

ACTION

FISCAL YEAR 1980 BUDGET ESTIMATE

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)



SUBMISSION TO THE CONGRESS

January 1979



ACTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

January 22, 1979

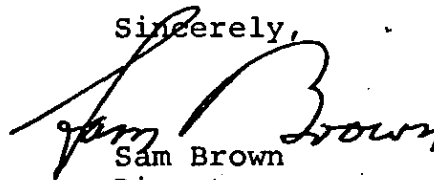
Honorable Clarence Long
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Foreign Operations
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to submit the FY 1980 ACTION International Operations Budget Request for \$105,404,000. This request is accompanied by the FY 1979 ACTION International Operations Supplemental Budget request for \$4,400,000. The FY 1980 request represents an increase of \$5,046,000 over the total of the FY 1979 appropriation, the supplemental request, and the separately proposed pay raise request. The Peace Corps will supply 5,900 years of voluntary service to the poor in 66 countries overseas in FY 1980 under this International Operations Budget request.

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

Sincerely,


Sam Brown
Director



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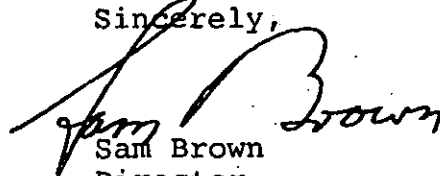
Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Subcommittee on Labor,
Foreign Operations
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,


Sam Brown
Director

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

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ACTION FY 1980 BUDGET

INTRODUCTION

The tradition of voluntary service is not new to American society, but has been part of our heritage since the beginning of our country. Today, this tradition continues as greatly increasing numbers of citizens continue to volunteer for activities to assist in providing for basic human needs here and abroad. This unselfish attitude of helping others is ingrained in the American structure and serves as a potent force to address many of the social and economic problems in the United States and the world.

ACTION, which was founded in 1971, provides the opportunity, encouragement and assistance for our citizens to participate in volunteer activities both in their local communities and abroad. ACTION provides a coordinating and synthesizing force that encourages citizens participation in volunteer activities, and often serves to remove the barriers that prevent full utilization of this important resource. In doing this, ACTION realizes that government programs alone cannot assure adequate access or availability to proper health care, education, housing or economic security. For this reason, ACTION encourages individual responsibility, fosters self-reliance at the local level, and attempts to lift the barriers that restrict citizens from helping themselves and others.

In the past few years, concerted efforts have been made to strengthen ACTION's programs and administration by refocusing activities toward those that more directly address human needs in the following areas:

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

Every effort has been made to avoid increasing government bureaucracy while at the same time, increasing the ability of our citizens and the people they serve to operate in a self-sufficient and independent manner. Overseas, ACTION has attempted to clearly identify those programs and areas where significant impact on human needs can be made realizing that Third World countries and others will often accept and support volunteer efforts in lieu of other forms of aid and assistance. This effort has resulted in a significant positive change in the quality and direction of the Peace Corps activities.

The highlights of ACTION's plans and activities for major programs are as follows:

Domestic Programs

The domestic programs of ACTION are charged with the mission of advocating promoting, and supporting the voluntary efforts of citizens, and both private and public organizations which work to alleviate problems confronting the poor, the elderly and youth with special needs. The volunteers in ACTION's domestic programs represent a broad spectrum of American life and income levels. The domestic programs will in FY 1980 include three major changes:

INTRODUCTION - continued

- In continuing to combat the problems of poverty, VISTA's program emphasis will be community capacity building. The program size will be expanded to 5,475 volunteer service years.
- The Older American Volunteer programs will continue to mobilize the skills of citizens over 60 to address the needs of communities, the frail elderly and children with special needs. Additional funds will provide an increased stipend of \$1.80 per hour for Foster Grandparents and Senior Companion volunteers. Further increases are requested to reflect the increased cost of supporting voluntary efforts.
- The Urban Volunteer Programs will significantly expand its efforts to mobilize voluntary resources to support and strengthen efforts to revitalize our urban neighborhoods.

Additionally, ACTION's Voluntary Citizen Participation activities will continue to work with state governments, private organizations and citizens to expand the scope and effect of volunteer community work. Demonstration efforts in Service-Learning Programs will receive a slight increase for projects working with incarcerated youth.

Peace Corps

The Peace Corps will be entering the 1980's with an agenda of continuing improvement and change. Emphasis is being placed upon projects directed at basic human needs and volunteer allocations and related supporting dollars and staff are being shifted to the most needy countries. Major activities in the past year have been aimed at identifying, according to a set of new rigorous criteria, basic human needs projects and programs; reliance on locally adaptable, light capital technology; identifying projects that affect the most needy and which affect the role of women in development; evolution of new projects in areas of food production, water supply/environmental sanitation and alternative energy; training volunteers for specific countries and projects by use of more job related technical training to replace many of the more general pre-service degree and experience requirements; and development of standardized technical training units in fisheries, agriculture and health, special indigenous language training materials, and a women-in-development curriculum.

With the proposed 1979 supplemental and 1980 funding levels, the Peace Corps plans to increasingly fulfill the inter-related goals of its mission to promote both Third World development and international understanding. With these resources, the Peace Corps hopes to:

- Raise to 80 percent the number of trainees entering projects which meet strict Peace Corps human needs criteria and substantial changes in the profile of Peace Corps involvement in education emphasizing basic human need oriented curricula.

INTRODUCTION - continued

- Explore programming approaches of a subregional nature, begin implementation of special collaboration efforts with other development and volunteer organizations, and increase dissemination of expertise gained through the Peace Corps and other volunteer agencies unique grass roots experience for use by U.S., international, and Third World development groups.
- Encourage domestic Third World volunteer responses.
- Enhance efforts to evolve effective and low cost ways of fielding and supporting some volunteers and increase substantially minority recruitment, thus allowing a more diverse cross section of Americans to serve.
- Enhance cooperation with interested former Peace Corps volunteers.
- Provide adequate evaluation to insure that new program directions are, in fact, carried out.

Administration and Organization

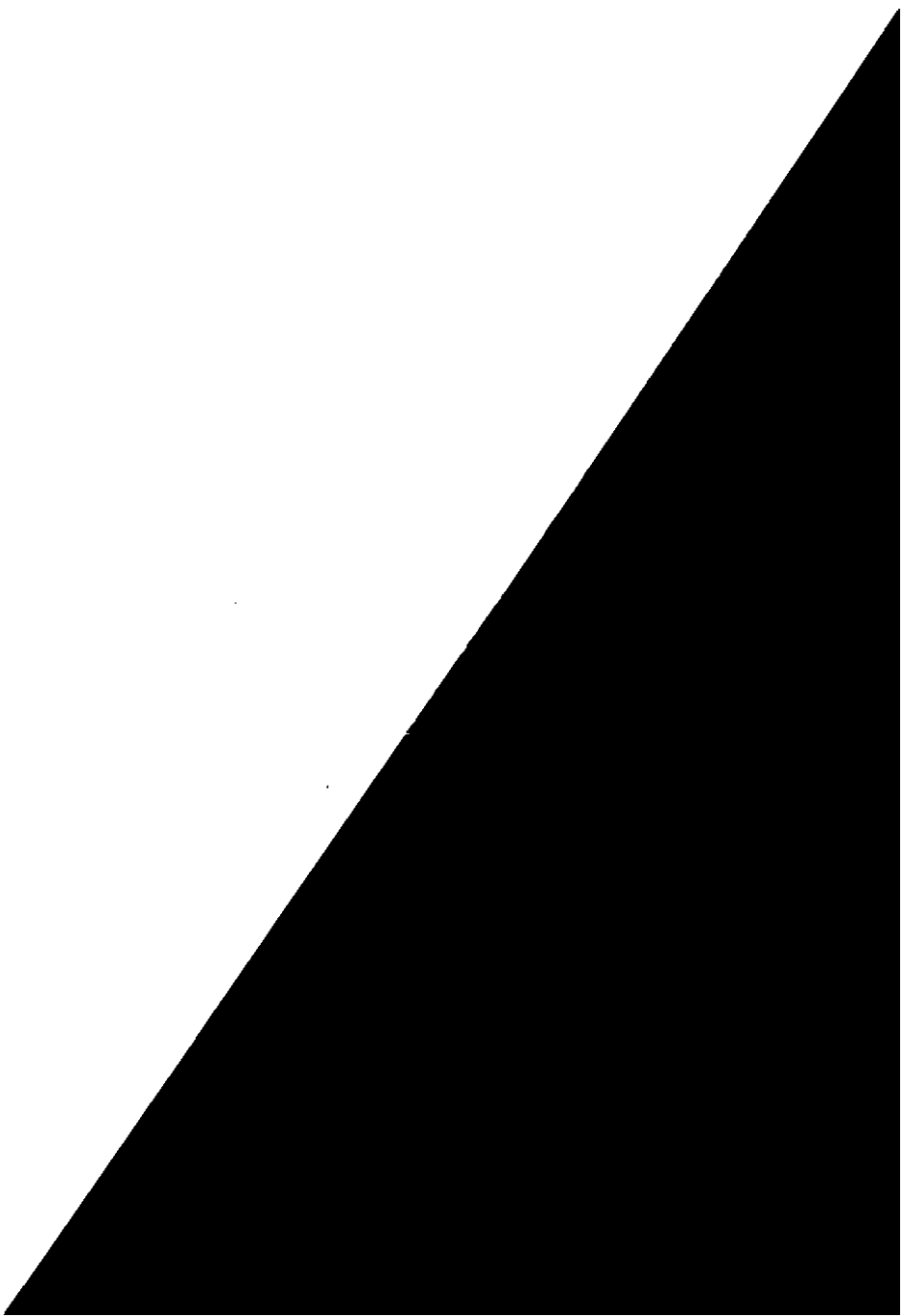
The Director and a Deputy administer all Agency programs. They are assisted by a Director of the Peace Corps (also the Associate Director of ACTION for International Programs) and an Associate Director for Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations. Supporting these Associate Directors are:

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

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

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

SUMMARY



OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary for ACTION to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act, as amended (75 Stat. 612) [\$95,000,000] \$105,404,000. Provided, that none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay for abortions. (Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1979.)

*Put back in in 79 due to OMB
request and previous Cong. action.*

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

OBLIGATION SUMMARY

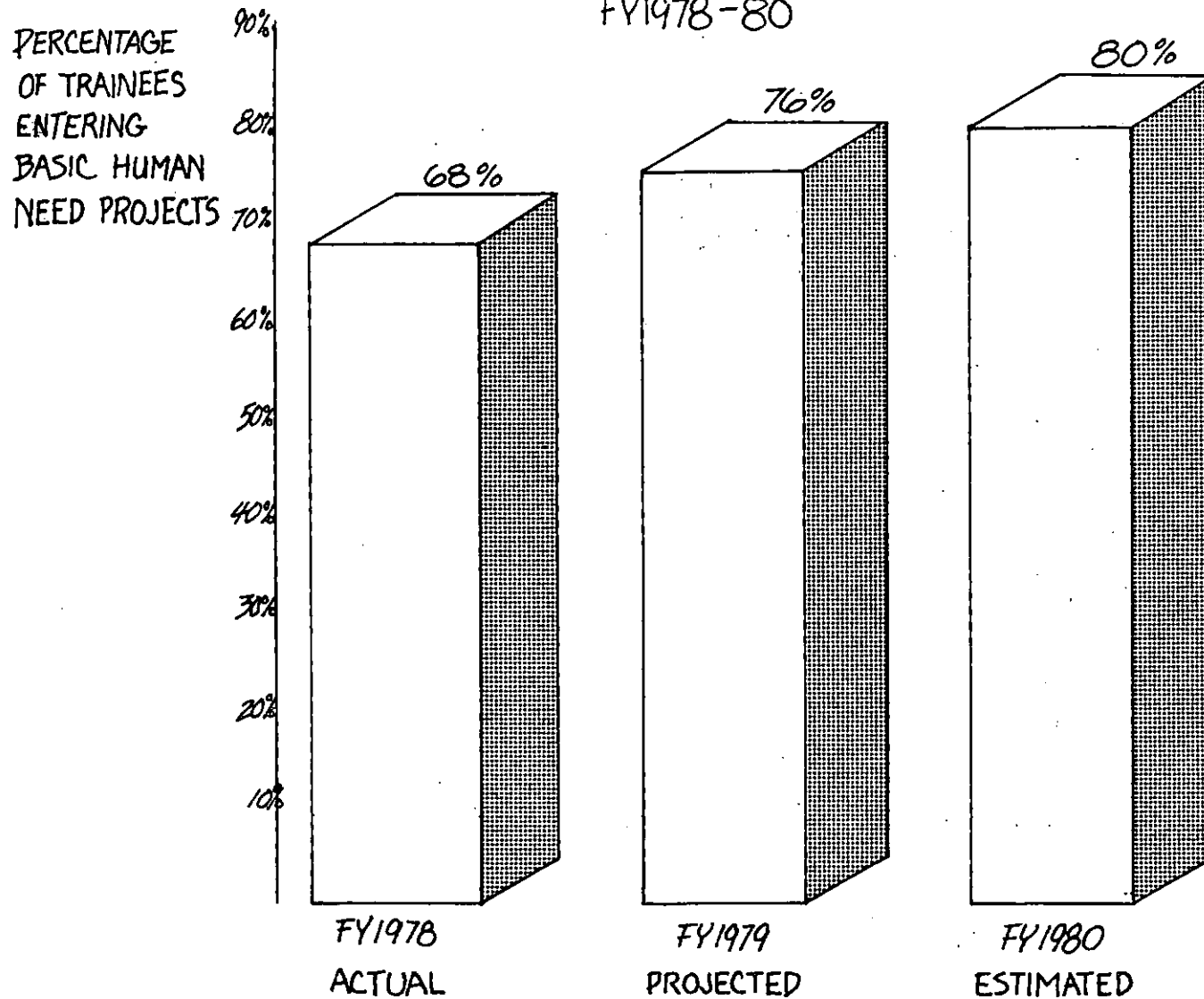
	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Activity 1 Peace Corps Training	\$10,093	\$16,822 (\$17,102)	\$20,112	+\$3,290 (+\$3,010)
Activity 2 Peace Corps Volunteers	44,993	45,618 (48,116)	50,441	+ 4,823 (+ 2,325)
Activity 3 Special International Volunteer Programs	255	586 (928)	1,276	+ 690 (+ 348)
Activity 4 Program Support	35,931	37,661 (38,941)	39,859	+ 2,198 (+ 918)
(Peace Corps Share of Agency-Wide Support)	/14,868/	/ 16,260 / /(16,260)/	/ 15,645/	/ - 615 / /(- 615)/
Program Total	\$91,272	\$100,687 (\$105,087)	\$111,688	+\$11,001 (+\$ 6,601)
Less Host Country Contributions	-5,114	-4,622	-6,076	- 1,454
Less Peace Corps Partnership Program	- 13	- 107	- 208	- 101
Unobligated Balance Lapsing	<u>+ 89</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Budget Authority	\$86,234	\$ 95,958 ^{b/} (\$100,358) ^{b/}	\$105,404	+\$ 9,446 (+\$ 5,046)
Total Trainee Input	3,717	3,750	3,750	--
Total Volunteer Years	6,017	6,024	5,900	- 124
Total Permanent Staff Positions	767	761	767	+ 6

^{a/} Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

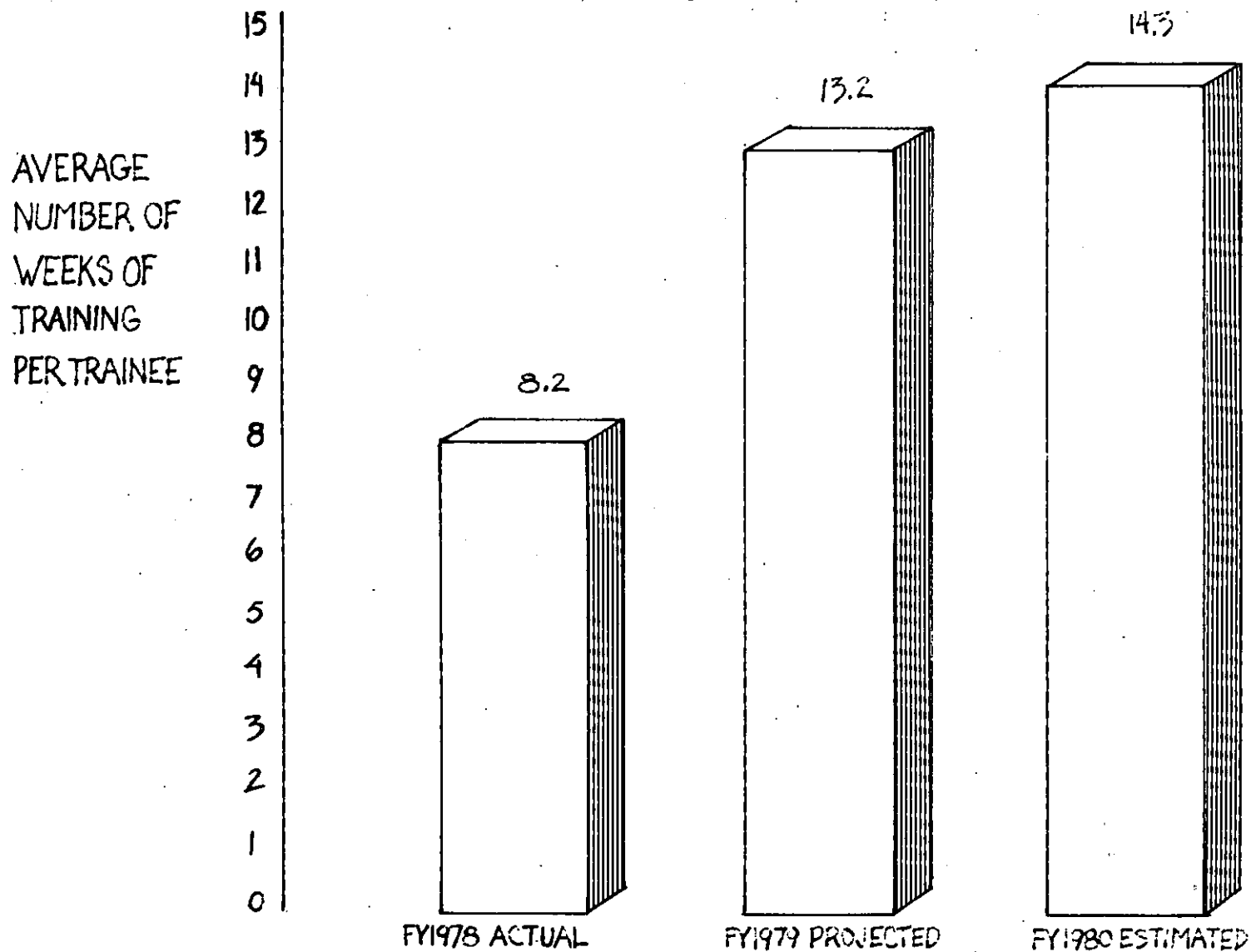
^{b/} Includes supplemental of \$958 thousand for civilian pay raise not yet enacted.

Peace Corps Commitment to Basic Human Needs

FY1978-80



Peace Corps Training Levels: FY 1978-80



OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Peace Corps enters the 1980's with an agenda of continuing improvement and change. In the field, one can see the results of a sharpened emphasis on projects directed at basic human needs. Peace Corps-wide initiatives to improve programming and training and to link people-to-people, community-level volunteers with other donors' resources are taking definite form. Volunteer allocations and related supporting dollars and staff are being shifted to the most needy countries, with three new countries scheduled to begin programs in late FY 1979. Other activities to adapt the Peace Corps to the changing needs of the Third World have been identified and planned for implementation in late FY 1979 and FY 1980. Alongside this progress, Peace Corps has faced obstacles that have required modification or postponement of other renewal and innovation plans. This brief overview summarizes both the progress and the problems.

PROGRESS

Basic Human Needs Programming

Traditionally, Peace Corps efforts have always aimed at meeting some level of human need. However, in 1978, Peace Corps program planning evolved and applied a set of rigorous new criteria for identifying basic human need (BHN) projects. These criteria go beyond an earlier concept that certain areas, or sectors, (e.g., health or food production), were acceptable, while others (e.g., conservation or economic development) were less acceptable. Now, in whatever sector they fall, Peace Corps projects must affect and involve the most needy people, rely on locally adaptable, capital-saving technologies, and positively affect the role of women in development. Further, Peace Corps projects must have a lasting effect through increased local self-reliance reducing, in time, dependence on external aid. Our goal is that by FY 1980, approximately 80% of Peace Corps trainees will be entering BHN projects, up from 75% projected in FY 1979, and less than 70% in FY 1978.

The development of BHN projects requires a different level and mix of staff skills, new kinds of training for volunteers, more access to technical information and assistance, greater collaboration with other development agencies, and other forms of additional program support than does the more traditional placement of volunteers in classroom teaching or technical positions in national capitals. To facilitate these improvements and support the regional and overseas staffs, a new Office of Programming and Training Coordination was established.

GENERAL STATEMENT - continued

The investment in Peace Corps-wide technical support is beginning to pay off. Some new projects are now being widely adopted, and further pilots will be launched in FY 1979 and FY 1980 in such areas as food production, water supply, environmental sanitation, and alternative energy.

Programming workshops on Sahel development and BHN-oriented education projects have led to further new ideas for improved volunteer assignments. Joint project explorations with agencies such as AID and private voluntary groups have improved the overall coordination and efficiency of U. S. assistance efforts. The Peace Corps Information Collection and Exchange is working closely in support of special project initiatives, and in the dissemination of the lessons learned.

The shift to BHN programming has not always been easy. A number of popular and long-standing programs in such areas as classroom English teaching have either had to be significantly altered to reflect a clear development focus or, through careful negotiations with host countries, are being phased over to local or other international sources of support. Improved programs will be clearly visible by FY 1980.

Training: Critical to better Peace Corps programs is improved training. During FY 1979, considerable emphasis has been placed on the training of Peace Corps volunteers, with training design, location, and length now adapted to the needs of the specific country and project. On balance, however, training time has been significantly increased. Furthermore, the use of job-related technical training is slowly replacing more general pre-service degree and experience requirements. As a result, the North Africa, Near East, Asia, and Pacific Region, for example, has been able to nearly double its number of skill-trainees between FY 1978 and FY 1979. The Center for Assessment and Training, a bridge between recruitment and training, has been designed and tested for broad application, permitting more thorough assessment of potential volunteers and in-depth orientation to the volunteer experience. Standardized technical training units in fisheries, agriculture, and health are in various stages of readiness; new indigenous language training materials are being prepared; and design of a women-in-development core curriculum is planned. Increased emphasis has been placed on in-service training for volunteers, and funds have been allocated for training specialists to visit overseas operations to design and evaluate new training approaches.

GENERAL STATEMENT - continued

New Country Entries: One implication of the shift to BHN programming is that Peace Corps has had to reassess its presence in some Third World countries where development efforts have progressed, and explore with other, poorer countries their interest in welcoming Peace Corps volunteers. During FY 1978, Peace Corps began negotiations with some governments which resulted in agreements to send volunteers to three of the most needy countries in the world: Bangladesh, Congo/Brazzaville, and Tanzania. Each has a GNP and Physical Quality of Life Index which falls into the lowest 30 percent of countries in which our volunteers currently serve. In accordance with its commitment, Peace Corps is proceeding with scheduled plans to begin programs in these three countries in FY 1979, and to finance these operations, if necessary, through budget and resource reallocations from existing programs.

Special International Volunteer Programs

While Peace Corps is, and will continue to be, essentially a volunteer-sending agency, its legislative mandate and changing world conditions suggest the need for a broader interpretation of its role in promoting development and international understanding. In response to host country concerns over traditional donor-recipient relationships, we have begun the search for supplementary ways to field volunteers, to cooperate more closely with host country domestic development services, and to share Peace Corps' eighteen years of grassroots experience more systematically with other development agencies and with the American people. Pilot efforts, building on some past activities, have been formulated during FY 1979 and will be implemented beginning in FY 1980. The need to pursue some of these new lines of activity is based on a conviction that, if carefully and wisely managed, they can enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and acceptability of the Peace Corps.

Management: Peace Corps' success in achieving its mandate is contingent on many inter-related components; it includes having a full complement of overseas country directors who are sensitive to Peace Corps' mission. Two years ago, one quarter of these vital posts, along with many support positions, were vacant. Peace Corps has now fulfilled this critical goal. Today's country directors are among the most talented and effective ever associated with the Peace Corps. Furthermore, out of a total 53 directors, fourteen are women and nineteen are minority members. This is the most diversified composition in Peace Corps history. These directors and their staffs, in dialogue with host country counterparts, are shifting their programming approach away from frequently ad hoc volunteer placements to the integrated, long-range basic human needs projects described above. Peace Corps' confidence in achieving its FY 1980 goals is enhanced because of the demonstrated dedication of its current staff overseas.

