries.

While these reassuring developments were welcomed, they were not greeted with a sense of complacency by the Peace Corps. Instead, the agency undertook a series of steps to re-examine its programs and management for the 1970's. This self-assessment was supplemented by the positive findings and constructive criticisms of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Staff Survey Team Report entitled "The Peace Corps in the 1970's."

As the fiscal year came to a close, there was also a sense of renewal. For the first time host country contributions were almost on a par with the budget appropriated by Congress when compared to per capita incomes. The Peace Corps' policy of binationalism, the forging of genuine partnerships with its host countries, was enhanced further with the accelerated transition of training programs to overseas sites and an increase in the percentage of host country nationals working as Peace Corps staff in their own countries.

A retrospective survey of Peace Corps accomplishments was conducted which portrayed what 24,902 out of more than 50,000 volunteers have achieved during the past twelve years in their service to developing countries. The survey, which is covered in greater detail later in this report, found that volunteers had:

- o Trained more than 470,000 people in a variety of agricultural skills.
- o Educated over 2,000,000 students and teachers.

- o Trained over 200,000 people in a wide variety of medical skills.
- o Instructed 31,000 citizens and public officials in improved business and public management practices.
- o Benefitted millions of other people through inoculations given, water systems installed, and agricultural practices adopted.

II. THE PEACE CORPS MISSION

Original Legislative Mandate Remains Guiding Principle of the Peace Corps

The Peace Corps was established in 1961 as an independent federal agency within the Department of State with the mandate to promote world peace and friendship through middle-level trained manpower in the developing world.

On July 1, 1971, the Peace Corps was transferred to ACTION in accordance with Executive Order 11603. The original Presidential delegations of authority to the Secretary of State were superseded and transferred to the Director of ACTION. In turn, they have been concurrently delegated to the Associate Director of ACTION for International Operations. Under the Peace Corps Act, the Secretary of State continues to have responsibility for "the continuous supervision and general direction of the program . . . to the end that such programs are effectively integrated both at home and abroad and the foreign policy of the United States is best served thereby."

The Peace Corps' original Congressional mandate has remained unchanged. The Peace Corps Act specifies three distinct goals to be followed in carrying out this mission. Qualified American volunteers are to be sent abroad for three equally important purposes: to help developing nations meet their needs for trained manpower, to promote a better understanding of the American people among the people served, and to promote a better understanding of other nations among Americans.

To understand or to assess the true value of the Peace Corps program, it is important to acknowledge its triple mission. The Peace Corps provides development assistance through its volunteers, but their cross-cultural involvement is considered equally important. This stress upon both the developmental and cross-cultural aspects of volunteer service has been the continuing hallmark of the Peace Corps. Approximately 50,000 volunteers have served abroad fulfilling the mandate of the Peace Corps, which is as important and relevant today as it was a decade ago.

Through middle and lower level manpower assistance, these volunteers build the foundation of international friendship which contributes to the prospects for world peace. The Peace Corps operates on the principle that friendship is generated by people of different countries working together towards mutual goals of improving social and economic conditions.

In meeting lower level manpower needs, the Peace Corps is supplying a critical service not provided by other United States foreign assistance programs. The volunteers work primarily in the human development program sectors of agriculture, health, education, and urban and rural development. They are usually located outside of the capitals of the developing countries and serve increasingly in remote areas where other foreigners seldom work.

The Peace Corps' Second Year as One Part of ACTION

The creation of ACTION under the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1971 brought together the Peace Corps with other volunteer programs such as Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), and Active Corps of Executives (ACE) which were previously assigned to separate agencies of the Federal government. Each program has retained its unique purpose and identity while building upon the strengths and experiences of the others.

The reasons for the merger were many. One unified agency could more effectively promote the cause of voluntarism and broaden opportunities for volunteer service. Furthermore, common support offices permit economies of scale and more efficient and effective management services. Savings can be attributed for the most part to combining various support offices, in particular the Office of Recruitment and Communications, which is responsible for the recruitment and placement of both domestic and international volunteers. This also benefits potential applicants by providing more alternatives for volunteer service, and enables the Peace Corps to draw from an expanded pool of qualified individuals. With more applicants, the Peace Corps is able to consider more requests from host countries and also to be more selective in choosing candidates for volunteer service.

An additional advantage of the merger is that through cooperation with domestic programs, the Peace Corps has been able to be responsive to needs of host governments which could not be addressed prior to the merger. An example of this cooperation is the pilot program in Micronesia where SCORE volunteers on temporary assignment are advising small businessmen on improved management techniques under the sponsorship of the Peace Corps.

New Survey Covers Twelve Years of Peace Corps Accomplishments

In response to requests from Congress during FY 1973, the Peace Corps conducted a retrospective survey of what volunteers had accomplished through their projects since the inception of the agency in 1961. The results of the survey represent the collective achievements of 24,902 Peace Corps volunteers who have served in 59* countries, or approximately one half of all volunteers who have served overseas. This study concentrated on the history of projects which were still current during the early part of FY 1973.

The summary of the survey as tabulated below reflects primarily the volunteers' technical contributions to development efforts.

* The 59 countries covered by the survey contain one Peace Corps administrative unit, the Eastern Caribbean, which is actually comprised of the seven small island nations of Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. With the departure from Uganda during FY 1973, therefore, the Peace Corps was technically in 64 countries as of June 30, 1973.

NUMERICAL SUMMARY
PEACE CORPS ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY PROGRAM SECTOR
1961-1973

Program Sector/ Sub-Sector	Number of Volunteers	Number of Countries	People Served Directly	Additional Beneficiaries
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
Crop Extension/Production Development	1,560	21	92,400	450,000
Animal Extension/Production Development	555	18	19,400	175,000
Fisheries Research and Development	308	13	5,400	175,000
Forestry Research and Development	243	12	4,200	*
Agriculture Cooperatives/ Other Marketing Development	520	18	80,000	350,000
Environment Protection/ Conservation/Wildlife	121	9	450	*
Irrigation/Water Systems/Wells	159	9	*	*
Equipment Maintenance/Repair/ Instruction	22	2	170	*
Agriculture Planning/Research	135	12	1,820	215,000
Rural Community Development/ Home Economics Extension	1,250	20	225,000	*
4-H Youth/Agriculture Training Development	82	2	40,000	100,000
Agriculture Education	63	7	2,000	100,000
Geology/Mining/Exploration Development	4	2	750	*
SUBTOTAL	5,022		471,590	1,565,000

* Data unavailable

Program Sector/ Sub-Sector	Number of Volunteers	Number of Countries	People Served Directly	Additional Beneficiaries
II. BUSINESS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT				
Small Business/Industry/ Tourism Development	182	12	23,000	550,000
Non-Agricultural Cooperatives	149	5	7,000	122,000
Handicraft/Cottage Industry Development	5	2	400	2,000
Public Administration Development	78	7	600	*
SUBTOTAL	414		31,000	674,000
III. EDUCATION				
Pre-School Education	97	2	2,200	*
Elementary School Education	1,367	7	242,500	*
Math/Science Secondary Education	6,112	15	860,000	*
TEFL/TESL/Other Secondary Education	4,349	22	741,500	*
Teacher Training	1,030	18	40,500	550,000
University Education	784	14	52,000	*
Adult Education	26	3	736	7,000
Vocational Education/Industrial Arts	466	19	165,000	720,000
Curriculum Development	575	9	*	*
Sports/Physical Education Recreation	871	12	72,500	*
Home Economics/Business Education	6	3	700	5,000
Educational/TV/Radio/Library Science/Audio Visual Aids/ Special Education	87	8	3,500	*
SUBTOTAL	15,770		2,181,136	1,282,000

* Data unavailable

Program Sector/ Sub-Sector	Number of Volunteers	Number of Countries	People Served Directly	Additional Beneficiaries
IV. <u>HEALTH</u>				
Professional/Nurse/Para- Medical Health Services	267	7	130,000	*
Medical/Nurse/Para-Medical Training and Education	207	13	2,300	*
Health Education	1,080	14	55,500	240,000
Disease Control/Eradication	594	14	6,819,055	5,594,000
Family Planning/Mother-Child Health	74	5	9,500	*
Nutrition	227	7	6,500	183,000
Sanitation	85	2	300	*
SUBTOTAL	2,534		7,023,155	6,017,000
V. <u>URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS</u>				
Architecture/Drafting Services	155	5	200	*
Civil Engineering/Surveying Services	75	5	1,000	*
Industrial/Mechanical/Electrical Engineering Services	11	2	336	*
Urban Community Development/ Social Work	416	9	312,000	*
General Construction/On-The-Job Training	198	7	390	400,000
Highway/Transport Maintenance and Repair Services	66	7	571	*
Electrification	53	4	625	456,000
City/Regional Planning Services	188	6	477	*
SUBTOTAL	1,162		315,599	856,000
TOTAL	24,902		10,022,480	10,394,000

* Data unavailable

Volunteer Accomplishments Beyond Mid-Level Technical Assistance

In addition to such technical contributions to human resource development, however, the effectiveness of volunteers is indicated by other types of achievement which are often overlooked:

1. Apart from their primary job assignments, volunteers seek out or initiate additional projects which serve their communities. Typical secondary activities of volunteers have been to initiate evening classes for adults, organize local sports clubs, and form extra-curricular clubs in science or language. Such extra effort has distinguished the Peace Corps from other development agencies and enhanced the acceptance of volunteers in their local communities.
2. Volunteer innovations, as part of their primary jobs or secondary activities, often lead to new host country programs. One example of this can be seen in the pit silo system introduced by a volunteer in Chad which is now stimulating interest in other West African countries affected by the serious drought in the Sahel area. Another example is the Gewane Agricultural Vocational School in Ethiopia which was designed and initiated by two volunteers.
3. The Peace Corps often catalyzes the efforts of organizations such as USAID, World Bank, CARE, OXFAM, the United Nations Development Programme and other international volunteer agencies. Volunteers are able to provide a liaison between the high-level technicians of these organizations, who operate primarily out of capital cities, and the rural populations who are most in need of assistance.
4. Language proficiency is essential to the development of understanding between peoples and job-effectiveness. The ability and persistence which volunteers display in learning foreign languages indicate to their host country colleagues, students and neighbors their desire to communicate meaningfully with them.
5. Upon completion of their service overseas, volunteers return to American society as a constructive, experienced resource for addressing both domestic and international problems. Former volunteers are generally service oriented. They tend to choose careers in education, social work and government service, and often continue the tradition of voluntarism at home as well.

The Need for Peace Corps Assistance in the 1970's Continues

Despite the progress being made by developing countries in combatting related problems of poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and disease, acute shortages of trained manpower still exist in the field of human resource development and inhibit success in the struggles for self-reliance overseas. The following indicators of social and economic development in the countries where the Peace Corps serves are only one reflection of the gravity of the development challenges confronting these nations.

	U.S.A.	PEACE CORPS HOST COUNTRIES IN:		
		AFRICA	ASIA	LATIN AMERICA
Annual Population Growth Rate	.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%
Number of People per Doctor	650	27,500	18,500	2,800
Life Expectancy (years)	71	43	50	59
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	19	147	128	77
Literacy Rate	99%	15%	33%	65%
Percentage of School-Age Children in School	97%	28%	33%	53%
Per Capita Agricultural Production Growth Rate (1967-1972)	2.4%	-0.7%	2.3%	-0.8%
Per Capita Income	\$4,760	\$132	\$140	\$453

An overall objective of the Peace Corps program is to assist in the development of local manpower capabilities so that countries can make better use of their domestic as well as other foreign resources. Billions of dollars are allocated every year by the United States and other developed countries to foreign assistance. Unfortunately, the benefits of these programs do not always filter down to the poor people for whom they are intended. The lack of infrastructure and sufficient trained manpower in many developing countries often blocks resources from reaching grass-roots needs.

Thus an immediate role of the Peace Corps is to provide people who can help deliver vital services where they are needed. Its long-range goal, however, is training the local manpower who will provide those necessary services in the future, thereby assisting communities to become self-sufficient.

Although the Peace Corps often plays a complementary role to other U.S. foreign assistance programs, it stands alone as the largest non-military American presence in a large number of developing countries. Thirty-one of the fifty-eight countries served by the Peace Corps at the close of FY 1973 received no other direct bilateral assistance from the United States. Yet in terms of total U.S. official presence overseas, the combined total of staff and volunteers comprises only one per cent of all government-paid Americans working abroad.

Allocation of the Volunteer Resource in the 1970's

During FY 1973 the Peace Corps redesigned the programming criteria by which volunteer projects are planned and approved. The purpose of this activity was to assure the best utilization of volunteers according to the developmental needs of the 1970's and the legislated goals of the Peace Corps. The updated programming criteria now require that each volunteer project must:

1. Have an official host country request.
2. Be compatible with the host country's development needs, goals and priorities.
3. Be developed in conjunction with appropriate host country institutions.
4. Be structured through a set of attainable objectives agreed to by the Peace Corps and host country.
5. Contribute to development through a demonstrative, catalytic or innovative role of the volunteer.
6. Provide ample opportunity for personal and professional cross-cultural exchange through:
 - o Maximum integration into host country institutions.

- o Maximum involvement in local communities through secondary activities.
- 7. Be given priority emphasis when requested to serve outside urban areas.
- 8. Have necessary host country material and/or supervisory support.

In addition, many Peace Corps projects also meet the following objectives:

- o Complement and utilize other available developmental resources.
- o Involve training of host country manpower towards the goals of self-reliance.

The Peace Corps Volunteer Profile

The volunteers of the 1970's come from a cross-section of America. Professional, generalist, and blue-collar people serve with equal distinction. Volunteer ages range from 20 to 83 with an average age of 27.2 years as of June 30, 1973. As the following statistics indicate, the past few years have been characterized by upward trends in average age, the number of volunteers over the age of 50, and the proportions of female and married volunteers.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Average Age</u>	<u>Volunteers Over 50 Years</u>	<u>% Married</u>	<u>% Women</u>
6/30/69	23.9	11	21%	33.1%
6/30/70	25.2	100	23%	30.8%
6/30/71	25.7	203	25%	31.5%
6/30/72	27.1	178	26%	32.3%
6/30/73	27.2	305	26%	35.5%

Volunteers and trainees on-board as of June 30, 1973 had a wide distribution of educational levels and skill backgrounds.

<u>Degree Level</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Skill Background</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
BA or BS	75%	Agriculture	12%
MA or MS	9%	Skilled Trades	6%
PhD or LLB	1%	Professional Services	20%
RN	1%	Education	28%
AA or AS	2%	Other	34%
No degree	12%		100%
	100%		

III. MAJOR OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Upturns in Both Supply of and Demand for Volunteers

In FY 1973 the modest growth in the supply of and demand for Peace Corps volunteers proved to be an encouraging reversal of downward trends experienced during previous years. As the following figures indicate, the Peace Corps received the highest number of applications from American citizens since 1967, the largest number of official requests from developing countries for volunteers since 1968, and fielded the greatest number of new trainees since 1969.

<u>Year</u>	<u>American Applicants</u>	<u>Official Host Country Requests</u>	<u>Trainees</u>
1967	35,229	8,316	8,265
1968	30,450	7,426	7,465
1969	24,229	6,380	6,303
1970	19,022	5,507	4,637
1971	26,483	5,603	4,639
1972	23,849	4,786	3,608
1973	33,637	6,549	4,821

As a result, the total on-board strength of Peace Corps volunteers and trainees had risen from 6,894 as of June 30, 1972 to 7,354 by June 30, 1973.

During FY 1973 the distribution of trainees and volunteers according to the Peace Corps' program sectors changed slightly.

<u>Program Sector</u>	<u>June 30, 1972</u>	<u>June 30, 1973</u>
Agriculture & rural development	25.1%	22.3%
Business & public management	2.5%	3.3%
Education	49.8%	48.4%
Health	7.1%	8.8%
Urban development & public works	13.1%	12.7%
Other	<u>2.4%</u>	<u>4.5%</u>
	100.0%	100.0%

Six New Country Requests and Departure from Uganda

The Peace Corps provides volunteers to countries where there is a legitimate need and desire for them, where the proposed jobs meet the programming criteria of the Peace Corps and where staff and budget support is available for program development. When practical, small programs are administered from nearby countries as is the case with programs in Mauritania, Malta, Nigeria, the Eastern Caribbean countries, the South Pacific Commission, and the Solomon Islands.

During the year, volunteers entered the Central African Republic for the first time, and re-entered Nigeria for the first time since 1970. At the same time, requests were received for entry into six other new countries during FY 1974: Gabon, Oman, Bahrain, Yemen, Seychelles, and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

While the Peace Corps was responding to requests from these new countries, it felt it necessary and prudent to withdraw all 111 volunteers from Uganda after civil disturbances resulted in the death of a Peace Corps trainee and threatened the safety of the remaining volunteers. Fortunately, more than 90% of the Uganda volunteers who desired reassignment to other Peace Corps countries were able to transfer.

Transition to In-Country Training Accelerated with Attendant Savings

Throughout FY 1973 the Peace Corps continued to move toward its goal of total in-country training. While in FY 1972 less than 50% of all Peace Corps training was conducted in-country, by the end of FY 1973 almost 85% of all trainees received pre-service training in the country where they would serve or in a nearby country overseas.

One entire Peace Corps region (North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific) conducted total in-country training. In Africa and Latin America, 75% of all trainees received total or partial in-country training during the year. The growing use of in-country training is directly related to the advantages that the Peace Corps has experienced with it over the past few years. These are:

1. Training in the country is more effective since trainees are able to immerse themselves in the actual environment in which they will live and work.

2. Maximum participation by host country officials is made possible. This enables them to supervise and support the volunteers more effectively when they begin their jobs and throughout their service.
3. The Peace Corps country staff is able to participate more directly in the planning and implementation of training. In this way, training becomes an integral part of the programming process.
4. Trainees are able to participate realistically in the qualification process during training which emphasizes self-selection because they can see for themselves the context in which they will be expected to work.
5. Since the decision was made to move towards in-country training in 1970, the average cost per trainee has dropped significantly.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Cost Per Trainee</u>
1970	\$4,189
1971	\$3,035
1972	\$2,967
1973	\$2,923

Host Country Contributions Near Parity for First Time

During FY 1973 the Peace Corps received \$3,005,100 in host country contributions both in cash and in kind, a significant increase from the FY 1972 level of \$2,264,000. A simple analysis reveals that for the first time the FY 1973 level of host country contributions nearly equals the U.S. budget expenditure when viewed relative to per capita income. The following formula represents exact parity:

$$\frac{\text{Host country per capita income}}{\text{U.S.A. per capita income}} = \frac{\text{Host country contributions}}{\text{Peace Corps budget}}$$

In FY 1973 the average per capita income of all Peace Corps host countries was \$190, the U.S.A. per capita income was \$4,760, and the appropriated Peace Corps budget was \$81.0 million. Using these figures in the formula, it is established that parity would require that host countries contribute \$3.2 million. The actual FY 1973 level of such contributions was \$3.0 million or 94% of the parity figure. For FY 1974 it is estimated that host country contributions will not only reach but exceed the corresponding parity figure.

Binational Staffing Increased

Peace Corps programs are planned and implemented within a binational framework which integrates all Peace Corps assistance into the goals and plans of the host country. To avoid the pitfalls of a "donor-receiver" relationship, the Peace Corps staff overseas attempts to create a genuine partnership with host countries by sharing responsibility for the programming, training, selection, site placement and supervision of volunteers.

To facilitate this process, the Peace Corps has emphasized the hiring of host country citizens for permanent overseas staff positions, including professional positions. In FY 1973 host country nationals comprised 57% of permanent overseas staff, up 3% from FY 1972.

Peace Corps Response to House Foreign Affairs Committee Report

The positive findings and constructive criticisms of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Survey Team Report entitled "Peace Corps in the 1970's" were welcomed by the agency. The Survey Team visited Peace Corps programs in Korea, Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand. The report commented favorably on the importance of the Peace Corps' policy of binationalism which is designed to facilitate the integration of Peace Corps assistance into the development efforts of host countries rather than retaining a totally separate organizational and programmatic identity within each country.

The report also highlighted two major themes which the Peace Corps had begun to address directly during the fiscal year:

1. Attempting to establish a better balance between generalist and specialist-type programs. The Peace Corps recognizes the need to find a middle ground somewhere between the early 1960's when 70% of the volunteers were generalists and the early 1970's when almost 70% were specialists.
2. Taking steps to judge the effectiveness of the Peace Corps in more qualitative, as opposed to quantitative, terms. In other words, the effectiveness of each volunteer should be stressed as much as the total number of volunteers serving overseas, if not more so.

Specific problems related to individual Peace Corps projects visited by the Survey Team led to three major constructive criticisms: the Peace Corps should be more careful in matching the specific volunteer skills requested by host countries with the qualifications of the applicants for each project; preliminary screening procedures should be tightened; and a better system of estimating in advance the availability of volunteers by skill should be developed.

The Peace Corps responded to these points during FY 1973 by setting in motion a comprehensive evaluation of the entire Pre-Invitational Staging (PRIST) mechanism which serves to match the qualifications of applicants with the requirements of each host country in a preliminary screening process. Furthermore, a new Applicant Availability Profile system was designed for testing and implementation during FY 1974. Finally, copies of the Survey Team's report were distributed to all Peace Corps posts overseas for the benefit of Peace Corps staff and volunteers.

New Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation Systems Developed

In FY 1973 the Peace Corps reviewed its entire programming process, including planning, budgeting and evaluation. The purpose was to strengthen present operational systems to effect decentralization of operations and to achieve greater accountability.

A new comprehensive programming/budgeting system was developed and will soon be ready for implementation. The new system enables field staff to plan with greater precision, to order priorities, and to allocate scarce resources more judiciously.

During the year the Peace Corps also began the design of a comprehensive evaluation system to become operational by the end of FY 1974. This new system provides for a regular assessment of volunteer, project and country program effectiveness. All training and program activities will be fully integrated with sets of precisely defined, practical objectives. Progress towards these goals will be periodically assessed by trainees, volunteers, field staff, host country officials and Washington personnel.

Decisions made during FY 1973 for strengthening other evaluation efforts include the analysis of data generated by the new internal evaluation system. Formal evaluation capabilities at the regional, International Operations, and ACTION levels will be upgraded to improve country and project-specific evaluations as well as assessment of management issues which cut across agency departmental

lines. ACTION's Office of Policy and Program Development will play an important role in providing independent evaluations and studies which will be used to assess program effectiveness, directions and resource allocations in the future.

Special Evaluation Finds Intern Program Cost-Effective

In FY 1973 a special evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of the Peace Corps' Intern Program was conducted by the National Bureau of Standards.

Intern Programs are one of the means by which the Peace Corps recruits and trains volunteers in those scarce skill areas where the supply of qualified applicants does not adequately meet the demand from host countries. The programs are designed with American universities primarily to attract and train qualified agriculturalists, math/science teachers, minorities in these areas, and a variety of other scarce skills often in combination with required language capabilities.

