

PEACE CORPS

Fiscal Year 1981 Budget Estimate

SUBMISSION TO THE CONGRESS

JANUARY 1980



✓
U.S. **Peace Corps.**

Washington, D.C. 20525

✓
Peace Corps congressional presentation.

January 28, 1980

Honorable Clarence Long
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Foreign Operations
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to submit to you the FY 1981 Peace Corps budget request for \$118,800,000. The FY 1981 request represents an increase of \$13,005,000 over the total FY 1980 amount in this submission. The FY 1980 amount is based on House action on H.R. 4473, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1980. It also includes a \$795,000 civilian pay raise supplemental not yet enacted. This budget provides for the recruitment, training, and placement of over 3,500 Peace Corps trainees, for the support of over 5,700 volunteer years of service to the poor in approximately 65 Third World countries and for the support of related activities involving international development, cooperation and education.

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 matters which you believe will require further explanation, please do not hesitate to call upon me or my staff.

Sincerely,

Richard F. Celeste

Richard F. Celeste
Director



Peace Corps

Washington, D.C. 20525

January 28, 1980


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

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Sincerely,



Richard F. Celeste
Director



OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

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PEACE CORPS FY 1981 BUDGET

GENERAL STATEMENT

Nineteen eighty-one marks the twentieth year of service by Peace Corps Volunteers to the people of the Third World. This occasion requires not only reflection on the past but a commitment to meet the challenge of the next decade.

In this context the Peace Corps has set three basic policy objectives for itself:

1. Sustain Peace Corps' historic commitments to recruit, select, train and support motivated and qualified individuals to help others meet their needs for trained manpower; to represent the American people to the peoples of the Third World on a person-to-person basis, and to bring that experience home, introducing our own citizens to the people, the problems, and the possibilities of the nations and peoples with whom we work.
2. Build on efforts begun over the past few years to reverse adverse trends, especially the overall decline in the number of individuals entering service as Peace Corps Volunteers each year; a persistently low proportion of minority volunteers; and a sharply declining public awareness of Peace Corps.
3. Shape Peace Corps programs and management to respond to Third World development priorities in the 1980s by creating a Peace Corps which is significantly more multinational in its program design and volunteer placements; by creating a Peace Corps which is more reciprocal in its training, its project support and in its approach to learning from shared experiences; and by responding to requests for volunteers from new countries (including those where our programs have been temporarily withdrawn due to security considerations).

In FY 1981, the Peace Corps will continue to focus on programs which meet the basic human needs of the poorest people and increase those people's capacity to be self-sufficient in meeting their food, energy and health requirements. Taking into account the diverse levels of development in the Third World and the unique opportunities and challenges which exist within each country, emphasis will be placed on joint definition with host countries of programs, projects, and volunteer assignments. The objective is to meet host country needs in a way which makes the best use of Peace Corps resources: volunteers, field experience, technical knowledge, and cross-cultural awareness.

The effectiveness of Peace Corps programs is influenced by many factors, but in the final analysis it rests on the quality of the volunteers sent overseas. To this end, improved training and assessment of volunteers both in the United States and abroad will continue to be

GENERAL STATEMENT - continued

programmatic and budgetary priorities. Centers for Assessment and Training (CASTS) of prospective volunteers will include more candidates in FY 1981. A core training curriculum will be introduced to volunteers worldwide.

Significant attention will be devoted to technical skill training programs intended to prepare a broader range of highly motivated and committed applicants to meet specific, unfilled host country needs. The development of new language training materials will continue during FY 1981, enhancing the Peace Corps' ability to train volunteers in the local language and dialects of the people with whom they will be working, so that they can establish the communication so essential for grass roots development.

The Peace Corps will place renewed emphasis on preparing volunteers completing service for effective re-entry into United States society and commitment to recruitment and public awareness.

Peace Corps will participate more actively in the exchange of technical information on its projects with the development community in the United States and overseas, and will work closely with private voluntary organizations, community based groups, educators and students in a development issues program in the United States. In addition, the Peace Corps will use the occasion of its Twentieth Anniversary as an opportunity to involve a large percentage of the 80,000 returned volunteers in this country in recruitment and development education activities. The Peace Corps Partnership Program, which links individual community groups and schools in the United States with ongoing Peace Corps programs in the Third World will be expanded. These programs are expected to have a significant impact on the understanding of Third World issues and concerns of the American people, thus facilitating the recruitment of future Peace Corps Volunteers, especially among minority groups and others whose participation in the Peace Corps has been low.

Peace Corps will modestly increase its support for Multinational Volunteer Programs (such as the United Nations Volunteers) and for the Domestic Development Service Programs of Third World nations.

Through the activities described in this budget, Peace Corps plans to address the growing need for effective development assistance to the people of the Third World which not only enhances their capability for self-reliance, but also promotes a better mutual understanding of common concerns and interests. These efforts rely not only on the budget proposed here, but on the understanding, concern, involvement, and service of individual Americans and the willingness of host countries to participate in the types of activities proposed.

GENERAL STATEMENT - continued

Peace Corps activities require mutual support. The willingness of host countries to continue their relationships with Peace Corps depends in large part on how well volunteer projects are designed, on how well prepared volunteers are for their assignments; and on how responsive the Peace Corps is perceived to be to the development needs of the Third World. On the other hand, the willingness of Americans to serve as volunteers and to support Peace Corps' objectives in other ways depends in large part on how effectively the Peace Corps experience is brought back to this country, related to the concerns of individual Americans, and held up as an example of successful international relations.

Overseas inflation and the devaluation of the dollar continue to have a very significant impact on the Peace Corps budget. Well over half of the increase in the FY 1981 budget is directly attributable to these two factors. Peace Corps is particularly hard hit by these economic realities because its programs are conducted almost entirely overseas and because so many of its expenses must be paid in local currencies not tied to the value of the dollar. Such expenses include most in-country volunteer allowances and the salaries of foreign national employees (who comprise sixty-eight percent of Peace Corps' overseas staff). One of the most striking examples of the impact of devaluation on the Peace Corps program is found in French West Africa, where the devaluation of the dollar against the Central African Franc in the last three months of FY 1979 alone forced a 3.2 percent upward adjustment in our total budget estimates for countries in that area.

The management and organization of Peace Corps will undergo significant change during FY 1980 as the Executive Order establishing Peace Corps as an autonomous agency within ACTION is implemented. Peace Corps' new status is intended to strengthen its vitality, visibility and independence, while maintaining its position as a joint venture with America's domestic volunteer programs within the framework of ACTION.

During FY 1980 and continuing into FY 1981, as Peace Corps takes greater control of its budget and planning capability, it intends to improve these functions and build a management system which can better handle the uncertainties involved in planning the Peace Corps program one and two years in advance.