PROBLEMS

Inflation and Devaluation: Greater progress might be reported had the Peace Corps not suffered the past year's soaring international inflation and significant dollar devaluations. These factors effectively reduced available resources for FY 1979 in all categories, particularly in the program support needed to consolidate and extend qualitative improvements. We have been forced to take drastic cost-cutting measures, including delaying field workshops to develop improved program and training approaches, cutting back on much needed technical interchange, deferring systematic collaboration with both the United Nations Volunteers and Third World volunteer development services, and postponing new program innovations that would ensure the Peace Corps continuing relevance in the years ahead.

At present budgetary levels and allocations, Peace Corps would be limited to focusing on meeting existing commitments, rather than enhancing the momentum described above. Supplemental funding in FY 1979 will be needed simply to maintain the Peace Corps at about its current size (3,750 trainees and 6,000 volunteer years in 65 countries), and to sustain and consolidate the accomplishments in FY 1978. The FY 1980 request includes a nine-percent projected increase over FY 1979 for all budget categories subject to overseas inflation and dollar devaluation. These estimates are based on the experience of the Department of State.

Evaluation

To ensure that Peace Corps' new program directions are carried out and that this progress is maintained, adequate evaluation is essential. While limited evaluation funds have been included in Program Support in the past, better efforts are expected if the funds are more closely associated with the actual programs being reviewed. In FY 1980, therefore, we propose to spend up to 1% of the funds available on evaluation, with estimates included in each budget activity presented here.

PROSPECTS AND PLANS FOR FY 1980

In FY 1980 the Peace Corps plans to increasingly fulfill the inter-related goals of its Congressional mandate to promote both Third World development and international understanding. Assuming that sufficient resources can be mobilized, the following further progress can be expected:

- Raising to 80% the number of trainees entering projects which meet strict Peace Corps BHN and quality programming criteria;

GENERAL STATEMENT - continued

- Implementation of new collaborative efforts with the Agency for International Development, World Health Organization, World Bank, Overseas Development Council, UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization; and private voluntary organizations, with a view to optimizing both inter-institutional efficiency and development impacts;
- Substantial changes in the profile of the Peace Corps' involvement in education, emphasizing BHN-oriented curricula in formal systems and increased attention to nonformal education;
- Exploration of programming approaches of a subregional nature in areas such as the Sahel and Southern Africa, and of island development, e.g., in the South Pacific region;
- Specific efforts to encourage domestic Third World volunteer responses to indigenous development problems;
- Continuing movement in designing projects which use the Peace Corps best and most available resource -- dedicated people open to skill training -- while making special efforts to substantially increase minority recruitment, thus allowing a more diverse cross-section of Americans to serve in the Peace Corps;
- Enhanced efforts to evolve effective and lower-cost ways of fielding and supporting some Volunteers through host country and multilateral organizations;
- Increased dissemination of the expertise gained through the Peace Corps and other volunteer agencies' unique grass roots experience for use by U.S., international, and Third World development groups, and particularly by host country domestic development services;
- Enhanced cooperation with interested former Peace Corps volunteers, to encourage them both to assist in recruitment, especially of minorities and other under-represented groups, and to engage in disseminating the lessons of Third World development.

SUMMARY

The Peace Corps has made significant progress in increasing and improving its basic human needs programs and in training and motivating its volunteers for their more complex roles in a rapidly changing Third World. The FY 1980 budget presented here will allow the Peace Corps to consolidate the gains made thus far and to continue the process of renewal and re-direction that will ensure the Peace Corps' ability to respond to the challenges of the 1980's.

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Special Exhibit

(\$000)

	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Activity 1 Peace Corps Training			
- Total	\$ <u>16,397</u> (<u>16,677</u>)	\$ <u>19,553</u>	+\$ 3,156 (+\$ 2,876)
Training	15,746 (16,026)	18,867	+ 3,121 (+ 2,841)
Specialized recruiting	487 (487)	490	+ 3 (+ 3)
Evaluation	164 (164)	196	+ 32 (+ 32)
Activity 2 Peace Corps Volunteer			
- Total	\$ <u>42,627</u> (\$ <u>45,125</u>)	\$ <u>46,509</u>	+\$ 3,882 (+\$ 1,384)
International travel	7,301 (7,798)	8,113	+ 812 (+ 315)
Settling-in allowance	871 (961)	1,022	+ 151 (+ 61)
Living allowance	15,318 (16,920)	17,477	+ 2,159 (+ 557)
Leave Allowance	1,301 (1,301)	1,274	- 27 (- 27)
Readjustment allowance	10,649 (10,649)	10,573	- 76 (- 76)
Other volunteer support	6,966 (7,275)	7,645	+ 679 (+ 370)
Evaluation	221 (221)	405	+ 184 (+ 184)
Activity 3 Special International Volunteer Programs - Total	\$ <u>479</u> (<u>821</u>)	\$ <u>1,068</u>	+\$ 589 (+ 247)
Total, direct support of volunteers	\$ 59,503 (\$ 62,623)	\$ 67,130	+\$ 7,627 (+\$ 4,507)

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS) - continued

	(\$000)		
	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Activity 4 Program Support			
- Total	\$ 36,455 (37,735)	\$ 38,274	+\$ 1,819 (+\$ 539)
International operations staff			
Washington	5,024 (5,065)	5,001	- 23 (- 64)
Overseas	13,321 (14,560)	15,500	+ 2,179 (+ 940)
State Department services	1,850 (1,850)	2,128	+ 278 (+ 278)
Agency-Wide Support	16,260 (16,260)	15,645	- 615 (- 615)
Total, other international operations activities	\$ 36,455 (\$ 37,735)	\$ 38,274	+\$ 1,819 (+\$ 539)
Total, International Operations	\$ 95,958 <u>b/</u> (\$100,358)	\$105,404	+\$ 9,446 (+\$ 5,046)
Total, trainee input	3,750	3,750	---
Total, volunteer years	6,024	5,900	- 124

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Includes supplemental of \$958 thousand for civilian pay raises not yet enacted.

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES

FY 1980 includes an increase of \$6,601,000 above the available funds in FY 1979. The major changes are:

FY 1979 Estimate

\$105,087,000 1/

Activity 1 - Peace Corps Training

+\$3,010,000

The increases in the estimated costs for Peace Corps training are largely the result of projected inflation in overseas costs.

- * Increase in pre-service training associated with projected inflation in overseas costs. +\$1,260,000
- * Increase in in-service training associated with projected inflation in overseas costs partially offset by decrease of 124 volunteer years. +\$ 62,000
- * Increase of 687 in the number of trainees receiving pre-service training in the United States. +\$1,532,000
- * Increase in specialized recruitment program. +\$ 124,000
- * Increase in cost of evaluation based on one percent increase in program funds. +\$ 32,000

Activity 2 - Peace Corps Volunteers

+\$2,325,000

The increases in the estimated costs for Peace Corps volunteers are largely the result of projected inflation in overseas costs.

- * Increase in volunteer allowances associated with projected inflation in overseas costs partially offset by decrease of 124 volunteer years. +\$1,276,000
- * Increase in international travel associated with projected inflation in overseas costs. +\$ 316,000

Summary of Major Changes - continued

- * Increase in other volunteer support associated with projected inflation in overseas costs. +\$ 549,000
- * Increase in cost of evaluation based on one percent increase in program funds. +\$ 184,000

Activity 3 - Special International Volunteer Program +\$ 348,000

The increase for Special International Volunteer Programs is primarily attributable to:

- * Expand the efforts of the Information, Collection, and Exchange Program. +\$ 26,000
- * Increase the ability of the Domestic Development Service to assist Third World nations in developing voluntary assistance programs in their own countries. +\$ 121,000
- * Expand the efforts of the Development Education Programs to increase American awareness of development issues. +\$ 65,000
- * Allow the Peace Corps Partnership Program to assist self-help efforts in developing countries through contributions from American schools and community groups. 2/ +\$ 136,000

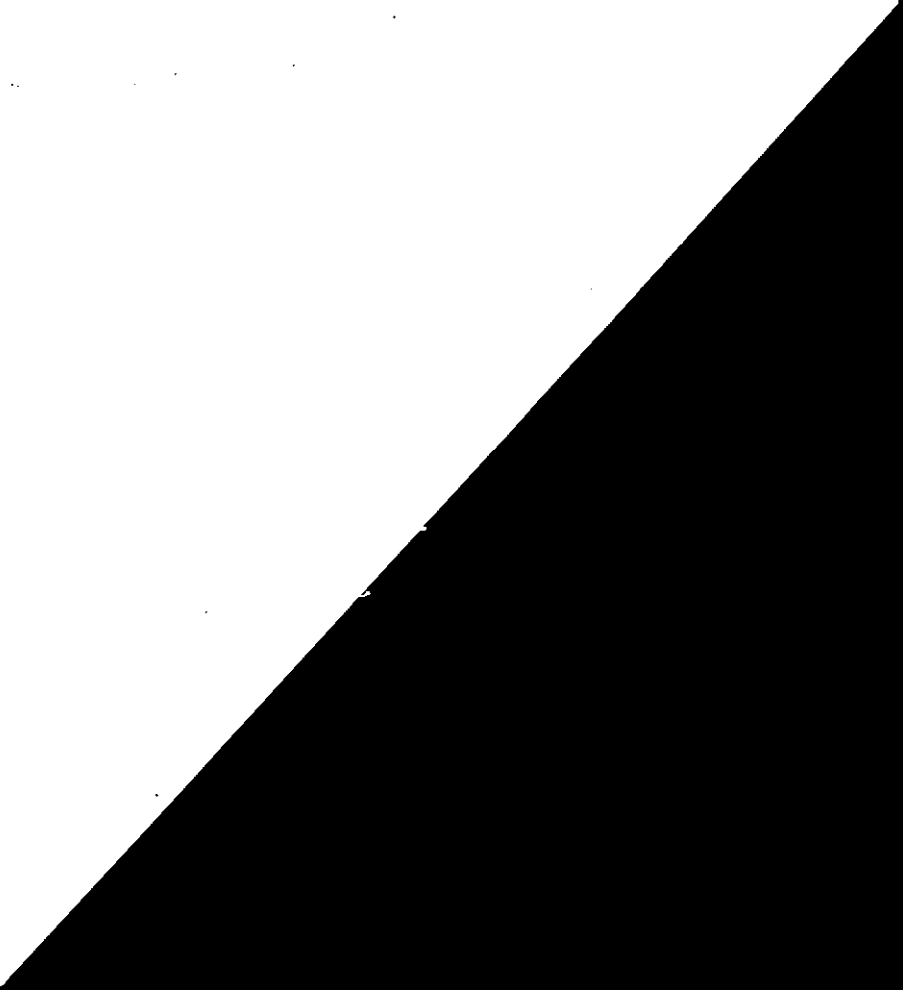
Activity 4 - Program Support +\$ 918,000

The increase in program support is primarily attributable to an increase of six staff positions and projected inflation in overseas costs.

FY 1980 Estimate +\$111,688,000 1/

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

2/ Peace Corps Partnership includes non-appropriated contributions.



Budget Activity 1
PEACE CORPS TRAINING

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
A. Training	\$ 9,624	\$16,171 (\$16,451)	\$19,426	+ \$3,255 (+ \$2,975)
B. Specialized Recruiting	469	487 (487)	490	+ 3 (+ 3)
C. Evaluation	---	164 (164)	196	+ 32 (+ 32)
Total	\$10,093	\$16,822 (\$17,102)	\$20,112	+ \$3,290 (+ \$3,010)
Trainee Input <u>b/</u>	3,717	3,750	3,750	---

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

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

General Statement

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

Since 1961, nearly 74,000 persons have received Peace Corps training. From 1961 to 1972, on the average, trainees received 12-15 weeks of intensive language, technical skill, and cross-cultural training. For much of that period, Peace Corps was considered to be a leader in developing training technologies in these areas. However, during the years from 1972 to 1977, for reasons of economy, the training period was eroded to an average of eight weeks; cutbacks in language training of approximately 50 hours/program were instituted; and technical skill training was drastically reduced. The following table illustrates this deterioration. From 1972 through the current request, we will have lost \$12 million in constant dollars. In 1972, the cost per volunteer year for physical maintenance was \$4,368, and the cost per volunteer year for quality was \$6,574. In 1978, the physical maintenance per volunteer year increased to \$4,566, and the quality decreased to a low of \$5,046 in constant dollars. In 1979 we are attempting to reverse the trend. While a physical maintenance per volunteer year will increase to \$4,581, quality per volunteer increases to \$5,784 under our proposed supplemental. The 1980 request continues this trend in favor of quality in accordance with Peace Corps objectives.

Budget Activity 1: PEACE CORPS TRAINING - continued

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

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

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

Language, technical and cross cultural training may be initiated in the U. S. This is supplemented by in-country training which first, specifically adapts the U.S. learned skills to the actual working environment, and then requires the volunteer to demonstrate an ability to function technically, using the appropriate language, and to perform in a culturally sensitive manner. Normal training time frame might be six to twelve weeks of initial training, and a final two weeks of simulation and demonstration of competencies, the exact mixes to be determined by the specific volunteer assignment. A typical training program is estimated to provide two to five weeks of technical training in the United States or elsewhere and eight to ten weeks of training overseas.

Budget Activity 1: PEACE CORPS TRAINING - continued

As part of an improved training delivery and quality control system, as resources permit, we are considering:

1. The establishment of additional satellite regional training centers located overseas, similar to the regional training support offices recently established in Africa, both to conduct in-country training and to design and develop training modules which are adapted to each country or region;
2. The design and development of initial training components to be focused explicitly on assuring greater suitability of Peace Corps applicants. This will provide an opportunity for the kind of in-depth information exchange between Peace Corps and potential volunteers which is necessary to minimize the number of trainees who return to the United States immediately after arrival in the host country.
3. A continued emphasis on in-service training. Volunteer entry skills differ from those required after a year of service and opportunity must be provided to upgrade or supplement skills as needed. These in-service opportunities for improving language, cross-cultural and technical skills relating to both primary and secondary activities, will be designed for use either by volunteers individually or at in-service conferences attended by groups of volunteers.

Specialized recruiting includes the various means employed by the Agency to attract minority volunteers, and individuals with special skills who are well motivated towards international service.

In FY 1979 and FY 1980, up to one percent of Peace Corps Training funds will be used to evaluate Peace Corps Training Programs.

Budget Activity 1A
TRAINING

(\$000)				
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
A. Pre-Service Training (U.S.)	\$ 331	\$ 1,632 (\$ 1,632)	\$ 3,285	+ \$ 1,653 (+ \$ 1,653)
B. Pre-Service Training (overseas)	8,415	13,599 (13,860)	15,120	+ 1,521 (+ 1,260)
C. In-Service Training	878	940 (959)	1,021	+ 81 (+ 62)
Total	\$ 9,624	\$16,171 (\$16,451)	19,426	+\$ 3,255 (+\$ 2,975)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

General Statement

Peace Corps provides training in many languages and skills for its worldwide programs. Each training program and class is designed to fit the requirements for the volunteer assignment.

Skills training is provided to trainees to fill volunteer positions requiring intermediate or secondary level skills. The skills for which volunteers are trained are those which Peace Corps has not been able to supply in sufficient quantity to meet host country needs. Examples include swamp rice production and tuberculosis detection and follow-up treatment.

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

Budget Activity 1A: TRAINING - continued

Pre-service training is done primarily overseas; however, a limited amount of pre-service training is done in the United States. It involves those volunteers who require some special quasi-technical training, such as bore hole drilling, which will not be available in the country to which they are assigned, or additional language training because it is necessary for those volunteers to be more proficient in the language of the particular country to which they are assigned before they arrive in-country.

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

The major advantages of in-service training are:

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

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>Specialized Skills Training</u>				
Number of trainee weeks	888	4,374 (4,374)	8,806	+ 4,432 (+ 4,432)
Average training cost per trainee week ^{b/}	X\$ 373	X\$ 373 (X\$ 373)	X\$ 373	\$ --- (\$ ---)
Total (\$000)	\$ 331	\$1,632 (\$1,632)	\$3,285	+\$1,653 (+\$1,653)

^{a/} Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

^{b/} To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 1A: TRAINING - continued

The pre-service training which is done in the United States includes all costs of instruction, trainee support and travel of trainees from their homes to the training site. These classes provide special instruction which will relate existing skills to host country requirements technically. It also provides the necessary background to develop a second skill for the volunteers primary or secondary activity.

Pre-service training in the United States averages six weeks. In an attempt to offer more volunteers the opportunity for placement, this training will be offered for an additional 4,432 weeks or to more than one-third of the trainees, in FY 1980.

Changes in Pre-Service Training (Overseas)

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>Pre-Service Training</u>				
Number of pre-service weeks	29,736	45,000 (45,000)	45,000	+ ---
Average training cost per trainee week <u>b/</u>	X\$ 283	X\$ 302 (X\$ 308)	X\$ 336	+\$ 34 (+\$ 28)
Total (\$000)	\$8,413	\$13,599 (\$13,860)	15,120	+ 1,521 (+ 1,260)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

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

Budget Activity 1A: TRAINING - continued

The estimated increase of \$1,260,000 from FY 1979 to FY 1980 is the result of a projected nine percent increase in the overseas cost per trainee. The increase to the length of the training cycle is designed to provide an orientation period exposing trainees to Peace Corps policy and experience, developing sensitivity for a new culture, and to begin language training. Orientation is followed by pre-service training in-country with continued improvements in FY 1980 for:

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

Change in In-Service Training

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>In-Service Training</u>				
Number of volunteer years	6,017	6,024	5,900	- 179
Average training cost per volunteer year <u>b/</u>	X\$ 146	X\$ 156 (X\$ 159)	X\$ 173	+ \$ 17 (+ \$ 14)
Total (\$000)	\$ 878	\$ 940 (\$ 959)	1,021	+ \$ 81 (+ \$ 62)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

The estimated increase of \$62 thousand from FY 1979 to FY 1980 is caused by a nine percent projected increase in the estimated training cost for providing in-service language and technical training offset by 179 fewer volunteers.

Budget Activity 1B
SPECIALIZED RECRUITING

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Specialized Recruiting	\$349	\$487	\$490	+\$ 3

General Statement

In FY 1980, the principal emphasis in recruitment will continue to be on recruiting individuals who are well-motivated towards international service. However there also remains a need for a number of persons with established special skills to serve in the Peace Corps. In addition, the Agency will employ new initiatives to increase the number of minority volunteers entering the Peace Corps. Therefore, specialized recruitment for both highly-skilled and minority volunteers involving strategy contracts, intern programs, and special agreements will continue to be important.

Budget Justification

A total of \$490 thousand is needed in FY 1980 to support the specialized recruiting effort. This amount will allow for the renewals of about 60 crucial contracts and also provide funding for new initiatives designed to attract minority volunteers.

Budget Activity 1C
EVALUATION

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Evaluation	--- a/	\$164 (\$164) b/	\$196	+\$32

- a/ In FY 1978 funds for this activity were included in the Program Support Section of the budget.
- b/ Item in parentheses includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

General Statement

Evaluation will cover the three areas of Peace Corps training, namely pre-service training in the U. S., pre-service training overseas, and in-service training. These will be evaluated in terms of the quality of the training program itself as well as its effectiveness in preparing the volunteers for their ultimate assignments.

The assessment will include language proficiency, technical skills training, cultural awareness education, secondary skills instruction, as well as other components of a specialized nature (e.g. basic health training).

As the Peace Corps explores different methods of training, the evaluation program will be integrated into the management process, particularly in the use of regional training centers overseas and stateside skill tracts. This process will focus on costs as well as effects in determining whether volunteers are being sufficiently prepared to carry out new agency initiatives in meeting basic human needs. Another goal is to identify particularly effective training efforts.

Budget Justification

The increase of \$32 thousand funding for training evaluation from \$164 thousand to \$196 thousand is primarily in the area of special evaluation studies of Peace Corps training. Specific evaluation activities currently anticipated include:

- New training curriculum evaluation.
- An evaluation of skill development for generalist volunteers.
- Language training and its impact on volunteer effectiveness.
- Effect of in-service training on volunteer efficiency and the related costs.
- Comparison of stateside and in-country training.

Budget Activity 2
PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
A. International Travel	\$ 7,121	\$ 7,304 (\$ 7,801)	\$ 8,117	+\$ 813 (+\$ 316)
B. Allowances	30,603	30,561 (32,253)	33,529	+ 2,968 (+ 1,276)
C. Other Volunteer Support	7,113	7,532 (7,841)	8,390	+ 858 (+ 549)
D. Dependent Support <u>b/</u>	156	---	---	---
E. Evaluation	---	221 (221)	405	+ 184 (+ 184)
Total	\$44,993	\$45,618 (\$48,116)	\$50,441	+4,823 (+\$2,325)
Volunteer Years	6,017	6,024	5,900	- 124

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Since this item is very small it will no longer be budgeted separately.

General Statement

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

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

Budget Activity 2: PEACE CORPS-VOLUNTEERS - continued

A separate budget activity is program evaluation. In FY 1979 and FY 1980 up to one percent of Peace Corps volunteer funds will be used to evaluate volunteer programs as indicated in the General Statement on page 11.

The dependent support activity has been eliminated this year. Since the costs are very small they will be charged directly to the volunteer account (travel, medical support, etc.) affected.

Budget Activity 2A
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Travel to Host Country	\$2,826	\$2,933 (\$3,155)	\$3,390	+ \$ 457 (+ \$ 235)
Travel from Host Country	2,910	3,110 (3,343)	3,417	+ 307 (+ 74)
Extendee Travel	686	557 (599)	567	+ 10 (- 32)
Emergency Leave Travel	252	254 (254)	268	+ 14 (+ 14)
Medical Evacuation Travel	447	450 (450)	475	+ 25 (+ 25)
Total	\$7,121	\$7,304 (\$7,801)	\$8,117	+ \$ 813 (+ \$ 316)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

International travel has five components:

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

Changes in Travel to Host Country

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of trips	3,610	3,750	3,750	---
Average Cost per trip b/	X\$ 782	X\$ 782 (X\$ 841)	X\$ 904	+ \$ 122 (+ \$ 63)
Total (\$000)	\$2,826	\$2,933 (\$3,155)	\$3,390	+ \$ 457 (+ \$ 235)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.
b/ To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 2A: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL - continued

Travel to a host country depends on the number of trainees who go overseas in the fiscal year. The estimated increase of \$235 thousand between FY 1979 and FY 1980 results primarily from a projected 7.5 percent increase in international air fares during FY 1980.

Changes in Travel from Host Country

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of trips	3,341	3,575	3,400	- 175
Average cost per trip <u>b/</u>	X\$ 870	X\$ 870 (X\$ 935)	X\$1,005	+ \$ 135 (+ \$ 70)
Total (\$000)	\$2,910	\$3,110 (\$3,343)	\$3,417	+ \$ 307 (+ \$ 74)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

Travel from host countries is related to the number of volunteers completing service or terminating early. Travel varies from year to year. The estimated increase of \$74 thousand between FY 1979 and FY 1980 is caused primarily by the estimated increase of 7.5 percent in international air fare in FY 1980 offset by a decrease of 175 in the number of trips.

Changes in Extendee Travel

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of trips	454	369	325	- 44
Average Cost per trip <u>b/</u>	X\$1,510	X\$1,510 (X\$1,623)	X\$1,745	+\$ 235 (+\$ 122)
Total (\$000)	\$ 686	\$ 557 (\$ 599)	\$ 567	+\$ 10 (-\$ 32)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 2A: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL - continued

The number of volunteers who are ultimately able to extend is a function of a specific host country request for the extension and a request to extend by the volunteer. The number of extensions is expected to decline to 325 in FY 1980. The average cost per trip includes roundtrip transportation plus per diem estimated at \$360 per trip (\$12 per day for 30 days).

Changes in Emergency Leave Travel

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Emergency Leave Travel	\$ 252	\$ 254 (\$ 254)	\$ 268	+ \$ 14 (+ \$ 14)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

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

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

Changes in Medical Evacuation Travel

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Medical Evacuation Travel	\$ 447	\$ 450 (\$ 450)	\$ 475	+ \$ 25 (+ \$ 25)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

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

The increase of \$25 thousand between FY 1979 and FY 1980 is the result of a projected 7.5 percent increase in air fares offset by a decrease of 124 in volunteer years.

Budget Activity 2B
ALLOWANCES

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Settling-In Allowance	\$ 996	\$ 991 (\$ 1,081)	\$ 1,180	+\$ 189 (+\$ 99)
Living Allowance	17,603	17,620 (19,222)	20,502	+ 2,882 (+ 1,280)
Leave Allowance	1,300	1,301 (1,301)	1,274	- 27 (- 27)
Readjustment Allowance	10,704	10,649 (\$10,649)	10,573	- 76 (- 76)
Total	\$30,603	\$30,561 (\$32,253)	\$33,529	+\$2,968 (+\$1,276)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

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

Changes in Settling-In Allowance

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer Arrivals	3,459	3,442	3,450	+ 8
Average cost per volunteer arrival <u>b/</u>	X\$ 288	X\$ 288 (X\$ 314)	X\$ 342	+ \$ 54 (+ \$ 28)
Total (\$000)	\$ 996	\$ 991 (\$1,081)	\$1,180	+ \$ 189 (+ \$ 99)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

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

Budget Activity 2B: ALLOWANCES - continued

The settling-in schedule is fixed by the trainee input cycle and the length of the training programs. The estimated increase of \$99 thousand in settling-in allowance between FY 1979 and FY 1980 is caused by an increase of eight in the number of trainees scheduled to become volunteers, and a nine percent projected increase in the average cost per volunteer arrival to compensate for overseas inflation in FY 1980.