The programs enable the Peace Corps to carry out its mandate of responding to host country manpower needs while also offering service opportunities to all Americans.

The 476-page study (ACTION Report 4010.1, July 1973) found that the volunteers from the Peace Corps Intern Program are cost effective by a 13% savings factor over the comparable volunteer processed from the normal application-recruitment process. This cost effective ratio of the Intern Program compared to general pool volunteers is 8 to 7. For FY 1969-1972, the Intern Programs provided volunteers overseas in critical skill areas at a dollar equivalent savings of \$1,927,400.

Peace Corps Addresses Issue of Optimal Size

The total number of Peace Corps volunteers on board fluctuates from day to day with the completion of old projects, the beginning of new ones, and individual terminations and extensions. However, the Peace Corps uses the strengths as of June 30th each year as benchmarks.

The Peace Corps realizes that there is no absolute optimum level. The size of the Peace Corps is determined by a balancing of the demand for volunteers overseas with the supply of qualified applicants in the United States and available budgetary resources. Attempting to be realistic, however, the Peace Corps estimates that a range of 7,500 to 8,500 volunteers and trainees reflects the number that it can support adequately with the existing levels of supply and demand as well as current staff levels. Exceeding these

parameters over an extended period of time would necessitate major upward or downward adjustments in staff levels with a corresponding impact on the overall budget.

The Peace Corps went below the lower limit temporarily at the end of FY 1972 due to the problems related to that year's budget appropriation. But as the following figures demonstrate, the Peace Corps expects to stabilize within this range.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Volunteer and Trainee Total On-Board Strength</u>
June 30, 1970	9,513
June 30, 1971	8,398
June 30, 1972	6,894
June 30, 1973	7,354
June 30, 1974 (est.)	7,992

Volunteer Extensions Offset Attrition During FY 1973

The volunteer attrition rate for FY 1973 in terms of man months of service lost was 18%. Although this figure is considered normal for the Peace Corps, and compares very favorably with industry, government and academic rates, the agency has set as a high priority the reduction of this rate in FY 1974 and thereafter. The strategy for reducing overall attrition is centered around the setting of stringent goals for the ten Peace Corps countries with the highest attrition rates over the past few years.

The volunteer extension rate for FY 1973 helped to offset attrition losses. Of all the volunteers scheduled to complete their assignments during the year, 615 or 18% extended their tours of service for a year or more. An additional 499 volunteers extended their tours for periods ranging from one month to a full year.

Volunteers only extend at the request of the host governments which hold such volunteers in high esteem due to the two years of experience they have already gained on the job.

Other Operational Developments

The year also witnessed the following important developments:

- o Policies governing staff and volunteer lifestyles were reviewed and tightened in a few places where necessary to maintain the appropriately modest standard of living which has always been the hallmark of the Peace Corps.

- o A new staff management complexity rating system was designed to facilitate equitable distribution of staff positions among the 58 different Peace Corps country programs.
- o A new survey of former Peace Corps volunteers was conducted by ACTION's Office of Voluntary Action Liaison. The survey found that the 2,760 former Peace Corps volunteers responding to the questionnaire were currently employed in the following areas:

<u>Employed With</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
State agency	10.60%
Federal agency	10.93%
Local government	5.41%
Private firm	27.54%
Educational institution	35.22%
Social services	6.21%
Health services	4.93%
Politics	.07%
	<u>100.91%</u> (includes rounding errors)

IV. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

It is often said that the real Peace Corps is overseas in the field where the volunteers are living and working. Consequently this section presents a profile of each of the 58 countries where volunteers were serving as of June 30, 1973.

Administratively, the Peace Corps is divided into three regions: Africa, Latin America, and NANEAP (North Africa, Near East, Asia, and Pacific). For the purposes of this report, each region is divided into three sub-regions according to geographic or cultural characteristics. Overviews of each region and respective sub-region precede the individual country profiles.

As of June 30, 1973, the three regions contained the following number of countries:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Countries</u>
Africa	24
Latin America	17
NANEAP	<u>17</u>
	58

All data on the country profiles are as of June 30, 1973, except for the early terminations which are cumulative FY 1973 totals.

AFRICA REGION

By almost any economic measure, Africa is one of the least developed regions in the world. Of the 25 poorest countries in the world, 16 are in Africa, and the Peace Corps serves in nine of them. The problems confronting the African countries where the Peace Corps serves are graphically illustrated by statistical indicators such as the ratio of one doctor for every 27,500 people and the average literacy rate of 15%. The acute need for development assistance in Africa is even more evident when compared to other countries where the Peace Corps is serving. For instance, in Latin America the literacy rate is 65% and there are 2,800 people per doctor. The complex problems that African nations are struggling to resolve pose a unique challenge and opportunity for the Peace Corps.

The Africa region has been divided for Peace Corps purposes into three sub-regions which have common cultural or geographic characteristics. These are the twelve Francophone nations of West and Central Africa; the five Anglophone countries, also in West Africa; and seven Eastern and Southern African countries which include the island of Mauritius. Various levels of economic development are evident in each of these areas, but by far the most disadvantaged is the Francophone area which has six countries in the area known as the Sahel. A discussion of each of the sub-regions and individual country profiles follow.

FRANCOPHONE AFRICA

As a group, the Francophone African countries are the least developed countries where the Peace Corps serves. Most disadvantaged are the Sahelian states in the interior: Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad. The other Francophone countries where volunteers serve are: Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Togo and Zaire.

In establishing development priorities, the Francophone countries all place major emphasis on agriculture. In FY 1973 development of this sector was viewed with special concern in the Sahelian nations where a severe drought during the past five years has attracted world-wide attention.

Peace Corps participated in emergency drought relief in Upper Volta where volunteers assisted in a massive grain airdrop. At year-end, several medium-term projects were being designed to utilize Peace Corps volunteers in this serious crisis.

Peace Corps agricultural projects helped to alleviate the effects of the drought by increasing food production throughout the area. Volunteer work in horticulture, grain storage, vegetable extension, animal traction farming, surveying, irrigation, forestry and pit silos is having visible effect.

Last year the Prime Minister of Upper Volta publicly praised the Peace Corps' well-digging project, which has brought potable water to over 400,000 Voltaics and their herds. In Chad, a pit silo project begun by a Pennsylvania farmer won government backing and has aroused interest in other West African nations. In Mali and Cameroon, where chickens are a prime source of protein, Peace Corps poultry specialists helped the countries score impressive gains by increasing egg production, fowl populations, and the number of poultry farmers. Similar successes are apparent in Dahomey and Togo where animal traction projects have quadrupled the amount of land previously cultivated by individual farmers, thus increasing crop production and farm income.

Education ranks second only to agricultural development in Francophone Africa's priorities. The Peace Corps supplied over 100 math/science teachers at both the secondary and university levels.

Teacher training and teaching English as a second language are other important projects in the area, the former to educate the educators, the latter to provide a common means of communication between the English and French-speaking countries of Africa.

Public health is another area in which Peace Corps was able to make significant contributions. For example, an extremely successful smallpox eradication project, undertaken jointly by the World Health Organization and the Zaire Ministry of Health, used Peace Corps volunteers as mobile team leaders. The volunteers contributed thousands of man-hours, trained nearly 2,000 medical personnel and vaccinated more than 5.2 million people. For the first time Zaire is described by W.H.O. as free from smallpox.

CAMEROON

Population : 5,836,000
Per capita income : \$180

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 18

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$778,400
Host contribution : \$ 29,400

Staff
U.S. : 5
Local : 4

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	57	Early terminations : 8
Trainees :	20	Early terminations : 0

Sex :	25	female,	52	male
Average age :	26	years		
Single :	67			
Married :	10	(2	families,	3 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	26	%
Business & Public Management	22	%
Education	48	%
Health		%
Urban Development & Public Works	4	%
Other		%

FY 1973 Highlights:

The success of the fisheries program as well as the printing of a volunteer's Fisheries Manual highlighted the past fiscal year. To date, 15 volunteers have participated in the program which has led to a 500% increase in Cameroon's fish production in the last four years. Approximately 1,000 fish ponds have been renovated and 750 new ponds have been constructed. This program is also being expanded into the Francophone section of Cameroon and a greater number of volunteers will be stationed in the Anglophone section. The publication of an extensive survey of cattle production on the Adamoua Plateau by a team of volunteers also created considerable official governmental interest during the past year.

Following a referendum in May 1972, the Federal Republic of Cameroon became the United Republic of Cameroon. Ensuing reorganizations led to some short-term difficulties for the Peace Corps in coordinating its planning efforts with the government.

CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC

Population :	1,552,000	PC first entered :	1972
Per capita income :	\$140	Current projects :	2

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>	<u>Staff</u>		
Peace Corps :	\$66,700	U.S. :	1
Host contribution :	\$ 1,700	Local :	1

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	8	Early terminations :	0
Trainees :	6	Early terminations :	0

Sex :	<u>5</u>	female,	<u>9</u>	male
Average age :	<u>24</u>	years		
Single :	<u>10</u>			
Married :	<u>4</u>	(<u>0</u>	families,	<u>0</u> dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	_____	%
Business & Public Management	_____	%
Education	<u>93</u>	%
Health	_____	%
Urban Development & Public Works	_____	%
Other	<u>7</u>	%

FY 1973 Highlights:

The Peace Corps has been working in the Central African Republic for a relatively short time. The first group of volunteers arrived in September 1972 and the first resident Peace Corps representative arrived in February 1973.

The reception for the first volunteers was extremely enthusiastic and included the President's Chief of Protocol and officials from the Ministries of Planning and Education.

At present, 7 English teachers and one basketball coach comprise the program. Six more English teachers arrived in September 1973 to bring the total to 14 volunteers.

One potential problem relates to the acute shortage of highly trained Central Africans in the government's ministries. Many officials who have expressed interest in volunteers are often too overworked and under-staffed to have enough time for optimal project planning and development.

CHAD

Population : 3,640,000
Per capita income : \$80

PC first entered : 1966
Current projects : 17

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$505,800
Host contribution : \$ 28,200

Staff
U.S. : 3
Local : 3

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	38	Early terminations : 7
Trainees :	22	Early terminations : 3

Sex :	<u>10</u>	female,	<u>50</u>	male
Average age :	<u>26</u>	years		
Single :	<u>50</u>			
Married :	<u>10</u>	(<u>1</u>	families,	<u>1</u> dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>20</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u> </u> %
Education	<u>54</u> %
Health	<u>12</u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u>7</u> %
Other	<u>7</u> %

FY 1973 Highlights:

FY 1973 was the third year for two highly effective volunteers serving as agricultural extension agents in southern Chad. Their primary goal was to improve the quality of the cattle herds in their area while protecting them against the persistent droughts now afflicting West Africa. They have introduced to local farmers the method of storing grasses and crop waste in pit silos, constructed 67 silos with a total storage capacity of 58 tons, and trained 100 Chadians to build pit silos.

Peace Corps/Chad encountered a short-term problem related to discontinuity in staff as a result of the agency's five-year rule.

DAHOMY

Population : 2,708,000
Per capita income : \$90

PC first entered : 1967
Current projects : 15

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$509,500
Host contribution : \$ 5,500

Staff
U.S. : 3
Local : 2

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	49	Early terminations :	8
Trainees :	12	Early terminations :	6

Sex :	20 female,	41 male
Average age :	26 years	
Single :	55	
Married :	6 (0 families,	0 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	50 %
Business & Public Management	3 %
Education	43 %
Health	4 %
Urban Development & Public Works	%
Other	%

FY 1973 Highlights:

This was a very successful year for Peace Corps/Dahomey's two agricultural extension programs. Ten animal traction volunteers in northern Dahomey were instrumental in convincing over 200 farmers to purchase and train bulls and to buy plows and ox carts on credit. The grain storage program, involving 10 volunteers, received \$25,000 from the National Cereals Commission to build 100 new storage units for farmers in southern Dahomey.

Due to the traditional low-profile posture of Peace Corps/Dahomey and the recent change of government and subsequent delicate political climate, no local media coverage of Peace Corps work was available during FY 1973. The army seized power on October 26, 1972, the nation's fifth coup d'etat in 12 years of independence. However, Peace Corps/Dahomey is hoping that multi-donor projects and the Ambassador's Self-Help Fund will be increased to provide another source of financing for the material support often required for the success of volunteer projects in one of the poorest West African countries.

IVORY COAST

Population : 4,941,000
Per capita income : \$310

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 10

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$1,092,800
Host contribution : \$ 87,000

Staff
U.S. : 6
Local : 4

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	41	Early terminations :	11
Trainees :	58	Early terminations :	2
Sex :	58 female,	41 male	
Average age :	26 years		
Single :	85		
Married :	14 (0 families,	0 dependents)	

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	10 %
Business & Public Management	4 %
Education	66 %
Health	11 %
Urban Development & Public Works	5 %
Other	4 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

The most significant development in the Peace Corps' program in the Ivory Coast is the increase and diversification of projects. By the end of FY 1973 there were ten projects, with volunteers for five new projects scheduled to begin training in November 1973. The new areas include health, agriculture and wildlife management. The net result will be an increase in the number of volunteers serving in the Ivory Coast from 75 to 120, an encouraging vote of confidence from the government.

MALI

Population : 5,018,000
Per capita income : \$70

PC first entered : 1971
Current projects : 8

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$308,200
Host contribution : \$ 10,700

Staff
U.S. : 2
Local : 1

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	14	Early terminations : 3
Trainees :	6	Early terminations : 2

Sex :	4	female,	16	male
Average age :	25	years		
Single :	16			
Married :	4	(	0	families, 0 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	55 %
Business & Public Management	%
Education	20 %
Health	%
Urban Development & Public Works	10 %
Other	15 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

In a March 16, 1973 letter to the Peace Corps Country Director, Mali's Minister of Production expressed his "total satisfaction with the binational aspect of the Peace Corps program in Mali" and complimented Peace Corps/Mali in being able to "completely integrate itself into the concerned Malian services and to accept a predominant Malian role in the direction and management of the Peace Corps projects under the supervision of the Ministry of Production."

Peace Corps/Mali worked primarily in agricultural programs in the areas of poultry and vegetable extension and in a citrus essential oil project. The poultry extension volunteers were invited to participate in the National Poultry Conference held in Bamako in March 1973.

In FY 1973 the Country Director was the only foreigner asked to participate in Mali's Planning Commission, which discussed the future developmental plans for the Malian Government.

Mali is one of the poorest countries in the world in economic terms. Peace Corps projects are hampered somewhat by Mali's inability to afford enough material support to volunteers. Furthermore, the drought has taken its toll on Mali's already limited monetary resources, not to mention the toll in human lives and potentially important cattle resources.

MAURITANIA

Population : 1,170,000
Per capita income : \$140

PC first entered : 1966
Current projects : 1

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : (Funded by PC/Senegal)
Host contribution :

Staff
U.S. : 0
Local : 0

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	1	Early terminations : 0
Trainees :	0	Early terminations : 0

Sex :	0	female,	1	male
Average age :	<u>24</u>	years		
Single :	<u>1</u>			
Married :	<u>0</u>	(0	families,	<u>0</u> dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>100</u> %
Business & Public Management	_____ %
Education	_____ %
Health	_____ %
Urban Development & Public Works	_____ %
Other	_____ %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Since 1971 two volunteers have been assisting in the development of poultry projects. One of these volunteers recently completed his tour of service. They up-graded the skills of local people to increase their poultry production. In addition, 20 poultry farmers received additional training on improved flock production techniques.

While the success of this small project is limited to the training of a few Mauritians in poultry production, any contributions which can be made to this desperately poor country are of value. Almost devoid of adequate surface water and with few irrigation sources, crop and animal production is limited. Small scale programs such as chicken and egg production thus help provide an important source of protein.

In response to the Sahelian drought, two volunteer pump mechanics have been requested in addition to a Peace Corps volunteer who will coordinate UNICEF drought relief activities in Mauritania.

NIGER

Population : 4,020,000
Per capita income : \$90

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 24

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$850,700
Host contribution : \$ 35,500

Staff
U.S. : 4
Local : 2

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	66	Early terminations : 11
Trainees :	36	Early terminations : 6

Sex :	52 female,	50 male
Average age :	26 years	
Single :	100	
Married :	2 (0 families,	0 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	40 %
Business & Public Management	1 %
Education	27 %
Health	20 %
Urban Development & Public Works	%
Other	12 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

The arrival of new trainees in forestry, health and teaching English as a foreign language expanded the program to over 100 volunteers during the summer of 1973. The new volunteers are assigned to approximately 15 locations, increasing the total number of sites to 45 and extending the Peace Corps area of operations to Lake Chad. Peace Corps also entered the area of university teaching for the first time in its 11-year history in Niger. Three new volunteers now serve as teacher trainers for Nigerien English teachers, a field which offers great potential for Peace Corps programming as French instructors continue to leave the country. Hamani Diori, the President of Niger, continues to voice his support for Peace Corps' efforts in Niger.

The most significant limitation confronting Peace Corps programs in Niger is the lack of adequate material support. With the current sub-saharan drought situation, there is great Peace Corps programming potential for a change to small-bore wells from large diameter open wells, an expansion of the forestry program, and the creation of a grain storage program. But all such projects would require increased material support which must come from outside donors due to Niger's acutely limited resources.

SENEGAL

Population	:	3,870,000	PC first entered	:	1962
Per capita income	:	\$230	Current projects	:	11

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>			
Peace Corps	:	\$893,400	U.S.	:	6
Host contribution	:	\$137,000	Local	:	3

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>			
Volunteers	:	82	Early terminations	:	14
Trainees	:	0	Early terminations	:	3

Sex	:	40	female,	42	male
Average age	:	25	years		
Single	:	74			
Married	:	8	(	0	families, 0 dependents)

<u>Types of project</u>	(%) :
Agriculture & Rural Development	28 %
Business & Public Management	11 %
Education	61 %
Health	%
Urban Development & Public Works	%
Other	%

FY 1973 Highlights:

Peace Corps/Senegal maintained three core projects in teaching English as a foreign language, rural development and sports, and provided new volunteers to the Department of Tourism. The Teaching of English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) remained the program with the most volunteers. Peace Corps/Senegal has historically had generalist volunteer projects and this is expected to continue.

The drought affecting West Africa has had a considerable impact on Senegal. Peace Corps/Senegal is working with AID and the Government of Senegal to assess the optimal use of additional volunteers in drought-related projects.

TOGO

Population : 1,956,000
Per capita income : \$140

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 16

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$960,900
Host contribution : \$ 22,100

Staff
U.S. : 5
Local : 3

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	79	Early terminations : 13
Trainees :	11	Early terminations : 12

Sex :	41	female,	49	male
Average age :	26	years		
Single :	82			
Married :	8	(2	families,	7 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	39 %
Business & Public Management	%
Education	27 %
Health	12 %
Urban Development & Public Works	9 %
Other	13 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

The Peace Corps program in FY 1973 included teaching English as a foreign language, rural development construction, and health education. In FY 1973, the construction volunteers helped build 108 classrooms, 28 latrines, and 19 cisterns. Ministry officials publically praised the efforts and accomplishments of this rural construction program and also cited the work of the volunteer health educators and teachers in Togo.

UPPER VOLTA

Population : 5,384,000
Per capita income : \$60

PC first entered : 1967
Current projects : 24

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$572,200
Host contribution : \$ 8,800

Staff
U.S. : 3
Local : 4

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	45	Early terminations :	3
Trainees :	16	Early terminations :	5
Sex :	<u>14</u>	female, <u>47</u>	male
Average age :	<u>25</u>	years	
Single :	<u>59</u>		
Married :	<u>2</u>	(<u>0</u> families, <u>0</u> dependents)	

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>39</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u>15</u> %
Education	<u>20</u> %
Health	<u>10</u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u>16</u> %
Other	_____ %

FY 1973 Highlights:

In FY 1973 Peace Corps/Upper Volta aimed at programming several small projects rather than a limited number of large projects. In 1973, the Peace Corps phased out the agricultural extension project in order to concentrate on specific areas related to irrigation and land/farm management. This phase-out was made possible because Voltaics are rapidly approaching self-sufficiency as trained general agricultural agents.

Recently, the Prime Minister of Upper Volta singled out the Peace Corps for its well-digging activity which has resulted in the construction of 922 wells over the past five years. On July 5, 1973, President Lamizana, during a reception for Peace Corps staff members and volunteers, praised the work of volunteers and thanked them for their services. His remarks were broadcast over Radio Ouagadougou and the meeting was described in the official daily newspaper.

In a country as poor as Upper Volta (an annual income of about \$60 per capita and more than 90% of the people living off the land) the needs are necessarily great. The main limitation on ability of the Peace Corps to provide more trained manpower is the dependence on outside donors for necessary material support.

ZAIRE

Population : 18,800,000
Per capita income : \$90

PC first entered : 1970
Current projects : 31

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$2,671,000
Host contribution : \$ 246,200

Staff
U.S. : 10
Local : 2

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	142	Early terminations : 37
Trainees :	52	Early terminations : 13

Sex :	<u>60</u> female, <u>134</u> male
Average age :	<u>26</u> years
Single :	<u>152</u>
Married :	<u>42</u> (<u>5</u> families, <u>11</u> dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>16</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u>5</u> %
Education	<u>47</u> %
Health	<u>2</u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u>23</u> %
Other	<u>7</u> %

FY 1973 Highlights:

This was the third year of Peace Corps operations in Zaire and a year of considerable growth. The most significant developments centered on increases in volunteer numbers and program diversification: in July 1972, there were approximately 50 volunteers in-country; one year later there were 270 volunteers and trainees. From a program comprised of only a handful of individually placed volunteers in the areas of public works, education, health, and agriculture, the Peace Corps launched two large secondary education projects (65 teachers in August 1972, 123 teachers in July 1973), its first agriculture project, and introduced new projects in housing development/small loans, riverboat pilot training, and famine and refugee relief. In addition, groundwork was laid for new projects next year in the sectors of public health, rural animation and fisheries.

FY 1973 also saw the conclusion of an extremely successful smallpox eradication program undertaken jointly by the World Health Organization, and Zaire's Ministry of Health, with the Peace Corps providing mobile team leaders and mechanics. For the first time Zaire is described by WHO as free from smallpox, thanks to a project in which Peace Corps volunteers contributed thousands of man-hours and vaccinated more than 5,000,000 people.

The greatest setback for the Peace Corps in Zaire was the high attrition of volunteers assigned to the National Roads Office Program. Causes for this attrition included: lack of material support for the volunteers, disorganization in the related Zaire ministry and, in some cases, poorly prepared volunteers. Another critical problem has been the extremely high operational costs of working in Zaire. Inflation and over-valuation of the local currency have caused a lack of funds which has curtailed, among other things, expenditures for volunteer support: job related materials, mid-service training and conferences, and more frequent staff visits to volunteers.