Peace Corps plans to operate its own personnel system within the authority of the Foreign Service Act. This should extend recent progress in making the hiring and assigning personnel more responsive to the program management needs, a critical need given the staff turnover which results from thirty-month appointments and the five-year limitation on staff service.

Under the terms of the Executive Order, the Peace Corps will continue to receive many of its supporting services from ACTION. The quantity and type of services are jointly developed to ensure adequate support for the Peace Corps. These services are budgeted in the Peace Corps appropriation. Fiscal year 1981 will provide the first full year for testing and refining a more precise and program-related budget analysis of these support services.

"Movements like the Peace Corps go a long way toward building bridges between nations. Your labors have enriched the lives of thousands... and replenished their faith in the innate goodness of human nature."

Indian Ambassador
Nai Palakhivala
July, 1979

SUMMARY

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary for the President to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2501 et. seq.), \$118,800,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

OBLIGATION AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>OBLIGATION SUMMARY: (000)</u>				
Activity 1: Training	\$ 16,181	\$ 18,908	\$ 22,382	+\$ 3,474
Activity 2: Volunteers	47,843	48,515	52,768	+ 4,253
Activity 3: International Development Cooperation and Education (formerly Special International Volunteers)	663	1,057	1,745	+ 688
Activity 4: Program support	39,122	42,247	46,800	+ 4,553
(Peace Corps share of Agency support services)	(16,120)	(15,590)	(15,723)	(+ 133)
Total obligations	\$103,809	\$110,727	\$123,695	+\$12,968
Less host country contributions	-5,303	-4,782	-4,785	- 3
Less Peace Corps Partnership Program	- 107	- 150	- 110	+ 40
Unobligated balance lapsing	+ 780	---	---	---
Budget authority	\$ 99,179	\$105,795	\$118,800	+\$13,005
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>				
Trainee input	3,297	3,540	3,542	+ 2
Volunteer years	5,723	5,309	5,715	+ 406
Permanent positions	767	799	799	---

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS
Special Exhibit

	(000)		
	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Activity 1: Training	(\$18,498)	(\$21,981)	(+\$ 3,483)
Center for Assessment & Training	1,200	2,000	+ 800
Pre-service (U. S.)	3,015	3,728	+ 713
Pre-service (overseas)	12,029	12,890	+ 861
In-service training	1,982	2,446	+ 464
Specialized recruiting	140	465	+ 325
Evaluation	132	452	+ 320
Activity 2: Volunteers	(\$45,164)	(\$49,377)	(+\$ 4,213)
International travel	7,953	8,040	+ 87
Settling-in allowance	1,220	1,351	+ 131
Living allowance	16,219	18,751	+ 2,532
Leave allowance	1,149	1,234	+ 85
Readjustment allowance	9,679	10,217	+ 538
Other volunteer support	8,675	9,556	+ 881
Evaluation	269	228	- 41
Activity 3: International Development Cooperation and Education	(\$ 120)	(\$ 588)	(+\$ 468)
Former Volunteer Service <u>a/</u>	---	318	+ 318
Multinational Volunteers	120	270	+ 150
Total direct support of volunteers	<u>\$63,782</u>	<u>\$71,946</u>	<u>+\$ 8,164</u>

a/ In FY 1979 and FY 1980 Former Volunteer Services were funded as part of Agency-wide programs and services.

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS - continued

	(000)		
	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Activity 3: International Development Cooperation and Education	(\$ 787)	(\$ 1,047)	(+\$ 260)
Information Collection and Exchange	75	71	- 4
Development Issues Programs	132	296	+ 164
Peace Corps Partnership Program	70	70	---
Domestic Development Service	210	210	---
Multinational Grants	300	400	+ 100
Activity 4: Program support	(\$41,226)	(\$ 45,807)	(+\$ 4,581)
Peace Corps staff			
Washington	6,446	6,904	+ 458
Overseas	17,138	20,793	+ 3,655
State Department services	2,052	2,387	+ 335
Agency support services	15,590	15,723	+ 133
Total other Peace Corps activities	<u>\$ 42,013</u>	<u>\$ 46,854</u>	<u>+\$ 4,841</u>
Budget authority	\$105,795 <u>a/</u>	\$118,800	+\$13,005
Total, trainee input	3,540	3,542	+ 2
Total, volunteer years	5,309	5,715	+ 406

a/ Includes supplemental requested for \$795 thousand not yet enacted.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN APPROPRIATED DOLLARS

FY 1981 includes an increase of \$13,005,000 above the appropriated funds in FY 1980. The major changes are:

FY 1980 Estimate \$105,795,000

Activity 1: Training +\$ 3,483,000

The increase in the estimated costs for training is the result of overseas inflation and devaluation of the dollar, increase in Center for Assessment and Training (CASTS), and increased number of volunteers in in-service training.

Increase of 800 candidates participating in CASTS. +\$ 800,000

Increase in skill training programs to better utilize generalist volunteers and increase minority participation. +\$ 713,000

Increase in pre-service training associated with projected inflation overseas costs. +\$ 861,000

Increase in in-service training resulting from an increase of 406 volunteer years and overseas inflation and devaluation of the dollar. +\$ 464,000

Increase in strategy contracts to minority colleges to improve minority recruitment. +\$ 325,000

Increase in training evaluation to assess the impact of recent initiatives (including shift in emphasis from volunteer evaluation). +\$ 320,000

Activity 2: Volunteers +\$ 4,213,000

The increase in estimated costs for Peace Corps Volunteers is largely the result of overseas inflation and devaluation of the dollar coupled with an increase of 406 volunteer years.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES IN APPROPRIATED DOLLARS - continued

Increase in volunteer allowances associated with overseas inflation and devaluation of the dollar and an increase of 406 in volunteer years.	<u>+\$ 3,286,000</u>
Increase in international travel associated with overseas inflation and devaluation of the dollar.	<u>+\$ 87,000</u>
Increase in other volunteers support associated with overseas inflation and devaluation of the dollar.	<u>+\$ 881,000</u>
Decrease in cost of evaluation.	<u>-\$ 41,000</u>
Activity 3: International Development Cooperation and Education	<u>+\$ 728,000</u>
The increase for International Development Cooperation and Education is primarily attributable to:	
Expand the efforts of the Development Education Programs to increase American awareness of development issues.	<u>+\$ 478,000</u>
Increase in multinational grants and support of additional 30 U. N. Volunteers.	<u>+\$ 250,000</u>
Activity 4: Program Support	<u>+\$ 4,581,000</u>
The increase in program support is attributable to:	
Increase in costs primarily because of overseas inflation and devaluation of the dollar.	<u>+\$3,604,000</u>
Replacement of vehicles.	<u>+\$ 509,000</u>
Increase in State Department services.	<u>+\$ 335,000</u>
Increase in Peace Corps share of Agency support services.	<u>+\$ 133,000</u>
<u>FY 1981 Estimate</u>	<u><u>+\$118,800,000</u></u>

"I don't know what your destiny
will be but one thing I know,
the only ones among you who
will be really happy are those
who have sought and found how
to serve."