Changes in Living Allowance

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer years	6,017	6,024	5,900	- 124
Average cost per volunteer year <u>b/</u>	X\$ 2,925	X\$ 2,925 (X\$ 3,191)	X\$ 3,475	+ \$ 550 (+ \$ 284)
Total (\$000)	\$17,603	\$17,620 (\$19,222)	\$20,502	+ \$2,882 (+ \$1,280)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

The living allowance is paid monthly to each volunteer for subsistence level support covering food, housing, clothing, and incidental expenses. The living allowance varies from country to country and within countries according to the cost of living where the volunteer lives and works. The estimated increase of \$1,280 thousand in living allowances between FY 1979 and FY 1980 reflects a projected nine percent increase in the average cost per volunteer year as a result of overseas inflation. This is offset in part by a decline of 124 volunteer years in FY 1980.

Changes in Leave Allowance

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer years	6,017	6,024	5,900	- 124
Average cost per volunteer year <u>b/</u>	X\$ 216	X\$ 216 (X\$ 216)	X\$ 216	\$ --- (---)
Total (\$000)	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,301 (\$ 1,301)	\$ 1,274	- \$ 27 (- \$ 27)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 2B: ALLOWANCES - continued

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

The estimated decrease of \$27 thousand in leave allowance between FY 1979 and FY 1980 reflects a decrease of 124 volunteer years in FY 1980.

Changes in Readjustment Allowance

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer and trainee years	6,656	6,622	6,575	- 47
Average cost per volunteer and trainee year <u>b/</u>	X\$ 1,608	X\$ 1,608 (X\$ 1,608)	X\$ 1,608	\$ --- (\$ ---)
Total (\$000)	\$10,704	\$10,649 (\$10,649)	\$10,573	- \$ 76 (- \$ 76)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

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

The estimated decrease of \$76 thousand in readjustment allowance costs between FY 1979 and FY 1980 is the result of a decrease of 47 in the total volunteer and trainee years for FY 1980.

Budget Activity 2C
OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
In-Country Travel	\$ 915	\$ 916 (\$ 998)	\$ 1,068	+ \$ 152 (+ \$ 70)
Conferences and Group Meetings	211	211 (230)	242	+ 31 (+ 12)
Volunteer Supplies and Equipment	1,883	1,886 (1,886)	1,847	- 39 (- 39)
Medical Supplies and Services	2,311	2,313 (2,521)	2,696	+ 383 (+ 175)
Federal Employees Compensation	1,793	2,206 (2,206)	2,537	+ 331 (+ 331)
Total	\$7,113	\$ 7,532 (\$ 7,841)	\$ 8,390	+ \$ 858 (+ \$ 549)

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

Changes in In-Country Travel

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer years	6,017	6,024	5,900	- 124
Average cost per volunteer year <u>b/</u>	X\$ 152	X\$ 152 (X\$ 166)	X\$ 181	+ \$ 29 (+ \$ 15)
Total (\$000)	\$ 915	\$ 916 (\$ 998)	\$1,068	+ \$ 152 (+ \$ 70)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 2C: OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT - continued

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

The projected increase of \$70 thousand in in-country travel between FY 1979 and FY 1980 is the result of a projected nine percent rise in the average cost per volunteer year as a result of overseas inflation in FY 1980. This increase is offset, in part, by the decline of 124 volunteer years in FY 1980.

Changes in Group Conference Meetings

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer years	6,017	6,024	5,900	- 124
Average cost per volunteer year b/	X\$ 35	X\$ 35 (X\$ 38)	X\$ 41	+ \$ 6 (+ \$ 3)
Total (\$000)	\$ 211	\$ 211 (\$ 230)	\$ 242	+ \$ 31 (+ \$ 12)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

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

The increase of \$12 thousand in conference and group meeting costs is the result of the average cost per volunteer for this item increasing by nine percent in FY 1980 to cover projected overseas inflation, offset by a decrease of 124 volunteer years.

Budget Activity 2C: OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT - continued

Changes in Volunteer Supplies and Equipment

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer years	6,017	6,024	5,900	- 124
Average cost per volunteer year <u>b/</u>	X\$ 313	X\$ 313 (X\$ 313)	X\$ 313	\$ --- (\$ ---)
Total (\$000)	\$1,883	\$1,886 (\$1,886)	\$1,847	- \$ 39 (- \$ 39)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

Volunteer supplies and equipment costs cover the materials used in volunteer job assignments. These materials vary according to the country and job being performed, but typically include textbooks, teaching materials and hand tools. The decrease of \$39 thousand in supplies and equipment results from the decrease of 124 volunteer years.

Changes in Medical Supplies and Services

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer years	6,017	6,024	5,900	- 124
Average cost per volunteer year <u>b/</u>	X\$ 384	X\$ 384 (X\$ 419)	X\$ 457	+ \$ 73 (+ \$ 38)
Total (\$000)	\$2,311	\$2,313 (\$2,521)	\$2,696	+ \$ 383 (+ \$ 175)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 2C: OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT - continued

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

The projected increase of \$175 thousand in medical supplies and services results from the increase of nine percent in FY 1980 to cover projected overseas inflation in the average cost per volunteer, offset by a decrease of 124 volunteer years.

Changes in Federal Employees Compensation

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Federal Employees Compensation	\$1,793	\$ 2,206 (\$ 2,206)	\$ 2,537	+ \$ 331 (+ \$ 331)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

The Office of Federal Employees Compensation adjudicates all cases requiring compensation of Peace Corps volunteers under the Federal Employees Compensation Act. ACTION is required to reimburse the Department of Labor for all compensation dispensed. The \$2,537,000 budget for FY 1980 is based on actual costs incurred in FY 1978 and billed in FY 1980. The increase of \$331 thousand between FY 1979 and FY 1980 is the result of cost of living increases in the compensation awarded and general inflation in the health care industry.

Budget Activity 2D
DEPENDENT SUPPORT

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Dependent Support	\$ 156	---	---	---

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

Dependent support has comprised a small percentage of the volunteer budget; therefore, it has been decided to discontinue it as a separate budget activity. Expenses for dependent children in FY 1979 and FY 1980 are included as portions of the travel, allowances, and other volunteer support activities.

Budget Activity 2E
EVALUATION

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Evaluation	--- a/	\$ 221 b/ (\$ 221)	\$ 405	+ \$ 184

a/ In FY 1978, funds for this activity were included in the Program Support section of the budget.

b/ Item in parentheses includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

General Statement

Peace Corps efforts will follow a Basic Human Needs (BHN) strategy and this has definite implications and requirements for evaluation activities in support of volunteer programs. First of all is the need to determine the degree to which specific programs and related components are meeting the criteria of this strategy. This involves providing answers to such questions as: Is the program serving "the poorest of the poor"? In what BHN area can Peace Corps best place its limited volunteer resources? What are the best strategies to follow? Second, because there are a number of demonstration programs which involve efforts to experiment new and different ways of providing Peace Corps service overseas, the evaluation activities will need to be broadened to cover these efforts. Third, as the implementation of the BHN strategy pervades all levels of the program, there will be a need to strengthen the evaluation capacity of program managers and project directors to more effectively monitor and evaluate the effects of the programs for which they are responsible.

The general areas that will be focused on as part of the annual plan include:

Program evaluations which will be conducted of the respective program areas or major components in terms of their goal achievement and impact on volunteers, recipients of services and host communities. Special consideration will be given to the degree to which strategy increases program effectiveness.

Project evaluations which will be conducted of specifically designed sequences of the program (e.g., health and nutrition education) that have high priority. The evaluations will identify trends and models which are particularly noteworthy and determine the key factors contributing to desirable project outcomes which may have replicability to other projects of a similar nature in other countries.

Special evaluations studies will be made of specific issues which cut across program lines, focus on areas of agency-wide interest (e.g. women's role in development, effects of service on returned Peace Corps volunteers.).

Field-based monitoring and project evaluation components will be developed, tested and implemented as necessary to augment local project staff's ability to evaluate their own operational activities.

In summary, the FY 1980 evaluation program will emphasize implementation of a monitoring and project evaluation system in the field, evaluations focusing on BHN sectors and determining the effect of program activities overseas.

Budget Justification

Volunteer evaluation funds will increase by \$184 thousand from \$221 thousand in FY 1979 to \$405 thousand in FY 1980. The increase is primarily related to efforts in program evaluations designed to measure the impact on effectiveness of volunteer programs. Specific evaluation activities currently anticipated include:

- country evaluations
- program specific evaluations
- volunteer survey
- evaluation of demonstrations
- field-based monitoring and project evaluation .

Budget Activity 1: PEACE CORPS TRAINING - continued

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Current Dollars</u>	<u>Constant Dollar</u>	<u>Volunteer Service Year Levels</u>	<u>Cost/Vol. Physical Maintenance</u>	<u>Cost/Vol. Quality</u>
1972	\$ 72,500	\$72,500	6,632	4,368	\$6,574
1973	81,000	76,473	6,194	4,902	7,416
1974	77,000	66,265	6,489	4,396	5,846
1975	77,687	63,584	6,652	4,715	5,424
1976	81,266	60,755	5,825	4,442	6,977
1977	80,000	56,493	5,590	4,723	5,388
1978	86,145	56,637	6,017	4,566	5,056
1979	100,358 ^{1/}	61,381	6,024	4,581	5,784
1980	105,404	60,473	5,900	4,522	5,955

^{1/} Includes pay raise supplemental of \$958,000 and program supplemental request of \$4,400,000.

These reductions, combined with the elimination of Peace Corps-wide training quality control, had a serious impact on our programming decisions and capabilities by their effects on the applicants recruited for volunteer services. We must continue the efforts begun in FY 1978 towards restoring the importance of training, adjusting its length as required to prepare volunteers adequately, and allocating appropriate training resources.

These actions have a direct and measurable impact on:

1. The language capability which volunteers must have if they are to function through local languages so as to be able to meet their professional and personal needs.
2. The breadth and depth of appropriate development skills which volunteers must possess to have impact on the basic human needs of people in the host countries.
3. The cross-cultural sensitivity which volunteers must bring to their assignments if they are to understand not only the cultures in which they will work, but the cultural heritages they bring with them to that experience.

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

1. Language Training. This has been the strongest component of Peace Corps training through the years. Effectiveness in speaking local languages is probably the most critical variable both in a volunteer's ability to succeed and in his or her perception of that success. It is this skill which most directly provides access to the local culture, and is vital when programming is emphasizing direct involvement with the poor.

Country-by-country goals are set at whatever level of language learning achievement is necessary for effective volunteer service in the specific assignments in that country. These goals include both the principal language of the country, and any second languages, or local dialects, which are required in the volunteer role. During pre-service training, it is necessary to identify as a training goal that language level which enables volunteers to attain minimum professional levels of proficiency by the end of their first year of service.

2. Technical Skill Training. Peace Corps must provide the widest range of interested and capable Americans with the opportunity to provide significant developmental assistance in meeting the basic human needs of the poorest groups. To assure that before each volunteer leaves training, he or she possesses the skills required for success in the volunteer role, substantive skill training must be provided.

Although the structure of this skill training varies from country-to-country, it, in general, involves the:

- a. definition of a set of volunteer skill capabilities which meets the host country agency's developmental needs in each specific area in which volunteers will serve,
 - b. detailing of a set of skill training objectives which, if met by the end of the training period, will guarantee the volunteer's initial field effectiveness,
 - c. identification of trainers who are able to establish curricula and methodologies which facilitate the volunteers' acquisition of required skill,
 - d. design of tests which can be used to obtain an objective determination of the volunteer's actual skill acquisitions, and the assurance that the volunteers possess the skill levels required by the host agency for job entry, and
 - e. design of an in-service training system which will provide for definition, acquisition and testing of additional skills required after successful job entry.
3. Cross Cultural Training. In-country training was initially designed to address cross-cultural needs. The widespread introduction of family live-ins during pre-service training was a significant step forward. However, much of the systematic examination of cross-cultural differences, and the difficulties of functioning effectively in other cultures, was lost in training cutbacks. Cross-cultural training, like language training, is an area where Peace Corps was once at the "cutting edge" of training technology, and enjoyed an unsurpassed reputation for excellence. We must continue our efforts to recover this expertise and build upon it.

Budget Activity 3
SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>c/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
A. Technical Cooperation and Support <u>a/</u>	13 [\$30] <u>b/</u>	\$203 (545)	\$893	+\$690 (+ 348)
B. Multinational Volunteer Programs	242	383 (383)	383	--- (---)
Total	\$255 [\$ 30]	\$586 (928)	\$1,276	+\$690 (+\$348)

a/ Included for Peace Corps Partnership are non-appropriated contributions.

b/ Memo entry. Included in Program Support in FY 1978.

c/ Items in parentheses include the requested FY 1979 supplemental.

General Statement

Through the Special International Volunteer Programs, ACTION seeks to enhance its support of organizations working in development efforts in Third World nations. Its support of village-level development projects, especially those emphasizing appropriate technologies, and its promotion of indigenous voluntary organizations contribute to Peace Corps efforts in a wide area of basic human needs. Peace Corps support for the United Nations Volunteer Program (UNVP) has also been an integral part of its participation in Third World development efforts.

The Peace Corps and other ACTION agency programs have served as models for a large number of countries seeking assistance to help establish or strengthen their volunteer programs. The Agency seeks to expand this effort so that the full potential of voluntary action in Third World development efforts is realized.

The Peace Corps is convinced that the union of people motivated to address problems at the grassroots level and appropriate technology can become an effective means of bringing about development.

In FY 1980, the Peace Corps will act to make appropriate development a part of its international voluntary efforts through:

- collection and dissemination of appropriate technology derived principally from Peace Corps programs;
- provision of technical assistance and project support to volunteer programs in developing countries; and

Budget Activity 3: SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS - continued

- sharing with the American public information on development issues and Third World cultures from the Peace Corps' perspective, and acting as an advocate for appropriate technology.

The United Nations Volunteer Program commenced operation in January 1971 following authorization by the United Nations General Assembly. Contributions to the fund are made by the member nations and by private organizations. In addition to our contribution, in FY 1979 and FY 1980, the Peace Corps will sponsor 28 UNV's, providing support for their staging, travel, leave and readjustment allowances.

Budget Activity 3A
TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND SUPPORT

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimate	c/ FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Information, Collection and Exchange	---	\$ 50 (\$124)	\$150	+\$100 (+\$26)
Domestic Development Service/ Aspects	[30] b/	46 (213)	334	+288 (+121)
Development Education	---	---	131	+131 (+ 65)
Peace Corps Partnership a/	13	107 (142)	278	+171 (+136)
Total	\$ 13 [30]	\$203 (\$545)	\$893	+\$690 (+\$348)

a/ Includes nonappropriated contributions.

b/ Memo entry. Included in Program Support in FY 1978.

c/ Items in parentheses include the requested FY 1979 supplemental.

General Statement

The Information, Collection, and Exchange Program (ICE) was created in order to utilize the experience of Peace Corps volunteers and others working in development efforts. Through this program, technical materials derived from Peace Corps experience, especially those emphasizing field-based appropriate technologies, are shared with other interested people in the development community.

The Domestic Development Service (DDS) is designed to respond to the increasing desire of Third World countries to develop voluntary-assistance programs in their own countries. DDS seeks to provide technical assistance to these programs and to promote resource-sharing on a multilateral basis between international and indigenous voluntary organizations.

Included in the Domestic Development Service program is "Aspects," the International Journal of Volunteer Service. "Aspects" is a trilingual journal in English, French, and Spanish which provides technical information to approximately 500 domestic and international organizations concerned with mobilizing volunteers in various development efforts.

Budget Activity 3B: TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND SUPPORT - continued

The Development Education Program seeks to increase American awareness of development issues and Third World cultures by developing cross-cultural materials suitable for curricular and extra-curricular use in American schools and for further dissemination to civic and community groups.

The Peace Corps Partnership Program mobilizes American community groups and schools to assist self-help efforts in developing countries. The Partnership Program provides assistance to development efforts in Third World nations -- particularly education projects -- by linking these projects to schools in America which provide contributions. The Partnership program seeks further to promote cross-cultural awareness between the U.S. and Third World communities.

Budget Activity 3B
MULTINATIONAL VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Multinational Grants	\$200	\$300	\$300	\$---
Multinational Volunteers	<u>42</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	\$242	\$383 (383)	\$383	\$--- (---)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1980.

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

In FY 1979 and FY 1980, the Peace Corps will sponsor 28 United Nations volunteers each year. These funds are used to supply volunteers to the UN, who are sworn in as Peace Corps volunteers. Peace Corps covers the costs of staging, travel, leave and readjustment allowance.

Changes in Multinational Grants

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Multinational Grants	\$200	\$300 (300)	\$300	\$--- (---)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

Peace Corps will continue in FY 1980 to support the United Nations volunteer efforts at the FY 1979 level.

Budget Activity 3B: MULTINATIONAL VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS - continued

Changes in Multinational Volunteers

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer Years	17	28	28	---
Average cost per volunteer year b/	<u>x\$2,470</u>	<u>x\$2,965</u>	<u>x\$2,965</u>	<u>\$---</u>
Total (\$000)	\$ 42	\$ 83 (83)	\$ 83	\$--- (---)

b/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

In FY 1980, ACTION's support of the United Nations Volunteer Program will be at the FY 1979 level of 28 volunteer years and \$83 thousand.

Budget Activity 4
PROGRAM SUPPORT

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
A. International Operations Staff	\$19,327	\$19,551 (\$20,831)	\$22,086	+\$2,535 (+ \$1,255)
B. Evaluation <u>b/</u>	113	---	---	---
C. State Department Services	1,623	1,850 (1,850)	2,128	+ 278 (+ 278)
D. Peace Corps Share of ACTION Agency-Wide Programs and Services <u>c/</u>	14,868	16,260 (16,260)	15,645	- 615 (- 615)
Total	\$35,931	\$37,661 <u>d/</u> (\$38,941) <u>d/</u>	39,859	+\$2,198 (+ \$ 918)

- a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.
b/ To be financed directly from programs in FY 1979 and FY 1980.
c/ Justification for these amounts is included in the section entitled, ACTION Agency-Wide Programs and Services, on page 61.
d/ Includes supplemental of \$958 thousand for civilian pay raise not yet enacted.

General Statement

During this period of program restoration and change, the quality, organization, and utilization of the Peace Corps program support resources are of special importance. In prior years, the Peace Corps program support activities were largely passive; geared to responding to often unrelated requests; to recruiting on the basis of credentials; and to administratively delivering and supporting the volunteers. Within essentially the same structure, the Peace Corps is now carrying out a different range and quality of functions.

Overseas staff, both United States citizens and foreign service nationals, are reexamining projects for more rigorous quality criteria and goal-orientation. Staff, like volunteers, must establish effective cross-cultural and inter-personal relations with each host country. This facilitates the required extensive discussions with host country officials about overall program strategy, and integration of Peace Corps' resources with those of the country and of other donors. Staff travel with country officials to potential field sites. They analyze the duties to be performed, assess necessary skills that will be required, and develop project plans which will reflect the mutual understandings reached. Pre-service, as well as in-service, training sessions are conducted in-country, and often supplement training elsewhere. Once volunteers

Budget Activity 4: PROGRAM SUPPORT - continued

are serving in their projects, overseas staff maintain close liaison with the agencies to which volunteers are assigned. They make periodic visits to field sites to offer guidance, support and monitor project progress.

Washington staff are assuming a more substantive support role to field operations. Regional staff previously carried out largely administrative duties. They are now reviewing the content and feasibility of field proposals for new projects, mobilizing special training sessions for a different kind of volunteer, becoming involved in a more exacting selection and orientation process, participating in interagency program coordination efforts, and working with host country embassies in Washington. The Office of Programming and Training Coordination (OPTC) is providing direct technical assistance to the field and guidance to the regions in the areas of food production, health and nutrition, natural resources conservation, water supply, and alternate energy development. OPTC coordinates the interchange of successful program and training models throughout the Peace Corps. It facilitates cooperation in major international development initiatives as well as operational collaboration with the United States and multinational assistance agencies.

At the same time, means are being sought to cut program support expenses without sacrificing quality improvements needed to make the Peace Corps more effective. Special field per diem rates, which often are lower than those set for capital cities, are being enforced. Where feasible, in-country travel for program and volunteer support will be by public transport. Technical expertise within a subregion, such as the Sahel, can be exchanged between countries, lessening travel from the United States. It must be recognized, however, that without adequate program development and support, additional volunteer and training resources cannot be effectively applied in the Peace Corps operations.

In FY 1979 and FY 1980, evaluations of selected programs will be conducted and are explained in detail in the Peace Corps training and Peace Corps volunteer activity narratives.

Justification for other supporting functions performed in Washington, such as recruitment, personnel services, accounting and legal services, are included in the section entitled ACTION Agency-Wide Programs and Services.

Budget Activity 4A
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>Washington Staff</u>				
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 3,835	\$ 4,082 (\$ 4,082)	\$ 3,980	- \$ 102 (- \$ 102)
Travel	485	552 (593)	626	+ 74 (+ 33)
Supplies, Equipment, and Other Services	137	138 (138)	135	- 3 (- 3)
Building Rental and Related Services	243	252 (252)	260	+ 8 (+ 8)
Washington Staff, Total	<u>\$ 4,700</u>	<u>\$ 5,024</u> (\$ 5,065)	<u>\$ 5,001</u>	<u>- \$ 23</u> (- \$ 64)
<u>Overseas Staff</u>				
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 7,902	\$ 8,082 (\$ 8,373)	\$ 8,885	+ \$ 803 (+ \$ 512)
Travel	1,699	1,521 (1,657)	1,819	+ 298 (+ 162)
Education Allowance	204	202 (220)	248	+ 46 (+ 28)
Housing	1,331	1,318 (1,436)	1,614	+ 296 (+ 178)
Space and Utilities	1,358	1,302 (1,429)	1,621	+ 319 (+ 192)
Contractual and General Services	1,071	1,059 (1,154)	1,279	+ 220 (+ 125)
Supplies, Equipment, and Transportation	1,055	1,043 (1,137)	1,259	+ 216 (+ 122)
Vehicle Purchases	7	--- (360)	360	+ 360 (---)
Overseas Staff, Total	<u>\$14,627</u>	<u>\$14,527</u> (\$15,766)	<u>\$17,085</u>	<u>+\$ 2,558</u> (+\$ 1,319)
Total Staff, Washington and Overseas	<u>\$19,327</u>	<u>\$19,551 b/</u> (\$20,831)b/	<u>\$22,086</u>	<u>+\$ 2,535</u> (+\$ 1,255)
<u>Planned Positions</u>				
U. S. Staff, Washington	160	161	157	- 4
U. S. Staff, Overseas	197	195	201	+ 6
Foreign Service Nationals	410	405	409	+ 4
Total International Operations Staff	<u>767</u>	<u>761</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>+ 6</u>

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.
b/ Includes \$476 thousand supplemental for civilian pay raise not yet enacted.

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

Changes in Washington Staff - Salaries and Benefits

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 3,835	\$ 4,082 (\$ 4,082)	\$ 3,980	- \$ 102 (- \$ 102)
Planned Positions	160	161	157	- 4

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

Salaries and benefits for Washington staff are expected to decrease between FY 1979 and FY 1980 by \$102 thousand. The decrease is the result of four Washington staff positions being replaced by foreign service nationals overseas.

Changes in Washington Staff - Travel

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>International Travel</u>				
Number of trips	150	174 (174)	169	- 5 (- 5)
Average cost per trip <u>b/</u>	X\$2,907	X\$2,907 (X\$3,144)	X\$3,429	+ \$ 522 (+ \$ 285)
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 436	\$ 506 (\$ 547)	\$ 580	+ \$ 74 (+ \$ 33)
<u>Domestic Travel</u>				
Number of trips	140	130 (130)	130	--- (---)
Average cost per trip <u>b/</u>	X\$ 350	X\$ 350 (X\$ 350)	X\$ 350	--- (---)
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 49	\$ 46 (\$ 46)	\$ 46	--- (---)
Total, Washington Staff Travel (\$000)	\$ 485	\$ 552 (\$ 593)	\$ 626	+ \$ 74 (+ \$ 33)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

International travel enables Washington staff to visit posts to provide technical support and to maintain a current understanding of overseas problems, as well as to assist in development and implementation of programming initiatives in basic human needs. Domestic travel is for staff attendance at stagings and for consultations with international organizations and foundations. Staff travel costs include both travel and per diem. The increase in cost per international trip in FY 1980 is the result of anticipated increases in international air fares.

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

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Supplies, Equipment, and Other Services	\$137	\$138 (\$138)	\$135	- \$ 3 (- \$ 3)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

The decrease of \$3 thousand in the requirement is because of a shift of four positions from Washington staff to foreign service nationals overseas.