ANGLOPHONE WEST AFRICA

While generally more developed than their Francophone sister states, the Anglophone countries of Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and The Gambia also look to agriculture as the basis for overall economic growth. The emphasis is not on survival as it is in the Sahel, for the climate is less harsh and rainfall is more dependable. However, national demand for staple crops surpasses production, and hard-earned foreign currency must be used for imports. Serious efforts are being made to achieve self-sufficiency in food. Ghana, for example, spends 42% of its budget on the agricultural sector alone.

Most volunteers working in these countries are helping to boost food production. In Sierra Leone, volunteers have helped turn thousands of acres of swamp into rice-producing land; they have been partially responsible for an increased annual rice production of nearly 80,000 bushels. Volunteers were also active in forestry programs and, in Ghana, they helped create what may eventually be the largest cattle ranch in West Africa. Farmers and government extension agents were trained in modern agricultural techniques, land development, crop diversification and improved forestry practices.

Anglophone West Africa also placed education just behind agriculture as a crucial development goal. Whereas volunteers traditionally have taught courses ranging from history to literature at both the primary and secondary levels, the emphasis has now shifted to teacher training and the teaching of specialized subjects such as math, science, business administration and vocational skills. Volunteers assigned to the Ghanaian Business Bureau, for example, have been successful in training local businessmen in management, production, accounting, advertising and sales promotion.

Because of limited host country resources, health programs necessarily receive somewhat less attention. This, however, makes Peace Corps assistance all the more valuable. Volunteer pharmacists, nurses, laboratory technicians and other medical personnel augmented the staffs of hospitals, clinics and medical centers, reducing dependence on costly foreign technicians and, most importantly, training local counterparts to assume these positions. At Liberia's John F. Kennedy Hospital, the largest and most modern in West Africa, volunteer efforts have been decisive in reducing the infant mortality rate in the pediatric ward, improving anesthesia practices and developing the hospital's infrastructure.

THE GAMBIA

Population :	360,000	PC first entered :	1967
Per capita income :	\$120	Current projects :	8

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$357,000	U.S. :	2
Host contribution :	\$ 7,300	Local :	2

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	45	Early terminations :	3
Trainees :		Early terminations :	7

Sex :	<u>20</u> female,	<u>25</u> male
Average age :	<u>25</u> years	
Single :	<u>33</u>	
Married :	<u>12</u> (<u>1</u> families, <u>1</u> dependents)	

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>4</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u>9</u> %
Education	<u>83</u> %
Health	<u> </u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u> </u> %
Other	<u>4</u> %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Two volunteers working in a wells program over the past two years were so successful that six more wells construction advisors were requested by The Gambia's government. They are involved in the construction of large-bore wells serving both villagers and their livestock as well. The first two volunteers in the project dug 25 wells, trained six Gambian masons, and upgraded the skills of 24 laborers in well construction. The 25 wells provide potable water to more than 10,000 Gambian villagers today.

GHANA

Population : 8,640,000
Per capita income : \$310

PC first entered : 1961
Current projects : 31

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$1,617,200
Host contribution : \$ 208,800

Staff
U.S. : 6
Local : 6

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	185	Early terminations : 33
Trainees :	71	Early terminations : 13

Sex :	99 female, 157 male
Average age :	29 years
Single :	200
Married :	56 (14 families, 29 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	4 %
Business & Public Management	8 %
Education	76 %
Health	%
Urban Development & Public Works	1 %
Other	11 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

There was a military coup in Ghana in January 1972. During the first few months after the coup, the National Redemption Council (military government) was hesitant to request as many volunteers as in the past. However, in September 1972 large numbers of volunteers were requested to serve in a variety of projects in the fields of education, agriculture, health, and rural development. By the end of FY 1973, Peace Corps/Ghana was back to its previous program strength of 256 volunteers and trainees.

Peace Corps/Ghana's program has become increasingly diverse in the last few years as ministries continue to request greater numbers of volunteers with professional qualifications. Consequently, Peace Corps/Ghana is finding it difficult to develop assignments suitable for generalist volunteers.

LIBERIA

Population : 1,520,000
Per capita income : \$240

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 39

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$2,296,600
Host contribution : \$ 193,700

Staff
U.S. : 7
Local : 10

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	280	Early terminations : 41
Trainees :	24	Early terminations : 17

Sex :	<u>135</u> female, <u>169</u> male
Average age :	<u>28</u> years
Single :	<u>230</u>
Married :	<u>74</u> (9 families, <u>14</u> dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>21</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u>4</u> %
Education	<u>60</u> %
Health	<u>3</u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u>6</u> %
Other	<u>6</u> %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Liberia's government under President Tolbert stresses the development of the interior in terms of agriculture, farm-to-market roads, self-help schools, bridges and clinics. To complement this, he places great importance on providing skilled trades and vocational agriculture instruction. Peace Corps fits into this new development pattern by increasing its involvement in agricultural and self-help programs. Volunteer generalists continue to fill most of the manpower needs requested by Liberia, particularly those with farm backgrounds. Therefore the Peace Corps is gradually phasing out of education and increasing its agricultural and self-help program involvement.

NIGERIA

Population :	55,070,000	PC first entered :	1961
Per capita income :	\$120	Current projects :	1

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$48,500	U.S. :	0
Host contribution :		Local :	0

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	2	Early terminations :	4
Trainees :	0	Early terminations :	0

Sex :	0	female,	2	male
Average age :	30	years		
Single :	2			
Married :	0	(	0	families, 0 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	_____ %
Business & Public Management	_____ %
Education	100 %
Health	_____ %
Urban Development & Public Works	_____ %
Other	_____ %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Once one of the largest Peace Corps programs in the world, Peace Corps/Nigeria was phased out in 1970 as a result of Nigeria's prolonged and bitter civil war. At Nigeria's request the Peace Corps returned in November 1972 with a small physical education project consisting of six coaches. However, the relatively short lead time led to poor planning for the project which consequently lost 4 of the original coaches during the remainder of FY 1973. Nigeria's Sports Commission has since asked for 11 additional volunteer coaches, to arrive in early FY 1974. The Peace Corps has approved the request now that the problems confronting the first project have been resolved.

SIERRA LEONE

Population	:	2,555,000	PC first entered	:	1961
Per capita income	:	\$190	Current projects	:	19

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>			
Peace Corps	:	\$1,408,200	U.S.	:	5
Host contribution	:	\$ 100,900	Local	:	8

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>			
Volunteers	:	154	Early terminations	:	32
Trainees	:	17	Early terminations	:	6

Sex	:	72 female,	99 male
Average age	:	28 years	
Single	:	141	
Married	:	30 (6 families,	12 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	22 %
Business & Public Management	1 %
Education	68 %
Health	2 %
Urban Development & Public Works	4 %
Other	3 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

While the major contributions of the Peace Corps/Sierra Leone program continued to be in the fields of education and agriculture during FY 1973, there was also evidence of success in a new endeavor. In 1972, volunteers began work on water supply systems for rural communities. To date six of these systems have been completed and another 20 are under construction. When completed these systems will supply potable water for more than 50,000 people in 100 villages. Another highlight of FY 1973 was the interest shown by Sierra Leonean television in giving coverage to Peace Corps operations. A two-month series of weekly interviews with Peace Corps staff and volunteers was scheduled and broadcast on the national station.

A programming problem in Sierra Leone resulted from an insufficient number of candidates for, and subsequent trainee attrition in, the agriculture extension program. Of 30 candidates originally requested, only 12 volunteers presently are serving. This has hindered Peace Corps' ability to assist the Ministry of Agriculture which continues to request increasing numbers of volunteers.

EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

In East and Southern Africa, the Peace Corps serves in Kenya and Ethiopia in the East; Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi in the South; and the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. The growing sophistication in agriculture in most of these countries has reduced the number of projects in this sector. In Ethiopia, however, volunteers continued to serve in agricultural extension, forestry, land settlement, crop research, irrigation and conservation projects.

Great strides have been made in most of the region's school systems, which are staffed mainly by Africans, especially at the primary and secondary levels. In Ethiopia more than 120 volunteers taught last year at the junior secondary level. Elsewhere in the region, volunteers were successfully utilized in vocational and industrial arts education, giving instruction in subjects ranging from machine repair to carpentry and electricity.

In the public works sector, volunteers also made significant contributions. Current projects include the design and construction of low-cost housing, schools, sewage works and rural and urban water supply systems. In most cases the volunteers trained Africans to replace high-salaried foreign experts, representing a considerable savings to the host governments. One project in Kenya, begun in 1970, has already directly affected 25,000 Kenyans through the construction of 70 rural water supply systems throughout the country.

Volunteers were also involved in health assistance, most importantly in disease control, and in the training of nurses, doctors, laboratory technicians and other medical personnel. They have helped to reduce the shortage of local teachers and been responsible in some instances for a general improvement in the quality of training offered. In Ethiopia, where smallpox was once one of the most prevalent diseases, volunteers inoculated 6.6 million people and in three years helped eradicate the disease in one half of the country.

Finally, after a long and productive association, the Peace Corps regretfully terminated the program in Uganda and withdrew all volunteers as a result of civil disruptions.

BOTSWANA

Population :	611,000	PC first entered :	1966
Per capita income :	\$110	Current projects :	31

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$532,000	U.S. :	3
Host contribution :	\$ 54,300	Local :	2

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	72	Early terminations : 10
Trainees :	18	Early terminations : 6

Sex :	29 female,	61 male
Average age :	29 years	
Single :	62	
Married :	28 (3 families,	8 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	10 %
Business & Public Management	29 %
Education	42 %
Health	2 %
Urban Development & Public Works	3 %
Other	14 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Peace Corps/Botswana continued its unique program approach at the district level of local government. Twenty volunteers are assigned to the Ministry of Local Government and Lands as District Council nurses, physical planners, economic planners, District Development Officers and Council Administrative Officers. They provide on-the-job training to junior level Botswana officials while working in positions of critical importance to the implementation of Botswana's Development Plan.

One problem is that the limited availability of housing for the Botswana people occasionally results in volunteers living in areas with primarily expatriate neighbors thereby hindering optimal cross-cultural interchange with the Botswana people.

ETHIOPIA

Population : 24,625,000
Per capita income : \$80

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 24

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$2,322,700
Host contribution : \$ 82,700

Staff
U.S. : 6
Local : 5

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	183	Early terminations : 52
Trainees :	108	Early terminations : 36

Sex :	103	female,	188	male
Average age :	28	years		
Single :	214			
Married :	77	(5	families,	12 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	12 %
Business & Public Management	4 %
Education	64 %
Health	7 %
Urban Development & Public Works	%
Other	13 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

By far the most significant development was the extremely successful operation of the Smallpox Eradication Program.

In January 1971, when Ethiopia first joined WHO's world program for the eradication of smallpox, less than 2,000 cases had been reported in the preceding four years. At the end of 1972, the yearly total rose to more than 25,000 cases, the highest incidence of any country in the world. And while this year's figures are decreasing due to the success of the program, Ethiopia still accounts for a third of the world's total cases. In cooperation with Japanese and Australian volunteers, 64 Peace Corps volunteers had inoculated 6,665,000 people against smallpox by the end of FY 1973.

KENYA

Population : 11,250,000
Per capita income : \$150

PC first entered : 1964
Current projects : 30

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$1,999,700
Host contribution : \$ 334,600

Staff
U.S. : 6
Local : 9

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	228	Early terminations :	26
Trainees :	47	Early terminations :	10

Sex :	80	female,	195	male
Average age :	31	years		
Single :	197			
Married :	78	(	3	families, 7 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	15 %
Business & Public Management	1 %
Education	65 %
Health	13 %
Urban Development & Public Works	1 %
Other	5 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

The most significant development of FY 1973 in Peace Corps/Kenya was the increased involvement of Kenyans in the training of volunteers as evidenced by the Peace Corps contracting with Akili Productions, Ltd., a host-country firm, to do language and cross-cultural training. On August 8, 1973, the Daily Nation, East Africa's leading newspaper, ran a special feature on Peace Corps/Kenya and highlighted Kenyan involvement in the volunteers' in-country training. There was particular emphasis given to the live-in arrangements in Nairobi where trainees lived with Kenyan families.

LESOTHO

Population : 923,000
Per capita income : \$90

PC first entered : 1967
Current projects : 18

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$266,500
Host contribution : \$ 20,900

Staff
U.S. : 2
Local : 2

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	39	Early terminations : 4
Trainees :	13	Early terminations : 0

Sex :	19	female,	33	male
Average age :	33	years		
Single :	33			
Married :	19	(8 families,	14	dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	13 %
Business & Public Management	2 %
Education	71 %
Health	%
Urban Development & Public Works	7 %
Other	7 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Peace Corps/Lesotho successfully increased its support to the Ministry of Education at the secondary school level by supplying 21 replacement teachers, thereby enabling qualified Lesotho to upgrade their teaching skills at teacher training colleges. Peace Corps also provided volunteer advisors in curriculum development at the training institutes.

In addition, two volunteers were assigned to the Matsieng Vocational School as construction advisors in the skilled trades. These volunteers developed a unique low-cost modular housing system and are providing on-the-job training to teams of students who build these units.

Peace Corps/Lesotho believes, however, that it must also increase its involvement in agricultural production and land-use programs in a country which is chronically short of minimal food supplies. The need is critical and represents Peace Corps/Lesotho's priority for FY 1974 program development.

MALAWI

Population : 4,440,000
Per capita income : \$80

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 7

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$230,800
Host contribution : \$ 22,900

Staff
U.S. : 1
Local : 1

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	21	Early terminations : 0
Trainees :	5	Early terminations : 0

Sex :	13 female,	13 male
Average age :	34 years	
Single :	14	
Married :	12 (4 families,	10 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	4 %
Business & Public Management	11 %
Education	57 %
Health	20 %
Urban Development & Public Works	8 %
Other	%

FY 1973 Highlights:

The implementation of a new in-country training system for Peace Corps/Malawi in FY 1973 is expected to have a major impact on the quality of volunteer service. Significantly increased involvement of Malawians in the training of volunteers is the key factor in the success of this new approach.

MAURITIUS

Population : 836,000
Per capita income : \$240

PC first entered : 1969
Current projects : 5

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$124,800
Host contribution : \$ 10,100

Staff
U.S. : 1
Local : 1

As of 6/30/73
Volunteers : 13
Trainees : 0

Cumulative FY 1973
Early terminations : 3
Early terminations : 0

Sex : 6 female, 7 male
Average age : 29 years
Single : 11
Married : 2 (2 families, 4 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development 40 %
Business & Public Management 13 %
Education %
Health 40 %
Urban Development & Public Works %
Other 7 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

The work of three clinical nursing instructors assigned to Mauritius is perhaps the most significant accomplishment of 1973. Without their assistance, the fledgling training program at the School of Nursing in Port Louis could not have survived.

SWAZILAND

Population :	423,000	PC first entered :	1968
Per capita income :	\$180	Current projects :	25

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$628,600	U.S. :	4
Host contribution :	\$ 34,400	Local :	3

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	90	Early terminations :	7
Trainees :	7	Early terminations :	7

Sex :	<u>39</u> female,	<u>58</u> male
Average age :	<u>35</u> years	
Single :	<u>57</u>	
Married :	<u>40</u> (	<u>8</u> families, <u>16</u> dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>7</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u>5</u> %
Education	<u>72</u> %
Health	<u>1</u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u>10</u> %
Other	<u>5</u> %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Eleven Peace Corps volunteer instructors served in the vocational education/industrial arts project at the Swaziland Industrial Training Institute. These volunteers instructed over 500 crafts and specialist level trainees in a wide range of vocational subjects. Overall, they devoted 13,000 hours of teaching to help reduce the level of unemployment in Swaziland.

Although the project is only a year old, the volunteers are assisting in the development of new curricula for mathematics, science, English and geography for the entire Swaziland school system. They are also instructing the present teaching staff at the teachers training college on how the new syllabi will work. This new program of study will affect every child in the Swazi school system.

LATIN AMERICA REGION

Present-day Latin America is a study in progress and poverty. Progress is represented by the continuing surge of industrialization and modernization which has brought the region a rate of economic growth surpassing all targets set in the early 1960's by the Alliance for Progress and the United Nations. Moreover, increasing efficiency in manufacturing, rising foreign investment and increasing continuity of planning are factors which are likely to spur the rate of development and economic growth throughout the 1970's.

Poverty, on the other hand, is reflected in the grim statistics that more than 40% of the population is only marginally involved in the money economy and therefore does not share the fruits of the region's economic growth. The population growth rate is 2.7% annually. Unemployment is rampant. Migration from rural areas will double urban populations within ten years. Because of unemployment, underemployment and the low level of agricultural productivity, income distribution is highly inequitable. These are some of the key problems which continued to trouble countries in Latin America during FY 1973.

The 17 Latin American countries in which the Peace Corps has been serving can be placed in sub-regional groupings which reflect geographic proximity and, to a lesser degree, common language and culture. These are: the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. A discussion of Peace Corps activities during the past fiscal year in each country of these sub-regions is included in the following pages.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Geography, culture and economics determine the boundaries of Peace Corps' Central America sub-region. Five of the six countries -- Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala--lie contiguously within the tapering isthmus between Mexico and South America. Spanish-speaking Dominican Republic is (for Peace Corps purposes) included as the sixth country in this area.

Volunteers have been active in Central America since the early 1960s. The only recent changes have been the entry into Nicaragua in 1969 and the departure from Panama in 1971.

Like the Latin American Region as a whole, Central America primarily needs to increase its agricultural productivity. With the exception of Costa Rica, agriculture is the dominant economic and social force in the area, contributing more than 75% of the dollar value of exports and employment for more than 50% of the work force. Yet following the general pattern for Latin America, the performance of this sector has been unsatisfactory, lagging well behind the growth in the manufacturing and service sectors.

Increased production of both staple and cash crops is the top development priority of all six governments. By far the largest numbers of requests from this area are for skilled farmers and agricultural technicians or scientists.

To remedy the imbalance between available agricultural skills and requests, the Peace Corps began experimenting two years ago with a concentrated training program designed to prepare generalist volunteers for jobs previously thought to have required farm backgrounds and skills. The success of this training method has been the Peace Corps' major accomplishment in Central America in FY 1973, vastly increasing the Peace Corps' ability to provide agricultural assistance to these countries.

The earthquake that almost totally destroyed the capital city of Managua on December 23, 1972, had a devastating impact on Nicaragua, and its repercussions are still being felt throughout the country. Volunteers in Nicaragua at the time of the disaster responded courageously, helping with the resettlement of refugees, distribution of emergency food and clothing, location of missing persons, restoration of electric power, and by serving as nurses and paramedics in field hospitals.

After immediate relief activities had ended, volunteers turned toward the long-range problem of helping Nicaraguans grow and market the crops needed to feed the country.

The havoc that the earthquake created in the administration of agricultural projects has been exacerbated by a serious, prolonged drought affecting all of Central America. The drought has underscored the fact that Peace Corps' major contribution to Central America has been, and will continue to be, in agriculture.

COSTA RICA

Population	:	1,727,000	PC first entered	:	1962
Per capita income	:	\$560	Current projects	:	13

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>			
Peace Corps	:	\$593,400	U.S.	:	2
Host contribution	:	\$ 8,000	Local	:	4

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>			
Volunteers	:	78	Early terminations	:	18
Trainees	:	0	Early terminations	:	3

Sex	:	<u>14</u>	female,	<u>64</u>	male
Average age	:	<u>26</u>	years		
Single	:	<u>55</u>			
Married	:	<u>23</u>	(	<u>4</u>	families, <u>7</u> dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>68</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u>19</u> %
Education	<u>9</u> %
Health	<u>1</u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u>1</u> %
Other	<u>2</u> %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Throughout FY 1973 Peace Corps/Costa Rica was particularly active in agricultural research and planning, crop extension, and public health nursing. During the year, plans were also made and volunteers requested for a significant new project in municipal development. Another request was received for volunteers to assist Costa Rica in the creation of a new university which will broaden opportunities for higher education. Currently, 50% of all applicants must be turned away from the existing university due to insufficient faculty and facilities.

Along with the popular support which Peace Corps enjoys in Costa Rica, it may be noted that President Figueres is proud of claiming that he participated with Sargent Shriver in initial discussions in the early 1960's of the Peace Corps' role in Latin America. He continues to support volunteer participation in a wide-range of development projects. However, one problem faced by the Peace Corps in Costa Rica is the lack of well-defined development priorities. The Ministry of Planning has only recently achieved ministerial standing and to date does not have strong decision-making power. Therefore, it is difficult for the Peace Corps to set goals and to define objectives which accurately reflect those of the host country.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Population : 4,068,000
Per capita income : \$350

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 21

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$539,000
Host contribution : \$ 1,200

Staff
U.S. : 3
Local : 5

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	54	Early terminations :	12
Trainees :	28	Early terminations :	12

Sex :	20	female,	62	male
Average age :	27	years		
Single :	72			
Married :	10	(2 families,	3 dependents)	

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	49 %
Business & Public Management	27 %
Education	4 %
Health	17 %
Urban Development & Public Works	2 %
Other	1 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

The Peace Corps re-entered the Dominican Republic in the latter part of 1969. Since that time, volunteers have participated primarily in rural community development and agriculture projects. Peace Corps technical assistance to agricultural cooperatives has been instrumental in increasing the net worth of cooperatives by five percent, the growth rate of memberships by 8%, and the rate of savings or capitalization by 15%. Other volunteers provided extension services to subsistence farmers in an effort to increase their level of production of rice, corn, beans and swine.

EL SALVADOR

Population :	3,534,000	PC first entered :	1962
Per capita income :	\$300	Current projects :	23

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>	<u>Staff</u>		
Peace Corps :	\$394,300	U.S. :	3
Host contribution :	\$ 300	Local :	3

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>	
Volunteers :	54	Early terminations :	14
Trainees :	7	Early terminations :	3

Sex :	17 female,	44 male
Average age :	28 years	
Single :	33	
Married :	28 (5 families,	9 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	47 %
Business & Public Management	18 %
Education	29 %
Health	%
Urban Development & Public Works	%
Other	6 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Peace Corps volunteers in El Salvador played an important role during FY 1973 in increasing forage production and introducing basic veterinary practices to small-scale farmers in the northern part of the country. Fourteen volunteers successfully promoted the construction and filling of 216 silos containing 1,545 tons of silage since the project began. Successes such as these have been recognized by the Minister of Agriculture and further expansion of the projects is being supported. In fresh water and marine fisheries, volunteers surveyed sea and pond resources, introduced improved methods for harvesting fish, developed fishing cooperatives, and conducted market research.

During the past year volunteers also continued to work in the fine arts, teaching music, dance, and ceramics, thereby making these courses available on a greatly expanded basis. The Government of El Salvador continues to request volunteers for a number of unique assignments such as: teaching English in the National Agricultural School; computerizing the tax system within the Ministry of Finance; and working with orphans and mother/child clinics around the country.