Albert Schweitzer
(from a Peace Corps poster)

Budget Activity 1

TRAINING

(000)

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
A. Center for Assessment and Training (CASTS)	\$ 565	\$1,200	\$2,000	+\$ 800
B. Pre-service training (U. S.)	2,440	3,015	3,728	+ 713
C. Pre-service training (Overseas)	11,085	12,315	13,175	+ 860
D. In-service training	1,034	2,106	2,562	+ 456
E. Specialized recruiting	1,057	140	465	+ 325
F. Evaluation <u>a/</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>a/ 132</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>+ 320</u>
Total obligations	\$16,181	\$18,908	\$22,382	+\$ 3,474
Trainee input <u>b/</u>	3,297	3,540	3,542	+ 2

a/ Financed directly from program support activity during FY 1979.

b/ Does not include trainees associated with International Development Cooperation and Education.

General Statement

The objective of Peace Corps training is to provide volunteers with the skills need to work effectively overseas. Each training program is designed to fit the special skill requirements for the volunteer assignments involved.

Peace Corps volunteer training in the 1980s will be shaped by three factors. First, there is the continued emphasis on community-level programming aimed at meeting the basic human needs of the Third World. The task that this presents for training is to provide the trainee with the intensive learning needed to start work as a volunteer. Because basic human needs programming implies development work at the grass roots level, providing that learning is no longer as simple as it was when Peace Corps was sending mid-career technicians to fill well-defined, relatively high level technical positions. Indeed, the Peace Corps Volunteer today must combine basic technical skills with a wide array of communications, problem-solving, cross-cultural helping and human interaction skills, all of which are essential to the job of the development worker in Third World countries. Working as a ministry planning officer in a large capital city in 1973 and working as a rural health extensionist in the Sahel in 1980 imply quite different skills.

Budget Activity 1: TRAINING - continued

The second factor which makes an impact on Peace Corps training is that Third World countries generally have high expectations of the Peace Corps. Their tolerance is much lower than it was 20 years ago for volunteers who may be inadequately prepared technically or who cannot transfer skills to counterparts, who may not know how to work within the institutions of a developing country, who may not communicate well, or who may be culturally insensitive. The goodwill that surrounded Peace Corps in most countries in the 1960's and into the mid 1970's often meant that ineffective volunteers were tolerated even if not valued. Moreover, when compared to other forms of costly technical assistance, even ineffective volunteers looked "okay". This situation has been changing and will continue to change in the 1980s. Our host countries not only expect volunteers to serve out their full tours, but also require that they make concrete contributions to basic development problems and processes. Peace Corps now operates against a background of international instability, mercurial changes in attitudes abroad about the U. S., potential and real domestic strife in some countries, and a poverty level that in many countries is worse than it was in 1970. Third World expectations of Peace Corps are higher than ever before, while living and working conditions are often harsher and more complex. Training must play a critical role in preparing American volunteers adapt to these conditions.

Finally, Peace Corps has a commitment to make the volunteer experience more available to diverse groups in American society; to more minorities, to more older Americans, to people without specific skills and to more non-college educated people. This goal of representative diversity can only be reached if we have the organizational capability to prepare all recruits so that the skills they possess by the conclusion of training match the skills requested by host countries. This implies a continued emphasis on technical skill training in areas consistent with basic human needs programming; (health, agriculture, water and conservation, forestry, nonformal education, etc.), and on the community development, language and cross-cultural skills that go hand-in-hand with these.

Local Language Development

In FY 1979, the Peace Corps developed materials in local languages which had not previously been available to meet the needs of volunteers working at the village level. Materials were developed in five Peace Corps countries in the following local languages: Arabic (Mauritania), Pidgin (Solomon Islands), Gilbertese (Gilbert Islands), Setswana (Botswana), and Creole (Belize).

Materials are now being developed in 12 more local languages in five additional countries: Liberia, Mali, Togo, Swaziland and Malawi. Many of these languages have not been previously transcribed and the improved language learning which results will allow programming in tribal areas with much greater effectiveness. In FY 1981 Peace Corps will develop materials on 12 to 15 languages in ten additional countries. Requests are now in for materials for use in Nepal, the Philippines, Zaire, Oman, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast and Fiji.

Budget Activity 1: TRAINING - continued

As part of our quality control effort in language learning, Peace Corps Corps has developed a system whereby language learning of its trainees and volunteers is tested and computer recorded. Results of this monitoring allow local staff and headquarters decision makers to continue to monitor and improve language training based on actual field-derived test results. This effort will be continuing in FY 1981.

Volunteer Support Systems

In FY 1979, pilot efforts were made in the Pacific and in Latin America to develop in-service and pre-service training which meets the needs of volunteers for emotional support. Training included support systems for victims of rape and violence, peer support counseling skills, dealing with stress and increasing cross-cultural effectiveness. Two teams of training specialists in these areas were sent out with excellent results. Building on this inquiry and experience, Peace Corps has developed a project for FY 1980 which will provide a series of training modules and processes which can be delivered locally. Particular interest and emphasis will be on the needs of minority volunteers and women. These efforts will be piloted in FY 1980 and institutionalized into a regular part of the core curriculum in FY 1981.

Center for Assessment and Training (CAST)

In FY 1979, developmental efforts and pilot testing were conducted on a new pre-service selection and training model, CAST. Potential volunteers are invited to participate in an eight day intensive learning experience which introduces the major themes of training which are reflected in the core curriculum. At the same time it provides a realistic, country specific idea of what Peace Corps service involves. At the end of the CAST, Peace Corps can make a more informed selection of applicants for invitation to formal pre-service training. The applicant can make the choice to volunteer on the basis of more realistic and meaningful information than can be provided in the traditional selection processes.

New Initiatives for FY 1981 - The Core Curriculum

In order to address the need for increased quality and integration in Peace Corps training, a basic Peace Corps volunteer training curriculum (core curriculum) will be developed and implemented in FY 1981. This effort is aimed at ensuring that training has consistency and moves towards providing the competencies a volunteer will need in order to live and work effectively in basic human need program areas in the Third World during the 1980s.

The basic areas are to be included in all training, whether carried out contractually or in-house, in the U. S. or overseas. The core curriculum is designed to be flexible in meeting specific country needs. In developing the basic goal areas, one approach was to ask what volunteers did in a working situation overseas that they might not do in the U. S. As a result of this inquiry we have integrated past concepts and two essentially new goals for training have been identified: The role of the volunteer in development and personal support systems.

Budget Activity 1: TRAINING - continued

The six major goals of the core curriculum are:

1. The Role of the Volunteer in Development Work

Volunteers working in development need to be able to analyze and define problems in work and community settings, transfer skills, work with others as helpers and manage projects.