Changes in Washington Staff - Building Rental and Related Services

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Building Rental and Related Services	\$243	\$252 (\$252)	\$260	+ \$ 8 (+ \$ 8)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

Building rental and related services are provided for the International Operations staff at headquarters. The funds requested are based on the share of ACTION space actually occupied by the Peace Corps staff. The amount requested represents an estimated increase of \$8 thousand based on the GSA increase in Agency Standard Level User Charge (SLUC).

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

Changes in Overseas Staff - Salaries and Benefits

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
U. S. Citizens	\$4,895	\$5,111 (\$5,111)	\$5,268	+ \$ 157 (+ \$ 157)
Foreign Nationals	3,007	2,971 (3,262)	3,617	+ 646 (+ 355)
Total	\$7,902	\$8,082 (\$8,373)	\$8,885	+ \$ 803 (+ \$ 512)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

Planned Permanent Positions

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
U. S. Citizens	197	195	201	+ 6
Foreign Nationals	410	405	409	+ 4
Total	607	600	610	+ 10

Salaries and benefits for staff overseas include compensation to U. S. citizens and foreign nationals. The \$157 thousand increase in U. S. salaries and benefits in FY 1980 is a result of an increase of six positions.

The \$355 thousand increase in foreign service national salaries and benefits represents an increase reflecting U. S. Embassy wage surveys and host country government decrees, as well as an increase in the number of positions.

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

Changes in Overseas Staff - Travel

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>Staff Assignment-Return Travel</u>				
Number of trips	134	110 (110)	108	- 2 (- 2)
Average cost per trip <u>b/</u>	X\$5,128	X\$5,128 (X\$5,590)	X\$6,093	+ \$ 965 (+ \$ 503)
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 687	\$ 564 (\$ 615)	\$ 658	+ \$ 94 (+ \$ 43)
<u>International Travel</u>				
Number of trips	184	165 (165)	169	+ 4 (+ 4)
Average cost per trip <u>b/</u>	X\$2,916	X\$2,916 (X\$3,178)	X\$3,464	+ \$ 548 (+ \$ 286)
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 536	\$ 481 (\$ 523)	\$ 586	+ \$ 105 (+ \$ 63)
<u>In-Country Travel</u>				
Overseas professional staff	258	258 (258)	262	+ 4 (+ 4)
Average annual cost per staff <u>b/</u>	X\$1,845	X\$1,845 (X\$2,011)	X\$2,193	+ \$ 348 (+ \$ 182)
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 476	\$ 476 (\$ 519)	\$ 575	+ \$ 99 (+ \$ 56)
Total, Overseas Staff Travel (\$000)	\$1,699	\$ 1,521 (\$ 1,657)	\$1,819	+ \$ 298 (+ \$ 162)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

Overseas staff travel consists of staff assignment-return travel, international travel, and in-country travel. Assignment-return travel results from staff reaching their appointment limitation of five years, as well as normal turnover, and also includes staff reassignment, home leave, and emergency leave travel. International travel is for regional or sub-regional conferences, consultation, and exploration of programming or training alternatives in new countries. In-country travel is mainly travel of overseas staff to visit volunteer work sites.

The average cost per trip for staff assignment-return travel includes air fare for the staff member and any dependents, baggage, per diem costs, and the shipment and storage of household goods. The average cost per trip for international travel includes round trip air fare and per diem allowances.

Overseas staff travel is increasing by \$162 thousand in FY 1980 primarily because of an estimated increase in the cost of international air fare.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Education Allowance

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>b/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of dependents	175	173 (173)	179	+ 6 (+ 6)
Average cost per dependent <u>b/</u>	X\$1,167	X\$1,167 (X\$1,272)	X\$1,386	+ 219 (+ \$ 114)
Total (\$000)	\$ 204	\$ 202 (\$ 220)	\$ 248	+ \$ 46 (+ \$ 28)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

An education allowance is given to American staff overseas with school-age children. The 201 Americans overseas in FY 1980 will have approximately 179 school-age children. The estimated increase of \$114 per dependent in education allowance between FY 1979 and FY 1980 reflects an anticipated increase in fees and tuition, and in travel costs.

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

Changes in Overseas Staff - Housing

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of U. S. staff	197	195 (195)	201	+ 6 (+ 6)
Average cost per staff <u>b/</u>	X\$6,758	X\$6,758 (X\$7,366)	X\$8,029	+\$1,271 (+\$ 663)
Total (\$000)	\$1,331	\$1,318 (\$1,436)	\$1,614	+\$ 296 (+\$ 178)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

Overseas staff housing includes that portion of staff residential rents and utilities paid by the Peace Corps. The \$178 thousand increase reflects six new U. S. staff, adjusting for inflation, and the effect of purchases in residential furnishings during FY 1980.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Space and Utilities

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Space and Utilities	\$1,358	\$1,302 (\$1,429)	\$1,621	+ \$ 319 (+ \$ 192)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

Space and utilities cover the expenses of maintaining overseas staff offices. The \$192 thousand increase represents an adjustment for inflation.

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS - continued

Changes in Overseas Staff - Contractual and General Services

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Contractual and General Services	\$1,071	\$1,059 (\$1,154)	\$1,279	+ \$ 220 (+ \$ 125)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

Contractual and general services costs include janitorial, guard, maintenance, repair, and upkeep services for overseas facilities and equipment. The increase of \$125 thousand in FY 1980 reflects an adjustment for inflation.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Supplies, Equipment, and Transportation

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Supplies, Equipment, Transportation	\$1,055	\$1,043 (\$1,137)	\$1,259	+ \$ 216 (+ \$ 122)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

Supplies, equipment, and related transportation costs in FY 1980 represent a \$122 thousand increase over FY 1979 reflecting an increase of six U. S. staff, as well as an adjustment in inflation.

Changes in Vehicle Purchases

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>b/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of vehicles	1	--- (46)	42	+ 42 (- 4)
Average cost per vehicle <u>b/</u> X\$7,000		--- (X\$7,820)	X\$8,600	+ \$8,600 (+ \$ 780)
Total (\$000)	\$ 7	--- (\$ 360)	\$ 360	+ \$ 360 (---)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 4A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF - continued

Vehicles are used by overseas staff in the supervision of volunteers, meetings with host country officials and other official travel in countries throughout the world. The wide dispersal of volunteers in rural areas necessitates the use of 'jeep' type vehicles. Vehicle costs cover the purchase and shipment of vehicles for Peace Corps programs. Forty-two vehicles are expected to be purchased in FY 1980.

Budget Activity 4C
STATE DEPARTMENT SERVICES

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS)	\$1,623	\$1,850	\$2,128	+ \$ 278
		(\$1,850) a/		

a/ Item in parentheses includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

General Statement

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

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

Budget Justification

No increase in the level of support rendered to Peace Corps in FY 1980 is planned. Therefore, it is estimated that the FAAS reimbursement will be \$2,128,000, an increase of \$278 thousand over the FY 1979 level, all of which is attributable to increased overseas wages and price increases.

AGENCY-WIDE PROGRAMS
AND SERVICES

ACTION AGENCY-WIDE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

(\$000)

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimate a/	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
--	-------------------	------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------

Funded by:

1. Operating Expenses International Programs (Peace Corps)	\$14,868	\$16,260 (\$16,260)	\$15,645	- \$ 615 (- \$ 615)
2. Operating Expenses, Domestic Programs	9,748	9,883 (10,711)	12,555	+ 2,672 (+ 1,844)
Total	\$24,616	\$26,143 (\$26,971)	\$28,200	+\$ 2,057 (+\$ 1,229)
Total Permanent Positions	712	693	706	+ 13

a/ Item in parentheses includes the supplemental now being requested.

General Statement

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

Agency-wide costs are financed jointly from the domestic and international program appropriations. Because it is impossible to determine with precision which costs are attributable to either domestic or international programs, the costs of consolidated functions are assigned to each appropriation statistically, according to the formula outlined on page 63.

The formula is refined to recognize the contribution of directly-paid overseas supporting costs by the international appropriation. These costs, paid to the State Department Foreign Affairs Administrative Services (FAAS) system, have been added to the agency-wide support costs in computing the amount charged to each appropriation. The formula is a function of workload, expressed by the ratio of full-time staff employed exclusively for domestic programs to full-time staff employed exclusively for international programs. This ratio is then applied to the total of agency-wide and overseas FAAS costs to determine the share to be borne by each of the appropriations. This methodology is readily understandable outside ACTION and uncomplicated to execute within the Agency.

ACTION AGENCY-WIDE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES - continued

For FY 1980, the budget request includes funds totaling \$28,200,000 for the following agency-wide costs:

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

ACTION AGENCY-WIDE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES - continued

ALLOCATION OF AGENCY-WIDE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES
BY APPROPRIATION (1980)
(\$000)

1980 program employment	1,308
-------------------------	-------

Exclusively international programs	767
------------------------------------	-----

Exclusively domestic programs	541
-------------------------------	-----

International positions as percentage of <u>1,308</u>	58.6%
---	-------

Domestic positions as percentage of <u>1,308</u>	41.4%
--	-------

1980 ACTION Agency-wide costs	\$28,200	
-------------------------------	----------	--

FAAS costs	<u>2,128</u>	
------------	--------------	--

Total costs to be distributed	<u>\$30,328</u>	\$30,328
-------------------------------	-----------------	----------

International appropriation share

\$30,328

X 58.6%

\$17,773

- 2,128 FAAS costs paid directly

\$15,645

\$15,645

Domestic appropriation share

\$30,328

X 41.4%

\$12,555

\$12,555

ACTION AGENCY-WIDE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES - continued

OBLIGATIONS BY FUNCTION

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Recruitment and Communications <i>ORC</i>	\$8,159	\$8,451 (\$8,572)	\$8,659	+\$ 208 (+\$ 87)
Voluntary Citizen Participation <i>OVCP</i>	253	621 (712)	1,110	+ 489 (+ 398)
Planning and Evaluation <i>OPP</i>	1,844	2,041 (2,133)	2,251	+ 210 (+ 118)
Management <i>Staff Offices</i>	2,639	2,628 (2,709)	2,755	+ 127 (+ 46)
Administration <i>ADF</i>	11,721	12,402 (12,845)	13,425	+ 1,023 (+ 580)
Total	\$24,616	\$26,143 (\$26,971)	\$28,200	+\$2,057 (+\$1,229)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested FY 1979 Supplemental.

POSITIONS BY FUNCTION

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Recruitment and Communications	271	266	266	---
Voluntary Citizen Participation	18	18	18	---
Planning and Evaluation	53	47	50	+ 3
Management	75	73	75	+ 2
Administration	295	289	297	+ 8
Total	712	693	706	+ 13

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT

	(\$000)			
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total number of permanent positions.....	712	693	706	+ 13
Full-time equivalent of all other positions.....	142	71	74	+ 3
Average number of all employees.....	833	743	759	+ 16
Personnel compensation:				
Permanent positions.....	\$12,511	\$13,552	\$13,816	+\$ 264
Positions other than permanent.....	1,501	1,063	1,061	- 2
Other personnel compensation.....	297	259	152	- 107
Total, personnel compensation.....	\$14,309	\$14,874	\$15,029	+\$ 155
Personnel benefits.....	1,459	1,517	1,532	+ 15
Travel and transportation of persons (staff).....	1,071	1,185	1,428	+ 243
Transportation of things....	7	21	31	+ 10
Rents, communications and utilities.....	4,022	4,602	4,846	+ 244
(Building rents).....	(1,212)	(1,278)	(1,383)	(+ 105)
Printing and reproduction...	559	508	662	+ 154
Other services.....	2,819	3,115	3,914	+ 799
Supplies and materials.....	228	229	375	+ 146
Equipment.....	142	92	333	+ 241
Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	---	---	50	+ 50
Total Obligations	\$24,616	\$26,143	\$28,200	+\$2,057

RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(\$000)								
	FY 1978		FY 1979 a/		FY 1980		Increase/	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	271	\$5,173	266	\$5,344 (\$5,344)	266	\$4,954	---	-\$390 (-\$390)
Other Expenses	---	3,018	---	3,107 (3,228)	---	3,705	---	+ 598 (+ 477)
Total	271	\$8,191	266	\$8,451 (\$8,572)	266	\$8,659	---	+\$208 (+\$ 87)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested FY 1979 Supplemental.

General Statement

The FY 1980 budget proposal for Recruitment and Communications provides for solidifying the initiatives and accomplishments of the proceeding year in three areas critical to ACTION volunteer programs:

- Recruiting highly motivated, mature and committed Americans dedicated to the belief that volunteer, community-based efforts are vital to the building of self-sufficient communities.
- Informing the American public of the challenge of volunteer service, which requires strong commitment in the face of frustration, and of the great rewards which stem from helping communities address their own basic needs, at home and abroad.
- Expanding opportunities for volunteer service to include a wider range of Americans - including minorities, blue-collar workers, older persons and the handicapped-whose talents, skills and life experiences can be brought to both domestic and international service.

Each of these initiatives reflects the Administration's considered response to a problem which grew over a number of years: programming focus limited to direct service or technical assistance roles, which restricted most volunteer service opportunities to limited education and skill areas; focus of public information activity upon the institution of ACTION rather than upon its unique volunteer programs and those whom the programs serve; failure over the total history of our programs to provide volunteer opportunities for significant portions of our nation to participate in our programs.

These efforts have been started, with the essential planning and coordination which will bring increased strength, participation and understanding to Peace Corps, VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs.

Budget Justification

The recruitment and communications effort to attract qualified volunteers for ACTION's programs will increase slightly over the FY 1979 level.

Personnel Compensation and Benefits are expected to decline by \$390 thousand from the FY 1979 level. This decrease reflects the Administration's intent to reduce temporary as well as permanent employment in Executive departments and agencies.

Other expenses will show an increase of \$477 thousand over the FY 1979 amount. A vigorous advertising campaign, along with an intensive minority recruitment effort, will account for most of the increased funding. This reflects the Agency's desire to continue its emphasis on individual program identities and to have them reflect the diversity which is inherent in our society.

Budget requirements for recruitment and communications are based primarily on anticipated levels of applications needed to produce the requisite number of volunteers for ACTION's programs plus funds for the development of national advertising campaigns and printed material. The requested \$8,659,000 provides for the following program requirements identified on the following pages:

RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS - continued

Peace Corps Trainee Input

Total Requirement 3,750

	Regular Recruitment	Intern Trainees	Spouses	Total
Recruited during FY 1979, but delivered in FY 1980	570	40	25	635
Recruited during FY 1980, and delivered in FY 1980	<u>2,527</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>3,115</u>
Total trainees delivered in FY 1980	3,097	508	145	3,750

Budgeted Trainees for Recruitment/Peace Corps

Total Requirement 3,915

	Regular Recruitment	Intern Trainees	Spouses	Total
Recruited during FY 1980, and delivered in FY 1980	2,527	468	120	3,115
Recruited during FY 1980, but delivered in FY 1981	<u>730</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>800</u>
Total trainees budgeted in FY 1980	3,257	508	150	3,915

RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS - continued

VISTA Trainee Input

Total Requirement 1,607 1/

	Regular Recruitment
Recruited during FY 1979, but delivered in FY 1980	460
Recruited during FY 1980, and delivered in FY 1980	<u>1,147</u>
Total trainees delivered in FY 1980	1,607

Budgeted Trainees for Recruitment/VISTA

Total Requirement 1,897

	Regular Recruitment
Recruited during FY 1980, and delivered in FY 1980	1,147
Recruited during FY 1980, and delivered in FY 1981	<u>750</u>
Total trainees budgeted in FY 1980	1,897

1/ 1,607 represents nationally recruited trainees. Another 1,607 trainees will be recruited locally; however, costs to recruitment will be only for evaluation of these locally recruited trainees.

VOLUNTARY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

(\$000)								
	FY 1978		FY 1979 a/		FY 1980		Increase/	
	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Estimate</u>		<u>Estimate</u>		<u>Decrease</u>	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	18	\$213	18	\$536 (536)	18	\$ 691	---	+\$155 (+ 155)
Other Expenses	---	40	---	85 (176)	---	419	---	+ 334 (+ 243)
Total	18	\$253	18	\$621 (\$712)	18	\$1,110	---	+\$489 (+ 398)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental for Domestic Operations for FY 1979.

General Statement

Voluntary action has long been an important part of American life. The willingness of citizens to contribute their time and resources freely to community efforts to improve the general welfare of an area is clearly representative of what is best in the American character.

Historically, voluntary action has provided a way for individuals to demonstrate their responsibility to the community, to gain self-confidence through the development of their own abilities, and to share their already developed skills with those who have need of these resources. Today, because of renewed interests in people-to-people assistance as an alternative to large scale, often impersonal programs, and because of the increasing limitations placed on resources needed to support such programs, the value of voluntary action as a cost-effective means of addressing basic human needs has become even more apparent.

Increasingly, too, the importance of voluntary action is being recognized as having an instrumental role in developmental efforts in Third World nations. In many of these countries, sizeable volunteer organizations are being developed and strengthened.

The Office of Voluntary Citizens Participation (OVCP) became fully operational during 1978 in response to this increased interest in voluntary action, both domestically and internationally. OVCP was designed to enhance the government's ability to better relate to the private voluntary sector, as well as to utilize ACTION's unique ability to serve as a focal point for domestic and international voluntary service programs.

VOLUNTARY CITIZENS PARTICIPATION - continued

To accomplish these objectives, OVCP manages citizen participation programs in the following areas:

Domestic Program Operations: 1/ Includes the State Volunteer Services Coordinator (Statewide) program, Mini-Grants, and the Support Service Assistance program. These programs encourage the integration of volunteer services as an ongoing activity at the state level, provide small community voluntary groups one-time mini-grants which provide the impetus to make their community projects viable, and technical assistance designed to foster greater intergovernmental and interagency collaboration in encouraging voluntary action.

International and Special Assistance: 2/ Includes programs directed at a wide range of international voluntary efforts such as Information, Collection, and Exchange, the Domestic Development Service program, the Development Education program, and the Peace Corps Partnership program. Each of these programs is designed to assist self-help development efforts in Third World communities, and to promote cross-cultural awareness.

Additionally, the Outplacement Counseling Program and the Former Volunteer Project support the use of the skills and experience of former Peace Corps and VISTA volunteers in international development efforts and domestic social change. These projects will provide needed continuity between volunteer service and return to civilian life, both in terms of career assistance and continued involvement of former volunteers in functions which address basic human needs.

Budget Justification

The increase of \$398 thousand for Voluntary Citizen Participation in FY 1980 over the projected supplemental funding level in FY 1979 is caused principally by the expansion of efforts in connection with international voluntary programs. Contractual services and seasonal increases in temporary employment associated with the production of technical materials for such programs as Information, Collection, and Exchange, Development Education, and Peace Corps Partnership account for a substantial part of this increase.

However, other administrative expenses--travel, equipment, supplies--needed in support of fully operational domestic and international volunteer efforts will also be a part of this increase. In addition, increased efforts in the Former Volunteer Project such as the Former Volunteer grant program which will be used to involve former volunteers in domestic and international development effort is a part of the requested FY 1980 funding.

- 1/ Details of these programs are found in the Agency's justification for Operating Expenses, Domestic Programs.
- 2/ Details of these programs are found on pages 45 & 46 of this document.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

(\$000)								
	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		Increase/	
	Actual		Estimate a/		Estimate		Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	53	\$1,659	47	\$1,746 ((\$1,746))	50	\$1,864	+3	+\$118 (+\$118)
Other Expenses		185		295 (387)		387	+	92 (---)
Total	53	\$1,844	47	\$2,041 ((\$2,133))	50	\$2,251	+3	+\$210 (+\$118)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested FY 1979 Supplemental for Domestic Operations

General Statement

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

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

PLANNING AND EVALUATION - continued

effectiveness of Agency programs and projects with respect to goal achievement, organizational structure costs, impact, and cost effectiveness.

Budget Justification

An increase of \$118 thousand is anticipated in planning and evaluation. This amount reflects an augmentation of the functions of the Office of Policy and Planning with special emphasis in the areas of planning and policy development and the development of programs for Urban service. To accomplish these efforts, the permanent staff ceiling will be increased by three. To provide flexibility in addressing the significant policy and planning issues in the area of volunteer service, allowance for temporary employment will be increased concurrently to provide assistance in planning during peak periods and for temporary staffing of special studies related to major policy issues.

MANAGEMENT

	<u>FY 1978</u>		<u>FY 1979 a/</u>		<u>FY 1980</u>		<u>Increase/</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Estimate</u>		<u>Estimate</u>		<u>Decrease</u>	
	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	75	\$2,331	73	\$2,282 (\$2,282)	75	\$2,348	+ 2	+\$ 66 (+ \$ 66)
Other Expenses	--	308	--	346 (427)	--	407	--	+ 61 (- 20)
Total	75	\$2,639	73	\$2,628 (\$2,709)	75	\$2,755	+ 2	+\$127 (+ \$ 46)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested FY 1979 Supplemental.

General Statement

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

The staff offices and their functions are described below:

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

Budget Justification

The rise in personnel costs of \$66 thousand over the FY 1979 level is based on the need for two additional auditors and a legislative specialist to help implement the Agency's new urban initiatives.

ADMINISTRATION

	<u>1978</u>		<u>FY 1979 ^{a/}</u>		<u>FY 1980</u>		<u>Increase/</u>	
	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	295	\$ 6,430	289	\$ 6,483 (\$ 6,483)	297	\$ 6,704	+ 8	+\$ 221 (+\$ 221)
Other Expenses	---	5,291	---	5,919 (6,362)	---	6,721	---	+ 802 (+ 359)
Total	295	\$11,721	289	\$12,402 (\$12,845)	297	\$13,425	+ 8	+\$1,023 (+\$ 580)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested FY 1979 supplemental funding for Domestic Operations.

General Statement

The goal of administrative and financial supporting activities has been to provide a broad range of the most needed administrative services. This approach involves the divisions of the Office of Administration and Finance working together as a team with the program offices in Peace Corps, VISTA, the Older American Volunteer Programs, to assist the volunteers. Of special interest are the efforts to dramatically improve support to volunteers.

The Office of Administration and Finance has been successful in accomplishing this goal, and continues to promote activities which will further enhance the administrative services. Some improvements which have been or will be made include:

- ACTION secured GAO approval of the accounting system design last September. ACTION now has two years in which to implement design changes, and implementation is being done in stages.
- Automation of the payment of medical vouchers, including computer print-outs of Treasury schedules. This will result in fewer errors and much prompter payment of invoices.
- Automation and redesign of several systems to improve their functioning, including the Domestic Volunteer Personnel and Combined Applicant Systems, and the Agency Management Information System.
- Implementation of an improved Grants Management Information System which will streamline the grant award process.

- Improvement of the Status of Funds report has been brought about by close cooperation with the international regions, particularly Africa and Latin America.

Budget Justification

During FY 1980, \$13,425,000 will be required to provide ACTION's administrative services, which include:

1. Management and Organization - the coordination of organizational changes within the Agency; review of management systems and procedures, and recommendation of improvements; management and supervision of the Executive Secretariat function.
2. Administrative Services - includes property management; volunteer and staff travel arrangements; the ACTION directives system; library and volunteer information services; agency-wide printing and distribution; mail and telecommunications services; zero-based paperwork; and coordination of Freedom of Information requests.
3. Contracts and Grants Management - establishment of agency-wide policies, procedures and standards for procurement and grant functions; negotiation of awards and administration of contracts and inter-agency agreements; and processing purchase orders and procurement requests.
4. Health Services - delivery of primary health care and insurance benefits to volunteers in the U. S. and overseas; and provision for liaison with the Office of Federal Employees Compensation.
5. Accounting - development and maintenance of Agency financial reporting and accounting functions; administration of volunteer and staff payroll; and processing of all other Agency financial transactions.
6. Computer Services - providing the Agency with automated data processing services and maintaining the integrated data base system.
7. Personnel Management - establishment of policies, standards, and procedures regarding staff recruitment and placement; and administration of labor and employee relations matters.
8. Staff Training - conducting and evaluating an Agency-wide program of staff training, including the Upward Mobility Program.

ADMINISTRATION - continued

Major nonpersonal services items included in administrative activities are:

- All ACTION Postal Service costs;
- All headquarters telephone costs, ACTION Federal Telephone System (FTS) long distance, and headquarters Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) lines;
- Building rental costs for management and administrative offices;
- Headquarters copying services;
- Computer time-sharing costs for headquarters accounting, payroll, and personnel systems;
- Staff travel;
- GSA guard service for headquarters building;
- All staff training courses provided by outside organizations.

The amount requested for administrative services in FY 1980 represents an increase of \$580 thousand over the FY 1979 level. This increase consists of \$221 thousand in personal services costs and \$359 thousand in other expenses.

The additional funds requested for personal services are primarily attributable to the addition of eight permanent positions for support of Urban Programs. Other increases in personnel compensation include allowance of temporary employment at a level above FY 1979 but below FY 1978.

The increase of \$359 thousand is caused primarily by increases in printing, contracts, and equipment. These items increase in support of new program activities, mainly the Urban Service Program.