El Salvador, the smallest of the Central American countries, recognizes that a major problem is population. While Peace Corps/El Salvador does not work in population planning, programming areas are not otherwise limited.

GUATEMALA

Population :	5,190,000	PC first entered :	1962
Per capita income :	\$360	Current projects :	14

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$709,600	U.S. :	2
Host contribution :	\$ 14,100	Local :	6

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	95	Early terminations :	14
Trainees :	0	Early terminations :	3

Sex :	27 female,	68 male
Average age :	28 years	
Single :	61	
Married :	34 (1 families,	2 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	54 %
Business & Public Management	24 %
Education	8 %
Health	7 %
Urban Development & Public Works	1 %
Other	6 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

In FY 1973 Peace Corps/Guatemala continued to make significant contributions in development areas which are of highest priority to the government. In agriculture, there were projects involving cooperatives, marketing, research, and rural community development. In municipal development, Peace Corps architects, planners, engineers, and administrators assisted in the design and implementation of urban infrastructure and management systems. Volunteer nurses operated child-care clinics and trained counterparts, while other volunteers assisted in a major reforestation program.

Peace Corps/Guatemala's unique linguistics program has been expanded yearly since it began in FY 1971. It is designed to train Indian linguists and create writing systems for the 23 major Mayan languages spoken in Guatemala. Another group of volunteers has been working with the Behrhorst Clinic which focuses its resources on the health problems of one-half of the country's population: the Indians. Finally, a volunteer fisheries expert has been studying Lake Atitlan to develop a productive and economical fresh-water fishing industry for the people who live in the environs of this extremely large lake.

The country has recently suffered from a major teachers' strike, and it is not known yet if this may be a harbinger of more turmoil. Although this situation has potential difficulties, the Peace Corps in Guatemala continues to be regarded as a welcome contributor to the development process of that country.

HONDURAS

Population :	2,520,000	PC first entered :	1962
Per capita income :	\$280	Current projects :	21

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$739,800	U.S. :	4
Host contribution :	\$ 9,900	Local :	6

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	147	Early terminations :	29
Trainees :	22	Early terminations :	12

Sex :	74	female,	95	male
Average age :	26	years		
Single :	121			
Married :	48	(	1	families,
			4	dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	24	%
Business & Public Management	18	%
Education	43	%
Health	10	%
Urban Development & Public Works		%
Other	5	%

FY 1973 Highlights:

Honduras is a country where the Peace Corps functions effectively in a wide-range of assistance projects. Volunteers working in the field of health have provided nursing services to thousands of Hondurans who would have been otherwise unattended; have taught nursing skills to dozens of student nurses; and have formed groups to train housewives in nutrition and first aid practices for the family. The rural development volunteers have formed fish and agricultural cooperatives; provided extension services to small-scale farmers; and have taught forest management to future rangers. (It should be noted that forestry is the major resource of Honduras.)

In education, volunteers have trained secondary-level science and math teachers; have formed and administered a music school; have conducted self-help courses for the blind; and have provided instruction in science and engineering to university students when such courses would not be otherwise available. Finally, volunteers in infrastructure development have planned and executed major projects such as markets, bridges, and urban centers.

NICARAGUA

Population : 1,984,000
Per capita income : \$430

PC first entered : 1968
Current projects : 10

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$718,300
Host contribution : \$ 2,800

Staff
U.S. : 3
Local : 2

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	46	Early terminations : 20
Trainees :	3	Early terminations : 6

Sex :	<u>18</u> female,	<u>31</u> male
Average age :	<u>28</u> years	
Single :	<u>33</u>	
Married :	<u>16</u> (<u>1</u> families,	<u>1</u> dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>47</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u> </u> %
Education	<u>15</u> %
Health	<u>29</u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u>9</u> %
Other	<u> </u> %

FY 1973 Highlights:

During the five years that the Peace Corps has worked in Nicaragua, several programming areas have been emphasized. Volunteers working in agricultural extension have provided technical expertise and credit information to small scale farmers. In the health field volunteers have developed local potable water systems, hospital maintenance programs, and nutrition classes for groups of housewives. Other volunteers provided assistance to small businessmen, taught music education and engineering at the university level, and developed community projects.

A continuing difficulty for the Peace Corps operation in Nicaragua has been the lack of developed economic and political structures at the local level which has hindered the organization of priorities, setting of goals, and concrete planning. Furthermore, the structures that exist for conducting national development operations were centered in Managua. Thus, when the devastating earthquake struck, it destroyed not only the major mechanisms for political and economic activities, but also the centers of educational, medical, cultural, and financial activity. This combined with an acute drought of two years' duration has complicated all development efforts.

After the earthquake itself, volunteers performed numerous small acts of heroism. For instance, a volunteer electrical lineman and his Nicaraguan crew risked their lives to restore power to 30-40% of the city and to remove deadly lines and cables. Numerous volunteers helped to dig people out of rubble, while others worked in tent hospitals and tent cities, and in distributing food. One volunteer is now supervising the construction (under CARE) of elementary schools in Managua.

THE CARIBBEAN

English is the common denominator linking the countries which make up the Peace Corps' Caribbean area: Belize (formerly called British Honduras), Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean islands of Barbados, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis, Antigua, Grenada and St. Vincent. They also share a British colonial past (with the exception of Montserrat, which is still a British crown colony) and a Caribbean coastline, but it is the English language that distinguishes them from the other French, Spanish, and Portuguese-speaking countries of Latin America.

The Peace Corps' work in this area has had a distinct educational emphasis since the original group of volunteer teachers was sent to St. Lucia in 1961. In FY 1973, education remained the principal focus of Peace Corps' activities in the Caribbean. The reason for this emphasis is the importance given to this sector by the host country governments. It is the first development priority in Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean islands. In fact, these governments continue to request more teachers, trainers and educational specialists than the Peace Corps can supply.

In FY 1973, Peace Corps continued the trend established over the past few years of placing volunteers in jobs that have a potentially high "multiplier effect." Volunteers worked principally as teacher trainers, curriculum experts, or in special education where local teachers were not available. In Jamaica more than half of the 200 volunteers in FY 1973 were training Jamaican teachers. Their work has been so successful that Jamaica will soon be able to do without Peace Corps assistance in this area as growing numbers of trained Jamaicans replace volunteers in these jobs. As other countries develop the capacity to meet their needs in education, Peace Corps expects that the Jamaica situation in teacher training will be repeated throughout the area.

A new development in FY 1973 was the increase in requests for volunteers in agriculture as the Caribbean countries strive to become self-sufficient in food production and to diversify their economies. While they rely heavily upon the promotion and development of the tourist industry, agriculture remains the major social and economic factor in these countries and represents the principal hope for the future.

BELIZE

Population :	120,000	PC first entered :	1962
Per capita income :	\$590	Current projects :	14

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$233,800	U.S. :	1
Host contribution :	\$ 2,100	Local :	3

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	39	Early terminations :	8
Trainees :	0	Early terminations :	3

Sex :	<u>16</u> female,	<u>23</u> male
Average age :	<u>29</u> years	
Single :	<u>23</u>	
Married :	<u>16</u> (	<u>1</u> families, <u>2</u> dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>23</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u>19</u> %
Education	<u>33</u> %
Health	<u>2</u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u>21</u> %
Other	<u>2</u> %

FY 1973 Highlights:

In accordance with the national development plan of the Belize government, the Peace Corps has provided assistance in three major areas: education, agriculture and business administration. During FY 1973, agricultural projects which were designed to help the small farmer increase crop production were given particular emphasis by both government agencies and the Peace Corps. In one such effort, volunteers were instrumental in the initiation of a corn production project which was sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and funded almost entirely through CARE. These volunteers offered small farmers assistance in improving production techniques, and overall farm management and also carried out research projects such as testing potential new fertilizers. Ultimately, the Government hopes to increase the national yield level for export products, a factor which would greatly benefit the national economy.

The Peace Corps in Belize continued to provide assistance in other development areas as well. Volunteer engineers and architects helped to build new roads and to plan urban building sites in the new capital of Belmopan.

Belize, the only remaining British Colony in Central America, is expected to emerge as an independent country in the near future. Independence will not diminish the need for external assistance, but it may bring a stronger feeling of nationalism and a desire for less dependency on outside sources of assistance such as the Peace Corps.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Population :	(Individual Countries	PC first entered :	1961
Per capita income :	listed below)	Current projects :	11

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>	<u>Staff</u>
Peace Corps : \$840,000	U.S. : 5
Host contribution : \$ 14,600	Local : 5

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	172	Early terminations : 20
Trainees :	67	Early terminations : 7

Sex :	<u>113</u> female, <u>126</u> male
Average age :	<u>29</u> years
Single :	<u>170</u>
Married :	<u>69</u> (7 families, 14 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>5</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u>2</u> %
Education	<u>84</u> %
Health	<u>5</u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u>3</u> %
Other	<u>1</u> %

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Per capita income</u>
Antigua	64,000	\$370
Barbados	256,000	\$570
Grenada	105,000	\$300
Montserrat	14,000	\$300
St. Kitts-Nevis	57,000	\$320
St. Lucia	112,000	\$340
St. Vincent	96,000	\$240

FY 1973 Highlights:

In the Lesser Antilles or the Leeward, Windward Islands which make up the Eastern Caribbean, education has always been viewed as an important component of development efforts. The Department of Education at the University of the West Indies con-

tinues to be the guiding force for innovations in educational methodologies for the entire Caribbean. Through cooperation with that University, the Peace Corps has recently been able to develop education projects which conform to the needs of students, whether they continue their education in their home territory or migrate to other countries. The Peace Corps' greatest impact in FY 1973 was in the successful implementation of teacher training, vocational and trades training, and curriculum development projects. New areas of assistance are presently being explored by the Peace Corps and the seven governments of the Caribbean as other needs, particularly in agriculture and health, begin to take precedence over education.

Although the islands in the Eastern Caribbean appear to have similar economic and social problems, each of the seven countries that together make up the Peace Corps/Eastern Caribbean operation has its own unique problems. The political and economic situations vary with each country and Peace Corps has to adjust and readjust programs accordingly. The Peace Corps operation in the Caribbean, which is administered from Barbados, has thus far been able to adapt to the changes occurring in the political and economic structures of the different countries.

JAMAICA

Population : 1,888,000

Per capita income : \$670

PC first entered : 1962

Current projects : 11

FY 1973 Budget

Peace Corps : \$1,033,900

Host contribution : \$ 3,700

Staff

U.S. : 3

Local : 5

As of 6/30/73

Volunteers : 135

Trainees : 0

Cumulative FY 1973

Early terminations : 26

Early terminations : 22

Sex : 70 female, 65 male

Average age : 29 years

Single : 83

Married : 52 (4 families, 8 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development 34 %

Business & Public Management 17 %

Education 27 %

Health 10 %

Urban Development & Public Works 7 %

Other 5 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

It is estimated that Jamaica's present population of nearly two million will increase to 2.5 million by 1980. Fifty percent of the population is under the age of 15 years, while people between the ages of 5 and 19 make up 70% of the total population. Education, therefore, as well as the development of employment opportunities, is of paramount importance to the Government of Jamaica. The Peace Corps has been instrumental in advances which have been made in the field of education over the past few years.

The focus of programs during FY 1973 continued to be on education, with particular emphasis given to teacher-training, in-service workshops for teachers, and to those areas concerned with updating critical curriculum elements. In addition to education, volunteers are now working on a small scale in agricultural co-operatives, agricultural research and extension, trades and vocational training, and home economics both in schools and as part of extension work in rural villages.

SOUTH AMERICA

Five of the eight South American countries in which Peace Corps serves -- Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela -- are characterized by a fairly large domestic market, high to medium per capita incomes, high to medium literacy and a somewhat developed infrastructure. These countries are requesting highly skilled and technically oriented volunteers to work with national agencies in developing various sectors of the national economy. Paraguay, Uruguay and Ecuador are characterized by smaller domestic markets, lower levels of per capita income and literacy, and a less developed infrastructure. Volunteer requests from these countries reflect the more basic developmental needs in agriculture and health.

Agriculture assistance was, and will continue to be, Peace Corps' major contribution in the region. Productivity trends are not sufficient to meet expanding needs and this sector has failed to meet the employment needs of the rural population. Host country requests run the gamut from soil scientists, agriculture technicians, skilled farmers, conservationists, and forest economists, to farm and market economists. Thirty-four percent of the volunteers are working in crop and animal extension, cooperatives and agricultural planning and research.

Other national priorities, especially in the larger countries, are urban development, business and education. Thirty percent of the volunteers are working in education projects (including teacher training, university education and vocational training) which are designed to create the cadres of teachers, technicians and skilled tradesmen necessary to developing economies. Twenty-three percent of the volunteers are involved with business and urban development. Because of rural to urban migration, these countries have placed great emphasis on city planning, municipal management and the development of small businesses and industry. Peace Corps civil engineers, architects, city planners, MBAs and draftsmen have made significant contributions in helping these nations cope with the increasing urban population and related problems.

BRAZIL

Population : 92,764,000
Per capita income : \$420

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 54

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$2,880,300
Host contribution : \$ 50,400

Staff
U.S. : 16
Local : 19

As of 6/30/73
Volunteers : 283
Trainees : 0

Cumulative FY 1973
Early terminations : 64
Early terminations : 32

Sex : 100 female, 183 male
Average age : 29 years
Single : 191
Married : 92 (7 families, 15 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development 35 %
Business & Public Management 17 %
Education 9 %
Health 26 %
Urban Development & Public Works 10 %
Other 3 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Peace Corps/Brazil's most significant contributions during FY 1973 have been in the fields of health care and agricultural development.

The principle of unit management in hospital administration was introduced by Peace Corps volunteers through the staff of a major teaching facility, the Hospital das Clinicas in Belo Horizonte. Other volunteers set up a system for delivering health care services in rural Minas Gerais, where such care traditionally has been scanty or unavailable. Both of these health-related programs show great potential for implementation throughout Brazil. In cooperation with federal laboratories in Minas Gerais, two volunteers set up a food and drug testing unit and established minimum standards for many products.

In agriculture, the Peace Corps is recognized for its role in introducing many new practices in cattle and crop extension, veterinary medicine, and rural credit. The results of these practices were particularly evident in the large state of Mato Grosso during the past year.

CHILE

Population : 9,780,000
Per capita income : \$720

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 18

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$432,000
Host contribution : \$ 8,300

Staff
U.S. : 2
Local : 5

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	34	Early terminations : 3
Trainees :	2	Early terminations : 0

Sex :	12 female, 24 male
Average age :	30 years
Single :	10
Married :	26 (9 families, 17 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	46 %
Business & Public Management	10 %
Education	40 %
Health	%
Urban Development & Public Works	%
Other	4 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Peace Corps volunteers in Chile were able to make significant contributions during the past fiscal year, particularly in the areas of environmental sciences and international athletic competition. The majority of Chile's volunteers are highly skilled (many with Ph.Ds and M.A.s) and are generally assigned to major agencies and institutions on an individual basis. Volunteers working with the faculties of national universities taught courses in wildlife, forestry, conservation and water sanitation. Others were involved in major national park and wildlife surveys; conservation, timber, and waste disposal feasibility studies; and in a canal construction and water diversion project.

At the request of the Chilean Olympic Committee, three experienced volunteers coached the National Chilean men's and women's basketball and swimming teams in preparation for the 1975 Santiago Pan American Games.

Chile is a tense and difficult country in which to work. During the past months, there have been major trucking, mining, and commercial strikes, and transportation and food shortages. The inflation rate exceeded 300% during FY 1973. Most recently there was a military coup resulting in the death of President Salvador Allende. During these difficult times, Peace Corps/Chile staff have worked closely with the U.S. Embassy and Chilean agency supervisors to assure volunteer safety and support. Despite these problems, the Peace Corps continued to receive the support of various Chilean agencies, and the government commission responsible for reviewing volunteer requests continues to approve requests for new volunteers.

COLOMBIA

Population :	21,632,000	PC first entered :	1961
Per capita income :	\$340	Current projects :	47

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$1,783,200	U.S. :	7
Host contribution :	\$ 42,000	Local :	12

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	256	Early terminations :	35
Trainees :	101	Early terminations :	27

Sex :	138	female,	219	male
Average age :	27	years		
Single :	257			
Married :	100	(	6	families, 15 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	36 %
Business & Public Management	35 %
Education	13 %
Health	11 %
Urban Development & Public Works	3 %
Other	2 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

In FY 1973 two of Peace Corps/Colombia's most successful projects were in the areas of agriculture and small business assistance. Volunteers with degrees in business administration, accounting, marketing, and industrial engineering continued to provide technical assistance to Colombian small and medium-sized businesses. An average yearly increase of 15% in the production of these businesses has been evident since volunteer assistance began.

Last year the agriculture program was expanded to include assignments in research and planning, as well as new positions in the established areas of cattle management and crop extension. The overall objective of these programs is to increase the productivity of the medium to low-income farmers. To date, over 11,000 co-workers and farmers have directly benefitted from volunteer assistance.

The Peace Corps program in Colombia has been strengthened over the past year. Volunteer and staff morale is high, as evidenced by a decline in volunteer and trainee attrition. Peace Corps' ties with host country agencies have been strengthened by establishing a system for joint program planning and evaluation which is coordinated through the National Planning Agency. Moreover, a closer working relationship with the U.S. Embassy, A.I.D., and other U.S. Government agencies has been established.

ECUADOR

Population :	6,093,000	PC first entered :	1962
Per capita income :	\$290	Current projects :	20

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$1,546,200	U.S. :	4
Host contribution :	\$ 4,100	Local :	11

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	185	Early terminations :	64
Trainees :	34	Early terminations :	6

Sex :	57	female,	162	male
Average age :	29	years		
Single :	137			
Married :	82	(17 families,	43 dependents)	

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	47 %
Business & Public Management	17 %
Education	8 %
Health	10 %
Urban Development & Public Works	16 %
Other	2 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

In mid-1972 the Ecuadorean government drew up a new five-year development plan which already has had some impact on Peace Corps activities and which will be a major influence on future programming. Agriculture has been identified as the country's second highest priority. Forty-five percent of the volunteers in Ecuador work in agriculture and various development activities in the rural areas where more than half the population lives. Volunteers are assigned to projects in beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, rice, cotton, vegetables, and tree plantations; and to rural development programs such as electrification, school construction, leadership training, and land surveying.

Volunteers are also working in the education sector as vocational education instructors, as faculty members of two engineering schools; and as teachers in primary and secondary schools throughout Ecuador. Other volunteer jobs include technical assistance to small businesses, para-medical training, city planning, and urban community organization.

PARAGUAY

Population : 2,379,000
Per capita income : \$260

PC first entered : 1966
Current projects : 14

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$450,600
Host contribution : \$ 23,900

Staff
U.S. : 3
Local : 4

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	56	Early terminations : 6
Trainees :	14	Early terminations : 6

Sex :	37	female,	33	male
Average age :	25	years		
Single :	64			
Married :	6	(	2	families, 3 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	46 %
Business & Public Management	3 %
Education	32 %
Health	18 %
Urban Development & Public Works	%
Other	1 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

In Paraguay relatively significant results have been possible with a modest application of trained manpower resources. It is a country where a volunteer with general skills can have real impact. Peace Corps/Paraguay focuses heavily on rural development projects in the interior, as the plight of the small farmer and his family is Paraguay's challenge for the future. Throughout FY 1973 volunteers continued to work closely with government agencies in providing assistance for agricultural marketing cooperatives and crop extension work. The goal of these projects is to upgrade production and distribution of foodstuffs.

Other volunteers worked to raise the living standards of rural families, primarily in the areas of food nutrition, home improvement, health, and child care. Education is another sector using volunteer skills and expertise for in-service teacher training at both the secondary and primary levels. Health needs run the gamut of family health problems, but disease control and nutrition remain uppermost. The Peace Corps responded to these needs by providing health educators, trained nurses, and environmental sanitation personnel.

PERU

Population : 13,586,000
Per capita income : \$450

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 24

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$1,063,300
Host contribution : 1,000

Staff
U.S. : 5
Local : 9

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	98	Early terminations : 23
Trainees :	35	Early terminations : 3

Sex :	28	female,	105	male
Average age :	27	years		
Single :	104			
Married :	29	(	2	families, 6 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	32 %
Business & Public Management	19 %
Education	23 %
Health	14 %
Urban Development & Public Works	7 %
Other	5 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Throughout FY 1973 the Peace Corps program in Peru continued to provide significant assistance in three basic areas: agriculture, education, and earthquake redevelopment. The major priority of the Government of Peru is agrarian reform and development. Volunteers assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture have been involved in projects designed to assist the small peasant farmer with production and marketing of beef, dairy cattle, swine, and various crops. Recently, volunteers were requested to work with ministry administrators and technicians in agricultural planning.

Other volunteers, working with the Ministry of Education, have been involved in teacher training at the elementary and secondary school level.

During the past year the Peace Corps continued to provide volunteer carpenters, draftsmen, masons, and civil engineers to ORDEZA, the government agency responsible for rehabilitating and rebuilding the area ravaged by the May 1970 earthquake. Volunteers have been involved in this project since shortly after the quake, constructing roads and housing, designing sewerage and potable water facilities, and working on irrigation projects.

One operational highlight of 1973 was a shift to in-country training. The training re-organization resulted in reduced cost and improved programming.

URUGUAY

Population : 2,886,000
Per capita income : \$820

PC first entered : 1963
Current projects : 2

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$84,200
Host contribution : \$ 700

Staff
U.S. : 1
Local : 1

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	3	Early terminations :	4
Trainees :	0	Early terminations :	0

Sex :	<u>2</u>	female,	<u>1</u>	male
Average age :	<u>35</u>	years		
Single :	<u>1</u>			
Married :	<u>2</u>	(0 families,	0 dependents)	

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>34</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u>33</u> %
Education	<u>33</u> %
Health	<u> </u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u> </u> %
Other	<u> </u> %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Due to diminished support from the Government of Uruguay and current fiscal constraints, Peace Corps will temporarily suspend activity in Uruguay in the near future. Remaining volunteers have been transferred to other countries where appropriate use will be made of their skills and experiences.

While in Uruguay, volunteers worked to increase production and quality of traditional export items, such as beef and wool, and such non-traditional exports as citrus fruits and vegetable crops. Volunteers served as extensionists for small citrus producers and assisted in the development of a citrus cooperative organization. One volunteer, starting from scratch, developed weaving equipment, looms, and spinning wheels, recruited and trained women in the use of this equipment, and established a spinning and weaving cooperative.

Although the Peace Corps is leaving Uruguay at this time, the possibility of returning sometime in the future remains open.