Training in these skills also addresses work and needs of Third World women, placing development work within the broader context of the development world and emerging issues in the 1980's.

2. Cross-Cultural Training

The Peace Corps Volunteer must be able to leave one culture and enter another with a maximum of success. Cross-cultural training is not learning a set of facts about a country; it is learning to understand an entirely different, yet entirely normal and human pattern of living. An essential part of cross-cultural training is meeting the specialized needs of minority volunteers.

3. Language and Communications Training

Peace Corps Volunteers need to master essential language skills, and also new methods of non-verbal communication for a new culture.

4. Health and Personal Well-Being

The concept of health has been broadened to include the tools necessary to cope under conditions of isolation, stress, and change in cross-cultural settings.

5. Peace Corps Orientation

Peace Corps Volunteers need to understand the Agency mission, goals, and policies, as well as be oriented to the country specific assignment and program.

6. Technical and Work Training

Technical training will focus on new approaches to turning the generalist into a development worker with a defined set of competencies which meet the Third World requests. Volunteers must have a concrete, demonstrable skill. In addition to the skill requirements of the project, all volunteers will receive training in appropriate technology concepts in order to utilize low technology, labor-intensive, and locally available and affordable solutions to problems.

Budget Activity 1: TRAINING - continued

Although many of the above goals have been addressed in traditional Peace Corps training, the new approach emphasizes ways to intergrate learning so that the individual volunteer will have a continuous learning process. Essentially volunteers must be problem solvers and need to deal with unanticipated and emerging needs. They must have the tools to, as Toffler says in Future Shock: "Learn how to learn, learn how to communicate, learn how to cope, and learn how to problem solve..." in an increasingly complex world.

Budget Activity 1A

CENTER FOR ASSESSMENT AND TRAINING (CASTS)

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ 565	\$1,200	\$2,000	+\$ 800

General Statement

In FY 1979, 350 pilot-year candidates participated in CASTS. In FY 1980, we have planned for over 1,000 candidates. In FY 1981, we project 2,000 candidates. Preliminary results from countries indicate a significant positive impact on training, volunteer preparedness and volunteer performance because of the CAST process. Admittedly, the CAST is a more expensive process for selection and training than some used in the past. However, early indications show a substantial benefit. A major CAST evaluation effort will begin in FY 1970 integration of Peace Corps training approaches. There is also a major CAST evaluation effort beginning in FY 1980.

Changes in Center for Assessment and Training

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of CAST participants	350	1,200	2,000	+ 800
Average training cost per participant <u>a/</u>	<u>\$1,614</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>---</u>
Total obligations (000)	\$ 565	\$1,200	\$2,000	+\$ 800

a/ To the nearest dollar.

The estimated increase of \$800 thousand in FY 1981 is the result of an increase of 800 CAST participants.

Budget Activity 1B

PRE-SERVICE TRAINING (U. S.)

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$2,440	\$3,015	\$3,728	+\$ 713

General Statement

Pre-service training in the U. S. focuses on providing prospective volunteers with intermediate-level and secondary technical skills to prepare them for their overseas assignments. The technical skill areas are generally those where Peace Corps has been unable to recruit enough volunteers with appropriate skills to meet host country needs. Examples include warm water fisheries, vegetable gardening, appropriate domestic energy use and forestry extension.

Three major programs have already been developed and implemented in the area of technical skill training. Since September, 1978, 110 volunteers have been skilltrained in the area of warm water fish culture, and have entered service in 17 different countries. The effectiveness of this skill training allowed the technical requirements for fish volunteers to be lowered from a BS in fisheries from a warm water school to a BA/BS degreee with one year of biology and a half-year of chemistry. Peace Corps is now able to recruit larger numbers of people into the fisheries program, and the quality of work remains high. For example, the Director of Fish Culture in Cameroon recently said that the Peace Corps fish training methodology produced well qualified, highly motivated volunteers who adapt rapidly to rural extension fisheries work. We plan to train approximately 100 fisheries volunteers in FY 1980.

In vegetable gardening, 33 volunteers have been trained for three countries since July, 1979. The initial results are excellent; Ghana and Mauritania have already requested the same kind of training for next year. Plans are in process for 85 volunteers to be skill trained in this area during FY 1980.

Twenty-five volunteers are just finishing a training program in appropriate domestic energy use, and 25 to 50 more will be trained in this area in FY 1980. New plans are being made to increase trainees in this area and to develop and implement skill training in FY 1980 and FY 1981 in health, water and sanitation, forestry and other areas of agriculture and appropriate technology.

Budget Activity 1B: TRAINING - continued

Changes in Pre-Service Training (U. S.)

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of trainee weeks	3,973	4,795	5,422	+ 627
Average training cost per trainee week <u>a/</u> .	<u>\$ 614</u>	<u>\$ 629</u>	<u>\$ 688</u>	+\$ 59
Total obligations (000)	\$2,440	\$3,015	\$3,728	+\$ 713

a/ To the nearest dollar.

The pre-service training which is done in the U. S. includes all costs of instruction, trainee support and travel of trainees from their homes to the training site. In FY 1981, the skill training program will be offered to a substantially larger number of trainees.

All of these will prepare Peace Corps Volunteers for work in projects addressing basic human needs, and should allow Peace Corps to recruit from more diverse American groups since pretraining skill and credential levels will not need to be as high as they currently are.

Budget Activity 1C

PRE-SERVICE TRAINING (OVERSEAS)

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations (Overseas)	\$11,085	\$12,315	\$13,175	+\$ 860

General Statement

Pre-service training overseas is conducted in groups covering one or several projects. Volunteers prepare themselves under the supervision of 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.

To carry out our plans for qualitative training improvements, efforts will be made to upgrade the quality of the trainers we use. One region piloted these efforts through a systematic attempt, in the summer of 1979, to provide training for trainers and ongoing consultation for training programs during its heaviest training period. Five "master" trainers worked together to provide skills upgrading and consultations to project trainers from 15 different countries in Africa. Based on what was learned, a similar project is being planned for this summer in Africa. In FY 1981, similar training of in-country pre-service trainers will be carried out in the other two regions.

Changes in Pre-Service Training (Overseas)

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of pre-service weeks	34,230	34,366	31,368	- 2,998
Average training cost per trainee week <u>a/</u>	\$ 322	\$ 358	\$ 417	+\$ 62
Total obligations (000)	\$11,085	\$12,315	\$13,175	+\$ 860

a/ To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 1C: PRE-SERVICE TRAINING (OVERSEAS) - continued

Pre-service training expenses include the cost of the training itself, trainee support, and travel costs back home for trainees who terminate. Training expenses include the cost 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.

The estimated increase of \$860 thousand from FY 1980 to FY 1981 is in part the result of an increase in the overseas cost per trainee caused by inflation and devaluation of the dollar.