APPENDICES
A THRU D

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS FY 1962 - FY 1980
(\$000)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Original Budget Request</u>	<u>Amended Budget</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Appropriated (Including Reappropriation)</u>	<u>Appropriation Transfers 1/</u>	<u>Allocation from AID</u>	<u>Obligated as of end of period</u>	<u>Unobligated as of end of period</u>	<u>Reappropriated</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	106,000	115,000	104,100	7	---	85,449	18,644	12,100
1966	125,200	---	115,000	114,100	---	---	113,173	927	---
1967	110,500	112,150	110,000	110,000	104	---	104,525	5,371	---
1968	124,400	118,700	115,700	107,500	---	---	106,846	654	---
1969	112,800	---	112,800	102,000	49	---	100,301	1,650	---
1970	109,800	101,000	98,450	98,450	---	---	90,776	7,674	---
1971	98,800	94,500	94,500	90,000	---	---	84,978	5,022	---
1972	71,200	82,200	77,200	72,500	---	2,600	75,037	63	---
1973	88,027	---	88,027	81,000	427	---	80,560	13	---
1974	77,000	---	77,000	77,000	37	---	76,949	14	---
1975	82,256	---	82,256	77,687	---	---	77,670	17	---
1976	80,826	---	88,468	81,266	---	---	77,041	3/	---
Transition									
Quarter	25,729	---	27,887	24,190	---	---	25,878	2,537	---
1977	67,155	---	81,000	80,000	---	---	79,975	25	---
1978	74,800	89,513	87,544	86,234	---	---	86,145	89	---
1979	95,135	100,358	112,424	95,000 2/	---	---	---	---	---
1980	105,404	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

2/ Excludes \$958,000 civilian pay raise supplemental and \$4,400,000 program supplemental.

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

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX B: RECONCILIATION OF APPROPRIATION AND OBLIGATION TOTALS
FY 1978 - FY 1980
 (\$000)

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>
Appropriation	\$86,234	\$ 95,000	\$105,404
Requested program supplemental	---	4,400	---
Requested pay supplemental	---	958	---
Budget Authority	<u>\$86,234</u>	<u>\$100,358</u>	<u>\$105,404</u>
Receipts and reimbursements from:			
Federal funds	36	15	---
Non-federal funds	182	357	458
Host country contributions	5,114	4,622	6,076
Unobligated balance lapsing	<u>- 89</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total Obligations	\$91,477	\$105,352	\$111,938

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX C: SCHEDULE OF HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS BY REGION FY 1970 - FY 1980
(\$000)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	
Africa	\$ 964	\$1,111	\$1,393	\$1,753	\$2,158	\$2,799	\$2,698	\$ 646	\$2,980	\$3,591	\$3,176	\$4,401
Latin America	226	266	230	246	398	348	227	33	263	295	341	471
North Africa, Near East, Asia & Pacific	<u>574</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>808</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>1,212</u>	<u>1,033</u>	<u>1,061</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>1,228</u>	<u>1,105</u>	<u>1,204</u>
TOTAL	\$1,764	\$2,124	\$2,431	\$2,979	\$3,758	\$4,180	\$3,986	\$1,060	\$4,200	\$5,114	\$4,622	\$6,076

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX D: DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS AND HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS
FY 1978 - FY 1980

	FY 1978			FY 1979 a/			FY 1980		
	Approp.	HCC	Total	Approp.	HCC	Total	Approp.	HCC	Total
Activity 1: TRAINING	\$ 9,626	\$ 467	\$10,093	\$16,397	\$ 425	\$16,822	\$19,553	\$ 559	\$20,112
Pre-Service - Overseas -	8,002	413	8,415	(\$16,677)	(\$ 425)	(\$17,102)	14,626	494	15,120
In-Service Training	824	54	878	(13,223)	(376)	(13,599)	956	65	1,021
Pre-Service - U.S.	331	---	331	(13,484)	(376)	(13,860)	3,285	---	3,285
Specialized Recruiting	469	---	469	891	49	940	490	---	490
Evaluation	---	---	---	(910)	(49)	(959)	196	---	196
				1,632	---	1,632			
				(1,632)	(---)	(1,632)			
				487	---	487			
				(487)	(---)	(487)			
				164	---	164			
				(164)	(---)	(164)			
Activity 2: VOLUNTEERS	\$41,788	\$3,205	\$44,993	\$42,627	\$2,991	\$45,618	\$46,509	\$3,932	\$50,441
Travel to Host Country	2,826	---	2,826	(\$45,125)	(\$2,991)	(\$48,116)	3,390	---	3,390
Travel from Host Country	2,910	---	2,910	2,933	---	2,933	3,417	---	3,417
Extendee Travel	683	3	686	(3,155)	(---)	(3,155)	563	4	567
Emergency Leave Travel	252	---	252	3,110	---	3,110	268	---	268
MEDEVAC Travel	447	---	447	(3,343)	(---)	(3,343)	475	---	475
Settling-In Allowance	867	129	996	554	3	557	1,022	158	1,180
Living Allowance	15,137	2,466	17,603	(596)	(3)	(599)	17,477	3,025	20,502
				254	---	254			
				(254)	(---)	(254)			
				450	---	450			
				(450)	(---)	(450)			
				871	120	991			
				(961)	(120)	(1,081)			
				15,318	2,302	17,620			
				(16,920)	(2,302)	(19,222)			

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

APPENDIX D: DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS AND HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: FY 1978 - FY 1980 - continued

	FY 1978			FY 1979 a/			FY 1980		
	Approp.	HCC	Total	Approp.	HCC	Total	Approp.	HCC	Total
<u>Activity 2: VOLUNTEERS - continued</u>									
Leave Allowance	\$ 1,300	\$ ---	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,301 (\$ 1,301) (	\$ --- ---	\$ 1,301 (\$ 1,301)	\$ 1,274	\$ ---	\$ 1,274
Readjustment Allowance	10,704	---	10,704	10,649 (10,649) (	---	10,649 (10,649)	10,573	---	10,573
In-Country Travel	683	232	915	699 (781) (	217 217) (	916 998)	784	284	1,068
Conferences and Meetings	203	8	211	204 (223) (	7 7) (	211 230)	232	10	242
Supplies, Equipment & Trans.	1,589	294	1,883	1,612 (1,612) (	274 274) (	1,886 1,886)	1,486	361	1,847
Medical Supplies & Services	2,238	73	2,311	2,245 (2,453) (	68 68) (	2,313 2,521)	2,606	90	2,696
OFEC	1,793	---	1,793	2,206 (2,206) (	---	2,206 2,206)	2,537	---	2,537
Dependent Support	156	---	156	---	---	---	---	---	---
Evaluation	---	---	---	221 (221) (	---	221 (221)	405	---	405
<u>Activity 3: SPECIAL</u>									
<u>INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER</u>	\$ 242	\$ ---	\$ 242	\$ 479 (\$ 821) (\$	\$ --- ---	\$ 479 821)	\$ 1,068	\$ ---	\$ 1,068
Multi-national Grants	200	---	200	300 (300) (	---	300 300)	300	---	300
Multi-national Volunteers	42	---	42	83 (83) (	---	83 83)	83	---	83
Special Innovative Programs	---	---	---	96 (438) (	---	96 438)	685	---	685

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

APPENDIX D: DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS AND HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: FY 1978 - FY 1980 - continued

	FY 1978			FY 1979 a/			FY 1980		
	<u>Approp.</u>	<u>HCC</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Approp.</u>	<u>HCC</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Approp.</u>	<u>HCC</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Activity 4: PROGRAM</u>									
<u>SUPPORT</u>	\$34,489	\$1,442	\$35,931	\$36,455 (\$37,735)	\$1,206 (\$1,206)	\$37,661 (\$38,941)	<u>\$38,274</u>	<u>\$1,585</u>	\$39,859
Washington Staff									
⊙ Salaries and Benefits	3,835	---	3,835	4,082 (4,082)	---	4,082 (4,082)	3,980	---	3,980
⊙ Staff Travel	485	---	485	506 (547)	---	506 (547)	580	---	580
Supplies, Equip., Services	137	---	137	184 (184)	---	184 (184)	181	---	181
⊙ Building Rental	243	---	243	252 (252)	---	252 (252)	260	---	260
Overseas Staff									
⊙ U. S. Salaries and Benefits	4,895	---	4,895	5,111 (5,111)	---	5,111 (5,111)	5,268	---	5,268
⊙ FSL Salaries and Benefits	2,617	390	3,007	2,645 (2,936)	326 (326)	2,971 (3,262)	3,188	429	3,617
⊙ Assign./Return Travel	687	---	687	564 (615)	---	564 (615)	658	---	658
⊙ Staff International Travel	536	---	536	481 (523)	---	481 (523)	586	---	586
⊙ In-Country Travel	444	32	476	449 (492)	27 (27)	476 (519)	540	35	575
⊙ Education Allowance	202	2	204	200 (218)	2 (2)	202 (220)	245	3	248
⊙ Staff Housing	1,117	214	1,331	1,139 (1,257)	179 (179)	1,318 (1,436)	1,379	235	1,614

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

APPENDIX D: DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS AND HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: FY 1978 - FY 1980 - continued

	FY 1978			FY 1979 a/			FY 1980		
	<u>Approp.</u>	<u>HCC</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Approp.</u>	<u>HCC</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Approp.</u>	<u>HCC</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Activity 4: PROGRAM SUPPORT - continued</u>									
⑤ Office Space and Utilities	\$ 1,058	\$ 300	\$ 1,358	\$ 1,051 (\$ 1,178)	\$ 251 (\$ 251)	\$ 1,302 (\$ 1,429)	\$ 1,291	\$ 330	\$ 1,621
⑤ Contractual and General Services	915	156	1,071	929 (1,024)	130 (130)	1,059 (1,154)	1,108	171	1,279
2 Supplies, Equip., Services	707	348	1,055	752 (846)	291 (291)	1,043 (1,137)	877	382	1,259
1 ⑤ Vehicles	7	---	7	--- (360)	--- (---)	--- (360)	360	---	360
Evaluation	113	---	113	--- (---)	--- (---)	--- (---)	---	---	---
FAAS/Inspector General	1,623	---	1,623	1,850 (1,850)	--- (---)	1,850 (1,850)	2,128	---	2,128
Agency-Wide Support	14,868	---	14,868	16,260 (16,260)	--- (---)	16,260 (16,260)	15,645	---	15,645
International Operations Total	\$86,145	\$5,114	\$91,259	\$ 95,958 b/ (\$100,358)	\$4,622 b/ (\$4,622)	\$100,580 b/ (\$104,980)	\$105,404	\$6,076	\$111,480

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Includes supplemental of \$958 thousand for civilian pay raise not yet enacted.

APPENDIX E AND F
VOLUNTEERS AND DOLLARS BY COUNTRY

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX E: VOLUNTEER YEARS BY REGION AND COUNTRY - FY 1978 - FY 1980

SUMMARY BY REGION

	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
Africa Region	2,120	2,209	2,313
Latin America Region	1,909	1,832	1,815
NANEAP Region	<u>1,988</u>	<u>1,983</u>	<u>1,772</u>
Total	6,017	6,024	5,900

APPENDIX E: VOLUNTEER YEARS BY REGION AND COUNTRY - FY 1978-FY 1980

AFRICA REGION

COUNTRY	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
Benin	18	18	13
Botswana	102	112	93
Cameroon	107	142	133
Central African Empire	62	62	85
Chad	73	80	114
Congo	---	7	22
Gabon	31	37	38
Gambia	36	32	53
Ghana	195	183	158
Ivory Coast	62	67	48
Kenya	217	230	198
Lesotho	135	113	98
Liberia	177	200	168
Malawi	2	12	18
Mali	56	48	88
Mauritania	10	23	50
Niger	93	96	145
Rwanda	6	3	3
Senegal	93	85	108
Seychelles Islands	4	7	7
Sierra Leone	170	182	148
Swaziland	106	70	71
Tanzania	---	21	48
Togo	99	126	108
Upper Volta	77	76	100
Zaire	<u>189</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>198</u>
Total	2,120	2,209	2,313

APPENDIX E: VOLUNTEER YEARS BY REGION AND COUNTRY - FY 1978-FY 1980

LATIN AMERICAN REGION

COUNTRY	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
Belize	54	57	45
Brazil	144	90	127
Chile	108	119	100
Colombia	225	270	325
Costa Rica	138	119	101
Dominican Republic	94	74	84
Eastern Caribbean			
Antigua	21	21	18
Barbados	26	21	15
Dominica	13	18	15
Grenada	21	21	20
Montserrat	14	14	13
St. Kitts	18	18	19
St. Lucia	28	28	24
St. Vincent	25	25	23
Ecuador	190	180	160
El Salvador	143	119	119
Guatemala	155	150	138
Honduras	179	202	175
Jamaica	106	115	100
Nicaragua	90	28	39
Paraguay	<u>117</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>155</u>
Total	1,909	1,832	1,815

APPENDIX E: VOLUNTEER YEARS BY REGION AND COUNTRY - FY 1978-FY 1980

NANEAP REGION

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>
Afghanistan	71	35	30
Bahrain	24	3	0
Bangladesh	---	10	43
Fiji	165	133	128
Gilbert Islands	6	7	14
Korea	188	174	78
Malaysia	214	190	170
Micronesia	146	155	165
Morocco	142	171	133
Nepal	134	143	135
Oman	27	22	13
Philippines	374	447	426
Solomon Islands	29	26	45
Thailand	150	168	140
Tonga	81	74	68
Tunisia	70	66	43
Tuvalu Islands	---	2	10
Western Samoa	113	88	63
Yemen	<u>54</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>68</u>
Total	1,988	1,983	1,772

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX F: BUDGET ESTIMATE BY REGION AND COUNTRY - FY 1978 - FY 1980 a/

SUMMARY BY REGION

	(\$000)		
	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>b/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
Africa	\$29,714	\$34,617	\$ 38,848
Latin America	20,253	24,513	26,505
North Africa, Near East Asia and Pacific	23,660	25,744	26,474
World-Wide Support	2,959	4,203	4,466
Peace Corps Share of ACTION Support	<u>14,891</u>	<u>16,275</u>	<u>15,645</u>
Total, Direct Program	\$91,477	\$105,352	\$111,938

a/ Includes both country and Washington associated costs.

b/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

Appendix F: BUDGET ESTIMATES BY REGION AND COUNTRY--FY 1978-FY1980 - continued

COUNTRY	AFRICA REGION		
	(\$000)		
	FY 1978	FY 1979 a/	FY 1980
Benin	\$ 279	\$ 285	\$ 350
Botswana	1,244	1,328	1,305
Cameroon	1,555	1,878	1,942
Central Africa Republic	1,016	1,232	1,651
Chad	1,396	1,452	1,940
Congo	---	319	537
Gabon	661	842	929
Gambia	387	513	736
Ghana	2,264	2,061	2,018
Ivory Coast	1,264	1,469	1,402
Kenya	2,678	3,156	3,108
Lesotho	1,252	1,255	1,229
Liberia	1,828	2,511	2,432
Malawi	48	388	500
Mali	712	956	1,473
Mauritania	332	613	1,027
Niger	1,396	1,725	2,329
Rwanda	159	36	43
Senegal	1,573	1,332	1,605
Seychelles	136	126	135
Sierra Leone	1,920	2,204	2,101
Swaziland	990	1,013	1,103
Tanzania	---	469	718
Togo	1,459	1,701	1,654
Upper Volta	988	1,202	1,492
Zaire	3,227	3,550	4,062
Africa Regional Support	<u>950</u>	<u>1,001</u>	<u>1,027</u>
Total	\$29,714	\$34,617	\$38,848

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

APPENDIX F: BUDGET ESTIMATES BY REGION AND COUNTRY - FY 1978 - FY 1980 -
continued

LATIN AMERICA REGION

COUNTRY	(\$000)		
	FY 1978	FY 1979 a/	FY 1980
Belize	\$ 564	\$ 631	\$ 722
Brazil	1,947	2,241	2,865
Chile	1,265	1,587	1,569
Colombia	2,143	3,335	3,969
Costa Rica	1,317	1,408	1,354
Dominican Republic	948	1,092	1,282
Eastern Caribbean	1,599	1,873	1,747
Ecuador	1,987	2,344	2,318
El Salvador	1,247	1,474	1,463
Guatemala	1,525	1,884	2,202
Honduras	1,681	2,128	2,139
Jamaica	1,138	1,480	1,429
Nicaragua	1,114	658	833
Paraguay	1,136	1,702	1,919
Latin America Regional Support	<u>642</u>	<u>676</u>	<u>694</u>
Total	\$20,253	\$24,513	\$26,505

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

APPENDIX F: BUDGET ESTIMATES BY REGION AND COUNTRY - FY 1978 - FY 1980 - continued

NANEAP REGION

COUNTRY	1978	1979	1980
Afghanistan	\$ 789	\$ 485	\$1,074
Bahrain	299	104	---
Bangladesh	---	488	1,085
Fiji	1,601	1,611	1,567
Gilbert Islands	55	121	270
Korea	2,313	2,161	1,097
Malaysia	2,439	2,319	2,562
Micronesia	1,856	2,122	2,605
Morocco	1,662	2,241	1,810
Nepal	1,527	1,770	1,886
Oman	345	325	200
Philippines	3,992	4,923	5,274
Solomon Islands	314	359	583
Thailand	1,830	2,062	1,986
Tonga	918	877	834
Tunisia	998	1,027	889
Tuvalu	---	23	111
Western Samoa	1,135	988	751
Yemen Arab Republic	721	825	954
NANEAP Regional Support	<u>866</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>936</u>
Total	\$23,660	\$25,744	\$26,474

APPENDIX G
INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY SUMMARY

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

APPENDIX G: INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY SUMMARIES

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

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

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

APPENDIX G:

AFGHANISTAN

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 18,129,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$137
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 17

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	71	35	30
Trainee Input	33	5	40
Staff Positions	8	5	7
OBLIGATIONS			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$789</u>	<u>\$485</u>	<u>\$1,074</u>
Volunteer and Training	582	314	817
Staff	207	171	257

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 5) (\$ 11) (\$ 13)

a/ Items in parentheses include the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1962, projects in Afghanistan have consisted primarily of health, rural development, business and public administration and education programs. Volunteers have worked both in the capital city of Kabul and in rural areas of the country. However, after a coup d'etat in 1973, the bulk of Peace Corps activities were curtailed and new assignments were confined to education programs in Kabul. Then, in 1977, the Peace Corps program in Afghanistan again began to expand. By January 1978, 90 volunteers were serving in health and education with three placements outside the capital.

However, as a result of a major coup in April of 1978, Peace Corps programming once again has been severely curtailed until the new Government of Afghanistan can review its development priorities. At present there are 31 volunteers, 30 of whom, at the request of the Afghanistan government, are placed in Kabul, and three teachers who went into training in November 1978.

Peace Corps still hopes to be able to develop new projects which will be of value to the governments development efforts. A new country director and programming officer have been assigned to Afghanistan and are engaging in an active effort to work closely with government officials. The government's new regional development plans may allow for Peace Corps volunteers to serve in small rural health projects and AID has plans to seek Peace Corps assistance in rural education/construction projects. Other international agencies also have asked for volunteers to assist in village level potable water projects.

APPENDIX G:

BAHRAIN

Peace Corps Entry: 1974
Population : 300,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$1,370
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 61

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	24	3	---
Trainee Input	---	---	---
Staff Positions	3	---	---
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$299</u>	<u>\$104</u>	<u>---</u>
Volunteer and Training	204	27	---
Staff	95	77	---
Host Country Contributions ^{b/}	(\$ 69)	(\$ 41)	---

^{a/} Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

^{b/} Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The Peace Corps program in Bahrain was established in October, 1973 with three volunteers. A second group of eight volunteers began their service one year later, serving as English and vocational instructors. Programming of volunteers expanded in later years to include a large segment of Peace Corps volunteers who worked with the Ministry of Housing to design much needed low cost housing. A few volunteers were also assigned to an institution for handicapped and disabled children.

Although the first group of volunteers arrived in Bahrain in 1973, it wasn't until 1976 that the Peace Corps established an office in Manama. Prior to this, the program was administered from Tehran, Iran where a Peace Corps program was in operation.

In the winter of 1977-78 a decision was made to phase out the Peace Corps program in Bahrain based on the inherent difficulties in addressing basic human needs there. Because Bahrain is relatively affluent and cosmopolitan, and because there were obstacles to developing village-based projects, the Peace Corps decided that its resources could be applied in a more useful manner elsewhere. Thus with the full agreement from the Government of Bahrain, the last volunteers will exit in July, 1979 at the completion of their tours. There are presently five volunteers serving in Bahrain.

APPENDIX G:

BANGLADESH

Peace Corps Entry: 1978
 Population : 70,719,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$92
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 32

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	---	10	43
Trainee Input	---	32	50
Staff Positions	---	3	6
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	---	\$488	\$1,085
Volunteer and Training	---	364	815
Staff	---	124	270
Host Country Contributions <u>b/</u>	---	---	(\$ 40)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

After numerous talks within the United States as well as visits to Bangladesh, the Peace Corps succeeded in executing a country agreement with the Government of Bangladesh in July, 1978.

After careful collaboration with Bangladeshi officials, plans were developed for an initial group of 20 volunteers to work in a variety of rural development activities. Seven local jurisdictions, which have already received considerable resource support from the World Bank, have been selected as the worksites for these Peace Corps volunteers. Approximately 12 of the volunteers will be female and will work in women's cooperatives. The remaining eight males will be associated with the Bangladesh Integrated Rural Development Program. Special selection procedures have been implemented to ensure that each volunteer is well motivated and properly qualified. A twelve week training program is scheduled for April 16-July 6, 1979, at an institution within the United States. It will be followed by a four week course once the volunteers arrive in Bangladesh. Co-directors of the Peace Corps/Bangladesh program will assume their post in February, 1979.

The task for the budget year is to build upon the initial steps of Peace Corps operations so that more volunteers can be accepted in a wider variety of assignments. Since the Government of Bangladesh is interested in a very high standard of Peace Corps involvement, early growth will be slow and careful.

APPENDIX G:

BELIZE

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 140,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$670
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): N/A

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	54	57	45
Trainee Input	47	29	46
Staff Positions	7	7	7
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$564</u>	<u>\$631</u>	<u>\$722</u>
Volunteer and Training	444	485	562
Staff	120	146	160
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 21)	(\$ 18)	(\$ 25)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

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

Although Peace Corps programming in Belize traditionally has been in education, agriculture and health are rapidly becoming priorities. Partially as a result of Peace Corps assistance, Belize has now reached self-sufficiency in corn production and 75 percent sufficiency in the local production of rice. A recently initiated outdoor sanitation project in the Toledo District and a dental health care program within primary schools in the Stann Creek District are viewed as models for possible use in other areas of Belize. During the past year, training for new volunteers has improved dramatically with greater utilization of host country participants and an increased emphasis on language training in Belizian Creole.

Plans for FY 1980 call for the maintenance of current projects and the expansion of programs in the health sector with volunteers serving in environmental sanitation, dental hygiene and village water supply projects.

APPENDIX G:

BENIN

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
 Population : 2,880,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$124
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 27

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	18	18	13
Trainee Input	1	5	10
Staff Positions	5	4	4
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$279</u>	<u>\$285</u>	<u>\$350</u>
Volunteer and Training	147	147	200
Staff	132	138	150
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 2)	(\$ 7)	(\$ 5)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

During the past ten years Peace Corps volunteers in Benin have served in a variety of programs. From 1968 to 1974, as many as 61 volunteers were placed in the rural areas working primarily in secondary education, animal traction and grain storage. Volunteer efforts were aimed at helping small farmers increase their food production. After 1974 and the country's change in political philosophy, the number of volunteers decreased leaving only twenty English teachers and five health educators in Benin.

During FY 1978, no new programs or volunteers were requested; however, there is a small group of 20 teachers who remain. Six technical teachers entering this winter, will serve in a transitional role.

At the moment, overseas and Washington staff are planning a new program for late FY 1979. The Government of Benin has requested volunteers trained as health educators to work in rural areas upgrading awareness of sanitation methods and basic personal preventative health care at the village level. These volunteers will receive intensive training in nutrition, sanitation, food preparation, maternal child care, French and a local language. They will serve in small, remote villages.

APPENDIX G:

BRAZIL

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population : 102,467,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$912
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 66

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	144	90	127
Trainee Input	18	137	145
Staff Positions	20	19	19
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,947</u>	<u>\$2,241</u>	<u>\$2,865</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,191	1,419	1,964
Staff	756	822	901
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 17)	(\$ 14)	(\$ 19)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The Peace Corps has been involved in negotiations with the Government of Brazil aimed at a redefinition of its involvement in the country. While Peace Corps has moved forward in the programming of new projects addressing basic human needs, the Government of Brazil has been concerned with clearance procedures required for assignment of new volunteers to Brazil. Although these negotiations have resulted in delayed arrival of training groups and a reduced number of trainees in FY 1978, at least three groups are scheduled for FY 1979. In addition, negotiations emphasizing basic human need programming will continue with the Government of Brazil.