VENEZUELA

Population	: 10,399,000	PC first entered	: 1962
Per capita income	: \$980	Current projects	: 22

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps	: \$1,042,100	U.S.	: 5
Host contribution	: \$ 58,200	Local	: 9

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers	: 149	Early terminations	: 31
Trainees	: 2	Early terminations	: 22

Sex	:	52 female,	99 male
Average age	:	28 years	
Single	:	67	
Married	:	84 (10 families,	20 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	9 %
Business & Public Management	21 %
Education	32 %
Health	2 %
Urban Development & Public Works	31 %
Other	5 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Since the Peace Corps first began operations in Venezuela in 1962, approximately 1,200 volunteers have served there. Over the years, Peace Corps/Venezuela has gained a certain amount of maturity and has become increasingly more integrated into the government's national goals. Volunteers have worked with the Ministry of Education to implement a new physical education curriculum through teacher training. Other volunteers have been requested to fill highly technical teaching positions in universities and vocational schools. Working with the Ministry of Agriculture, volunteers have been involved in improved crop and livestock production as well as resource conservation and development. Volunteer architects and city planners have helped to improve the ability of local municipalities to deal with an increasingly complex urban society. In health, volunteers worked to improve hospital administration and environmental sanitation. These and other projects are fully integrated with the nation's developmental agencies and assure the Peace Corps' continuing role in Venezuela's growth.

NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

The North Africa, Near East, Asia, and Pacific (NANEAP) Region of the Peace Corps is an administrative unit with a program size approximately equal to those of the Africa and Latin America Regions. Beginning with Morocco in North Africa, the NANEAP Region stretches eastward to Micronesia in the Pacific Ocean.

The countries within the NANEAP Region vary considerably in culture, language, geography, and levels of development. Collectively they account for approximately 900,000,000 people, about one-fourth of the world's population.

The continuing need for developmental assistance in this region is clear. With an average per capita income of \$140, Peace Corps' host countries have an average literacy rate of only 33% and only one doctor per 18,500 people. The average life expectancy is only 50 years of age.

For the purposes of this report, the NANEAP Region has been divided into three geographical sub-regions: North Africa and the Near East, Asia, and the Pacific. Individual country profiles follow brief overviews of each of the three sub-regions.

NORTH AFRICA AND THE NEAR EAST

The North African and Middle Eastern countries served by the Peace Corps have varied needs. Morocco and Tunisia are agrarian countries making rapid strides toward modernization and industrialization. The island nation of Malta is attempting to achieve moderate industrialization and economic self-reliance while reducing its dependence on trade and commerce related to military installations. Iran is perhaps the most highly developed country in the region and has the most sophisticated and specialized development needs. In Afghanistan a series of natural disasters, including major drought and famine, has caused severe setbacks to development efforts.

Over the past year, this region underwent the greatest expansion in numbers of countries requesting Peace Corps volunteers. Program agreements and other arrangements for entering Bahrain, Oman and Yemen were successfully concluded.

Well over half of the volunteers serving in this area work in education. Fiscal 1973 saw the continued expansion of Peace Corps involvement in vocational education, a relatively new field of endeavor in this part of the world. The potential for these projects has been fulfilled most successfully in Iran where volunteers have authored textbooks and taught their trades to thousands of primary and secondary level students, helping them to gain employment or go on to higher education opportunities.

Almost one-fourth of the volunteers in this region worked in agriculture or rural development and substantial numbers of architects and urban planners served in Morocco, Tunisia and Iran. In Tunisia, where projects in architecture and urban affairs began in 1962, volunteers have designed over 150 buildings, restored more than 50 monuments and completed 50 town plans.

Other significant areas of Peace Corps assistance include mother-child health care, nutrition, nursing and tuberculosis control. In Afghanistan, four TB control teams in the past year trained twelve counterparts, established four provincial clinics, expanded the TB control program to eight other basic health service clinics, began treatment of 1,000 patients and inoculated 10,000 more.

AFGHANISTAN

Population	:	14,300,000	PC first entered	:	1962
Per capita income	:	\$80	Current projects	:	34

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>			
Peace Corps	:	\$1,526,900	U.S.	:	9
Host contribution	:	\$ 8,200	Local	:	4

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>			
Volunteers	:	170	Early terminations	:	34
Trainees	:	46	Early terminations	:	29

Sex	:	77	female,	139	male
Average age	:	28	years		
Single	:	150			
Married	:	66	(	2	families, 5 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	10	%
Business & Public Management	5	%
Education	55	%
Health	13	%
Urban Development & Public Works	8	%
Other	9	%

FY 1973 Highlights:

Accomplishments by Peace Corps volunteers in two famine relief projects, Food-for-Work and Operation Help, were outstanding in FY 1973. Volunteers were the major force in organizing rural community members to build thousands of miles of rural roads and in facilitating distribution of food and life-sustaining supplies to 250,000 drought-stricken people. This extraordinary task was praised publicly by the Prime Minister and the U.S. Ambassador. In the field of health, Peace Corps volunteers completed the first year of a very successful tuberculosis control project. Volunteers organized four TB clinics in provincial capitals, brought more than 50,000 TB patients under treatment, and inoculated thousands more with the preventive BCG shot. Organization of the clinics has resulted in the utilization of medicines available to Afghanistan through W.H.O. which previously were unused. The Health Ministry's satisfaction and enthusiasm for the project resulted in requests for additional volunteers to increase the number of clinics to ten and continue to expand the project over the next five years.

The Peace Corps in Afghanistan was faced with several problems, however, arising from the recent coup d'etat. The aftermath of the coup left several of the ministries unsettled resulting in the cancellation of the Food-for-Work Program and the Supreme Court Professional Services Program. The new government appears

to be supportive of Peace Corps, but the period of reorganization may present some problems and changes which the Peace Corps will have to be ready to meet. Earlier this year an agriculture program was also cancelled due to a last minute change in attitude in the Ministry about the qualification of volunteers needed.

IRAN

Population : 28,662,000
Per capita income : \$380

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 31

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$1,505,500
Host contribution : \$ 108,400

Staff
U.S. : 5
Local : 12

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	94	Early terminations : 29
Trainees :	84	Early terminations : 25

Sex :	29 female, 149 male
Average age :	27 years
Single :	136
Married :	42 (5 families, 5 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	15 %
Business & Public Management	18 %
Education	60 %
Health	%
Urban Development & Public Works	5 %
Other	2 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Peace Corps continued its expansion in the priority area of vocational education in FY 1973. The Iranian government continues to open more rural vocational schools and place volunteers as technical instructors. Requests for 90 more volunteers indicate the Iranian government's interest in and support for this important program which trains thousands of young men who would be otherwise unemployable. The Iranian government has also increased its financial support of the program with an addition of \$60,000 to already substantial host country contributions. All signs point to a stable, well utilized Peace Corps program.

The only significant problem has been in recruiting and placing enough volunteers with the necessary qualifications for the vocational education and agriculture projects.

MALTA

Population : 330,000
Per capita income : \$810

PC first entered : 1970
Current projects : 1

FY 1973 Budget

Peace Corps : \$8,400
Host contribution : -

Staff

U.S. : 0
Local : 0

As of 6/30/73

Volunteers : 3
Trainees : 0

Cumulative FY 1973

Early terminations : 0
Early terminations : 0

Sex :	1	female,	2	male
Average age :	27	years		
Single :	1			
Married :	2	(1 families,	1 dependents)	

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	_____ %
Business & Public Management	_____ %
Education	60 %
Health	_____ %
Urban Development & Public Works	7 %
Other	33 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

FY 1973 saw the successful completion of three years of service by four of the original seven volunteers sent to Malta in 1970. The Malta program has been one of the few staffless in-country programs in Peace Corps.

As of October 1973 there were no volunteers in Malta. However, the Peace Corps has received requests from the present government, and a new volunteer group is expected to be sent to Malta during FY 1974.

MOROCCO

Population :	15,495,000	PC first entered :	1962
Per capita income :	\$230	Current projects :	36

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$1,407,700	U.S. :	5
Host contribution :	\$ 42,500	Local :	6

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	164	Early terminations :	31
Trainees :	69	Early terminations :	6

Sex :	85 female, 148 male
Average age :	25 years
Single :	179
Married :	54 (7 families, 13 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	10 %
Business & Public Management	6 %
Education	70 %
Health	7 %
Urban Development & Public Works	4 %
Other	3 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

The Peace Corps program in Morocco continued to reflect the Moroccan government's top priorities: agriculture, urban planning, and education. As needs and objectives shift within government programs, the Peace Corps tries to adapt to these changes. For example, the architecture program has moved towards urban planning--the remodeling of city centers and construction of low-cost housing--to help the Ministry of Interior deal with the country's urban growth crisis.

The University of Minnesota Agriculture Intern Program provided exceptionally well-qualified agriculture volunteers in FY 1973. In this program, interested and qualified University of Minnesota students take a Moroccan-oriented agricultural development seminar during their senior year before entering Peace Corps summer training.

About 70 of the 100 volunteers in education are teachers of English, with the others serving in such projects as physical education teacher training, kindergarten and day care instruction, and secretarial training. The Government of Morocco has requested additional volunteers to train physical education teachers and teach health and nutrition to Moroccan women in charge of daycare centers.

TUNISIA

Population : 5,075,000
Per capita income : \$250

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 16

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$889,300
Host contribution : \$111,000

Staff
U.S. : 4
Local : 8

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	81	Early terminations : 14
Trainees :	32	Early terminations : 1

Sex :	42	female,	71	male
Average age :	28	years		
Single :	69			
Married :	44	(	5	families, 8 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	9 %
Business & Public Management	16 %
Education	67 %
Health	3 %
Urban Development & Public Works	2 %
Other	3 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

During its ten years of service in Tunisia, the Peace Corps has devoted most of its volunteer strength to the teaching of English in Tunisian schools. Up to 70% of the volunteers have been English teachers, with the remainder serving mainly in architecture and physical education programs.

The Peace Corps program in Tunisia moved into new areas in FY 1973 with volunteers working in vocational education, agriculture, and medical technology.

Both the architectural and agricultural programs stress the training of Tunisian co-workers as well as the performance of technical jobs. The early successes of Peace Corps volunteer architects were measured in terms of numbers of buildings designed and built and town plans accepted. Today the aims of the architectural services program are shifting to teaching, rural town planning and low-cost housing research and design. Volunteers also are teaching at the schools of architecture and engineering at the University of Tunis.

As more experience is gained, significant improvements are expected during 1974. A new staff position of Program Officer was created to strengthen overall planning and implementation of Peace Corps/Tunisia's programs.

ASIA

Several of the most sizeable Peace Corps programs are found in Asia. Malaysia hosts the largest Peace Corps operation in the world and possesses the strongest economy in Southeast Asia. The cooperation and technical assistance provided by volunteers have been important United States contributions to Malaysia's development, particularly since there is no A.I.D. program in the country.

In contrast, there is a sizeable American presence in Korea, Thailand and the Philippines. In these countries as well as in India, population control, agricultural development, industrialization and export promotion are the high priority goals.

The mountain kingdom of Nepal is the least developed country in the region. Since its population and economic base are largely rural, increased agricultural productivity and expanded educational opportunities are crucial to its continued progress.

The majority of the volunteers in this region work in education. Projects include teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL), science and mathematics instruction and teacher training. In Thailand and Korea, the Peace Corps has made substantial contributions at both the secondary and university levels, as well as in in-service teacher training. Last year in Thailand, for example, volunteers taught nearly 20,000 students, conducted seminars for 1,200 elementary and secondary school teachers, and participated in ten workshops to provide additional training for 800 Thai English teachers. It is noteworthy that the Thai Ministry of Education provided all necessary support for this project, including travel and living allowances for the volunteers.

Agricultural assistance is another important Peace Corps activity throughout the region. In Nepal, Thailand and the Philippines, volunteers work in agricultural extension and development, and similar projects are being developed in Malaysia. In the Philippines and Nepal, Peace Corps fisheries projects have had considerable impact. For example, in Nepal a fisheries extension project begun in 1970 has resulted in the training of more than 1,000 Nepalis and the extensive distribution of fingerlings to fish farmers and pond owners.

Several interesting program developments in FY 1973 hold much promise for new avenues of Peace Corps assistance to the region. The Nepali government, whose current five-year plan calls for a 25% increase in food production, requested a group of volunteers to teach vocational agriculture. In the Philippines the Peace Corps was asked to provide volunteers to work in regional planning, reforestation and rural electrification projects. In Korea a highly successful project in tuberculosis control prompted the government to request Peace Corps volunteers for a similar effort in leprosy control. Also significant was the fact that India, after a two-year hiatus, has again requested volunteers.

INDIA

Population : 538,129,000
Per capita income : \$110

PC first entered : 1961
Current projects : 15

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$1,029,800
Host contribution : \$ 22,200

Staff
U.S. : 5
Local : 4

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	76	Early terminations : 40
Trainees :	0	Early terminations : 0

Sex :	7 female,	69 male
Average age :	25 years	
Single :	62	
Married :	14 (0 families,	0 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	70 %
Business & Public Management	%
Education	20 %
Health	%
Urban Development & Public Works	8 %
Other	2 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

No statement about the major achievements or failures of the Peace Corps in India can be made without general reference to the fact that during the period from 1971 until the summer of 1973 the very existence of the program was in severe jeopardy. Largely because of the India-Pakistan war, as well as an increased desire for self-reliance in all areas, the Government of India began the year by imposing a freeze on the implementation of all Peace Corps program requests being sent to them from the State governments. This absolute restriction was lifted in August 1972, when the central government informed the Peace Corps that in the future no country would be allowed to supply more than 50 volunteers to India's developmental programs. The deadline for reaching this level was set at January 1974. This date, incidentally, was established in exclusive deference to the Peace Corps program so that the limit could be reached through normal attrition of groups completing their service, and so that no dislocation of volunteers would be necessary.

It is against this very restrictive background, therefore, that Peace Corps accomplishments in India should be perceived and measured. During FY 1973 the Peace Corps in India:

- * developed a strategy for program development and volunteer support within the 50 volunteer limitation and reduced and reorganized the staff accordingly.
- * refined a major new training and programming methodology (Criterion Referenced Instruction) which has since become standard for all Peace Corps training and programming throughout the region.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Population	:	31,793,000	PC first entered	:	1966
Per capita income	:	\$250	Current projects	:	18

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>			
Peace Corps	:	\$1,998,800	U.S.	:	6
Host contribution	:	\$ 169,500	Local	:	21

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>		
Volunteers	:	237	Early terminations	:	37
Trainees	:	73	Early terminations	:	18

Sex	:	89	female,	221	male
Average age	:	27	years		
Single	:	258			
Married	:	52	(	0	families, 0 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	2 %
Business & Public Management	%
Education	73 %
Health	20 %
Urban Development & Public Works	5 %
Other	%

FY 1973 Highlights:

Because Koreans place a high priority on learning English as a social and economic development tool, the Peace Corps program in Korea is heavily weighted toward training future English instructors and teaching English in the secondary schools and colleges.

One of the Peace Corps' main emphases is the strengthening of English language instruction at colleges of education where hundreds of future English teachers are being trained. Volunteers also teach in English departments at liberal arts, science and professional colleges whose graduates need English communication skills.

The largest English teaching program is at the middle school, or junior high level where volunteers are working to upgrade the language skills of Korean teachers of English and improve their English teaching materials. Volunteers also teach directly in middle school classrooms and hold workshops for teachers in other schools in their districts.

Other volunteer assignments in Korea include tuberculosis prevention and control, vocational education, and highly specialized projects utilizing advanced technical and professional skills.

To help reduce Korea's tuberculosis rate, the second highest in Asia, volunteers are carrying out immunization programs, initiating health education projects, identifying new patients and improving follow-up services in rural areas where tuberculosis is prevalent.

Highly specialized volunteers are working in such fields as speech pathology, audiology, physical therapy, vocational rehabilitation, nursing, computer programming, forestry, library science, and urban and regional planning, with the goal of improving the skills of their Korean co-workers.

Peace Corps/Korea has in the past year received considerable encouragement from the Republic of Korea in the form of further requests for volunteers, particularly in the health field, where Peace Corps will initiate a Leprosy Control Program in addition to expanding its work in Tuberculosis Control.

Attrition during training for past health projects had been a significant problem, especially compared with the low training attrition for the English teaching groups, but recent training indicates great improvement in this area.

MALAYSIA

Population : 10,945,000
Per capita income : \$380

PC first entered : 1961
Current projects : 54

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$2,674,200
Host contribution : \$ 131,300

Staff
U.S. : 11
Local : 16

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	305	Early terminations : 39
Trainees :	70	Early terminations : 30

Sex :	137	female, 238	male
Average age :	28	years	
Single :	269		
Married :	106	(26 families, 62 dependents)	

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	9 %
Business & Public Management	11 %
Education	67 %
Health	9 %
Urban Development & Public Works	1 %
Other	3 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

As the largest Peace Corps program in the world, Peace Corps/Malaysia was pleased to learn of two internal studies conducted by the host government during FY 1973 confirming the usefulness of Peace Corps assistance. The first was a study undertaken by Malaysia's Economic Planning Unit.

The findings indicated that government officials utilizing foreign volunteers were in general quite satisfied with the performance of Peace Corps volunteers and that their performance compared quite favorably to that of volunteers from Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Further it was indicated that the general fluency of Peace Corps volunteers in Bahasa, the national language, was such that it greatly enhanced their effectiveness at work and in their general dealings with the Malaysian public. In this matter especially the Peace Corps was viewed as being ahead of other groups of foreign volunteers.

The second study was undertaken by the Ministry of Education. It is a report of the headmasters of the various Malaysian schools where volunteers have been posted for at least one year. The results indicate that the education volunteers subject to this confidential and individual evaluation were viewed as effective and efficient volunteers in the vast majority of instances.

NEPAL

Population : 11,060,000
Per capita income : \$80

PC first entered : 1962
Current projects : 20

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$1,108,300
Host contribution : \$ 8,300

Staff
U.S. : 6
Local : 15

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	119	Early terminations : 35
Trainees :	1	Early terminations : 21

Sex :	22	female,	98	male
Average age :	23	years		
Single :	118			
Married :	2	(	0	families, 0 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	42 %
Business & Public Management	5 %
Education	37 %
Health	14 %
Urban Development & Public Works	%
Other	2 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

The most dramatic development in a single Peace Corps/Nepal program during FY 1973 involved the volunteers working in fisheries extension. The southeastern plains region of Nepal, composed of five districts, had almost no fish fingerling distribution prior to 1970, in spite of the fact that a great need existed among Nepalis for an additional protein source. Existing ponds were used only for watering animals. However, after the first volunteers began work in fisheries extension in 1970, the number of fingerlings distributed to fish farmers leaped from 5,000 to 200,000 in 1973--the result of diligent efforts by only four volunteers.

An extensive fire in the Government of Nepal's secretariat building (Singha Durbar) destroyed offices and files in eight key ministries, and caused great concern over the future operations of the government. In the aftermath, however, the Government of Nepal has been able to restore its operations almost to the pre-fire level and normal Peace Corps programming has been able to resume.

PHILIPPINES

Population :	36,850,000	PC first entered :	1961
Per capita income :	\$210	Current projects :	31

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$1,805,600	U.S. :	9
Host contribution :	\$ 37,700	Local :	11

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	216	Early terminations :	56
Trainees :	32	Early terminations :	3

Sex :	92 female, 156 male
Average age :	28 years
Single :	140
Married :	108 (9 families, 21 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	26 %
Business & Public Management	12 %
Education	46 %
Health	4 %
Urban Development & Public Works	10 %
Other	2 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

During FY 1973 Peace Corps/Philippines reached a peak in its planning and programming strategy to fully develop programs in line with the Government of the Philippines' national priorities. It is widely recognized that agriculture is the single most important sector of Philippine economy. Today over one-fourth of the Peace Corps programs are in the area of agriculture including fisheries, feedgrains, swine, vegetables, cattle extension/research and rural banks/supervised credit.

Significant in terms of political developments in the Philippines was the launching of The New Society. With the declaration of martial law, the Government of the Philippines has focused its attention and efforts on increasing the rate of Philippine development. Again, with agriculture having high priority, the expertise of Peace Corps volunteers is in great demand. The only problem related to this increased demand is Peace Corps' capability to provide the highly qualified, skilled volunteers through our present supply mechanisms.

THAILAND

Population :	36,218,000	PC first entered :	1961
Per capita income :	\$200	Current projects :	22

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$1,688,900	U.S. :	6
Host contribution :	\$ 147,200	Local :	17

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	252	Early terminations :	26
Trainees :	16	Early terminations :	13

Sex :	99	female,	169	male
Average age :	28	years		
Single :	242			
Married :	26	(4	families,	4 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	8 %
Business & Public Management	2 %
Education	79 %
Health	8 %
Urban Development & Public Works	2 %
Other	1 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

The Royal Thai Government has assigned top priority to nature education and wildlife preservation. To assist in meeting Thailand's growing needs in this field, Peace Corps provided volunteers with a variety of specific skills. They are now assisting in the development of Nature Education Centers and working in wildlife management and research.

The relatively small supply of applicants in fields such as engineering and agriculture made it difficult for Peace Corps to completely fill the Royal Thai Government's requests for volunteers in its community and land development programs and led to a re-evaluation and lowering of the level of skills required.

THE PACIFIC

The Pacific countries in which Peace Corps serves include Micronesia, Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, the Solomon Islands and the islands of the South Pacific Commission. In addition, during FY 1973 arrangements were made for volunteers to enter the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in the near future.

Micronesia is striving for economic self-sufficiency and a more independent political status, although the major factors in its economy continue to be tourism and the leasing of land for U.S. military use. Fiji's most urgent development needs are income redistribution, employment expansion and an improved annual economic growth rate. Since Tonga's economy is almost wholly based on agriculture, that island nation is attempting to increase food production. Western Samoa's development priorities are agricultural progress, manpower training, capital resource development, and economic diversification.

About 70% of the volunteers in this region work in a variety of education projects, including the teaching of English, mathematics, science and other subjects. To remain responsive to the evolving education needs of the Pacific nations, the Peace Corps has shifted the focus of the projects from primary to secondary schools, teacher training, and higher education. A substantial number of volunteers taught last year at the University of the South Pacific and since 1971 have directly trained 10,000 host country nationals.

Other significant projects included agricultural research, health care, business and public management, and urban and public works.

Intense negotiations to determine Micronesia's future political status are being conducted by the Congress of Micronesia and the United States and could have a major impact on Peace Corps activities there. It is expected that the increasingly independent development paths being taken by the Territory's six districts will result in more requests to Peace Corps for specialized technical assistance.

Another unique development in the Peace Corps' operation in Micronesia was the assignment at the end of FY 1973 of ACTION's Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) volunteers to assist a small business development program. If this experiment works satisfactorily, it could become a prototype for similar projects in other countries.