Budget Activity 1D

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

	(000)			
	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	Increase/
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Decrease
Total obligations	\$1,034	\$2,106	\$2,562	+\$ 456

General Statement

Training experience has demonstrated that certain skills and knowledge cannot be appropriately learned until the volunteer has been on the job for a while. Pre-service training is geared toward getting the volunteer started as effectively and quickly as possible. After volunteers have been working four to six months, they begin to realize the limitations of their language learning and they encounter certain cultural barriers which may impede their work. They may also understand that their skills in health technology or small animal husbandry have reached a limit and in order to move the project along, they need to know more. They may begin to see the importance and difficulty of transferring skills, or they may have been confronted by questions about the nature of development. In short, they may be faced with a number of different variables which, although addressed in pre-service training, may not have been thoroughly absorbed. As a result, they are ready for, and receptive to, in-service training. Indeed, without it, they may become ineffective, or they may terminate early.

In FY 1981, we intend to expand in-service training efforts. In the past, in-service training has taken a lower priority than pre-service training and, while efforts have been made, they have been scattered and mainly geared towards language training. In FY 1981, we intend to make a concentrated effort to follow up on the great investment made in pre-service training. In addition to language training, training areas will include: communication, appropriate technology training, extension work methods for the technical training, and further exploration of the role of volunteers in development and volunteer support systems. We believe that the in-service training initiative will complement our efforts to institutionalize a core curriculum and provide training continuity, integration and effectiveness.

Budget Activity 1D: IN-SERVICE TRAINING - continued

Changes in In-Service Training

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of volunteer years	5,723	5,309	5,715	+ 406
Average training cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 181</u>	<u>\$ 397</u>	<u>\$ 448</u>	+\$ 51
Total obligations (000)	\$1,034	\$2,106	\$2,562	+\$ 456

a/ To the nearest dollar.

The estimated increase of \$456 thousand from FY 1980 to FY 1981 is caused by an increase of 406 volunteer years and a projected increase in the average training cost per volunteer.

Budget Activity 1E

SPECIALIZED RECRUITING

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$1,057	\$ 140	\$ 465	+\$ 325

General Statement

In FY 1981, the Peace Corps goal is to recruit individuals who are well-motivated towards international service in the Peace Corps. In addition, initiatives begun in late FY 1979 will be continued to increase the number of minority volunteers entering the Peace Corps. Specialized recruitment for both highly skilled and minority volunteers involving strategy contracts and intern programs will continue to be important.

Budget Justification

A substantial number of strategy contracts were awarded to minority colleges at the end of FY 1979. We expect deliveries in FY 1980 from these contracts. However, a total of \$465 thousand is needed to allow for the renewal of crucial contracts, to attract minority volunteers.

Budget Activity 1F

EVALUATION

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	--- a/	\$ 132	\$ 452	+\$ 320

a/ Financed directly from program support activity during FY 1979

General Statement

Evaluation of Peace Corps training will continue efforts begun in FY 1980 to review a variety of Peace Corps pre-service and in-service training models, including centralized approaches to training. The focus will continue to be on identifying training techniques in the various Peace Corps program sectors which are most cost effective in preparing Peace Corps Volunteers for their assignments. Assessment will concentrate on crucial aspects of training, including the development of technical skills and cross-cultural and language training.

A particular emphasis in FY 1981 will be given to pre-service training efforts that have a higher than normal component of skill training and thus aim to provide opportunities for Peace Corps service to Americans without sufficient technical expertise to begin service in Peace Corps overseas. One focus will be on whether such training efforts, which will be part of a broader programming and placement effort to increase the number of generalist volunteers, are succeeding in providing increased opportunities for minority Americans to serve in the Peace Corps.

Finally, we will continue the FY 1980 task of looking closely at the various Peace Corps pre-training, staging and assessment tools, such as the Center for Assessment and Training (CASTS). As in FY 1980, the evaluative focus will be on obtaining objective data on the value of pre-training efforts in increasing the quality and effectiveness of volunteers overseas and reducing attrition. By the end of FY 1981, there should be sufficient evaluative data about CASTS and other pre-training models to allow long-term decisions to be made about the nature and scope of such efforts.

Budget Justification

The increase of \$320 thousand funding for training evaluation from \$132 thousand to \$452 thousand is primarily in the area of special evaluation studies of Peace Corps training pertaining to skill training of minorities and the CASTS. Specific evaluation activities currently anticipated include:

- o Evaluation of special training curricula and models.
- o Evaluation of skill development for generalist volunteers.
- o Evaluation of the effects of CASTS
- o Evaluation of special training efforts for minority volunteers.

"In 1964 we had in Fortuna only people and problems. We had no roads, no high school, no health center, no electricity, nothing. So that's why we asked the Peace Corps to send a volunteer. From this organization we have built a new village with new ideas, new roads, a new high school, a health center, electricity, and telephone. We now have new hopes for the lives of our citizens."

Adrian Guzman
Community Leader in Fortuna,
Costa Rica
July, 1979

Budget Activity 2

VOLUNTEERS

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
A. International travel	\$ 7,357	\$ 7,974	\$ 8,067	+\$. 93
B. Allowances	31,040	31,171	34,445	+ 3,274
C. Other volunteer support	9,446	9,101	10,028	+ 927
D. Evaluation <u>a/</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>- 41</u>
Total obligations	\$47,843	\$48,515	\$52,768	+\$ 4,253
<hr/>				
Volunteer years	5,723	5,309	5,715	+ 406

a/ Financed directly from the program support activity during FY 1979.

General Statement

Peace Corps Volunteers will be recruited, trained and assigned to approximately 65 developing countries located in Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean, Central and South America, Asia and many islands of the South Pacific. The volunteers' efforts are most effective in the host country culture and setting when they participate fully in their local communities. The volunteers live on a modest subsistence allowance and in local housing, eat locally available foods, and respect the laws and customs of their host country. They are expected to work in a professional and dedicated way, using local resources and leaving behind increased skills among the local people.

The expenses required to support volunteers in the field can be separated into three general categories: international travel, allowances, and other volunteer support costs. There are also dependent support activity costs in this activity. However, they are very small and have been absorbed into the pertinent volunteer account.

There have been substantial increases in volunteer costs attributable to the effects of inflation and devaluation of the dollar overseas. However, some of the increase is caused by changes in the program. In the past few years the emphasis of Peace Corps programming has shifted volunteers into areas of more basic human need. As a result, a concurrent increase in some volunteer expenses has occurred. For example, when volunteers were concentrated in teaching, housing was often made available by the host government as a host

Budget Activity 2: VOLUNTEERS - continued.

country contribution. As volunteers are shifted into rural health or agricultural projects, this housing may not be available. Therefore, the living allowance of the volunteer must be increased from appropriated dollars. In addition, there has been some increase in the areas of in-country travel and increased needs for workshops and guidance from host country and Peace Corps supervisors.