Programming in FY 1979 and FY 1980 will include new project initiatives in community health, fishing cooperatives, youth development, and vocational agricultural training. Strong projects involving rural public health nurses and rehabilitation specialists will be continued. Because Brazil is often noted for the dichotomy between rich and poor, especially between the impoverished areas of Northeast Brazil and a relatively prosperous South, it is important to stress that Peace Corps activity is consciously aimed at the poor and needy populations of the country.

APPENDIX G:

BOTSWANA

Peace Corps Entry: 1966
Population : 654,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$316
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 51

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	102	112	93
Trainee Input	43	61	61
Staff Positions	9	9	9
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,244</u>	<u>\$1,328</u>	<u>\$1,305</u>
Volunteer and Training	989	1,127	1,055
Staff	255	201	250
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 285)	(\$ 186)	(\$ 212)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

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

The Peace Corps in Botswana is currently moving away from emphasis on secondary education to developing the areas of health services, agricultural cooperatives and the brigades program. In the Spring of 1979 the first group of volunteers to be involved in a water borehole program will arrive. These volunteers will assist in establishing wells and water points in rural areas. Compared to six weeks of training given to volunteers in the past, these volunteers will receive 14 weeks of pre-service training. Six weeks will be in the U.S. and eight weeks additional technical and language training will be in-country.

The Experiment in International Living (EIL) has been awarded a contract to develop language courses in five countries around the world. Botswana is one of these countries. EIL staff members are now in the process of developing a 300-hour course in Setswana which will be ready for use in the summer of 1979. It should prove to be of great value to the Peace Corps in preparing its volunteers for service in Botswana.

APPENDIX G:

CAMEROON

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population : 6,117,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$273
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 27

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	107	142	133
Trainee Input	77	78	78
Staff Positions	8	9	9
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,555</u>	<u>\$1,878</u>	<u>\$1,942</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,276	1,605	1,650
Staff	279	273	292
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 193)	(\$ 200)	(\$ 290)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since the early years of its operation in Cameroon, Peace Corps programming has been diversified. Established programs have been in the areas of inland fisheries, cooperatives, credit unions, and within education, English and math. A paced phase-out of math and English education projects has begun. As more Cameroonians are trained to fill the void, fewer volunteers are requested.

In the past year, the Peace Corps has moved aggressively in areas emphasizing basic human needs and women in development. Collaborative efforts include the implementation of a village level health project with AID. Volunteers have been placed throughout most of the country working in the following major projects: Practical Training in Health Education - 15 volunteers; Inland Fisheries - 37 volunteers; and Cooperative Advisors - 37 volunteers.

Current year plans include hiring a programming and training staff person who will facilitate improving the quality of training as more skill-trained volunteers are utilized and more village-level basic human needs projects are implemented. Efforts of the past year will be followed up with the implementation of an integrated rural development project designed to upgrade the economic status of women.

APPENDIX G:

CENTRAL AFRICAN
EMPIRE

Peace Corps Entry: 1972
Population : 1,701,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$226
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 18

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	62	62	85
Trainee Input	40	45	50
Staff Positions	6	6	7
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,016</u>	<u>\$1,232</u>	<u>\$1,651</u>
Volunteer and Training	807	1,041	1,447
Staff	209	191	204

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 47) (\$ 162) (\$ 347)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

During the initial years that Peace Corps operated in the Central African Empire (CAE), the major activity of volunteers was in the area of education. In recent years, emphasis has shifted to areas of basic human needs such as health, potable water, and nutrition. Substantial collaborative efforts have been undertaken in projects characterized by their people-to-people nature.

In the past year, local language training materials were developed and professional trainers, who were brought in to run in-country volunteer training programs, also worked to develop a cadre of skilled host country training personnel to participate in future programs. Volunteers are placed in the northeastern and southern regions of the country in the following major projects: Island Fisheries - 13 volunteers; Health - 13 volunteers; and School Construction - 9 volunteers.

Current year plans call for the implementation and later expansion of an integrated rural development project which will contain agriculture, health and construction components.

APPENDIX G:

CHAD

Peace Corps Entry: 1966
 Population : 3,832,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$113
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 18

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	73	80	114
Trainee Input	53	70	75
Staff Positions	7	8	8
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,396</u>	<u>\$1,452</u>	<u>\$1,940</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,105	1,112	1,576
Staff	291	340	364

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 170) (\$ 187) (\$ 320)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

In 1966 the first Peace Corps volunteers were assigned to Chad and assisted in education and rural development projects. Over the past twelve years, volunteers have served primarily in projects Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) and in a wells installation program. In more recent years, the Peace Corps extended its program in Chad to include natural resources/conservation activities such as forestry protection and regeneration, forest management and a number of small self-help village development projects.

During the past year Peace Corps has significantly broadened its program to include an increased number of volunteer assignments which are designed to directly address the basic needs of Chad's rural poor, particularly in the area of food production. During FY 1978 the Peace Corps was successful in placing volunteers in programs dealing with agricultural research, vegetable production, fisheries development and agro-forestry. Current plans call for further increases in women's handicrafts programs which serve to provide women with access to cash income. During FY 1979, Peace Corps will continue to phase out its TEFL and urban design programs and will initiate a Rural Health Services project in cooperation with the European Development Fund.

Plans for FY 1980 call for expanded involvement in agricultural programs with special emphasis on agricultural training programs for village women, rural grain storage projects and plant protection programs.

APPENDIX G:

CHILE

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population : 9,811,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$1,137
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 79

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	108	119	100
Trainee Input	70	71	70
Staff Positions	8	8	8
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,265	\$1,587	\$1,569
Volunteer and Training	956	1,231	1,179
Staff	309	356	390
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 7)	(\$ 10)	(\$ 14)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The Peace Corps program in Chile has undergone three significant phases since its beginning in 1962. During the mid to late 1960's as many as 500 volunteers worked mainly in rural and urban community development and cooperatives. In the early 1970's the program was drastically reduced to as low as 25 highly skilled professionals working in technical positions within host country government agencies. During the past five years, Peace Corps has cautiously increased its number of volunteers and has shifted its emphasis to address more directly the basic human needs of some of Chile's three million citizens who live in poverty.

During FY 1978, priority was given to programs in health education, rural nutrition, agriculture extension and special education. By phasing out six programs, which were judged not to meet basic human needs criteria, limited resources were freed to be invested in a new youth opportunity development program and in an innovative integral community development program.

The future of the Peace Corps program in Chile is currently undergoing a systematic in-depth review by Peace Corps in Chile and in Washington. A Country Program Evaluation, has just been completed. The study focused on the nature and effectiveness of the Peace Corps program within the context of current Chilean development with the spotlight on the needs of the three million Chileans who live in poverty today. Upon careful analysis of the data gathered in the evaluation, decisions will be made concerning the future of the Peace Corps program in Chile.

APPENDIX G:

COLOMBIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
 Population : 23,983,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$526
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 72

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	225	270	325
Trainee Input	105	198	180
Staff Positions	17	17	18
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$2,143</u>	<u>\$3,335</u>	<u>\$3,969</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,683	2,813	3,397
Staff	460	522	572

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 3) (\$ 18) (\$ 24)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1961, Peace Corps programming in Colombia has continued to be highly diversified with volunteers working in the fields of health, home economics/nutrition, agriculture, special education, small business development/income growth, forestry and fisheries.

The Peace Corps program in Colombia gives first priority to basic human needs. Currently, there are 11 active projects. These include projects in home economics/nutrition aimed at improving general living conditions in various rural areas; in the field of nursing, volunteers work to improve the delivery of rural health care; in agriculture, volunteers work to increase the agricultural production of small farmers in the fields of vegetable gardens, cattle, poultry and swine; and in small business development/income growth, volunteers provide small business owners as well as managers of cooperatives with a variety of technical assistance. Also, volunteers work in special education projects dealing with one of Colombia's greatest needs, the rehabilitation of the deaf, blind, mentally retarded and physically handicapped. Volunteers have recently begun an education development project seeking to work with the rehabilitation of Colombia's famous street children, popularly known as "gamins", who are increasingly found in the country's large urban centers. That is Peace Corps' newest project.

In FY 1980, a heavy emphasis will continue to be placed on programming within the scope of basic human needs while also continuing to work in close cooperation with the agencies of the government of Colombia.

APPENDIX G:

CONGO

Peace Corps Entry: 1978
Population : 1,268,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$465
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 27

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	---	7	22
Trainee Input	---	14	20
Staff Positions	---	3	3
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$---</u>	<u>\$319</u>	<u>\$537</u>
Volunteer and Training	---	172	380
Staff	---	147	157
Host Country Contributions b/	(---)	(---)	(\$ 16)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Shortly after diplomatic relations were established between the United States (U.S.) and Congo in 1977, the Government of Congo asked the Peace Corps to consider working with them on basic development problems. At present, the Peace Corps is the only U.S. assistance effort planned for Congo. This program will serve as a first example of U.S. capabilities and goodwill to a country with whom bilateral relations have long been estranged.

Congo, badly in need of rural technical assistance, is ideal for Peace Corps participation since its top development priority is consistent with the Peace Corps' policy of working to fulfill basic human needs. During FY 1978, after a programming team review, it was agreed that an initial small scale program in corn and rice production would be initiated. Volunteers will be working out of two production/research centers, one in each of the two major regions. The first group of 14 volunteers will receive high quality technical training at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria and language and cross-cultural training in Togo. Two weeks of pre-service in-country training will follow. Volunteers are expected to begin their assignments as research center technical support personnel and extension workers in June, 1979.

Since the Congo program is still in its initial stages planning for FY 1980 will build upon the experience of FY 1979. Dependent upon the successful final negotiation of a Country Agreement and the establishment of a solid base, Peace Corps hopes to augment its presence during the next 18 months.

CONGO - continued

Additional volunteers in corn and rice projects are likely to be requested. Further programs may be developed in fish farming, an area both of proven Peace Corps expertise and appropriate to the needs of Congo. In addition, negotiations are also underway to work on a rural development program in the South.

APPENDIX G:

COSTA RICA

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 1,866,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$884
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 85

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	138	119	101
Trainee Input	71	75	63
Staff Positions	12	12	12
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,317	\$1,408	\$1,354
Volunteer and Training	1,024	1,098	1,014
Staff	293	310	340
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 18)	(\$ 7)	(\$ 10)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

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

Programs in Costa Rica continue to meet basic human needs, particularly in the area of food production. Ø Through extension work and demonstration plots, volunteers reach small farmers and school children. Ø Agriculture and nutrition projects have included home visits, presentations given to groups such as schools and cooperatives, planting of new crops, and improvement of traditional crops. Ø A new program in appropriate technology involves volunteers with people in their communities developing appropriate and low-cost methods in agriculture, energy, and general development.

The size of the program in Costa Rica will decrease somewhat, but there are new initiatives in the areas of natural resource management, cooperatives (including work with women's cooperatives) and appropriate technology. The strength of the program and its reception in Costa Rica is indicated by the creation of a special liaison office between the Peace Corps and the office of the President of Costa Rica. Peace Corps and AID also work closely in the administration of the AID Special Development Fund.

APPENDIX G:

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population : 4,731,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$630
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 64

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	94	74	84
Trainee Input	23	59	61
Staff Positions	10	10	10
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$948</u>	<u>\$1,092</u>	<u>\$1,282</u>
Volunteer and Training	672	780	940
Staff	276	312	342

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 12) (\$ 32) (\$ 44)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

During FY 1978, Peace Corps' program in the Dominican Republic continued to emphasize agricultural development programming with volunteers serving throughout the nation's rural areas. Volunteers provided instruction in nutrition, aid in the formation of cooperatives, and technical assistance in the area of product diversification. Other volunteers provided agricultural extension assistance in crop production, fisheries, school gardens, and work with rural youth.

The greatest success in meeting basic human needs has been in the area of cooperatives. Programs with local cooperatives are directed toward the creation of capital sources for use by marginal populations. Volunteers are currently involved in the development of cooperatives in the areas of savings, credit, income generation, production, marketing and small industry, including work with a women's small business enterprise.

Participation by Peace Corps in most of these development areas is expected to increase during FY 1979 and FY 1980. With the improvements that are continuing in administration, program development, and training, the program should not only grow, but will improve qualitatively.

APPENDIX G:

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population : 729,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$1,200
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 88

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	166	166	147
Trainee Input	113	86	78
Staff Positions	13	12	12
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,599	\$1,873	\$1,747
Volunteer and Training	1,377	1,569	1,414
Staff	222	304	333
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 22)	(\$ 26)	(\$ 36)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The major focus of Peace Corps programs in Eastern Caribbean countries has been in education. However, in response to a concerted effort on the part of the island governments to upgrade agricultural development and in light of the Peace Corps' decision to focus its efforts on meeting basic human needs, Peace Corps is redirecting its efforts towards a more active involvement in rural development.

The shift in emphasis has led to increased activity in the areas of agricultural research and extension, such as the development of a fresh water fish nursery in St. Lucia; the completion of a prototype drip irrigation system in Montserrat; and training for Grenadians to provide animal health service to farmers. In addition, health volunteers have been active in midwifery, dental health training and have provided technical assistance to various community health organizations. In education, there has been a shift to practical education, with volunteers teaching students qualified for employment as plumbers, secretaries, or automotive maintenance technicians. Training of agriculture volunteers has been extended to six weeks. Similar extensions of training for health and nutrition volunteers is planned for FY 1979.

Although each island country in the Caribbean has its own priorities, Peace Corps will continue to assist each in the areas as described above. The maintenance of these programs with the continued shift from straight classroom education roles will decrease volunteer numbers in the future. Finally, programs in Barbados will be phasing down to a point where only programs in meeting the Peace Corps basic human needs criteria will be conducted.

APPENDIX G:

ECUADOR

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 6,561,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$505
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 69

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	190	180	160
Trainee Input	139	119	102
Staff Positions	18	18	18
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,987</u>	<u>\$2,344</u>	<u>\$2,318</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,540	1,817	1,741
Staff	447	527	577
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 36)	(\$ 57)	(\$ 79)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1962, Peace Corps volunteers have served in almost every major area of development in Ecuador. Using the Government of Ecuador's 1973-1977 Five Year Plan as a framework for programming, Peace Corps has placed priority on volunteer assignments in agricultural and rural development, public health and special education.

The majority of Peace Corps volunteers working in Ecuador are placed in assignments addressing the needs of rural communities. By 1981, all volunteers in Ecuador will be serving in assignments which meet the Peace Corps' basic human needs programming criteria. In FY 1979, special attention is being paid to upgrading pre-service training programs which have now been lengthened to 11 weeks and include a three week field practicum during which trainees live and work at their sites accompanied by a language tutor. The Peace Corps in Ecuador is also moving toward a stronger reliance upon skill trained "generalist" volunteers, especially in the field of agricultural development. Major Peace Corps projects in Ecuador include agricultural extension and rural public health and rural development.

During FY 1979, Peace Corps does not plan to initiate any new programs but will increase volunteer strength in existing basic human needs projects. In addition, efforts will be made to identify more opportunities for community related efforts, within the framework of established programs. Plans for FY 1979 - FY 1980 also call for the provision of increased skill training for volunteers in the areas of agriculture, home improvements, health promotion, community development and the transfer of technologies.

APPENDIX G:

EL SALVADOR

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population : 3,812,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$432
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 64

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	143	119	119
Trainee Input	71	104	74
Staff Positions	13	12	12
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,247</u>	<u>\$1,474</u>	<u>\$1,463</u>
Volunteer and Training	963	1,212	1,176
Staff	284	262	287

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 8) (\$ 10) (\$ 14)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1962, volunteers have worked extensively in food production, natural resources management, forage and pastures, animal extension, multiple cropping, and both fresh and salt water fisheries. Teacher training and curriculum development have been secondary areas of involvement. Urban programming has addressed the country's needs in the areas of municipal management and urban planning, small business development, education (secondary, university and special), and a range of community development projects.

During FY 1978, Peace Corps in El Salvador responded actively to the Agency's emphasis on basic human needs programming. The phasing-out of the university education project has allowed expansion in its basic education project which now provides needed teacher training and curriculum development in the rural schools with emphasis on the sciences, industrial arts, community gardens, and related activities. In cooperation with government extension agents, natural resources volunteers continue to provide training and technical assistance to peasant farmers. This project has also shown modest gains in the area of resources management education.

In FY 1980, the emphasis will continue on linking rural programming opportunities to larger projects that will utilize more fully available skills or skill trained volunteers. Modest new projects are planned in the areas of youth development and women's crafts training. In line with the government's plans to provide more and better services to the northwestern zone of the country, a larger village-level community development project is now being initiated.

APPENDIX G:

FIJI

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
 Population : 549,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$989
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 79

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	165	133	128
Trainee Input	79	120	73
Staff Positions	11	11	11
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,601</u>	<u>\$1,611</u>	<u>\$1,567</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,356	1,355	1,293
Staff	245	256	274
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 114)	(\$ 129)	(143)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

For most of the last ten years, the Fiji volunteers have worked primarily in secondary education. Other volunteers have served in smaller projects in rural construction, pine scheme development, mid-level management, and technical services.

Programming thrusts this year were increasingly directed at improving the quality of life in rural areas. New or expanded projects include: community food production, rural youth development, cooperatives, social services, and health education. Stateside technical training in agriculture, health and community development was designed for volunteers being assigned directly to rural communities rather than to government ministries. Education volunteers received stateside training in community development as well as pedagogy, and in-country training prepared them for secondary projects in gardening and nutrition. A "women in development" survey was conducted, and the first Peace Corps/Fiji woman's conference was held.

Programming emphasis will continue to focus on improving economic opportunities and physical conditions for the rural poor. As more volunteers are placed in villages and outer islands, additional projects will be identified for small-scale funding through AID's Accelerated Impact Program. New projects envisioned are women's interest/community development in the pine scheme areas and a Fiji Corps based on joint skill training in health/nutrition for teams of Peace Corps volunteers and Fijian co-workers. The number of volunteers in formal education will continue to decline.

APPENDIX G:

GABON

Peace Corps Entry: 1963, 1973
Population : 513,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$2,123
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 21

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	31	37	38
Trainee Input	20	43	43
Staff Positions	4	4	4
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$661</u>	<u>\$842</u>	<u>\$929</u>
Volunteer and Training	488	642	715
Staff	173	200	214
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$181)	(\$ 47)	(\$ 77)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.
b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1973 the Peace Corps' involvement in Gabon has been primarily in the areas of secondary education and primary school construction. These continue to be the major areas of volunteer activity today. However, planning is now underway to involve volunteers in assignments which more directly address the needs of Gabon's rural poor through programs in health/nutrition education, agricultural development and rural development.

To accomplish this goal, the Peace Corps' staff in Gabon has recently been expanded to include a member who will be responsible for developing volunteer projects in the areas of agricultural and rural development. Other possible programming areas which are now being explored include projects in forestry and inland fisheries. In addition, plans for early FY 1980 include the initiation of programs in basic health education and delivery, vocational education, agricultural extension and the development of rural markets. Volunteers have been placed in the following major projects: School construction - 15 volunteers; and teaching English - 22 volunteers.

An important element of expansion into new areas of programming will be upgraded volunteer training. Special attention will be given to the development of pre-service training programs. These will provide volunteers with the technical skills, language instruction and cross cultural orientation necessary for their success in each of these program areas. Other changes planned for the Peace Corps program in Gabon include the gradual phase-out of the English teaching program as Gabonese teachers become qualified to fill the positions occupied by volunteers.

APPENDIX G:

THE GAMBIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population : 486,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$153
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 21

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	36	32	53
Trainee Input	14	30	35
Staff Positions	5	6	6
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$387</u>	<u>\$513</u>	<u>\$736</u>
Volunteer and Training	281	369	582
Staff	106	144	154

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 7) (\$ 7) (\$ 26)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

In the past, most volunteers were assigned in or near the capital city of Banjul. However, in concert with the Government of The Gambia, Peace Corps is now switching volunteer placements whenever possible to rural areas so that volunteers can have a direct impact on the needs of the local village.

During FY 1979, 19 health trainees will enter The Gambia for a new training program in local language, health skill training, and cross-cultural studies. Thirteen of these volunteers will be assigned to an integrated rural based health and maternal/child nutrition program funded by the World Bank; four will work in a maternal/child health program sponsored by the Overseas Development Ministry; and two will serve in a UNICEF rural water supply program. The emphasis on new volunteers requested will be toward generalists who will acquire health skills in an intensive in-country training program. However, three volunteers who have specific health backgrounds, will have two weeks of stateside training in tropical health programs. They will serve as group leaders for the other ten people in their group. There is also a possibility of stateside training or third country training for a group of fisheries volunteers who will enter Peace Corps service in the summer of FY 1979. This is another new programming initiative for Peace Corps in The Gambia.

Because of the high level of commitment required in a new program such as The Gambia health projects, trainees will go through pre-selection staging. On the basis of information provided and group interaction, a mutual selection process will take place with both trainees and The Gambia Peace Corps staff having an opportunity to decide if the program is right for each individual.

APPENDIX G:

GHANA

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population : 9,251,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$595
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 39

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	195	183	158
Trainee Input	102	54	54
Staff Positions	15	15	15
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$2,264</u>	<u>\$2,061</u>	<u>\$2,018</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,827	1,590	1,514
Staff	437	471	504
Host Country Contributions ^{b/}	(\$ 311)	(\$ 279)	(\$ 297)
^{a/} Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.			
^{b/} Included in Budget Estimate amount above.			

Since 1961, Peace Corps programming in Ghana was dominated by assignments in secondary education. Steps are now being taken to expand Peace Corps' involvement in the areas of rural and agricultural development.

During recent years, one of the major contributions made by volunteers serving in educational programs was the establishment of a chapter of the Special Olympics in Ghana. This program, designed to reach physically handicapped and mentally retarded children, will be expanded. New volunteers being assigned to this project will receive intensive training in the identification, screening, testing and teaching of these special children. In addition, all volunteers assigned to Ghana, will receive intensified training in local languages and the Ghanaian culture. A stateside training program in the spring of 1979 will prepare approximately 30 volunteers to expand programs in rural and agricultural development which were begun during late FY 1978. Sixteen volunteers will train young school drop-outs in technical fields preparing them to enter the workforce. Other volunteers will work directly with small, rural farmers introducing new agricultural methods such as irrigation and animal drawn cultivation.

During FY 1979 the percentage of volunteers assigned to educational programs will be reduced significantly. Pilot agricultural programs and two new rural development programs will be expanded in an effort to put an increased number of volunteers into direct contact with those in the greatest need of their services.

APPENDIX G:

GILBERT ISLANDS

Peace Corps Entry: 1973
 Population : 53,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$730
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): N/A

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	6	7	14
Trainee Input	2	9	20
Staff Positions	---	---	---
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$ 55	\$121	\$270
Volunteer and Training	51	115	262
Staff	4	6	8
Host Country Contributions b/	---	(\$ 17)	(\$ 25)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Early Peace Corps involvement in the Gilbert Islands, which began in 1973, enjoyed only moderate success. Then, in September of 1977, having had no volunteers there since early 1976, Peace Corps sent six volunteers to Tarawa to re-open the program.

The four volunteers currently in the Gilberts are working in fisheries, vocational education, and youth development. They are supported by the Peace Corps staff in the Solomon Islands. Efforts are underway currently to strengthen language materials in Gilbertese.

The future of the program looks bright in light of recent requests from the government for volunteers to work on outer islands as village construction aides building simple sanitary systems, buildings and roads, and as village health aides doing community education and extension work. It is planned that these new volunteers will receive stateside training prior to their arrival in-country.

APPENDIX G:

GUATEMALA

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population : 5,174,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) :\$540
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 54

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	155	150	138
Trainee Input	110	90	132
Staff Positions	13	13	13
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,525</u>	<u>\$1,884</u>	<u>\$2,202</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,180	1,488	1,768
Staff	345	396	434

Host Country Contributions ^{b/} (\$ 27) (\$ 30) (\$ 41)

^{a/} Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

^{b/} Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Prior to the 1976 earthquake, 80% to 90% of the volunteers worked in rural development projects with the poorest segment of the population, primarily the indigenous groups of the highlands. Forestry, cooperatives, agricultural extension, and applied nutrition education were key efforts. Peace Corps responded to the special needs created by the earthquake by temporarily reassigning many volunteers to short- and medium-range relief efforts.

The current program continues this stress on community-based basic human needs projects, emphasizing food production, health, cooperatives, and forestry. There is excellent inter-agency cooperation in forestry with a Guatemalan host agency, CARE, and the Peace Corps. One segment of the coop program works with women, integrating them into the Guatemalan economy through production and marketing of clothing and artisan items. Training includes local Indian dialects for trainees who achieve an adequate level of Spanish. Guatemala also has a unique training component on the development and adaptation of appropriate technology.

Only minor changes are planned in program strategy and focus for the next few years. Consolidation and refinement of current projects with a slight growth in the size of the program are anticipated. A new program is beginning in food production and community development in the eastern part of the country which has a non-indigenous population.