FIJI

Population :	520,000	PC first entered :	1967
Per capita income :	\$430	Current projects :	16

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>	<u>Staff</u>		
Peace Corps :	\$635,300	U.S. :	5
Host contribution :	\$ 61,300	Local :	3

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	115	Early terminations :	12
Trainees :	0	Early terminations :	1

Sex :	<u>35</u> female, <u>80</u> male
Average age :	<u>29</u> years
Single :	<u>77</u>
Married :	<u>38</u> (<u>4</u> families, <u>8</u> dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>5</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u>9</u> %
Education	<u>76</u> %
Health	<u>1</u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u>6</u> %
Other	<u>3</u> %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Seventy-five volunteer teachers remained the mainstay of the Peace Corps program in Fiji during FY 1973. However, the Government of Fiji also requested a number of highly skilled volunteers for various projects in fisheries, public works construction, consumer protection, printing, agricultural research and forestry. The half dozen volunteers in Rural Minor Public Works have been highly successful in planning and supervising community improvement projects in several districts. While building simple roadside bus stop shelters, suspension bridges, roads, and small buildings, these volunteers trained more than 100 local people in the basic construction skills required.

MICRONESIA

Population :	102,000	PC first entered :	1966
Per capita income :	\$360	Current projects :	37

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$1,541,800	U.S. :	8
Host contribution :	\$ 105,700	Local :	20

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	140	Early terminations :	45
Trainees :	84	Early terminations :	37

Sex :	<u>69</u> female, <u>155</u> male
Average age :	<u>27</u> years
Single :	<u>172</u>
Married :	<u>52</u> (4 families, 7 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	<u>21</u> %
Business & Public Management	<u>11</u> %
Education	<u>62</u> %
Health	<u>2</u> %
Urban Development & Public Works	<u>1</u> %
Other	<u>3</u> %

FY 1973 Highlights:

Unprecedented in the history of Peace Corps in Micronesia was the passage during FY 1973 of two vital resolutions appropriating a total of \$22,500 for Peace Corps programs in the districts of Truk and Yap. The sums appropriated in themselves are not as significant as the formal gesture of conveying a recognition and appreciation of dedicated service rendered by Peace Corps volunteers, and a vote of confidence in the support of future programming.

Furthermore, a significant "resident effect" of the Peace Corps presence in Micronesia was one of the many favorable observations of the Peace Corps made by the 1973 United Nations Visiting Mission. Having successfully completed their two-year commitments, more than 100 former volunteers now represent one-sixth of all official expatriate employees of the Trust Territory and thus continue to contribute to the development of Micronesia through a range of public and private activities.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Population :	163,000	PC first entered :	1971
Per capita income :	\$180	Current projects :	3

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$15,900	U.S. :	0
Host contribution :	\$13,300	Local :	0

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	9	Early terminations :	0
Trainees :	3	Early terminations :	0

Sex :	1	female,	11	male
Average age :	27	years		
Single :	10			
Married :	2	(0	families,	0 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	22 %
Business & Public Management	22 %
Education	%
Health	56 %
Urban Development & Public Works	%
Other	%

FY 1973 Highlights:

The first group of six Peace Corps volunteers completed their two years of service in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate during FY 1973. Volunteers worked successfully in regional malaria eradication centers providing the management and leadership necessary to combat this dreaded disease. A volunteer couple, skilled in art techniques, established an audio-visual aids center within the Department of Information and Broadcasting. They trained their Solomon Islander counterparts to carry on work vital to the needs of the government as it approached independence.

Three current volunteers are business majors working with Islanders to establish small businesses through the Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board. The other volunteers are continuing the work of the first Peace Corps malaria eradication project.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

Population :	(not applicable)	PC first entered :	1971
Per capita income :	(not applicable)	Current projects :	1

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>	<u>Staff</u>
Peace Corps : (Funded through	U.S. : 0
Host contribution : Peace Corps/Fiji)	Local : 0

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>	<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	1	Early terminations : 1
Trainees :	0	Early terminations : 0

Sex :	<u>1</u> female,	<u>0</u> male
Average age :	<u>24</u> years	
Single :	<u>1</u>	
Married :	(<u>0</u> families,	<u>0</u> dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	_____ %
Business & Public Management	_____ %
Education	<u>100</u> %
Health	_____ %
Urban Development & Public Works	_____ %
Other	_____ %

FY 1973 Highlights:

In FY 1973 two home economics teachers served with the South Pacific Commission, a regional consultative and advisory body to participating countries and territories in the Southern and Western Pacific. These two Peace Corps volunteer teachers were attached to the Community Education Training Center in Suva, Fiji.

TONGA

Population :	87,000	PC first entered :	1967
Per capita income :	\$290	Current projects :	10

<u>FY 1973 Budget</u>		<u>Staff</u>	
Peace Corps :	\$435,100	U.S. :	3
Host contribution :	\$ 10,700	Local :	0

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	77	Early terminations :	8
Trainees :	12	Early terminations :	3

Sex :	40	female,	49	male
Average age :	28	years		
Single :	63			
Married :	26	(0	families,	0 dependents)

<u>Types of project (%) :</u>	
Agriculture & Rural Development	8 %
Business & Public Management	11 %
Education	54 %
Health	19 %
Urban Development & Public Works	6 %
Other	2 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

In Tonga, the Peace Corps has been doing its job quietly behind the scenes. If there has been any fanfare it is with the elementary teacher training program which is completing its new math training for all primary school teachers. This success led the Department of Education to request Peace Corps assistance for teacher training in the environmental sciences.

The Government of Tonga's usual contribution to Peace Corps is to provide housing for its volunteers. However, the maintenance of old and construction of new housing is putting a burden on the Department of Education which it cannot carry. Solutions are currently being sought but are complicated by Tonga's heavy use of volunteers in and around the small capital city of Nuku'alofa where most of the schools and all of the government agencies are located.

WESTERN SAMOA

Population : 143,000
Per capita income : \$140

PC first entered : 1967
Current projects : 8

FY 1973 Budget
Peace Corps : \$511,200
Host contribution : \$ 29,700

Staff
U.S. : 2
Local : 0

	<u>As of 6/30/73</u>		<u>Cumulative FY 1973</u>
Volunteers :	90	Early terminations :	14
Trainees :	1	Early terminations :	12

Sex :	40 female,	51 male
Average age :	25 years	
Single :	71	
Married :	20 (3 families,	4 dependents)

Types of project (%) :

Agriculture & Rural Development	1 %
Business & Public Management	9 %
Education	87 %
Health	%
Urban Development & Public Works	2 %
Other	1 %

FY 1973 Highlights:

In a country burdened with expatriate contractual obligations which drain its resources, Peace Corps' assistance has been invaluable. It is widely felt that without volunteer teachers, for example, the Department of Education would be unable to meet the educational needs of Western Samoa adequately. Consequently, the new Government of Western Samoa, elected during FY 1973, is expected to continue its strong support for the Peace Corps' efforts.

Some problems do exist because of the large number of volunteers concentrated in Apia, the capital and only city in the country. While volunteers are dedicated and productive workers, not enough of them are able to live in traditional Samoan fashion to gain maximum cross-cultural experience.

V. THE PEACE CORPS BUDGET - FY 1973 PRELIMINARY*

	(\$000)
	FY 1973
<hr/>	
<u>Peace Corps</u>	
Activity 1-Training	
A. Direct Training	12,156
B. Specialized Training	1,937
Subtotal Activity	14,093
Activity 2-Volunteers	
A. International & Domestic Travel	6,929
B. Allowances	19,782
C. Other Volunteer Support	4,527
D. Dependent Support	804
Subtotal Activity	32,042
Activity 3-Program Support	
A. Staff	16,167
B. Shared Administrative Support	4,144
C. Multilateral Grants	345
D. Peace Corps Share of Agency- Wide Support	13,769
Subtotal Activity	34,425
TOTAL PEACE CORPS	80,560**
<hr/>	
Trainee Input	4821
Volunteer Manyears	6194
Staff	736

*Estimated Activity and Sub-Activity totals subject to final accounting.

**Does not include: \$158.0 to General Services Administration
\$269.0 per PL 93-50; 87 Stat. 99

In analyzing the Peace Corps budget for FY 1973 several factors must be taken into consideration:

- 1) During FY 1972 the Peace Corps went through a difficult financial period related to the final resolution of its appropriation late in the fiscal year. As a result of this situation the Peace Corps sharply curtailed trainee input for the year (3608 trainees) and refrained from starting new programs. During FY 1973 the Peace Corps concentrated on increasing trainee input and stabilizing the FY 1973 volunteer manyear level which was significantly affected by the FY 1972 spring problem.
- 2) While increasing trainees and stabilizing volunteer manyears, the Peace Corps was faced with absorbing the additional costs of a devaluation (\$500,000), overseas inflation (6%), and a Federal salary increase (5.1%) for six months.

The following is a breakout by country of FY 1973 obligations including obligations for direct operations and support which can be associated with each post. In addition to this breakout, FY 1973 host country contributions by country have been included.

FY 1973 SUMMARY

	TOTAL (\$000)
Africa	23,421.3
Latin America	17,207.0
North Africa, Near East Asia and Pacific	19,738.1
World Wide Support	6,425.6
Peace Corps Share of ACTION Support	<u>13,768.0</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>\$80,560.0</u></u>

FY 1973 OBLIGATIONS*

AFRICA REGION

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
Botswana	\$ 532.0
Cameroon	778.4
Central African Republic	66.7
Chad	505.8
Dahomey	509.5
Ethiopia	2,322.7
Gambia	357.0
Ghana	1,617.2
Ivory Coast	1,092.8
Kenya	1,999.7
Lesotho	266.5
Liberia	2,296.6
Malawi	230.8
Mali	308.2
Mauritius	124.8
Niger	850.7
Nigeria	48.5
Senegal	893.4
Mauritania	**
Sierra Leone	1,408.2
Swaziland	628.6
Togo	960.9
Uganda	496.2
Upper Volta	572.2
Zaire	2,671.0
Africa Regional Support	<u>1,882.9</u>
Africa Total	\$23,421.3

*Includes obligations for direct operations and support which can be associated with each post.

**Funded through Peace Corps operation in Senegal.

LATIN AMERICA REGION

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
Belize	\$ 233.8
Brazil	2,880.3
Chile	432.0
Colombia	1,783.2
Costa Rica	593.4
Dominican Republic	539.0
Eastern Caribbean	840.0
Antigua	
Barbados	
Grenada	
Montserrat	
St. Kitts-Nevis	
St. Lucia	
St. Vincent	
Ecuador	1,546.2
El Salvador	394.3
Guatemala	709.6
Honduras	739.8
Jamaica	1,033.9
Nicaragua	718.3
Paraguay	450.6
Peru	1,063.3
Uruguay	84.2
Venezuela	1,042.1
Latin America Regional Support	<u>2,123.0</u>
Latin America Total	\$17,207.0

NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, ASIA
and PACIFIC REGION
(NANEAP)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
Afghanistan	\$ 1,526.9
British Solomon Islands	15.9
Fiji	635.3
India	1,029.8
Iran	1,505.5
Korea	1,998.8
Malaysia	2,674.2
Malta	8.4
Micronesia	1,541.8
Morocco	1,407.7
Nepal	1,108.3
Oman	3.1*
Philippines	1,805.6
South Pacific Commission	**
Thailand	1,688.9
Tonga	435.1
Tunisia	889.3
Western Samoa	511.2
Yemen	71.2*
NANEAP Regional Support	<u>881.1</u>
 NANEAP Total	 \$19,738.1

*Preliminary start-up costs.

**Funded through Peace Corps operation in Fiji.

Peace Corps Statement of Authorizations and Appropriations FY 1962 - FY 1973
(\$000)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Original Authority & Budget Request</u>	<u>Amended Budget</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Appropriated (Including Reappropri- ation)</u>	<u>Appropri- ation Transfers to GSA</u>	<u>Alloca- tion from AID</u>	<u>Obli- gated as of June 30</u>	<u>Unobli- gated as of June 30</u>	<u>Reappro- priated</u>
1962	\$ 40,000	\$ ---	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 29,496	\$ 504	\$ ---
1963	63,750	---	63,750	59,000	444	---	54,692	3,864	3,864
1964	108,000	102,000	102,000	95,964	---	---	76,164	19,800	17,000
1965	115,000	106,100	115,000	104,100	7	---	85,449	18,644	12,100
1966	125,200	---	115,000	114,100	---	---	113,173	927	---
1967	110,500	112,150	110,000	110,000	104	---	104,525	5,371	---
1968	124,400	118,700	115,700	107,500	---	---	106,846	654	---
1969	112,800	---	112,800	102,000	49	---	100,301	1,650	---
1970	109,800	101,100	98,450	98,450	---	---	90,776	7,674	---
1971	98,800	94,500	94,500	90,000	---	---	84,978	5,022	5,000
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	---

*Amount includes transfer of \$269.0 per PL 93-50; 87 Stat. 99

HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS

The host countries in which volunteers serve normally provide assistance to the Peace Corps program by making in-country resources available for volunteer support. Contributions are received from host countries in two forms: (1) cash and (2) supplies, equipment, and other in-kind contributions. In FY 1973, 65% of the contributions were in-kind and 35% were in cash.

FY 1973

HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS
(\$000)

AFRICA REGION

Botswana	\$ 54.3
Cameroon	29.4
Central African Republic	1.7
Chad	28.2
Dahomey	5.5
Ethiopia	82.7
Gambia	7.3
Ghana	208.8
Ivory Coast	87.0
Kenya	334.6
Lesotho	20.9
Liberia	193.7
Malawi	22.9
Mali	10.7
Mauritius	10.1
Niger	35.5
Nigeria	0
Senegal	137.0
Mauritania	*
Sierra Leone	100.9
Swaziland	34.4
Togo	22.1
Upper Volta	8.8
Uganda	70.1
Zaire	<u>246.2</u>
Africa Total	\$1,752.8

*Handled through Peace Corps operations in Senegal.

LATIN AMERICA REGION

Belize	\$ 2.1
Brazil	50.4
Chile	8.3
Colombia	42.0
Costa Rica	8.0
Dominican Republic	1.2
Eastern Caribbean	14.6
Antigua	
Barbados	
Grenada	
Montserrat	
St. Kitts-Nevis	
St. Lucia	
St. Vincent	
Ecuador	4.1
El Salvador	0.3
Guatemala	14.1
Honduras	9.9
Jamaica	3.7
Nicaragua	2.8
Paraguay	23.9
Peru	1.0
Uruguay	0.7
Venezuela	<u>58.2</u>
Latin America Total	\$245.3

NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, ASIA
and PACIFIC REGION
(NANEAP)

Afghanistan	\$ 8.2
British Solomons	13.3
Fiji	61.3
India	22.2
Iran	108.4
Korea	169.5
Malaysia	131.3
Micronesia	105.7
Morocco	42.5
Nepal	8.3
Philippines	37.7
South Pacific Commission	*
Thailand	147.2
Tonga	10.7
Tunisia	111.0
Western Samoa	<u>29.7</u>
NANEAP Total	<u><u>\$1,007.0</u></u>
GRAND TOTAL (All Regions)	3,005.1

*Handled through Peace Corps operations in Fiji.

Schedule of Host Country Contributions by Region FY 1964 - FY 1973
(\$000)

	Actual									
	<u>FY</u> <u>1964</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1965</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1966</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1969</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1971</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1972</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1973</u>
Africa	\$1,832	\$2,718	\$2,906	\$2,380	\$1,885	\$1,624	\$1,270	\$1,167	\$1,179	\$1,753
Latin America	232	172	191	180	219	241	343	283	232	245
North Africa, Near East Asia, & Pacific	<u>726</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>884</u>	<u>1,014</u>	<u>861</u>	<u>1,626</u>	<u>892</u>	<u>755</u>	<u>853</u>	<u>1,007</u>
Total	<u>\$2,790</u>	<u>\$3,456</u>	<u>\$3,981</u>	<u>\$3,574</u>	<u>\$2,965</u>	<u>\$3,491</u>	<u>\$2,505</u>	<u>\$2,205</u>	<u>\$2,264</u>	<u>\$3,005</u>

ACTION

CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION FISCAL YEAR 1973

ACTIVITY 1. INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
ACTIVITY 2. DOMESTIC PROGRAMS
ACTIVITY 3. SUPPORT PROGRAMS

~~ACTION~~ CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

FISCAL YEAR 1973

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Not included in this Presentation.

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OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

ACTION

WASHINGTON D.C. 20525

April 4, 1972

Members of Congress:

ACTION came into being on July 1 of 1971. The new Agency will be one year old in 90 days and promises to realize the high hopes that surrounded its beginnings. Today the merged organizations that make up ACTION are finding expanded opportunities for cooperation, excitement and encouragement as they come together in a common effort. They are bringing together willing Americans of all ages to meet the human problems of poverty, hunger, loneliness, despair and isolation. Whether in a hospital for retarded children in Philadelphia, a forgotten mountain valley in Appalachia, a dusty migrant workers' camp in the Southwest, or a remote corner of a teeming barrio in Latin America, ACTION Volunteers are there.

ACTION is Peace Corps. It is Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). It is older Americans programs such as Foster Grandparents and the Retired Senior Volunteer Programs (RSVP). It is SCORE and ACE. And the National Student Volunteer Program. One way or another, ACTION stands for hundreds of thousands of Americans who offer their service without financial advantage or promise of career so that the world will be a better place when their work is done. The unifying idea of ACTION is service -- service accepted and service performed by Americans who want to be part of a movement of development and constructive change wherever needed.

We have only begun to realize the improvements in our work which come from being united into one organization, but some early signs of achievement are in hand: there are significant savings in the per volunteer cost of recruitment, and significant improvements in the successes we have had in finding the volunteers who are needed to do the jobs we are asked to do, and finding the jobs that await the men and women who step forward by the thousands seeking the opportunity to serve. And we have begun to develop unified plans which permit the assignment of teams of volunteers drawn from several of ACTION's programs to solve a community's problems.

And we have only begun to discover the opportunities for new sorts of volunteer service which the President asked us to examine when he brought us together into ACTION. Already we

Members of Congress
Page 2
April 4, 1972

have found that colleges and universities are willing -- eager -- to put their resources to work helping their students join efforts to eliminate poverty. The University Year for ACTION program, which we began last summer, now enrolls nearly a thousand volunteers who are at work on more than 300 project sites from Vermont to California, Alabama to Washington. And 165 other institutions submitted proposals which could not be made a part of the University Year for ACTION program for lack of funds.

ACTION has spent much time in the past year carefully exploring ways in which the efforts of volunteers might be made a part of the programs of other Federal agencies. Agreement has been reached with the Social Security Administration to place senior volunteer citizens in District Offices to help other senior citizens meet the challenges of old age with dignity and understanding. The Office of Education, in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has undertaken to support nearly 100 volunteers recruited by ACTION for suitable projects beginning during fiscal 1972. And the federally assisted housing projects under the Department of Housing and Urban Development will soon begin to call upon the resources of ACTION under an agreement now being negotiated between the two agencies.

The components of ACTION continue to grow in strength and maturity at the same time that new initiatives are being explored:

- The Peace Corps now has 8,000 volunteers in 720 projects in 57 developing countries; this total includes the volunteers who are members of 250 families who have been assigned to high skill tasks.
- VISTA has 4,500 volunteers in nearly 400 projects from Maine to Guam -- some working almost alone where poverty has destroyed a community's fibre, others bringing needed skills to organized community efforts to eliminate the conditions which create poverty.
- There are over 4,100 SCORE volunteers, and 2,500 ACE volunteers, who bring help and encouragement to small business and non-profit organizations faced with management difficulties.

Members of Congress
Page 3
April 4, 1972

- There are about a thousand volunteers enrolled in RSVP today -- and with plans now completed, there will be 75,000 before the end of fiscal year 1973.
- Foster Grandparents, 11,000 strong by the end of next year, will be providing companionship and attention to over 23,000 crippled, retarded or orphaned children. The great need for this type of assistance is demonstrated by the fact that ACTION has received funding requests exceeding by several times the amounts available in fiscal year 1972.

The budget request before you details the support required to operate these programs during 1973. It reflects the expansions we believe should be made, the modifications we believe are necessary. And it suggests the opportunity which lies within our grasp but which has not yet been fully realized -- the opportunity that through ACTION the Federal Government can mobilize a growing fraction of the energy and dedication of all Americans, of whatever age and background, so that they can be brought to bear in a unified and carefully organized effort to help other people, here and abroad, to help themselves build a better tomorrow.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joe Blatchford". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Joseph H. Blatchford
Director

APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE

A C T I O N

Operating Expenses

For expenses necessary for ACTION, to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended; the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, relating to Volunteers in Service to America (42 U.S.C. 2991-2996); section 637(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(b)), not otherwise provided for; and Title VI of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3044-3044s); \$184,700,000. (Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1971; additional authorizing legislation to be proposed.)

Note: The appropriations for this account for 1972 were transferred from five other accounts.

ADJUSTED APPROPRIATIONS TOTALS

Since submission of the President's budget, it has been suggested that funds for ACTION be contained in two appropriations. This decision requires that Support Program costs be allocated between international and domestic activities (The method for making this allocation is contained on page 3-2).

The requested amounts for each appropriation would be:

<u>International Operations</u>	<u>\$87,028</u>
International Programs	72,200
Support Programs	14,828
<u>Domestic Operations</u>	<u>\$97,672</u>
Domestic Programs	90,000
Support Programs	7,672

If the amounts are further adjusted for the pay raise approved by the Congress, effective in January 1972, they become:

<u>International Operations</u>	<u>\$88,027</u>
<u>Domestic Operations</u>	<u>98,425</u>

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

A C T I O N

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary for ACTION to carry out the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended; \$88,027,000^{1/} (Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1971; additional authorizing legislation to be proposed.)

1/ Includes pay raise of \$999,000.

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

A C T I O N

OPERATING EXPENSES, DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary for ACTION, to carry out the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, relating to Volunteers in Service to America (42 U.S.C. 2991-2994); section 637(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(b)), not otherwise provided for; and Title VI of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3044-3044s); \$98,425,000^{1/} (Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1971; additional authorizing legislation to be proposed.)

1/ Includes pay raise of \$753,000.

ACTION
(\$000)

	1972		1973		Increase or	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
International Programs	748	\$ 61,900	748	\$ 72,200	--	+\$10,300
Domestic Programs.....	386	87,395	386	90,000	--	+ 2,605
Support Programs.....	595	19,262	595	22,500	--	+ 3,238
Total.....	1,729	\$168,557 ^{1/}	1,729	\$184,700 ^{2/}	--	+\$16,143

1/ FY 1972 Funding includes \$152,557,000 in presently appropriated funds and \$16,000,000 included in a supplemental request. The supplemental includes \$14,000,000 for Domestic Programs and \$2,000,000 for Support Programs. In addition, the funding for the FY 1972 International Programs includes \$2,600,000 transferred from the Foreign Assistance Act.

2/ Excludes pay raise of \$1,752,000.