In FY 1981, the Peace Corps will continue a special program developed in FY 1980 to recruit and sponsor former volunteers and others with experience and special skills required for refugee work to serve under the sponsorship of the United Nations Volunteer Programmes and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. Peace Corps Volunteers' commitment to grass roots development, sensitivity to different cultures and values, and ability to make the most of the least, make them an ideal resource to the international agencies working in refugee camps. Approximately 90 volunteers, working with volunteers from other national sending organizations, will serve as social workers, water sanitation engineers, nutritionists and camp coordinators. In addition, it is anticipated that they will form the core group for English language training, orientation and counseling for U. S. bound refugees.

A separate category within the volunteer budget has been established for program evaluation. In FY 1981, approximately \$228 thousand will be used to evaluate volunteer programs and activities.

Budget Activity 2A

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Travel to host country	\$ 2,539	\$ 3,242	\$ 3,340	+\$ 98
Travel from host country	3,269	3,154	3,229	+ 75
Extendee travel	801	806	643	- 163
Emergency leave travel	289	297	307	+ 10
Medical evacuation travel	<u>459</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>548</u>	<u>+ 73</u>
Total obligations	\$7,357	\$ 7,974	\$ 8,067	+\$ 93

International travel consists of:

- transportation of trainees to their country of assignment.
- return travel of volunteers to the U. S. at the time of completion of service or early termination.
- round trip fare for volunteers who are extending for an additional year of service.
- round trip fare for emergencies within the immediate family of the volunteer.
- transportation to the U. S. or another country for volunteers or their dependents who require emergency medical care.
- international travel for volunteers assisting in U. S. or third country training, or attending assignment related workshops in neighboring countries.

Changes in Travel to Host Country

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of trips	3,297	3,540	3,542	+ 2
Average cost per trip <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 770</u>	<u>\$ 916</u>	<u>\$ 943</u>	+\$ 27
Total obligations	\$ 2,539	\$ 3,242	\$ 3,340	+\$ 98

a/ To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 2A: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL - continued

The cost of travel to host countries depends on the number of trainees who go overseas in the fiscal year. The estimated increase of \$98 thousand between FY 1980 and FY 1981 results primarily from overseas inflation and devaluation of the dollar.

Changes in Travel from Host Country

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of trips	3,862	3,090	3,044	- 46
Average cost per trip a/	\$ 846	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,061	+\$ 41
Total obligations (000)	\$ 3,269	\$ 3,154	\$ 3,229	+\$ 75

a/ To the nearest dollar.

Travel from host countries is related to the number of volunteers completing service or terminating early. This travel varies from year to year. The estimated increase of \$75 thousand between FY 1980 and FY 1981 is caused primarily by an increase in international air fare offset slightly by a decrease in the number of trips.

Changes in Extendee Travel

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1979 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of trips	407	404	314	- 90
Average cost per trip a/	\$ 1,968	\$ 1,995	\$ 2,048	+\$ 53
Total obligations (000)	\$ 801	\$ 806	\$ 643	-\$ 163

a/ To the nearest dollar.

The number of volunteers who are extended is a function of specific host country requests for the extensions, requests to extend by volunteers, and approval by the Peace Corps. When extension is approved, the volunteer is granted a month's leave at home. The number of extensions is expected to decrease by 90 in FY 1981. The average cost per trip includes both round trip transportation at \$1,688 and per diem estimated at \$360 per trip (\$12 per day for 30 days).

Budget Activity 2A: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL - continued

Changes in Emergency Leave Travel

(000)				
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ 289	\$ 297	\$ 307	+\$ 10

Emergency leave travel is authorized as a Peace Corps expense when it is determined that a family emergency exists; generally the serious illness or death of a member of 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 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ 459	\$ 475	\$ 548	+\$ 73

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

Budget Activity 2B

ALLOWANCES

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Settling-in allowance	\$ 999	\$ 1,453	\$ 1,580	+\$ 127
Living allowance	18,523	18,890	21,414	+ 2,524
Leave allowance	1,236	1,149	1,234	+ 85
Readjustment allowance	<u>10,282</u>	<u>9,679</u>	<u>10,217</u>	<u>+ 538</u>
Total obligations	\$31,040	\$31,171	\$34,445	+\$ 3,274

Volunteers receive four types of allowances: 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 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer arrivals	3,079	3,255	3,374	+ 119
Average cost per volunteer arrival <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 324</u>	<u>\$ 446</u>	<u>\$ 468</u>	<u>+\$ 22</u>
Total obligations (000)	\$ 999	\$ 1,453	\$ 1,580	+\$ 127

a/ To the nearest dollar.

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

Budget Activity 2B: ALLOWANCES - continued

The number of volunteers who receive settling-in allowances is determined by when trainees enter the Peace Corps and the length of the training programs. The estimated increase of \$127 thousand in settling-in allowance between FY 1980 and FY 1981 is caused by an increase of 119 in the number of trainees scheduled to become volunteers, and in the average cost per volunteer to compensate for overseas inflation and devaluation of the dollar in FY 1981.

Changes in Living Allowance

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer years	5,723	5,309	5,715	+ 406
Average cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 3,237</u>	<u>\$ 3,558</u>	<u>\$ 3,747</u>	<u>+ 189</u>
Total obligations	18,523	\$18,890	\$21,414	+\$ 2,524

a/ 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 \$2,524,000 in living allowances between FY 1980 and FY 1981 reflects a projected five percent increase in the average cost per volunteer year as a result of overseas inflation and devaluation of the dollar.

Changes in Leave Allowance

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer years	5,723	5,309	5,715	+ 406
Average cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 216</u>	<u>\$ 216</u>	<u>\$ 216</u>	---
Total obligations (000)	\$1,236	\$ 1,149	\$ 1,234	+\$ 85

a/ 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 allowance, volunteers have the opportunity to travel within the country of assignment or to nearby countries to gain a broader perspective of their work, a better understanding of the host country, and an opportunity to exchange ideas with other people doing similar work.

Changes in Readjustment Allowance

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer and trainee years	\$ 6,394	6,019	6,352	+ 333
Average cost per volunteer and trainee year <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 1,608</u>	<u>\$ 1,608</u>	<u>\$ 1,608</u>	---
Total obligations (000)	\$10,282	\$ 9,769	\$10,217	+\$ 538

a/ 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, or \$1,500 per year 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 is intended to help support the returning volunteer until he or she secures a job or returns to school. In addition, the Peace Corps deducts and makes Federal Insurance Contribution Act payments on behalf of volunteers averaging \$9 per month, per volunteer, required by The Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 3121).

The volunteer readjustment allowance was raised in November, 1975. Inflation has accelerated since that time. Therefore, Peace Corps intends to make a comprehensive study of the appropriate size of the readjustment allowance. If necessary, changes in the readjustment allowance will be requested in future budgets.