APPENDIX G:

HONDURAS

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 2,795,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$359
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 53

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	179	202	175
Trainee Input	140	108	108
Staff Positions	15	16	16
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,681</u>	<u>\$2,128</u>	<u>\$2,139</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,363	1,748	1,723
Staff	318	380	416
Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 55)		(\$ 54)	(\$ 75)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

In Honduras, Peace Corps volunteers have been successfully involved primarily in health extension, agriculture and education. Good support from both public and private sector host agencies has been the rule. Peace Corps has a history of sound projects in Honduras and it was one country that needed to make only minor adjustments in response to the Peace Corps' emphasis on basic human needs programming.

In FY 1978, Peace Corps volunteers continued to work in rural and semi-rural areas, with a decreasing minority assigned to urban sites. Health volunteers have given hygiene, health, nutrition, and pre- and post-partum training and technical assistance, working closely with the health ministry and the national welfare agency. The forest management project has grown and expanded from simple timber and land management and now involves activities of broader significance, especially soil conservation, watershed management, and resources inventory and development. The rural pilot schools project places couples in the smaller towns to work as a team with the schools in the areas of home gardens, small animals, and pre-vocational preparation.

Future Peace Corps/Honduras efforts will focus on more structured program monitoring and new projects in non-formal education, rural resettlement extension, and crop pest management.

APPENDIX G:

IVORY COAST

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population : 4,598,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$506
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 29

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	62	67	48
Trainee Input	45	60	60
Staff Positions	8	8	8
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,264</u>	<u>\$1,469</u>	<u>\$1,402</u>
Volunteer and Training	846	972	870
Staff	418	497	532
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 134)	(\$ 203)	(\$ 169)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since the Peace Corps entered the Ivory Coast in 1962, Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) has constituted the bulk of volunteer activity. However, volunteers working in assignments outside of the educational sector have made substantial contributions in the development of irrigation, water control and health programs.

During the past year, the Peace Corps has been shifting from its emphasis on TEFL to expansion of programs in rural development and community health. Rural development volunteers are teaching members of village communities basic gardening, small animal raising, sanitation and basic construction. Their objective is encouraging young adults to remain in their villages and to assume responsibility for developing their own communities. Health volunteers are working in immunization, tuberculosis control, nutrition and health education in rural health centers. All of these volunteers were generalists, with some related work experience, who received intensive technical, language and cross-cultural training after arriving in the Ivory Coast. It should also be mentioned that both an educational television project and a national parks project are being phased out during FY 1979.

Peace Corps will continue to expand its programs in an effort to meet the basic human needs of the people of the Ivory Coast. Special attention will be given to the development of projects which have a direct impact upon the lives of women such as craft coops, mother/child health, and nutrition education programs.

APPENDIX G:

JAMAICA

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 1,956,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$1,037
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 85

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	106	115	100
Trainee Input	70	81	68
Staff Positions	10	10	10
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,138</u>	<u>\$1,480</u>	<u>\$1,429</u>
Volunteer and Training	960	1,263	1,191
Staff	178	217	238
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 14)	(\$ 15)	(\$ 21)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Teaching has been the major focus of Peace Corps activity in Jamaica since volunteers first arrived there in 1962. However, the current high level of unemployment among Jamaicans has made vocational education and rehabilitation programs a priority with the Government of Jamaica and the Peace Corps is moving to meet this need.

While the majority of volunteers continue to be involved in education, during FY 1978, a substantially increased number of volunteers were placed in assignments involving trades training, vocational rehabilitation, and skill training in marketable crafts. Volunteers have also made significant contributions in the health services field, with one particular nutrition program having resulted in a documented 30 percent improvement in the health of mothers and children under five years old in five rural parishes. In addition, volunteers have served successfully in such agricultural programs as the introduction of non-traditional highly nutritional foods, the preparation of a manual on intensive gardening, the encouraging of cooperatives development through educational radio broadcasts, and assisting in the groundwork for aquaculture extension workers.

During FY 1980, the Peace Corps, in close cooperation with the Government of Jamaica, plans to expand activities in the areas of food production and rural health care.

APPENDIX G:

KENYA

Peace Corps Entry: 1964
Population : 12,249,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$213
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 39

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	217	230	198
Trainee Input	131	116	114
Staff Positions	18	18	18
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$2,678</u>	<u>\$3,156</u>	<u>\$3,108</u>
Volunteer and Training	2,168	2,627	2,542
Staff	510	529	566
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 511)	(\$ 342)	(\$ 385)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

In November, 1978, the President of the Republic of Kenya and the Kenya Junior Chamber of Commerce both recognized the Peace Corps for its years of service to their country. These two events are indicative of the Peace Corps' commitment to helping improve the standard of living of Kenya through programs addressing problems of health, nutrition, and sanitation.

Among Peace Corps projects in Kenya, water development is considered to be of paramount importance. Following a self-help approach, volunteer mechanics and water engineers help devise and maintain effective potable water supply systems. Efforts are also being made to increase volunteer involvement in projects such as rural development, nutrition and maternal/child care.

Peace Corps/Kenya is re-evaluating training programs to increase the standards of volunteers and obtain optimal results. As training continues to be upgraded, more emphasis will be placed on women in development and water development projects, as well as nutrition projects. Training programs for fish culture extension (9 trainees) and early childhood intervention (10 trainees) will begin in the spring, 1979. The summer, of 1979 offers a wide selection of projects chief among which are agriculture extension and rural health development. Peace Corps in Kenya also plans to shift to the multi-seasonal training system, alleviating the high influx of summer applications and training groups.

APPENDIX G:

KOREA

Peace Corps Entry: 1966
Population : 32,335,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$464
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 82

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	188	174	78
Trainee Input	145	47	---
Staff Positions	23	18	13
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$2,313</u>	<u>\$2,161</u>	<u>\$1,097</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,758	1,664	669
Staff	555	497	428
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 85)	(\$ 74)	(\$ 55)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

While the Peace Corps has operated in Korea since 1966 with the enthusiastic support of the Republic of Korea government, current plans call for the phase out of the Peace Corps program in that country by 1982 because of Korea's increased capability to finance its own development programs. Since the beginning of Peace Corps programs in Korea, over 2,500 volunteers have participated in secondary and university education, tuberculosis and leprosy control, vocational education, science education, tourism, speech therapy and forestry programs.

More recently small programs have been initiated in special education and in the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. In May, 1978, volunteers helped to organize Korea's first annual Special Olympics where the achievements of over 600 handicapped children from 20 schools were recognized. July marked the beginning of the Peace Corps phase-out with the last input of TEFL/teacher-training volunteers. Vocational education is also phasing-down and being modified to meet the vocational training needs of the handicapped.

Education programs will be phased out by 1980. Remaining programs will be in maternal and child health care and tuberculosis and leprosy control. These programs will be phased out by 1982 with the last input of new volunteers scheduled for 1980.

APPENDIX G:

LESOTHO

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population : 1,096,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$131
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 48

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	135	113	98
Trainee Input	44	61	59
Staff Positions	10	11	11
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$1,252	\$1,255	\$1,229
Volunteer and Training	1,034	1,038	997
Staff	218	217	232

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 127) (\$ 66) (\$ 87)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since the Peace Corps first entered Lesotho in 1967, the largest area of activity has been in the field of education. Volunteers have taught English as a Foreign Language (TEFL), math, science, and vocational education. However, a concerted effort is now being made to expand existing programs in the basic human need areas of health and agriculture as well as to identify new projects focused on meeting the needs of Lesotho's poorest citizens.

In the past, administrative and logistical problems with host country agencies have hindered the expansion of health programs. Also the scarcity of arable land has limited the potential for successful crop production projects. However, in FY 1978 there was a significant increase in the number of volunteers working in soil conservation projects combating the severe erosion problems found in many areas of the country. In addition, health and nutrition education programs have been expanded with future growth planned for FY 1979 and beyond. Increased emphasis, now being placed on health/nutrition and community development programs, will allow each volunteer to have the maximum impact possible upon the community in which she or he serves.

During the FY 1979 and FY 1980, efforts to improve both pre-service and in-service training will be continued. Special attention will be given to technical skill training and local languages. Pre-service training will increase from six to ten weeks. A large part of this increase is to expand local language training, from 60 to 300 hours per trainee. Plans for FY 1979 and FY 1980 include the continued expansion of health, agriculture and rural development efforts with a concurrent decrease in the percentage of volunteers assigned to education projects.

APPENDIX G:

LIBERIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 1,616,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$415
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 26

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	177	200	168
Trainee Input	123	72	72
Staff Positions	15	15	15
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,828</u>	<u>\$2,511</u>	<u>\$2,432</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,434	2,077	1,967
Staff	394	434	465

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 218) (\$ 216) (\$ 221)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1962 over 3,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served in Liberia. Peace Corps activity has traditionally been mainly in education. However, in line with President Tolbert's decision to give greater attention to the rural poor and Peace Corps' commitment to basic human needs, more volunteers will be placed in rural assignments involving health, rural development and agriculture.

Skill trained generalist volunteers and nurses are now being assigned to rural clinics to work in health education, family planning and maternal/child health projects. In an effort to increase the production of poor rural farmers, the Peace Corps will assign 12 volunteers as agricultural extension agents during FY 1979. An additional 20 volunteers will be involved in the construction of rural elementary and high schools; health centers for rice, crop trees, livestock and poultry; farm to market roads; and local market places. During FY 1979 agricultural planning and vocational agricultural training will be expanded. While the overall number of volunteers involved in education programs will decrease, vocational education will increase through the placement of volunteers to teach plumbing, electronics, mechanics, carpentry and business education.

As the Peace Corps has worked to expand and diversify its program in Liberia, it has also moved to upgrade both pre-service and in-service training for volunteers. Regular in-service training is now provided to volunteers as well as a recently initiated Stateside pre-service training program. This program consists of six weeks technical and language training in the United States with an additional six weeks technical, language and cross-cultural training in-country prior to the beginning of service.

APPENDIX G:

MALAWI

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 4,638,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$115
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 30

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	2	12	18
Trainee Input	---	17	20
Staff Positions	---	3	3
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$48</u>	<u>\$388</u>	<u>\$500</u>
Volunteer and Training	14	243	345
Staff	34	145	155

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$32) (\$ 50) (\$ 92)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Early Peace Corps programs in Malawi were in education, public health, community development and agriculture. After 1971, the Government of Malawi requested only highly-skilled volunteers to train their Malawian counterparts. Gradually, the programs phased out as skilled volunteers become more difficult to recruit. However, during the month of January, 1979, 16 trainees will arrive in Malawi to reinaugurate full-time Peace Corps programming.

It is significant that volunteers will now be able to work in the area of basic human needs at the district level in community development projects. These are areas where the Peace Corps was not permitted to place volunteers during the early 1970's. The chief volunteer assignments will now be in environmental sanitation, public health, agricultural extension, and home economics extension. The first group of volunteers will work under the auspices of Malawi's National Rural Development Programme, a program recognized as one of Africa's most successful in encouraging rural development through self-help. Several Malawians and the new Peace Corps staff have prepared intensive country-specific and language training. This training is designed to follow a unique four-day staging were the trainees will have already been screened prior to departure for Malawi.

By the end of the fiscal year, Malawi's program will be well underway. Requests for twenty trainees are projected as FY 1980, with the possibility of placing volunteers in the existing national self-help piped water supply program as well as in expanding health areas. Close cooperation with the new AID representative has already been instituted, making joint projects a strong likelihood over the next few years.

APPENDIX G:

MALAYSIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 11,280,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$692
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 73

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	214	190	170
Trainee Input	123	68	98
Staff Positions	29	26	26
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$2,439	\$2,319	\$2,562
Volunteer and Training	1,845	1,784	1,987
Staff	594	535	575
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 178)	(\$ 148)	(\$ 162)
a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.			
b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.			

Almost two years before the creation of Malaysia in 1963, Peace Corps volunteers were invited to assist in development work on the peninsula. In the early years, volunteers served in a wide variety of projects including nursing, surveying and architecture, rural health/community development, agricultural loans, farm machinery repair, forestry, TB and malaria eradication, and hospital services. The mainstay of the Peace Corps involvement over these 17 years has been education projects. Approximately one half of the 3,000 volunteers who have served in Malaya/Malaysia have worked as teachers at the secondary or university level.

In the past year a concerted effort was made to revamp Malaysia programs to reflect a basic human needs approach. A strategy has been implemented to reduce the number of Peace Corps volunteers in the capital city area and increase the placements of volunteers in Malaysia's six poorest states. In the past year the number of Peace Corps volunteers in poorest states have grown from 32 to 85. The major projects upon which the rural strategy rests are: Sabah health (15 volunteers), youth agriculture (15 volunteers), and farmers' cooperatives (18 volunteers).

In this budget year the effort to revamp the program will continue. There will be administrative streamlining as staff positions are consolidated. Training will continue to be upgraded to prepare Peace Corps volunteers for additional rural placements.

APPENDIX G:

MALI

Peace Corps Entry: 1971
Population : 5,372,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$90
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 14

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	56	48	88
Trainee Input	23	32	40
Staff Positions	7	8	8
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$712</u>	<u>\$956</u>	<u>\$1,473</u>
Volunteer and Training	505	685	1,183
Staff	207	271	290
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 2)	(\$ 2)	(\$ 23)
<u>a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.</u>			
<u>b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.</u>			

Since 1971, Peace Corps volunteers have served primarily in rural development and education programs. However, Peace Corps is now reducing the number of volunteers in education programs and establishing new projects in the areas of food production and health.

During FY 1978, in keeping with a commitment to basic human needs, programs were initiated in blindness prevention/rehabilitation and in grain storage. Volunteers are assigned to the blindness prevention/rehabilitation program in 18 rural villages and the capital city of Bamako. They provide instructions in how to detect incipient blindness before it becomes irreversible and help blind people back into the mainstream of society. Volunteers in the grain storage project train livestock extension agents. These agents will be able to teach the construction of pit silos for the storage of grasses to be fed to cattle during Mali's dry season. This will increase the supply of beef and allow cattle to produce milk throughout the year.

These program initiatives will be continued during FY 1979 with increased attention being paid to both pre-service and in-service volunteer training. Also during FY 1979, the number of volunteers in education projects will be reduced by one-third. By the beginning of FY 1980, 70 percent of all Peace Corps volunteers will be directly involved in programs which focus on meeting the basic human needs of Mali's poorest citizens.

APPENDIX G:

MAURITANIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1967, 1971
Population : 1,293,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$287
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 18

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	10	23	50
Trainee Input	19	30	35
Staff Positions	3	5	6
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$332</u>	<u>\$613</u>	<u>\$1,027</u>
Volunteer and Training	208	426	787
Staff	124	187	240
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 26)	(\$ 14)	(\$ 45)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The Peace Corps has experienced many difficulties with its program in Mauritania. The initial program, begun in 1967, ended that same year because of political unrest. Following re-entry in 1971, further unrest once again disrupted the program in 1976. The effect of a coup in June, 1978, has been minimal. However, staff once again have had to re-establish host country government contacts, meet with new ministry officials on existing programs and explain the types of volunteers the Peace Corps may provide.

Until FY 1978 the number of volunteers working in Mauritania was small. During the past year the program began to grow, particularly in health. During, FY 1979, expansion of this program will include new initiatives in food production with material support to be provided by AID and the Government of Mauritania. The future of the Peace Corps in Mauritania appears to be bright. Current plans include increases in the number of volunteers assigned to projects designed to address the needs of the rural poor. Particular emphasis will be in food production, health, nutrition and generating income for women. Programs such as journalism instruction, math and science education will be phased out in FY 1979.

Peace Corps in Mauritania continues to conduct its own training programs in-country, emphasizing skill training, French and Hassaniya instruction and cross cultural studies. The initiation of a stateside skill training program is currently being planned for health trainees prior to the beginning of their in-country training program.

APPENDIX G:

MICRONESIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1966
Population : 116,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$990
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): N/A

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	146	155	165
Trainee Input	132	90	120
Staff Positions	21	22	24
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,856</u>	<u>\$2,122</u>	<u>\$2,605</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,426	1,669	2,086
Staff	430	453	519

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 53) (\$ 40) (\$ 65)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The Peace Corps first entered Micronesia in 1966, sending hundreds of English teachers throughout the Territory. By the end of 1967 there were over 700 volunteers serving a population of under 100,000. In more recent years the number of volunteers has been reduced to around 200 and the program diversified to include elementary teachers, youth and community development workers, and agriculture and fisheries advisors.

During the past year Peace Corps/Micronesia has continued to redirect its efforts toward rural development. New programs of 20 volunteers each have been developed in village agriculture and village health education. The volunteers in these programs have received technical skill-training in the states. Additionally, Peace Corps/Micronesia altered its participation in the education sector by replacing elementary teachers with health educators. These teachers participate in national efforts to upgrade nutrition education.

For the future, Peace Corps/Micronesia, in addition to continuing efforts in reprogramming, plans to collaborate with VISTA as it establishes a volunteer program in the Northern Mariana Islands which has recently become a commonwealth of the U.S. and thus is eligible for ACTION's domestic programs.

APPENDIX G:

MOROCCO

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 16,315,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$436
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 40

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
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PROGRAM SUMMARY

Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	142	171	133
Trainee Input	82	112	60
Staff Positions	16	15	15

OBLIGATIONS

Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,662</u>	<u>\$2,241</u>	<u>\$1,810</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,214	1,802	1,338

Staff	448	439	472
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Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 184) (\$ 11) (\$ 55)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1963, over 1,400 Peace Corps volunteers have worked in education, urban development and agriculture. Over the years, Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) has been programmed heavily, with smaller education programs in vocational education and pre-school education. Volunteers have also worked in agricultural production and research, irrigation, social and physical rehabilitation projects and urban development programs.

Efforts were made in FY 1978 to develop secondary activities with a basic human needs focus for education volunteers. In the fall of FY 1978, a pilot project in rural sanitation was begun, which will be expanded in FY 1979 to include 12 more sanitarians. AID is due to begin providing funds and technical expertise to this project in the spring of 1979. A vocational education program is slated for winter FY 1979. This project will aim at training orphans and delinquents in such skills as carpentry, welding, plumbing and auto mechanics. Social rehabilitation continues to be a fertile field for Peace Corps programming and for the first time volunteers are teaching at the School for the Blind in Kenitra.

Strategy for FY 1980 will include a continued phase-down of education programs, which will decline by nearly 50 percent over the next two years. The possibilities of programming with AID in a non-formal education program for women and a dry land farming project will be

MOROCCO - continued

explored. There will be a continuation of programming in social and physical rehabilitation, vocational education and rural sanitation, as well as an exploration of the potential for programming in fisheries and dairy cooperatives.

APPENDIX G:

NEPAL

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 11,902,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$120
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 25

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	134	143	135
Trainee Input	102	47	92
Staff Positions	20	20	20
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,527</u>	<u>\$1,770</u>	<u>\$1,886</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,237	1,469	1,563
Staff	290	301	323

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 12) (\$ 4) (\$ 7)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The first Peace Corps/Nepal program was initiated in September 1962 with 70 volunteers. Program involvement expanded quickly to average 135 volunteers in agriculture, health, community water supply, bridge building and education. Current programs are designed to benefit the most needy rural and remote areas by placing more than 70 percent of the volunteers outside the urban centers and townships.

The existing program profile reflects the present emphasis of Peace Corps on meeting basic human needs. There are 173 volunteers in four major areas: 28 in agriculture, 35 in rural construction, 22 in health and 88 in education. Recent programs have placed volunteers in nutrition and child care and AID-funded integrated cereal and resource conservation projects.

In the future, activities will be focused on improving the general health conditions among the populace with special attention to the needs of women and children. Expanding involvement in soil conservation is presently being explored with emphasis on a community forestry project. Current Government of Nepal development plans, which emphasize health, agriculture and water supply, should continue to provide a framework for the development of effective volunteer assignments.

APPENDIX G:

NICARAGUA

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
 Population : 2,144,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$650
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 55

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	90	28	39
Trainee Input	84	40	44
Staff Positions	11	5	8
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,114</u>	<u>\$658</u>	<u>\$833</u>
Volunteer and Training	832	383	532
Staff	282	275	301
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 32)	(\$ 19)	(\$ 26)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Volunteers in Nicaragua have served in a variety of urban and rural assignments in five program sectors, with about one-third of the volunteer working in agriculture and rural development. Smaller numbers of volunteers have worked in education, health extension and nutrition research.

In line with the Peace Corps' policy of increasing rural and basic human needs programming, a thorough and comprehensive program assessment was in progress during the first half of FY 1978. In the midst of this new program development, the political situation collapsed. Throughout the second half of FY 1978, political uncertainty and social unrest made it impossible to initiate several new rural and village projects. Many volunteers decided either to terminate service or to fulfill their commitment in other countries where government and agency support were less unpredictable. Almost all of the remaining volunteers are in rural assignments, primarily in the eastern and less developed half of the country. The majority of these volunteers is now working in either agricultural extension or health and nutrition education.

The future of Peace Corps in Nicaragua is still somewhat uncertain. If the political situation stabilizes, it will then be possible to put into operation several new projects. These would include large projects in agriculture and basic skills education, cooperative development, and rural health extension.

APPENDIX G:

NIGER

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 4,304,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$132
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 14

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	93	96	145
Trainee Input	65	123	124
Staff Positions	10	10	11
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,396</u>	<u>\$1,725</u>	<u>\$2,329</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,083	1,369	1,948
Staff	313	356	381
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 165)	(\$ 112)	(\$ 224)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1962 Peace Corps volunteers assigned to Niger have made notable contributions in education, health and agriculture. During recent years, increased collaboration between AID and the Peace Corps, in responding to the Government of Niger's priorities, has resulted in the development of several successful programs.

Several new projects have been initiated utilizing the Peace Corps' basic human needs programming criteria. Niger's nutrition education program which currently consists of nine volunteers, is expected to grow to 25 during FY 1979. Growth in the health area was experienced with the addition of 12 nurses and laboratory technicians to the professional health project. Agriculture programs continue to make a significant contribution to educating rural farmers in improved agricultural technologies. The Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) program will be gradually phased out as an increased number of Nigerians become qualified to take over the jobs now being performed by volunteers. Working together AID and the Peace Corps plan to start three new projects during FY 1979 and FY 1980: Niger Cereal Production; Niamey Productivity; and the revitalization of the school of Kolo for the training of rural development agents.

Plans for FY 1980 also include a new food production project involving the development of agricultural cooperatives and a new program in functional literacy. Other initiatives planned are the implementation of in-depth evaluation methods for potential Peace Corps volunteers bound for Niger through experimental staging programs to be conducted prior to their departure from the United States.

APPENDIX G:

PARAGUAY

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
 Population : 2,474,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$533
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 75

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	117	143	155
Trainee Input	72	94	89
Staff Positions	10	11	11
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,136</u>	<u>\$1,702</u>	<u>\$1,919</u>
Volunteer and Training	842	1,358	1,541
Staff	294	344	
Host Country Contributions ^{b/}	(\$ 23)	(\$ 31)	(\$ 43)

^{a/} Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

^{b/} Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The program in Paraguay has traditionally been one of the Peace Corps' most successful and best received, and continues to focus its efforts on the provision of direct assistance to the poorest citizens of that country. Particular emphasis is placed on health and agriculture programs.

FY 1978 witnessed the expansion of volunteer numbers with the majority of Peace Corps programs serving the rural population. Program priority is given to environmental sanitation (safe water sources, waste disposal, health education), agricultural cooperatives, crop extension, basic skills primary education, home extension and rural community development. In almost all cases, the Peace Corps works collaboratively with host country agencies in an effort to integrate Peace Corps efforts into Paraguay's national development plans.

In the future, Peace Corps plans to expand its volunteer level to 155 with additional volunteers being assigned to projects in the above mentioned priority programs. As the program continues to grow, special attention will be given to improving volunteer training with increased emphasis in the areas of skill training and instruction in indigenous dialects.

APPENDIX G:

PHILIPPINES

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population : 44,000,000 ,

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$342
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 71

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	374	447	426
Trainee Input	290	293	288
Staff Positions	33	36	38
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$3,992</u>	<u>\$4,923</u>	<u>\$5,274</u>
Volunteer and Training	3,487	4,331	4,611
Staff	505	592	663
Host Country Contributions ^{b/}	(\$ 71)	(\$ 120)	(\$ 155)

^{a/} Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

^{b/} Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Over 4,000 volunteers have served in the Philippines since 1961. In the early 1970's Peace Corps shifted, in line with host country priorities, from education-related programs to agricultural production and health/nutrition. Currently 70 percent of the volunteers are working in these program areas. Agriculture programs are now directed primarily to extension. Host agency support remains high with continued opportunities available to assist the rural poor through health and nutrition education, agricultural credit, backyard fisheries, and other extension services.

Among accomplishments of volunteers during the past year are:

- development of education materials in nutrition for use at the grass roots;
- coordination of a goiter prevention program for four isolated provinces that was later adopted by the government;
- the upgrading of 4,000 hectares of fishpond areas and the initiation of coral reef fish protection measures to aid long range fish production;
- the development of model farms with small plots cultivated by volunteers to encourage more effective use of available agricultural credit.