General Statement

ACTION was established as an independent agency on July 1, 1971, by the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1, as approved by the Congress, and Executive Order No. 11603. As a result, eight voluntary action programs from throughout the Federal Government were merged into a single agency. The programs and the agencies from which they were transferred are:

from the Office of Economic Opportunity;

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)
Auxiliary and Special Volunteer Programs
(at the time of the transfer, the National
Student Volunteer Program was administered
under this authority)

from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;

Foster Grandparents Program
Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)

from the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs;

Office of Volunteer Action

from the Small Business Administration;

Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE)
Active Corps of Executives (ACE)

from the Office of the President;

Peace Corps

The purposes of the new agency, ACTION, are:

1. To administer the Peace Corps Act, and certain portions of the Small Business Act (for SCORE and ACE), of the Older Americans Act (for the Foster Grandparents Program and RSVP) and of the Economic Opportunity Act (for VISTA and related anti-poverty programs).
2. To create a system which will permit full utilization of the American tradition of voluntary service on behalf of those in need not only for full-time volunteers, but for those who cannot serve full-time.
3. To bring together in one place programs which appeal to both younger and older Americans so that the energy, innovative spirit, experience, and skills of each can be brought to bear on specific problems.
4. To expand the testing and development of innovations in voluntary action programs.
5. To provide opportunities for combining foreign and domestic voluntary service in attacking the problem of poverty to accommodate volunteers interested in such service.
6. To permit greater utilization of professional skills available to voluntary programs which were previously under-utilized due to the relatively limited scope of the activity.
7. To provide a more effective system of recruiting, training, placing, and administering volunteers by centralizing common functions.

ACTION is now well into the first year of its operation. Despite the problems related to organizing and funding a new agency, its goals are being realized. Volunteer opportunities for Older Americans are being greatly expanded. A new full-time VISTA volunteer program--University Year for ACTION (UYA)--has been launched and already has over a thousand volunteers in the field. Evaluation of on-going programs has been undertaken with the aim of making them more productive. Economies of scale in the areas of general support are being effected.

ACTION programs have been divided into three major categories for management purposes. They are: International Programs, which consists of the Peace Corps; Domestic Programs, which include all domestic volunteer activities; and Support Programs, which include the recruitment, selection, and placement of volunteers, program and policy evaluation and development, and across the board management and administrative functions. Each of these is discussed in detail in the ensuing sections.

The FY 1973 request for ACTION is \$184,700,000, an increase of \$16,143,000 from the FY 1972 level (including the supplemental request of \$16,000,000). The total increase reflects an increase of \$10,300,000 for International Programs; \$2,605,000 for Domestic Programs; and \$3,238,000 for Support Programs. Discussion of the funding requirements for each of these programs is also included in the ensuing sections.

PLANNED VOLUNTEER STRENGTH
(end year)

	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>27,725</u>	<u>108,200</u>
<u>Full-Time</u>	<u>12,025</u>	<u>13,700</u>
Peace Corps	7,225	8,400
VISTA-Traditional	3,800	4,200
VISTA-UYA	1,000	1,100
 <u>Part-Time</u>	 <u>15,700</u>	 <u>94,500</u>
FGP	6,200 ^{1/}	11,000
RSVP	2,500 ^{1/}	75,000
SCORE/ACE	7,000	8,500

^{1/} Grants supporting 71,500 Foster Grandparent and RSVP Volunteers will be made by end of Fiscal Year.

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT CLASS

	<u>FY 1972</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1973</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>or</u> <u>Decrease</u>
Personnel Compensation:			
Permanent Positions.....	\$ 21,356	\$ 21,174	-\$ 182
Positions other than permanent..	2,061	1,990	- 71
Other personnel compensation....	612	656	+ 44
Special Personal Services			
Payments:			
Employees.....	170	166	- 4
Volunteers and Trainees.....	<u>27,610</u>	<u>29,336</u>	+ <u>1,726</u>
Total Personnel Compensation.	\$ 51,809	\$ 53,322	+\$ 1,513
Personnel Benefits:			
Employees.....	2,158	2,114	- 44
Volunteers.....	9,243	8,999	- 244
Benefits for former personnel...	134	154	+ 20
Travel and transportation of			
persons.....	14,165	15,997	+ 1,832
Transportation of things.....	1,805	1,986	+ 181
Rents, communications, and			
utilities.....	4,775*	6,812*	+ 2,037
Printing and reproduction.....	806	891	+ 85
Other services.....	31,008	33,820	+ 2,812
Supplies and materials.....	2,707	3,102	+ 395
Equipment.....	713	1,069	+ 356
Grants, subsidies, and			
contributions.....	49,175	56,351	+ 7,176
Insurance Claims and Indemnities	<u>34</u>	<u>58</u>	+ <u>24</u>
Total Obligations, ACTION....	\$168,532	\$184,675	+\$16,143
Allocation to State, Office of Inspector General, Foreign Assistance			
Other services (services of other agencies).....	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>---</u>
Total Obligations by Object.....	\$168,557	\$184,700	+\$16,143

* Includes \$24,000 transferred to GSA for building rentals in FY 1972 and \$573,000 for the same purpose in FY 1973.

A C T I O N

Financing Schedule

	1971 ^{1/} <u>Actual</u>	(\$000) 1972 <u>Estimate</u>	1973 <u>Estimate</u>
Program by activities:			
International programs.....	69,027	61,900	72,200
Domestic programs.....		87,395	90,000
Support programs.....	<u>15,997</u>	<u>19,238</u>	<u>21,927</u>
Total obligations.....	<u>85,024</u>	<u>168,533</u>	<u>184,127</u>
Financing:			
Receipts and reimbursements from:			
Federal funds.....	-46		
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	5,022		
<u>Budget Authority.....</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>168,533</u>	<u>184,127</u>
Budget authority:			
Appropriation.....	90,000	72,000	184,700
Supplemental appropriation.....		16,000	
Transferred to other accounts.....		-24	-573
Transferred from other accounts....		80,557	
<u>Appropriation (adjusted).....</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>168,533</u>	<u>184,127</u>
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
Obligations incurred, net.....	84,978	168,533	184,127
Obligations balance, start of year.	28,577	23,058	34,243
Obligated balance transferred, net		12,809	
Obligated balance, end of year.....	-23,058	-34,243	-37,300
Adjustment in expired accounts.....	-1,946		
<u>Outlays.....</u>	<u>88,551</u>	<u>170,157</u>	<u>181,070</u>

1/ Peace Corps only.

A C T I O N

Authorizations and Appropriations

	<u>(Dollars In Thousands)</u>	
	<u>FY 1972</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>
Original Authorization and Appropriation Request	\$117,767	\$184,700
Amended Budget	129,257	
Supplemental Request	16,900 <u>2/</u>	1,752
Authorized	N/A	
Appropriation Transfer to GSA	24	
Appropriation Transfer from AID	2,600	
Available to the Agency	152,533	
Obligated as of June 30		
Unobligated as of June 30		

1/ All dates as of March 31, 1972. Includes that portion of HEW, OEO, SBA and HUD activities transferred to ACTION.

2/ No Congressional action taken as of this March 31, 1972.

ACTIVITY 1. INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

General Statement

International Operations was established as a part of the new agency, ACTION on July 1, 1971, and supports international volunteer programs including the Peace Corps.

The FY 1973 International Programs activity of the ACTION budget request supports the continued effort in these new directions:

- . Increased use of more experienced Americans in the skill trades, with degrees and experience in agriculture, professionally qualified educators and more mid-career people in such fields as medicine, business and urban planning.
- . Assignment of married couples with or without dependent children where the husband has a unique skill and experience not available to the Peace Corps from single Volunteers.
- . Assistance to volunteer programs in other countries under national and international auspices such as the United Nations.

The budget request more specifically supports:

- . An increase to 5,500 trainees input from 5,000 in 1972 and 4,639 in 1971.
- . An increase in average volunteer strength overseas of 7,138 in FY 1973 compared to 6,758 in FY 1972 and 6,911 in FY 1971.

Basic Budget and Volunteer Strength Data

	<u>FY 1971 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1972 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1973 Estimate</u>
A. <u>TRAINING</u>			
1. Training	\$11,344	\$10,823	\$14,107
2. Training Support	<u>3,285</u>	<u>1,290</u>	<u>2,590</u>
Subtotal	\$14,629	\$12,113	\$16,697
B. <u>VOLUNTEER COSTS</u>			
1. International Travel	\$ 5,932	\$ 5,138	\$ 7,200
2. Allowances	12,013	11,568	13,372
3. Other Volunteer Support	6,327	5,589	7,254
4. Readjustment Allowance	<u>7,581</u>	<u>7,462</u>	<u>8,067</u>
Subtotal	\$31,853	\$29,757	\$35,893
C. <u>PROGRAM SUPPORT</u>	\$22,545	\$20,030	\$19,610
Total, International Programs	<u>\$69,027</u>	<u>\$61,900</u>	<u>\$72,200</u>
TRAINEE INPUT (Program Year)	4,639	5,000	5,500
STRENGTHS AT END OF FISCAL YEAR			
VOLUNTEERS	6,488	6,533	7,000
TRAINEES	<u>2,210</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>1,400</u>
	8,698	7,225	8,400
AVERAGE VOLUNTEERS ON BOARD DURING FISCAL YEAR	6,911	6,758	7,138

Host Country Requests

The work Peace Corps volunteers perform is dictated by the needs of each host country as reflected in their requests. These are continually changing.

First, the number of requests has grown during the past year and is expected to continue growing.

Second, the type of skill requested has shifted from the generalist without specific training or experience to the professional having training and/or experience in one of the professional areas.

Third, the type of program in which volunteers work has shifted as the host countries perceive a change in their needs.

For FY 1973, approximately 6,100 requests for new volunteers are expected. By skill backgrounds, the estimated requests will call for:

Agriculture	1,262	21%
Skilled trades	374	6%
Professional	1,225	20%
Education	1,400	23%
Generalist	<u>1,828</u>	30%
Total	6,089	

Summary of Major Changes

The major changes in funding of International Programs from FY 1972 to FY 1973 follows:

	<u>(Dollars in Thousands)</u>
FY 1972 Estimate	\$61,900
Changes: <i>Why increase in</i>	
Training Costs	+ 4,584
International Travel	+ 2,062
Overseas Volunteer Costs	+ 3,200
Bureau of Employment Compensation	+ 269
Readjustment Allowance	+ 605
Staff Personal Services	- 585
Support of Personnel	- 150
Title III Grants	+ 250
Research	+ 65
FY 1973 Estimate	\$72,200

A. TRAINING

General Statement

The purpose of Peace Corps training is to give applicants the additional skills they need to be successful Volunteers.

Of the 57 countries in which Peace Corps operates, only 14 are primarily English-speaking. Of the trainees entering during FY 71, only 12% were conversant in a foreign language prior to entering the Peace Corps. These two facts make it necessary for Peace Corps to provide language training for virtually all trainees. Currently, Peace Corps provides training in the following languages:

Afghan Farsi	Mende
Aklanon	Nepali
Arangian	Pangasian
Bikol	Ponapean
Carolinian	Portuguese
Cebuano	Quechua
Chamorro	Saipanese
Ewe	Samoa
Fijian	Sesotho Setswana
French	Siswati
Guarani	Solomon Islands Pidgin
Hinki (Fijian)	Sonsorolese
Hindi (local dialects)	Spanish
Iranian Farsi	Swahili
Kapampangan	Tagalog
Kinaray	Tausug
Korean	Tongan
Krio	Thai
Kusaiean	Trukese
Luganoia	Twi
Llocano	Tunisian Arabic
Magindanao	Ulithi
Mandingo	Waray
Malay (local dialects)	Wolof
Maranao	Woleian
Marshallese	Yapese
Masbate	Zamboangueno
Moroccan Arabic	

Any American entering a foreign culture is faced with "culture shock." In the case of Peace Corps Volunteers, not only must they overcome their own culture shock, but they must also develop sufficient understanding of local customs to deal effectively on a person-to-person basis. To provide

the basics of local custom and to minimize the negative aspects of "culture shock," Peace Corps gives each trainee cross-cultural training. This training varies by country and sometimes by region within the country.

Thirdly, most Volunteers apply their skills in working situations which are unfamiliar. The farmer from Nebraska who is used to raising one wheat crop per year is faced with a much different task in Colombia where four crops per year are raised. To help new Volunteers work effectively in these unfamiliar situations, Peace Corps provides specific technical orientation.

Schedule and Content of Training

Peace Corps training is generally conducted in three cycles - Fall, Spring, and Summer - during the Program year which runs from September 1 through August 31. These cycles coincide with the end of the college and university semesters to facilitate recruitment among the graduates. As the Peace Corps continues to recruit and place more experienced and older Americans, provision has been made for the training of these people when they are available. All Volunteers are required to successfully complete 12 to 14 weeks of training.

Training Sites

Until 1967, most Peace Corps training was conducted on U.S. college campuses. Lectures and note taking were the principal teaching techniques. Through training evaluations Peace Corps has learned that U.S. college settings and lectures are not the most effective means of providing the required training. Today the bulk of training is done in the country where the Volunteer will serve so he can learn by "doing" rather than just by listening.

A second reason for the shift in training sites since 1967 is that in-country training is less expensive than in the U.S. Overhead costs, housing, food, and training staff are all generally cheaper in countries where Peace Corps has programs than in the U.S.

A third advantage of in-country training is increased cooperation between Peace Corps and the host country governments. Since most host countries are interested in having the best trained Volunteers possible, they participate by helping to

plan training, by supplying training staff, and by evaluating the results of training.

There are, however, several exceptions where training is conducted completely or in part at U.S. sites. These exceptions are generally made for one of three reasons:

1. Suitable training facilities/contractors do not exist in the host country.
2. High language proficiency is required before entering the host country.
3. Technical expertise is available only in the U.S.

Training Costs

The average direct cost of the various types of training was \$3,238 per trainee for PY 1971 trainee input. Through a combination of 1) increasing the amount of training conducted totally or partly in the host country, 2) elimination of training of Peace Corps operated centers, and 3) stringent cost control of training, this average direct training cost for trainee is anticipated to decrease to \$2,760 for PY 1972 trainees and \$2,670 for PY 1973 trainees. The PY 1973 average cost is lower than the PY 1972 average cost because more trainees will train in-country where training costs are less.

	(\$000)		
	FY 1971 Actual	FY 1972 Estimate	FY 1973 Estimate
1. Regular Contract	\$ 1,536	\$ 2,555	\$ 2,395
2. Peace Corps Centers	903	--	--
3. PC Centers & Host Country	1,364	--	--
4. Complete In-Host Country	4,445	4,092	6,439
5. Contract & In-Host Country	3,096	4,176	5,273
6. Training Support	3,285	1,290	2,590
Total, Training Costs	\$14,629	\$12,113	\$16,697

Elements 1-5 include all training specialists, instructors and facilities, and also Trainee housing and food. In the case of In-Host Country training, it also includes the cost of flying early terminees in training back to the U.S.

Average Costs Per Trainee

	PY 71	PY 72	PY 73
Contract	\$3,585	\$3,000	\$3,000
Peace Corps Centers	3,793	--	--
PC Centers-In-Host Country	4,147	--	--
In-Host Country	2,651	2,500	2,500
Contract-In-Host Country	3,504	2,900	2,900

Training Support

The obligations for this category are summarized as follows:

	(\$000)		
	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Medical Support	\$ 317	\$ 350	\$ 385
Trainee Travel	604	550	605
Host Country Instructors	272	100	100
Language Support	323	140	300
Miscellaneous	<u>1,769</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>1,200</u>
Total, Training Support	\$3,285	\$1,290	\$2,590

1. Medical Support

All trainees receive medical care during training and immunizations prior to going overseas. Medical care is provided at each training site by local physicians or hospitals and is obligated as the need arises. Both the extent and cost of the care that will be required can only be estimated. From past years, it has cost approximately \$25 per man-month.

2. Trainee Travel

Trainees must travel from their homes to the training site. In those instances where training is in the U.S., trainee travel cost includes travel to that site. In the case of complete in-host country training, trainee travel cost includes only travel to the point of departure in the U.S.

3. Travel of Host Country Training Instructors

Host Country Instructors must be transported from their homes to the training site.

4. Language Support

Training 5500 Volunteers in at least 50 different languages makes Peace Corps one of the largest language trainers in the world. To improve the effectiveness and decrease the cost of language training, Peace Corps will invest in the following:

- a. Evaluation of each specific training program
- b. Development of new training syllabi
- c. Development of new training techniques
- d. Development of language trainers

5. Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous training support includes training design, trainer selection and orientation, curriculum development, assessment and selection of trainees, and evaluations of training.

B. VOLUNTEERS

General Statement

Following training, the Volunteer is placed immediately on his project. To meet the increasing demand by host countries, an increase in worldwide strength was achieved in FY 1972. Moreover, this strength was considerably higher in both FY 1971 and FY 1972 than projected in the FY 1972 budget because of the higher number of extensions and lower number of attritions than projected. This information is summarized, by region, in the following table:

	<u>On-Board Strength Worldwide^{1/}</u>			
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972 Est.</u>
Volunteers				
Africa	2,359	1,980	2,336	2,492
Latin America	2,361	2,245	2,031	2,205
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific	<u>2,972</u>	<u>2,675</u>	<u>2,618</u>	<u>2,692</u>
	7,692	6,900	6,985	7,389
Projected Strength ^{2/}			6,290	6,690

The Volunteer strength is widely dispersed in 57 countries around the world. The fluctuations in strength by country are shown in the following tables:

^{1/} As of 12/31

^{2/} 1971 Congressional Presentation

ON BOARD STRENGTH¹
AFRICA

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972 Est.</u>
Botswana	53	60	80	76
Cameroon	50	64	78	98
Chad	52	45	51	56
Dahomey	32	43	38	61
Ethiopia	318	156	171	199
Gambia	18	39	55	75
Ghana	212	285	317	269
Ivory Coast	110	108	112	116
Kenya	243	295	301	236
Lesotho	50	27	22	33
Liberia	256	147	277	283
Malawi	140	50	20	38
Mali	--	1	16	13
Mauritania	--	--	6	6
Mauritius	--	23	20	18
Niger	71	71	86	78
Senegal	95	93	103	124
Sierra Leone	286	211	182	207
Swaziland	41	24	92	111
Togo	77	88	87	90

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972 Est.</u>
Uganda	72	70	82	114
Upper Volta	56	49	65	75
Zaire	--	9	75	116
Guinea	19	22	--	--
Nigeria	66	--	--	--
Somali Republic	<u>42</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTALS	2359	1980	2336	2492



¹As of 12/31

ON BOARD STRENGTH¹
LATIN AMERICA

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972 Est.</u>
Brazil	405	334	256	277
British Honduras	28	42	38	39
Chile	201	109	42	82
Colombia	276	132	185	218
Costa Rica	57	102	92	108
Dominican Republic	68	40	56	79
Eastern Caribbean	163	168	171	143
Ecuador	112	114	194	208
El Salvador	58	67	62	85
Guatemala	75	77	104	112
Honduras	106	117	137	145
Jamaica	159	199	170	191
Nicaragua	28	50	67	84
Paraguay	66	70	56	75
Peru	101	220	194	119
Uruguay	22	14	8	16
Venezuela	164	129	199	224

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972 Est.</u>
Bolivia	133	130	--	--
Guyana	55	24	--	--
Panama	<u>84</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTALS	2361	2245	2031	2205

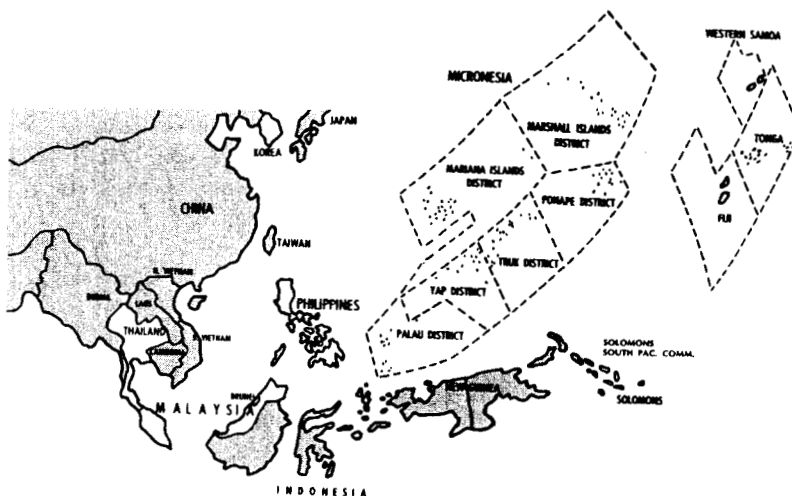


¹As of 12/31

ON BOARD STRENGTH¹
NORTH AFRICA/NEAR EAST/
EAST ASIA/PACIFIC

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972 Est.</u>
Afghanistan	137	112	130	149
Fiji	109	98	92	117
India	452	433	318	302
Iran	200	153	127	166
Korea	118	174	228	245
Malaysia	313	403	363	343
Malta	--	7	6	8
Micronesia	390	286	295	314
Morocco	106	132	157	183
Nepal	126	143	147	179
Philippines	410	347	274	178
Solomon Islands	--	--	6	6
South Pacific Commission	--	--	1	1
Thailand	231	216	267	229
Tonga	31	40	47	68
Tunisia	136	84	109	118
Western Samoa	35	46	51	86

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972 Est.</u>
Ceylon	14	--	--	--
Turkey	<u>164</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTALS	2972	2675	2618	2692



¹As of 12/31

All costs directly related to supporting Volunteers are included in this section. The costs of travel of the Volunteers to and from the host countries, their allowances, health care, and a variety of other operational in-country support are provided from these funds.

Volunteer costs will increase approximately \$6 Million in FY 1973. These increases are shown in the following table:

VOLUNTEER COSTS

	(\$000)		
	1971	1972	1973
	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>
B. <u>Volunteer Costs</u>			
1. International Travel	\$ 5,932	\$ 5,138	\$ 7,200
2. Allowances	12,013	11,568	13,372
Living	(9,808)	(9,461)	(10,993)
Settling-In	(629)	(647)	(837)
Leave	(1,576)	(1,460)	(1,542)
3. Medical Supplies & Svs.	1,706	1,655	1,927
4. In-Country Travel	682	676	785
5. Supplies and Equipment	430	405	471
6. Other Support	3,509	2,853	4,071
Dependent's Support	(419)	(473)	(879)
Vehicle Procurement	(231)	--	(237)
Vehicle Shipment	(29)	--	(30)
Bureau of Employee Comp.	(681)	(693)	(962)
Miscellaneous Costs	(2,149)	(1,687)	(1,963)
7. Readjustment Allowance	<u>7,581</u>	<u>7,462</u>	<u>8,067</u>
Total, Volunteer Costs	\$31,853	\$29,757	\$35,893

1. International Travel

This includes costs of travel and per diem of the Volunteers, and transportation of their personal effects to and from the host countries. Funds for transporting trainees receiving the training in the host countries are also included.