Budget Activity 2C

OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
In-country travel	\$ 1,015	\$ 912	\$ 1,177	+\$ 265
Conferences and group meetings	225	521	607	+ 86
Volunteer supplies and equipment	2,552	2,188	2,138	- 50
Medical supplies and services	3,448	3,335	3,639	+ 304
Federal employees compensation	<u>2,206</u>	<u>2,145</u>	<u>2,467</u>	<u>+ 322</u>
Total obligations (000)	\$ 9,446	\$ 9,101	\$10,028	+\$ 927

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 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer years	5,723	5,309	5,715	+ 406
Average cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 177</u>	<u>\$ 172</u>	<u>\$ 206</u>	+\$ 34
Total obligations (000)	\$ 1,015	\$ 912	\$ 1,177	+\$ 265

a/ 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. In addition, nearly all jobs performed by volunteers require some travel; in addition there is travel for medical and dental care. The actual expenses are reimbursed to the volunteers as travel is performed.

The projected increase of \$265 thousand for in-country travel between FY 1980 and FY 1981 is the result of an increase of 406 volunteers and a projected rise in the average cost per volunteer year as a result of overseas inflation and devaluation in FY 1981.

Changes in Conferences and Group Meetings

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligation	\$ 225	\$ 521	\$ 607	+\$ 86

Volunteers attendance at conferences, technical workshops, host country meetings, volunteer project conferences and group meetings are essential to productive service. Included in this estimate are the costs of travel, per diem, and supplies to support these meetings. The focus of these meetings is on project evaluation, technical exchange and administrative matters. The most common types of meetings are the midservice conference for volunteers completing their first year of service and technical workshops for clusters of volunteers doing similar work.

The increase of \$86 thousand in conference and group meeting costs is the result of an increase of 406 volunteer years with some increase in the cost per volunteer.

Changes in Volunteer Supplies and Equipment

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer years	5,723	5,309	5,715	+ 406
Average cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	\$ 446	\$ 412	\$ 374	-\$ 38
Total obligations (000)	\$ 2,552	\$ 2,188	\$ 2,138	-\$ 50

a/ To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 2C: OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT - continued

Volunteer supply and equipment costs cover the materials used by volunteers for job assignments. This figure is relatively small because most projects are designed to utilize supplies and equipment provided by the host agency, local people or other donor agencies. The Peace Corps approach is for people to utilize local resources and technology as much as possible. Materials purchased by the Peace Corps vary according to the country and job being performed, but typically include textbooks, teaching materials and hand tools. The Peace Corps is committed to seeking this support from other sources such as AID and other sources of support are proving viable. Finally, a number of one time purchases were made during FY 1979 including mopeds and mobylettes for volunteers in rural areas as well as appropriate technology materials.

The Information Collection and Exchange (ICE) program activities which are located in the Office of Programming and Training and Coordination are responsible for collecting resource materials from the field and disseminating them to Peace Corps Volunteers and selected field workers in international development and appropriate technology is included in this estimate. ICE actively supports the recording of field experiences by volunteers and reviews books and other publications for possible inclusion in its resource collection. Individual requests from volunteers in need of technical assistance are answered through a coordinated effort with the ACTION library, Office of Programming and Training Coordination sector specialists (Fisheries, Agriculture, Health, etc.), and outside professionals, many of whom are former volunteers. The trends in volunteer needs are noted and in-house technical manuals are published to meet them. The latest development from ICE is the addition of the ICE Almanac to the Peace Corps Times distributed to volunteers monthly. The Almanac provides volunteers with current information on technical innovations and new publications.

The ICE funds in this activity cover the purchase of technical and back-up materials for volunteers and in-country resource libraries, and the development and publication of in-house manuals and materials.

Changes in Medical Supplies and Services

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer years	5,723	5,309	5,715	+ 406
Average cost per volunteer year <u>a/</u>	\$ 602	\$ 628	\$ 637	+\$ 9
Total obligations (000)	\$ 3,448	\$ 3,335	\$ 3,639	+\$ 304

a/ 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 increase of \$304 thousand in medical supplies and services results from the increase of 406 volunteer years in FY 1981.

Changes in Federal Employees Compensation

	(000)			
	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	Increase/
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Decrease
Total obligations	\$ 2,206	\$ 2,145	\$ 2,467	+\$ 322

The Office of Federal Employees Compensation adjudicates all cases requiring compensation of Peace Corps Volunteers under the Federal Employees Compensation Act. The Peace Corps is required to reimburse the Department of Labor for all compensation distributed.

Budget Activity 2D

EVALUATION

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase Decrease
Total obligations	--- a/ \$ 269	\$ 228		-\$ 41

a/ Financed directly from the program support activity during FY 1979.

General Statement

Evaluation of volunteer programs in FY 1981 will continue efforts begun in FY 1980 and expand into new areas. Efforts will be directed toward evaluation of specific sectors (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, etc.) with regard to the extent to which basic human needs can be met. Follow-up of earlier evaluations will include the further examination of specific efforts in education, health and nutrition. The focus in each evaluation will be on identifying program strategies and components which are most effective in delivering volunteer services to the host countries. As successive projects are evaluated over time, trends and models which are particularly exceptional will be identified. Key factors contributing to success will be determined so that they may be reproduced. Attention will also be given to the long term effects of volunteer activities.

In addition, an assessment will be made of the design and implementation of new Peace Corps projects in order to refine the Peace Corps programming system. This, and other types of baseline information, will be obtained through volunteer and staff surveys. Evaluations of individual country programs will be carried on in FY 1981 as in previous years. Inquiry will continue to focus on whether country programs are successful in achieving their stated goals. Finally, efforts will be directed toward the institutionalization of field-based monitoring and evaluation procedures designed to increase the capacity of project managers to monitor more effectively and to evaluate their own efforts.

Budget Justification

Volunteer evaluation funds will decrease by \$41 thousand from \$269 thousand in FY 1980 to \$228 thousand in FY 1981. The decrease is primarily related to the reduction in the number of project-specific evaluations by the evaluation staff. These will be conducted increasingly by the responsible staff overseas. Evaluation activities currently anticipated include:

- o country evaluations.
- o program specific evaluations.
- o volunteer and staff surveys.
- o field-based monitoring and project evaluation.

"If we are to help Third World people, we must give less emphasis to the spectacular, showcase, turn-key project, and more emphasis to developing an in-depth understanding of the culture in which it operates. Only with such understanding can we truly help other peoples to help themselves."

Representative Thomas E. Petri
Returned Peace Corps Volunteer
October, 1979

Budget Activity 3

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND EDUCATION (formerly Special International Volunteers)

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
A. Development Education	\$ 184	\$ 427	\$ 865	+\$ 438
B. Multinational and Domestic Development Programs	<u>479</u>	<u>630</u>	<u>880</u>	<u>+</u> 250
Total obligations	\$ 663	\$ 1,057	\$ 1,745	+\$ 688

General Statement

The third Peace Corps goal is "To help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people".