The major programs now in the country with the number of volunteers are: Fisheries Extension (53), Supervised Agricultural Credit (55), Community Development/Health (65), and Community Development/Nutrition (67). New

PHILIPPINES - continued

technical training models using appropriate technology are now in use for agriculture and fisheries. New program growth is planned with emphasis on agro-forestry, primary health care education and marketing cooperatives. The AID/Peace Corps liaison committee is exploring joint programming opportunities, especially in health and marketing cooperatives.

APPENDIX G:

RWANDA

Peace Corps Entry: 1975
Population : 3,940,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$97
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 27

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	6	3	3
Trainee Input	1	1	2
Staff Positions	3	---	---
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$159</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>
Volunteer and Training	60	27	33
Staff	99	9	10
Host Country Contributions b/	(---)	(---)	(---)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The Peace Corps program in Rwanda was established in 1975 with the placement of a small number of volunteers as university English professors and the assignment of one volunteer home economics teacher trainer. However, Peace Corps/Rwanda is now making a concerted effort to shift its emphasis towards meeting the basic human needs of Rwanda's poorest citizens through programs in food production and health services.

In FY 1978, Peace Corps staff explored with Government of Rwanda officials the possibility of assigning volunteers to projects involving vocational and agricultural education, grain storage, rural development and fisheries. They began discussions of new programs in district-level training centers, rural vocational education centers and nutrition centers. However, at the beginning of FY 1979 the future of these programs was placed in doubt due to a reassessment on the part of the Government of Rwanda and their development priorities.

During the past year, the Government of Rwanda has shifted its assistance requests toward increased capital investment and the provision of highly skilled managerial personnel. Since the Peace Corps does not provide this type of development assistance, there remains some questions as to the potential level of its activity in Rwanda.

APPENDIX G:

SENEGAL

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population : 4,172,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$355
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 21

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	93	85	108
Trainee Input	42	61	61
Staff Positions	11	12	12
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,573</u>	<u>\$1,332</u>	<u>\$1,605</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,172	900	1,143
Staff	401	432	462
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 269)	(\$ 139)	(\$ 237)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since 1962, Peace Corps/Senegal has concentrated its resources in Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) and rural development. Both programs have been successful and are highly thought of by the Government of Senegal. In fact, these successes have laid the groundwork for the new programming initiatives currently being introduced.

In FY 1978 approximately half of the 51 volunteers requested were generalists planned for basic human needs (BHN) projects. During FY 1979, almost 80 percent of the 92 requested volunteers will be assigned to two on-going and five new basic human needs programs. Most of these volunteers will be generalists. Through intensive in-country training programs, they will gain the knowledge and skills required to carry out the tasks assigned to them. There is now a strong emphasis on the village based volunteer who will have a direct impact on the rural population. Because of this emphasis new directions in language training have been developed. Although French will still be required in official contexts, an increasing need will be felt by volunteers for local language proficiency. Therefore, in-country training will include an expanded local language component in concert with skill training and cross cultural studies.

Peace Corps in Senegal will enter FY 1980 with a strong, expanding rural based BHN program. Upon this foundation it will continue to build. Preliminary projections indicate the possibility of two additional new programmatic efforts. One is in grain storage in cooperation with SAED, a para-government development agency. The other is a World Bank Small Projects Program which will provide funds and technical assistance for village gardens, banana plantations, woodlots and a variety of other programs.

APPENDIX G:

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS

Peace Corps Entry: 1974
Population : 57,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$580
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 73

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	4	7	7
Trainee Input	6	---	3
Staff Positions	2	1	1
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$136</u>	<u>\$126</u>	<u>\$135</u>
Volunteer and Training	49	76	81
Staff	87	50	54
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 5)	(\$ 22)	(\$ 18)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The Peace Corps program in the Seychelles began in 1974 and is the only island operation in the Africa Region. The eight volunteers serving there, an increase of four from last year, are well known for their work in projects involving agricultural development, special education and health.

There are two recent program initiatives in the Seychelles Islands. The first is a housing development project which aids the Seychellois people in providing waterproof, and sanitary housing. The second is a roads development program which provides help in the construction of small roads and footpaths to central markets and administrative areas, increasing the potential of employment and facilitating the delivery of services to the community.

Upgrading and enlarging the Peace Corps program will be based on the requests of the Government of Seychelles, whose direct involvement has been essential to the development of the current health, food, housing and education programs. Training will be held in the summer of FY 1979 for health and housing development volunteers. Peace Corps hopes to expand its operations further during FY 1980.

APPENDIX G:

SIERRA LEONE

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
 Population : 2,814,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$203
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 28

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	170	182	148
Trainee Input	112	91	91
Staff Positions	14	15	14
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,920</u>	<u>\$2,204</u>	<u>\$2,101</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,560	1,824	1,694
Staff	360	380	407
Host Country Contributions ^{b/}	(\$ 123)	(\$ 174)	(\$ 191)

^{a/} Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

^{b/} Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

In recent years, Peace Corps/Sierra Leone has operated programs in education, agriculture, feeder roads, water supply and health. The education program has been by far the largest. However, in response to both the Peace Corps' commitment to meeting basic human needs and to host country priorities, involvement in rural public health, food production and fisheries development is increasing.

In FY 1978 a pilot fisheries program designed to augment the amount of protein in the diet of rural inhabitants, was implemented. Volunteers are working directly with village farmers as extension agents in swamp rice projects. Rural development volunteers are working in feeder road and water supply projects in an effort to insure adequate potable water supplies and to open isolated, but potentially rich, agricultural zones. Health volunteers are presently training Sierra Leoneans in regular and public health nursing. Other volunteers have recently completed training for a new program which focuses on increasing village level awareness concerning sanitation, nutrition, maternal child care and the control of communicable diseases. Most training programs are in-country. However, fisheries volunteers, due to start work in the summer of 1979, will receive ten weeks of specialized training at the University of Oklahoma. In-country training programs consist of from four to eleven weeks of intensive language instruction, cross-cultural orientation and technical training.

Future projects in Sierra Leone will place greater emphasis on integrated programming. For example, education volunteers will actively participate in agricultural projects; rural development activities will be closely coordinated with rural public health needs. This effort will broaden the impact each volunteer has upon the community in which she or he serves. Between 1980 and 1982, there will be a substantial growth in the fisheries and health programs and a concurrent decrease in the education programs.

APPENDIX G:

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Peace Corps Entry: 1971
Population : 190,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$250
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): N/A

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	29	26	45
Trainee Input	15	23	30
Staff Positions	4	3	4
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$314</u>	<u>\$359</u>	<u>\$583</u>
Volunteer and Training	248	288	481
Staff	66	71	102
Host Country Contributions b/	---	(\$ 36)	(\$ 65)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The Peace Corps entered the Solomon Islands in 1971 with six volunteers who worked mainly in malaria eradication. In 1972 the first small business advisors arrived to mark the beginning of what is now one of Peace Corps' main programs. In 1976, volunteers entered the field of education.

Currently the program in the Solomons is composed mainly of New Secondary School teachers and business advisors. The New Secondary Schools are designed to train students in skills needed for life in the village. Volunteers teach business, home economics, agriculture and mechanics. These schools are an excellent mechanism for developing village level technology and have allowed volunteers to make very real contributions in rural areas. The business volunteers work with cooperatives and small private businesses to train Solomon Islanders in management principles.

Three pilot projects will see the first volunteers participating in rural community development, fisheries extension and a rural cultural center this year. Peace Corps also plans to focus on the problem of village level food production in FY 1979 in hopes that early FY 1980 will see the first placement of volunteers in this field. In addition, renewed emphasis is being placed on language training as new materials are developed in Pidgin English and techniques are developed to enhance the volunteers' efforts to learn the local languages of their villages.

APPENDIX G:

SWAZILAND

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
Population : 439,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$353
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 33

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	106	70	71
Trainee Input	20	38	38
Staff Positions	9	9	9
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$ 990</u>	<u>\$1,013</u>	<u>\$1,103</u>
Volunteer and Training	764	771	844
Staff	226	242	259
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 202)	(\$ 108)	(\$ 153)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Over the past ten years, Peace Corps volunteers assigned to Swaziland have worked primarily in the field of education. Most volunteers have taught math and science at the secondary school level. Education continues to be the primary area of volunteer activity. Volunteers continue to be placed in health-related assignments; however, during the past year, significant progress has been made in expanding Peace Corps' involvement in the areas of agricultural development.

Based on the success of pilot programs, efforts in the agriculture field have been significantly expanded. A number of skill trained volunteers are teaching agricultural techniques and are serving as agricultural mechanics. Other volunteers are providing school drop outs and adults with skills in subsistence farming and allied rural activities for self-employment. Health volunteers have joined government-sponsored health teams to provide medical examinations for first and second grade children in an effort to combat childhood diseases. Current education projects primarily involve teaching technical skills at the college level.

In conjunction with each new program initiative, Peace Corps/Swaziland is working to develop effective pre-service training programs. The total length of training will be increased from eight to twelve weeks. More emphasis will be placed on local language training which will be increased from 60 to 300 hours per trainee. In FY 1980 plans are to continue the trend toward stronger programming in the field of agriculture and the exploration of new program possibilities in health and rural community development.

APPENDIX G:

Projected Re-entry

TANZANIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1979

Population : 14,355,000

Per Capita Income (PCI)

: \$154

Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 30

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	---	21	48
Trainee Input	---	56	56
Staff Positions	---	3	3
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	---	\$469	\$718
Volunteer and Training	---	320	558
Staff	---	149	160
Host Country Contributions b/	(---)	(---)	(\$ 20)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Throughout the 1960's Peace Corps served in Tanzania in several areas of rural development and education. Now, despite a foreign exchange crisis, a severe drought, and diversion of needed resources to defense, the Government of Tanzania has expressed a desire for the return of Peace Corps assistance in implementing Tanzania's long-term plans for development. In January, 1979, the Peace Corps will inaugurate a new program serving the basic human needs of Tanzania, emphasizing the use of appropriate technology to increase yields through improved fishculture, forestry and beekeeping.

There are several areas in which Peace Corps will concentrate. Increased fish production via placement of district volunteer fishculture extension officers will provide immediate results in increasing protein food sources to Tanzanians. Forestry volunteers will aid districts in balancing the ecological needs of Tanzania with the rapidly diminishing stocks of fuel used to cook food, build homes, produce tools, and to protect the soil from erosion. Foresters will also teach appropriate methods of beekeeping, providing additional nutrition and income to Tanzanians. Areas of urgent need, for which the Government of Tanzania has already requested Peace Corps assistance, include grain storage and land use planning. The Peace Corps hopes to place volunteers in these programs between FY 1980 and FY 1982.

The Country Agreement was signed January 9, 1979. An intensive, 15-week training effort will take place to prepare approximately 50 trainees who are now being recruited to arrive in Tanzania by this coming fall. Special

care will be taken to inform trainees of the unique political nature of Tanzania as well as to prepare them for the heavy emphasis placed on Swahili as a national language. Throughout the coming year, Peace Corps will mount special recruiting, training, and programming activities in a concentrated effort to initiate this new program successfully within the challenging context of Tanzania's program of national development.

APPENDIX G:

THAILAND

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population : 38,919,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$318
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 71

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	150	168	140
Trainee Input	124	81	79
Staff Positions	21	21	21
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,830</u>	<u>\$2,062</u>	<u>\$1,986</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,420	1,703	1,600
Staff	410	359	386
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 174)	(\$ 154)	(\$ 135)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

During FY 1979 the 67th group of Peace Corps volunteers arrived in Thailand to continue the work of more than 2,100 volunteers who have served there since January, 1962. A shift is continuing toward volunteer assignments which speak directly to the needs of the rural poor. There are currently 27 projects; five in food and water production, 13 in health/nutrition, eight in the knowledge /skills sector and one in the energy/conservation field.

In keeping with the Peace Corps' commitment to basic human needs programming, efforts are focused on the following priorities:

- increased agricultural production;
- health needs of the rural population through training of local personnel, expanding health care facilities, assisting in the control of specific diseases and providing health and nutrition education;
- assisting in land development and water resources for agricultural purposes;
- improved education, including pre-service and in-service training to teachers.

Work is also in process to identify opportunities for programs which will enhance the quality of life for women in Thailand and to expand their opportunities for vocational education.

THAILAND - continued

During the next year Peace Corps/Thailand will continue to upgrade volunteer effectiveness through intensified language, skill and cross cultural training programs. In addition, Peace Corps/Thailand will begin projects in leprosy control and rural development. Future plans call for an increase in the number of volunteers serving in agriculture, health and rural development programs and a decrease in the number of assigned to education projects over the next three years.

APPENDIX G;

TOGO

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population : 2,104,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$ 250
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 24

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	99	126	108
Trainee Input	92	41	41
Staff Positions	9	9	9
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,459</u>	<u>\$1,701</u>	<u>\$1,654</u>
Volunteer and Training	1,191	1,439	1,374
Staff	268	262	280

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 23) (\$ 138) (\$ 153)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since its arrival in 1962, the Peace Corps has concentrated volunteers in three sectors: education, agriculture and rural development. Volunteers in the rural infrastructure program have built over 1,000 classrooms, wells, bridges, markets, clinics and ponds since 1967. In so doing, they have made village "self-help" a part of the everyday vocabulary of government officials and villagers in all parts of the country.

At the beginning of FY 1979, 16 volunteers began their service in the expanded rural infrastructure program. Eight will participate in the expansion of the highly successful animal traction program, assisting previously assigned volunteers and their Togolese counterparts in building sub-stations in new regions. The other eight are involved in an agricultural extension project, the construction of wells and the training of young farmers in new agriculture methods. Peace Corps believes the best approach to training is to teach a prospective volunteer to perform new tasks in an environment similar to that in which the volunteer will live for the next two years. In-Country training includes four weeks language training in the capital and eight weeks training while living with a Togolese family. Volunteer assignments include expanding the animal traction program to establish a cattle supply and training system and to introduce farmers to animal drawn cultivation similar to the highly successful six-year program in the Kara region.

The outlook for Togo's integrated programming is excellent. Agricultural extension agents and well diggers will work in concert with health education and construction volunteers in the field. The number of secondary school teachers will decrease by half over the next three years as the emphasis changes from classroom teaching to technical training.

APPENDIX G:

TONGA

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population : 99,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$410
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 70

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	81	74	68
Trainee Input	49	39	28
Staff Positions	8	6	6
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$918</u>	<u>\$877</u>	<u>\$834</u>
Volunteer and Training	709	693	636
Staff	209	184	198
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 40)	(\$ 36)	(\$ 36)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Education has been the mainstay of the PC/Tonga program over the past few years, with most volunteers teaching secondary school math and science. The rest of the program has been comprised of smaller projects in health care, public works, fisheries, water supply and technical and community services.

During the past year, the number of volunteers in formal education was sharply reduced and new projects in agriculture and nutrition were initiated. Projects in cooperatives, fisheries extension, and health care were expanded during the year, while others in filariasis control, communications, and water supply were maintained at current levels. Both pre-service and in-service training provided all volunteers with secondary skills in vegetable gardening and nutrition. Joint programming efforts continued with the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, and plans were developed for AID-funding of water storage facilities, cooperative warehouses and vanilla bean drying sheds on outer islands where volunteers are working.

During the coming year, the phase-out of formal education programs will continue while new projects are undertaken in physician assistant training, integrated village development, women's village voluntary associations, and outer island village water supply/storage.

APPENDIX G:

TUNISIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population : 5,442,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$626
 Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 46

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	70	66	43
Trainee Input	55	50	30
Staff Positions	12	9	9
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$998</u>	<u>\$1,027</u>	<u>\$889</u>
Volunteer and Training	652	703	541
Staff	346	324	348

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$118) (\$ 102) (\$ 93)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Over the years, Peace Corps/Tunisia's largest program area has been in the field of education. More emphasis, however, is now being placed on basic human needs programming: A successful project in maternal child health care now involves Peace Corps volunteers in a mobile health team. In addition, a Peace Corps rural wells project has been expanded to include several health educators who work with village women, training them in the principles of sanitation and hygiene.

During FY 1979 and FY 1980 education volunteers will be trained to meet other community needs through secondary activities in the areas of health, nutrition and ecology. Efforts are being made to redirect the vocational education program to a less formal setting with unemployed adults and handicapped children as the primary beneficiaries. Vocational education volunteers are being encouraged to develop secondary activities in such areas of appropriate technology as solar heating systems. Language training has been upgraded with the Tunisian Arabic teaching materials having been revised and an Arabic/English dictionary having been developed by Peace Corps/Tunisia.

Efforts are now being made to coordinate future health programming with AID and various international agencies. Conservation programs concentrating on park management and research will be phased out, as will the Peace

TUNISIA - continued

Corps program in teaching English as a foreign language. The spring of 1979 will see the beginning of an agricultural extension program and a pre-school education program, both which will place emphasis on rural areas. Peace Corps participation in rehabilitation programs for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped is also being explored.

APPENDIX G:

TUVALU

Peace Corps Entry: 1977
Population : 8,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : N/A
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): N/A

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	---	2	10
Trainee Input	---	4	15
Staff Positions	---	---	---
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	---	\$ 23	\$111
Volunteer and Training	---	23	111
Staff	---	---	---
Host Country Contributions <u>b/</u>	---	---	---

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

The first Peace Corps volunteers to serve in Tuvalu arrived there in the fall of 1978. Among them were one broadcasting volunteer, a pharmacist and a cooperatives advisor. Initially the program was administered through the Peace Corps offices in the Solomon Islands. However, after Tuvalu became independent in October, 1978, the program was taken over by the Peace Corps/Fiji staff.

Currently there are two volunteers working in Tuvalu, both on the main island of Funafuti. They are continuing their work in the broadcasting and cooperatives advisor programs.

Plans are now underway for the establishment of a community fisheries project through which volunteer couples will be placed on outer islands to assist in various aspects of marine fisheries. Volunteers participating in this project will receive specialized training to prepare them for their assignments and will provide islanders with assistance in such areas as resource management, equipment maintenance, fish processing, and marketing.

APPENDIX G:

UPPER VOLTA

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
Population : 5,708,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$99
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 16

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	77	76	100
Trainee Input	17	62	62
Staff Positions	9	11	11
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$988	\$1,202	\$1,492
Volunteer and Training	713	902	1,171
Staff	275	300	321
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 15)	(\$ 24)	(\$ 58)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Since the Peace Corps first entered Upper Volta in 1968, volunteers have served primarily in education and rural development programs. However, current plans reduce the number of volunteers involved in education and increase Peace Corps activity in rural development, water resource development and increased food production at the village level.

Food production efforts will continue to focus on the 94 percent Upper Voltan population who live in rural areas. Through FY 1978 food production efforts were concentrated primarily in contour like irrigation projects and a young farmers' rural school poultry program. The irrigation project is being phased out since Upper Volta now has a sufficient number of trained surveyors and no longer needs Peace Corps assistance in this area. However, other programs, such as a village forestry project are being rapidly expanded in an effort to help alleviate the advancing desertification which plagues much of the country. Through the village forestry project, volunteers are introducing the idea of planting trees as crops and are providing instruction in these techniques. During FY 1979 volunteers Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) will no longer be assigned to the capital city, but only to rural areas. There will also be an overall reduction of 41 percent in the number of TEFL volunteers. Remaining TEFL volunteers will be encouraged to become involved in school gardening, small animal raising and health education as secondary activities. Improved pre-service and in-service training will be provided to ensure that volunteers have the skills necessary to establish projects in these areas.

UPPER VOLTA - continued

During FY 1979, 30 volunteers will complete their service and will not be replaced since their projects are being phased out or reduced. At the same time, there will be major increases in the number of volunteers involved in such projects as bee-keeping and reforestation. By the end of FY 1979, there will be over 60 volunteers serving in projects designed to meet the needs of Upper Volta's poorest citizens.

APPENDIX G:

WESTERN SAMOA

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population : 200,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$320
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 84

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	113	88	63
Trainee Input	65	46	28
Staff Positions	7	6	5
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$1,135</u>	<u>\$988</u>	<u>\$751</u>
Volunteer and Training	969	812	593
Staff	166	176	158
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 23)	(\$ 63)	(\$ 49)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

For the past several years, secondary math and science education has been the mainstay of the Samoa program, with volunteers at times representing up to one-third of the country's entire teaching staff. Others have worked in teacher training and curriculum development. Volunteer placements have also covered a vast array of project areas including filariasis research and control, nursing education, lab. tech. training, water resources, sanitation, public planning, and skilled trades training. Two particularly notable undertakings were a marine mechanics/fisheries project and the establishment of a school and sheltered workshop for the blind.

Recent emphasis on agriculture and rural development has resulted in strong secondary activities in vegetable gardening, poultry and hog production, and low cost energy supply, which could evolve into primary projects, such as a chicken brooding operation to improve protein sources for local diets. Other projects are citrus horticulture, livestock protection, and ag mechanics training. Volunteer projects are being increasingly focused on utilizing appropriate technology to upgrade the quality of life in rural areas. Volunteers will continue training local medical personnel, as opportunities are explored for rural based health projects.

In the future, classroom teaching will be phased down, although some volunteers may continue to be assigned to teacher training and vocational education projects. Cooperative programming efforts with AID and private voluntary organizations are expected to open up new project opportunities in village development.

APPENDIX G:

YEMEN

Peace Corps Entry: 1973
Population : 4,670,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$210
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 27

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	54	69	68
Trainee Input	59	34	50
Staff Positions	7	7	7
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	\$721	\$825	\$954
Volunteer and Training	567	635	750
Staff	154	190	204
Host Country Contributions b/	(\$ 23)	(\$ 36)	(\$ 52)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

In a country where life expectancy is 40 years and infant mortality 160 for every thousand live births, it is understandable that from the beginning Peace Corps/Yemen programmed heavily in health. In collaboration with the World Health Organization, Peace Corps provided services and training of counterparts in Yemen's three major cities. Education was the second largest sector, with volunteers teaching at the National Institute of Public Administration, the Hodeidah Boys Orphanage and the Mohamed Ali Othman School.

In 1979, for the first time, volunteers are being programmed into rural areas. An immunization team will make the first comprehensive effort to vaccinate all children (1-6 years) against smallpox, diphtheria, tuberculosis, polio, and measles. Peace Corps/Yemen's rural health projects will be in the vanguard of the Ministry of Health's efforts to provide health services to rural areas. Further reflecting the drive to move volunteers into the villages, Peace Corps/Yemen collaborated with AID in a rural water project which will install water storage tanks, make cistern and spring improvements and seal hand dug wells. This project meets what Yemenis see as their top priority-- the need for potable water.

For FY 1980 and beyond, Peace Corps/Yemen will continue to program with third party agencies and will initiate contacts with the Ministry of Agriculture, in hopes of programming in reforestation. The immunization program and rural health clinics will expand; by 1982, immunizers should be working in all areas of Yemen. There will be an increased number of volunteers in health, a stable number in education, and a phase-out of

YEMEN - continued

programs in urban development. The Peace Corps/AID rural water project is expected to expand steadily in the next few years.

APPENDIX G:

ZAIRE

Peace Corps Entry: 1970
Population : 23,062,000

Per Capita Income (PCI) : \$136
Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): 32

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimate	FY 1980 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY			
Volunteer Years (Appendix E)	189	177	198
Trainee Input	122	85	85
Staff Positions	17	18	18
OBLIGATIONS (000)			
Budget Estimate (Appendix F)	<u>\$3,227</u>	<u>\$3,550</u>	<u>\$4,062</u>
Volunteer and Training	2,373	2,655	3,104
Staff	854	895	958

Host Country Contributions b/ (\$ 543) (\$ 491) (\$ 735)

a/ Includes the requested supplemental funding for FY 1979.

b/ Included in Budget Estimate amount above.

Zaire, offering a variety of challenging volunteer tasks, opened its door to the Peace Corps in 1970. This country, rich in natural resources and human potential, is limited in its ability to provide the planning, infrastructure, coordination and training necessary to bring about the resolution of its development problems. Thus, the Peace Corps has had a major role in four basic development areas: health, agriculture, rural development/fisheries, and education. Almost 200 volunteers presently serve in Zaire, providing needed services and skills to the poorest citizens.

Zaire, committed to development, offers the Peace Corps unlimited opportunities in a variety of projects which address basic human needs. During the past year, the number of volunteers serving in education has been reduced from 80 percent to 65 percent, while the number of volunteers in public health and agriculture has increased from 15 percent to 33 percent. With a phasing out of direct classroom involvement, the education program has shifted its emphasis toward teacher classroom involvement, the education program has shifted its emphasis toward teacher training and vocational agricultural, technical, and health education. Peace Corps/Zaire has increased its involvement in prevention of smallpox and other disease eradication, health and paramedical instruction, and direct health intervention. Programs developed in FY 1979 include: Rural water supply - 6 volunteers; and basic family health - 15 volunteers.

The fisheries program, initiated in 1973, will be expanded in 1980 through joint efforts of AID, the Peace Corps, and the Government of Zaire. A

proposed fish culture center for both pre-service and in-service training will include teaching basic technical and educational skills. The in-country training contract with the Institute Supérieur Pédagogique (ISP) will also be continued. ISP is an advanced teacher training institute associated with the University of Zaire.