	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>
Travel to host country	4,159	3,624	5,728
Travel from host country	5,925	5,146	6,066
Emergency leave	<u>383</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>330</u>
Total Trips	10,467	9,100	12,124
Average unit cost	567	565	594
Total	\$5,932,000	\$5,138,000	\$7,200,000

2. Allowances of Volunteers

Living Allowance

A living allowance is provided each volunteer to cover such daily living expenses as subsistence, medical expenses, clothing and some job-related supplies and travel. The living allowance reflects the variations in living costs and other local conditions. Funding for living allowances are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Man-Years</u>	<u>Cost per Man-Year</u>	<u>Total Obligations</u>
1971	6,911	\$1,419	\$9,808,000
1972	6,758	1,400	9,461,000
1973	<u>7,138</u>	1,540	10,993,000

Settling-In Allowance

A one-time settling-in allowance is provided for the Volunteer upon arrival at his post of assignment. This allowance reflects the costs of settling-in and the variations in local conditions and living costs. The following table reflects the funding provided for this purpose.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Allowances Paid</u>	<u>Average Cost</u>	<u>Total Obligations</u>
1971	3,676	\$ 171	\$ 629,000
1972	3,809	170	647,000
1973	4,476	187	837,000

Living Allowance

During a Volunteer's tour of service overseas (21 to 24 months) he is entitled to 2 days of leave each month at \$9 per day. The timing of leave is dependent on the peculiarities of the job to which each Volunteer is assigned. The following table reflects funding for leave allowance on a man-year basis. The FY 1971 data is based on actual experience, and that for FY 1972 and FY 1973 is based on an average of 24 leave days per year.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Man-Years</u>	<u>Average Cost</u>	<u>Total Obligations</u>
1971	6,911	\$228	\$1,576,000
1972	6,758	216	1,460,000
1973	7,138	216	1,542,000

3. Medical Supplies and Services

Medical Supplies and Services are available to all Volunteers. The following table shows funding for this purpose on a Volunteer man-year basis.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Man-Years</u>	<u>Average Cost</u>	<u>Total Obligations</u>
1971	6,911	\$246	\$1,706,000
1972	6,758	245	1,655,000
1973	7,138	270	1,927,000

4. In-Country Travel

These funds are for job-related in-country travel and per diem of Peace Corps Volunteers serving overseas. The funding is reflected in the following table on a Volunteer man-year basis.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Man-Years</u>	<u>Average Cost</u>	<u>Total Obligations</u>
1971	6,911	\$ 99	\$ 682,000
1972	6,758	100	676,000
1973	7,138	110	785,000

5. Volunteer Supplies and Equipment

This category finances the supplies and equipment used by Volunteers in their job assignments. The funding is based on the number of Volunteer man-years to be supported.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Man-Years</u>	<u>Average Cost</u>	<u>Total Obligations</u>
1971	6,911	\$ 62	\$ 430,000
1972	6,758	60	405,000
1973	7,138	66	471,000

6. Other Support

This category includes dependent's support, vehicle purchase and shipment, Bureau of Employment Compensation costs, and miscellaneous supporting costs such as housing allowances and in-service volunteer training, etc.

	<u>Obligations</u>		
	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>
Dependent's support	\$419,000	\$473,000	\$879,000
Vehicles	231,000	---	237,000
Vehicle shipment	29,000	---	30,000
BEC	681,000	693,000	962,000
Miscellaneous	<u>2,149,000</u>	<u>1,687,000</u>	<u>1,963,000</u>
Total	\$3,509,000	\$2,853,000	\$4,071,000

7. Readjustment Allowance

As provided in the Peace Corps Act, each Volunteer receives \$75 for each month of service; Volunteers leaders receive \$125 a month. In all cases, these amounts are placed in a Treasury deposit account for payment on completion of service. The returning Volunteer can use this to live on until he secures a job, returns to school, or makes other arrangements.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Man-Years</u>	<u>Average Cost</u>	<u>Total Obligations</u>
1971	7,971	\$ 951	\$7,581,000
1972	7,829	953	7,462,000
1973	8,446	955	8,067,000

C. PROGRAM SUPPORT

General Statement

This category of expenses includes all International Programs staff involved in the management and operations of Peace Corps programs overseas and in Washington and other direct support of the Peace Corps, i.e., shared administrative support (Department of State), Multi-national Volunteer Grants, and research.

Funding Summary

	(\$000)		
	1971	1972	1973
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>Program Support</u>			
1. Personnel Costs	\$12,186	\$10,885	\$10,300
2. Operating Costs	6,653	5,335	5,185
3. Shared Administrative Support - Dept. of State	3,325	3,700	3,700
4. Multi-national volunteer Grants (Title III)	285	100	350
5. Research	<u>96</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>75</u>
Total, Program Support	\$22,545	\$20,030	\$19,610

During the current fiscal year, the office of International Operations has made a consistent effort to organize its resources to effect an economical and efficient operation in support of the Peace Corps Volunteer.

One example of this effort was the successful reorganization of two regional offices into one operation. The East Asia and Pacific Region and the North Africa, Near East and Asia Region were merged in November 1971. The result of the merger was a decrease in personnel and the elimination of various overlapping duties.

A significant change in the organization overseas is evidenced in the number of foreign national personnel who have assumed duties previously performed by U.S. citizen employees. On July 1, 1971, there were 333 permanent U.S.

Program Support employees overseas; by June 30, 1972, this number will be reduced to 270. Correspondingly, the foreign national figure on June 30, 1972 will be 315. The full funding impact of this change in personnel will be felt during fiscal year 1973.

In fiscal year 1973, there will be a renewed effort to keep operating expenses equal to, or less than, those same costs for fiscal year 1972. There is little likelihood, however, that any real savings will be visible due to the continuing inflationary trend in most Peace Corps countries. An added factor which will hamper our drive for lower overhead costs in fiscal year 1973 is the anticipated reduced buying power of the dollar.

Personnel

The Associate Director for International Operations directs a staff of 748 people worldwide. A summary of worldwide Program Support personnel follows:

	<u>Permanent full-time Personnel</u>	
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Washington	163	163
Overseas		
U.S. Staff	270	270
Foreign Nationals	<u>315</u>	<u>315</u>
Total	748	748

In Washington, the staff of International Operations is organized into 3 regions, each headed by a Regional Director. In addition, there are 6 offices to give direct support to regional operations.

- Office of the Associate Director
- Africa Region (AF)
- Latin America Region (LA)
- North Africa, Near East, Asia & Pacific Region (NANEAP)
- Program and Training Council
- Special Services
- Medical Affairs
- Evaluation and Management Information
- Multi-National and Special Programs

Overseas Staff

The Peace Corps operation in each of 55 countries overseas (excluding Malta and the British Solomons) is managed by a Country Director, who is supported by program technical representatives, doctors, nurses, and administrative personnel as required. Their general functions embrace the following areas:

Function

Management

- maintain contact with Host Country officials/agencies
- supervise staff and volunteers
- determine program emphasis
- make final decisions at country level

Accounting/Administration

- prepare country budget
- provide personnel support for volunteers and staff
- execute all volunteer and staff financial transactions - e.g., living allowances
- arrange all travel for volunteers and staff
- account for all money obligated

Programming

- provide supervisory assistance to volunteers
- provide technical assistance to volunteers
- plan and develop new programs
- write program job description for Peace Corps/Washington approval, trainee recruitment, and training contracting
- organize and coordinate in-service training programs and mid-service conferences
- maintain contact with Host Country agencies

Medical Care

- medical care for volunteers and staff
- act as programming personnel for health programs

Administrative Services

- clerical tasks
- mail clerks/messengers
- drivers/messengers
- janitors
- guards

Funding for Program Support

1. Personnel Costs

Personnel costs include funds for salaries and associated retirement benefits, health and life insurance for United States personnel and foreign national personnel. Other costs included are for temporary, part-time and intermittent personnel, overtime costs, terminal leave, and personnel on detail to the Peace Corps from other agencies.

	(\$000)		
	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
U.S. Permanent Employees	\$8,457	\$8,215	\$ - 242
Foreign National Employees	1,579	1,775	+ 196
Temporary, Part-time and Intermittent Employees	395	75	- 320
Reimbursable Details	100	--	- 100
Overtime	29	10	- 19
Terminal Leave	<u>325</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>- 100</u>
Total, Personnel Costs	\$10,885	\$10,300	\$ - 585

2. Operating Costs

This category covers travel and other support costs for International staff. Included is both operational travel performed by Washington and overseas personnel and post assignment and home leave travel for overseas personnel. Also included in this category are other essential costs for overseas personnel such as office rents, communications, utilities, supplies, equipment and residential allowances and rents. These may be summarized as follows:

	(\$000)		
	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
Operational Travel	\$1,300	\$1,265	\$ - 35
Post Assignment and Home Leave Travel	650	600	- 50
Language Training	130	105	- 25
Educational allowances	200	195	- 5
Quarters allowance and Residential rents	695	675	- 20
Office rents, communications and utilities	700	700	--
Supplies & Equipment (Purchase and shipment)	810	795	- 15
Miscellaneous Contractual Costs	<u>850</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>--</u>
Total, Operating Costs	\$5,335	\$5,185	\$-150

3. Shared Administrative Support - Department of State

The Peace Corps, along with other U.S. Government agencies located overseas, participates in a Shared Administrative Support (SAS) agreement with the Department of State.

Peace Corps is assessed for direct services it receives overseas in the fields of accounting, auditing, communication, leasing, etc. In addition, Peace Corps also pays for administrative support services performed by employees of the Department of State in Washington.

			(\$000)
	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
SAS - Dept. of State	\$3,700	\$3,700	- 0 -

4. Multinational Volunteer Grants (Title III)

Title III of the Peace Corps Act, as amended, provides for encouraging and assisting volunteer programs in other countries under national or international auspices. The Office of Multi-National and Special Programs of the Peace Corps is responsible for implementing Title III and conducts its activities as follows:

- a. Bilaterally through the exchange of information with countries which have volunteer programs or which indicate interest in developing such programs. It also seeks to assist those countries wishing to establish volunteer programs by providing technical expertise and by advising such organizations on financial and other resources which might be available in the international and private sectors.
- b. Multilaterally, through coordinating the U.S.'s participation in the International Secretariat for Volunteer Services.
- c. The Office is also charged with coordinating and supervising Peace Corps' relations with the UN, UN agencies, and other international, multilateral and/or regional organizations. It encourages multi-national programming and works closely with existing volunteer organizations for this purpose.

	(\$000)		
	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
Title III Grants	\$ 100	\$ 350	\$ + 250

5. Research

The objective of international research is to develop and disseminate applied research that will help the Peace Corps to carry out its operations. This research includes studies for improving the training and overseas performance of Volunteers.

	(\$000)		
	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
Research	\$ 10	\$ 75	\$ + 65

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HOST COUNTRIES

The Peace Corps has continually pursued a policy of encouraging host country contributions. While these have remained roughly constant over the years, they still represent a significant contribution by host governments, many of which are relatively underdeveloped. In FY 1973 they will represent a tangible per cent of funds available and an important demonstration of host country commitment. Recent historical experience is contained on the following table:

Host Country Contributions By Region

(In thousands of dollars)

	ACTUAL							ESTIMATED	
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
AFRICA	\$2,718	\$2,906	\$2,380	\$1,885	\$1,624	\$1,270	\$1,352	\$1,322	\$1,396
NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, ASIA AND PACIFIC	566	884	1,014	861	1,626	892	635	621	656
LATIN AMERICA	172	191	180	219	241	343	402	393	415
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TOTAL	\$3,456	\$3,981	\$3,574	\$2,965	\$3,491	\$2,505	\$2,389	\$2,336	\$2,467

ACTIVITY III - SUPPORT PROGRAMS

(\$000)

	1972		1973		Increase or	
	Estimate		Estimate		Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel compensation and benefits	595	\$11,005	595	\$10,276	---	-\$ 729
Other expenses	---	8,257	---	12,224	---	+ 3,967
Total	595	\$19,262	595	\$22,500	---	+\$3,238

General Statement

Since the formation of ACTION on July 1, 1972, activities have been established for the general management and support of the international and domestic programs. Such activities are of both the general supportive nature required for the operation of any organization, and those which address themselves specifically to the requirements of a voluntary action agency. Their functions are to obtain the volunteers needed to implement the international and domestic projects conducted by ACTION, to evaluate on-going projects, to develop and experiment with new or varied program initiatives, to provide broad policy guidelines and to provide for general administrative support.

Under "Support Programs", funds are provided for the recruitment, selection, and placement of volunteers primarily for, but not limited to, Peace Corps and VISTA programs. Funds are also provided for program development, which includes new program initiatives, developmental programs and the broad evaluation of all on-going programs. The VISTA University Year for ACTION (UYA) program was one of the first results of this effort. A third category of effort funded under Support Programs is the management and administrative area which includes the Director's office, staffs for legal, public affairs, voluntary action liaison, and minority affairs, as well as the personnel, accounting, contracting, automatic data processing, and other services needed for the Agency.

All of the support programs are organized to serve the entire agency and cannot be identified specifically with either the international or domestic activities. They are essential to the effective operation of both categories of ACTION programs, and conducted in this manner, are the best way of providing the efficiencies sought when the various federally-sponsored volunteer programs were merged into the ACTION agency. However, funds for support programs will require separate identification with the international and domestic

programs, if the funds for the Agency are appropriated in two bills; one for international programs and one for domestic programs. Given this requirement, it has been determined that the most equitable means of making such a distribution is a proration on the basis of work-load as reflected by the permanent full-time personnel associated with international and domestic programs. Based on such computation, which are shown in the table below, the share of Support Program funding applicable to International Programs is \$14,828,000, and \$7,672,000 is associated with Domestic Programs.

Allocation of Program Support Costs
(\$000)

<u>FY 1973 Permanent Positions</u>		
International Programs		748
Domestic Programs		386
Support Programs		<u>595</u>
Total		1,729
Total International and Domestic Positions	=	1,134
International Positions as percentage of 1,134	=	65.9%
Domestic Positions as percentage of 1,134	=	34.1%
FY 1973 Support Programs	=	\$22,500
International Programs share (22,500 x 65.9%)	=	\$14,828
Domestic Programs share (22,500 x 34.1%)		\$ 7,672

The FY 1973 request for Support Programs is \$22,500,000, a net increase of \$3,238,000 above the FY 1972 level, and is distributed as follows:

	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
Recruitment, selection and placement	\$ 7,107	\$ 6,895	\$ - 212
Policy and program development	1,508	3,349	+1,841
Management and administration	<u>10,647</u>	<u>12,256</u>	<u>+1,609</u>
Total	\$19,262	\$22,500	\$ +3,238

The individual requests are more fully discussed in the following pages.

Recruitment, Selection, and Placement
(\$000)

	1972		1973		Increase or	
	Estimate		Estimate		Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel compensation and benefits.....	223	\$4,664	223	\$4,138	---	-\$526
Other Expenses.....	---	2,443	---	2,757	---	+ 314
Total	223	\$7,107	223	\$6,895	---	-\$212

Introduction:

The Office of Citizens Placement is responsible for the recruitment of volunteers, the processing of applications from potential volunteers and the placement of selected applicants into ACTION approved international and domestic programs, and all activities related to meeting these responsibilities. Included in these activities is the need to continually monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the recruiting effort and how well the applicants are matched with the program requirements of our international and domestic projects.

Recruitment: The recruitment efforts of the agency must be consistent with program requirements. Thus, the recruiting must be two-pronged. First, there must be conducted a broadly based campaign through the various media and institutions to make the general public aware of the variety of opportunities available for voluntary service. Secondly, more specific campaigns designed to obtain particular skills are conducted with professional organizations, unions, and educational institutions. The efforts of the agency's recruiting activities through March 22 FY 1972 have resulted in 157,828 inquiries and 27,146 applications. It is estimated that 51,600 applications will be received during the entire year. This reflects an increase of 9,600 or 23% over FY 1971. A further increase of 10%, or 55,000 applications will be required in FY 1973 to provide for 500 more full-time and numerous part-time volunteers. Of particular note is the increased success in obtaining applications from potential volunteers possessing skills which are in short supply in those areas where the agency has program requirements. These areas include the skilled trades such as plumbers, electricians, mechanics, and carpenters; the professions, such as the teaching of mathematics and science, school curriculum development, city planning and architecture, and agriculture, both

those with actual farming experience and those with professional skills in agriculture sciences. In addition, significant continuing efforts are being addressed towards recruiting among minority groups. Minority group applications have increased substantially for the first eight months of operation to 1,392 applications.

Processing: The processing activities include those which respond to inquiries and which provide the agency's continuing contact with all applicants. The system is designed for expeditious and fair handling of all applicants, and includes collecting references and making determinations as to their medical and legal suitability. Information files on all applicants are established and made available to the placement officers.

Placement: Placement activities include the evaluation and placement of applicants found medically and legally suitable for ACTION programs. It is here that the match between the volunteer and the specific volunteer task is made. The invitations to join the program are issued through this activity and upon acceptance the actions necessary to properly stage and transport the volunteer to the training site are undertaken.

Funding: The FY 1973 funding request for Recruitment, Selection, and Placement is \$6,895,000, a reduction of \$212,000 from the FY 1972 level. This reduction reflects the net of a \$526,000 reduction in personnel compensation partially offset by an increase of \$314,000 in other expenses. The reduction in personnel compensation funding represents one of the efficiencies achieved in establishing ACTION. The permanent staff level on July 1, 1971, when the VISTA and Peace Corps recruiting activities merged, was approximately 81 higher than the level anticipated for June 30, 1972. This represents a 26% reduction in one year.

The increase in "Other Expenses" is to support the increase in anticipated recruitment and placement activities, particularly in the areas of specialized recruiting for the new program initiatives being undertaken, and for the investment necessary for further unification and computerization of applicant processing and files.

It is notable that in FY 1971, prior to the merger which established ACTION, funding for this purpose for the Peace Corps was \$7,076,600 and \$2,469,000 for VISTA. The total for these separate efforts was \$9,545,600 as compared to a level of \$7,107,000 in FY 1972; a reduction of 2,438,600. A significant portion of the reduction is attributable to economies of scale enjoyed as a result of the merger and the balance is the result of policy changes initiated by ACTION.

Policy and Program Development
(\$000)

	1972		1972		Increase or	
	Estimate		Estimate		Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel compensation						
and benefits.....	36	\$ 674	36	\$1,096	---	+\$ 422
Other expenses.....	--	834	--	2,253	---	+ 1,419
Total.....	36	\$1,508	36	\$3,349	---	+\$1,841

Introduction:

ACTION's program development efforts are centered in the Office of Policy and Program Development. This office is responsible for the development of new initiatives to bring a full range of volunteer efforts to bear on a wide range of problems of the disadvantaged, for the evaluation of such program development efforts, and for the overall evaluation of on-going volunteer programs.

Program Development and Initiatives: ACTION is devoting major efforts to the development of new volunteer program initiatives. Program models are being developed to realize gains from a full range of available volunteer and sponsor resources. One of the volunteer programs which has been developed is the University Year for ACTION program which makes use of full-time university students and university resources.

New program initiatives are managed by the Office of Policy and Program Development through the initial development and start-up phases until their feasibility has been demonstrated and operating experience obtained. If the program is successful, program management will then be transferred to either the International or Domestic program areas. Activity II contains descriptions of such domestic programs.

Program Evaluation: The evaluation efforts include both the evaluation of new program initiatives and the comparative evaluation of on-going programs.

New program initiatives are evaluated to determine whether their on-going operation is warranted. The impact on the target community and the costs of the program are jointly considered, along with the future financial impact of these programs.

Comparative evaluation techniques are used to determine the rela-

tive impact of on-going programs. Program evaluation systems, general in scope, are being designed to generate data necessary for comparative evaluation. This data, (along with other considerations), will be used to help channel scarce dollar resources to areas of maximum benefit to the poor.

Funding: The FY 1973 funding request for policy and program development is \$3,349,000, an increase of \$1,841,000 over the FY 1972 funding level of \$1,508,000. An increase of \$422,000 appears in the area of personnel compensation. This increase is attributable to the gradual staffing of this office in FY 1972, and its full year staffing in FY 1973.

The increase of \$1,419,000 over the FY 1972 level for other expenses represents money expended for the evaluation of broad based volunteer programs, both established and new programs, for the development of a system design and system implementation which will generate the data for evaluation, and for the development and start-up of programs, in consultation with the poor, with anti-poverty sponsoring agencies, with universities and with other concerned citizens.

Management and Administration
(\$000)

	1972		1973		Increase or	
	Pos.	Estimate Amount	Pos.	Estimate Amount	Pos.	Decrease Amount
Personnel compensation and benefits	336	\$ 5,677	336	\$ 5,042	---	-\$ 635
Other expenses	---	4,970	---	7,214	---	+ 2,244
Total	336	\$10,647	336	\$12,256	---	+\$1,609

Introduction:

Management and administration provides general guidance and support to all the other operating organizations in ACTION. This category is divided in two major areas: (1) activities of staff offices which are relatively small and deal with specific functions, and (2) administration, finance, and personnel which are involved with the more traditional administrative and housekeeping functions.

Staff Services: The various staff services of the agency include the management function of the Office of the Director, legal counsel, internal audit, congressional liaison, and public affairs. In addition, an Office of Minority Affairs has been established to oversee the agency's activities in this important area in terms of hiring and promotional policies as well as in the recruitment of volunteers. Also, included among the staff offices is the Office of Voluntary Action Liaison which is responsible for liaison with other public and private volunteer organizations and provides career counseling and information on job opportunities to former volunteers.

Administration, Finance, and Personnel Support: These functions include the financial management of ACTION, including budgeting and accounting; staff recruitment, training, and personnel management; computer services; and the vast majority of the agency's procurement. Additional functions include the management of telephone, mail, cable and printing activities, providing library services and handling the supplies, equipment, and other agency housekeeping chores.

Funding: The FY 1973 request for Administration is \$12,256,000, a net increase of \$1,609,000 as compared to the FY 1972 level. The reduction of \$635,000 for personnel compensation reflects the leveling off of the staff to 336 during FY 1972 based on the efficiencies achieved from the merger as compared to the levels required when the various programs were in different agencies.

The largest part of the increase in Other Expenses is the cost of \$1,500,000 to consolidate all ACTION headquarters personnel in a single building. Currently, the headquarters personnel are located in three different buildings, and this situation results in major inefficiencies for a relatively small organization. Such costs must be included in the agency's funds for two years in accordance with procedures established by the General Services Administration. Off-setting credits will be established for the Federal Government for those locations which ACTION vacates. The balance of the increase, \$609,000, is related to mandatory FTS and postage increases, increased printing and mailing services in support of the expanded programs and investment in completing the computerization and consolidation of the agency's payroll, accounting and personnel systems. The reduction in staffing is predicated on completing the latter effort.

Without the building, the management and administration costs of ACTION would increase \$109,000 instead of \$1,609,000.