This responsibility, to promote international understanding here in the U. S., is more germane today than at any time in Peace Corps history. The interdependence of the U. S. with other countries, long an accepted fact, is a daily and sometimes startling reality. The price of gasoline at the corner gas station, the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in California, distant political tensions that flare quickly into wars and revolutions, famines in Cambodia, freezes in Brazil, and droughts in Sudan have brought this fact dramatically home to the American people. The peace of the U. S. and indeed the world rests on our ability to cope effectively with the new realities of global interdependence and to develop shared perceptions of common global problems and their best solutions.

World peace rests in good part on our ability to cope with our interdependence and understand international problems and their best solutions. World peace is also intercultural understanding. We are less fenced in by borders than by cultures.

The Peace Corps has had almost twenty years experience with people-to-people development. Eighty thousand volunteers have served abroad and returned to the U. S. The agency itself and the returned volunteer population are reservoirs of development and cross-cultural experience, knowledge and understanding. Those reservoirs must be tapped if we are to accomplish our goal of helping the American people gain an understanding of the people, aspirations, difficulties and possibilities of the Third World nations.

The occasion of the Peace Corps' twentieth anniversary in FY 1981 is an exceptional opportunity to reestablish communication with our 80,000 returned

Budget Activity 3: INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND EDUCATION - continued

volunteers, to awaken interest in Peace Corps activities, and to increase public awareness of the Peace Corps mission. Most importantly, this will be an opportunity to develop more effective ways to use our experience and our returned volunteer community to address the Agency's third goal. In addition, we will be improving the Peace Corps. We will be significantly enhancing our potential to recruit and send abroad the most qualified, committed, and diverse volunteers possible because, as public awareness of devaluation issues and the cultures and values of other people increases in the U. S., so will the motivation to serve shoulder to shoulder with these peoples.

Within our International Development Cooperation and Education activity are seven programs. Four relate to development education: Information Collection and Exchange, Development Issues, Former Volunteer Services and Peace Corps Partnership; and three relate to multinational and domestic volunteers: Domestic Development Service, Multinational Grants, and Multinational Volunteers.

The collection and exchange of information on development issues and projects, particularly appropriate technology projects, is a way to share the Peace Corps experience with such Americans as teachers, policy makers, business people and students, who are interested in development in the Third World.

The Development Issues program provides U. S. schools and community groups with curriculum and teacher training materials on development and cross-cultural issues.

The Former Volunteer Services program provides transitional support, counseling, and organizational assistance to returned Peace Corps Volunteers in the U. S.

Peace Corps Partnership involves U. S. community groups and schools in small-scale development projects abroad.

Assisting returning and former Peace Corps Volunteers in sharing their volunteer experiences with other Americans not only promotes international understanding, but provides the final link in the people-to-people cycle. It humanizes developmental issues and spreads cross-cultural appreciation. The same is true of the Peace Corps Partnership Program. A community group or school here in the U. S., in funding a small-scale development project abroad, establishes direct personal contact with people in another country and another culture.

The Domestic Development Service Program provides U. S. technical assistance to Third World volunteer programs.

Budget Activity 3: INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND EDUCATION - continued

Multinational Grants and Volunteers are United Nations (U. N.) Peace Corps programs whereby Peace Corps provides grants to U. N. Volunteer activities and sponsors U. N. Volunteers.

By promoting international voluntarism through the United Nations and indigenous domestic volunteer programs in Third World countries, the Peace Corps is able to extend the effectiveness of its own programs and enhance international people-to-people development.

Each of these seven programs provide a valuable and distinct vehicle for accomplishing the Peace Corps' third goal, as well as for fulfilling Title III of the Peace Corps Act, to encourage voluntary services in developing countries.

Budget Activity 3A

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Former Volunteer Services	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 318	+\$ 318
Peace Corps Partnership Program <u>a/</u>	107	220	180	- 40
Information Collection and Exchange	77	75	71	- 4
Development Issues Program	<u>---</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>+ 164</u>
Total obligations (000)	\$ 184	\$ 427	\$ 865	+\$ 438

a/ Includes private contributions.

Former Volunteer Services

The 80,000 returned Peace Corps Volunteers are a valuable resource to the American people. Support and organization is required, however, for their potential to be effectively realized. By providing transitional support and linkages between the host and home cultures for returning volunteers and by facilitating the organization of returned volunteer groups and activities, this program ensures that voluntarism does not end with service abroad but extends to the American people at home.

This program provides a variety of transitional support for returning Peace Corps Volunteers, and facilitates the organization of former Peace Corps Volunteer groups and activities so that the country and the Agency may continue to benefit from their experience. Included in the program are close-of-service orientations for returning volunteers; personal and employment counseling to former volunteers; publishes former-volunteer newsletters and job and education opportunity bulletins; involvement of former volunteers in Peace Corps recruiting and public affairs activities; and assistance to former volunteers in organizing groups, reunions, seminars, and meetings.

The Peace Corps has long recognized the importance of close-of-service and transitional support activities for returning Peace Corps Volunteers. In the early seventies, however, these programs were sharply reduced. As a result, there has been an increase in the number of former volunteers seeking counseling soon after their return to the U. S., and a clear call from former, as well as current, volunteers for a reinstatement of these activities. Many Peace Corps country programs have instituted their own close-of-service seminars, with notable success in Thailand and Liberia.

Transitional support is a form of preventive medicine, and is as important to the returning volunteer as is the close-of-service physical exam.

Likewise, once the former volunteer is back in the U. S., transitional support should continue with employment and educational opportunity counseling and other assistance that will help the former volunteer readjust to American

Budget Activity 3A: DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION - continued

society, integrate his or her service abroad with voluntarism in the U. S. and promote an understanding among Americans of the people of the Third World.

Assisting former volunteers to organize groups, reunions, seminars, and meetings promotes international understanding, increases public awareness of Peace Corps programs, and supports Peace Corps recruiting efforts. In addition to this direct return on our investment in former volunteers, developing talent banks and speakers' bureaus to make returned volunteers available to organizations and community groups, providing seed money for volunteer groups to assist in community education and development projects, and encouraging and supporting former volunteer efforts in a refugee resettlement activity make the services of former volunteers directly available to the American people.

The Peace Corps' twentieth anniversary is an occasion for returned Peace Corps Volunteers to renew their commitment to the mission and goals of the Peace Corps. This landmark event can be used to locate and involve a large percentage of the 80,000 returned volunteers in actively participating in recruitment and development education. Modest investment in FY 1981 will yield returns far into the future.

Changes in Former Volunteer Services a/

	(000)			
	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	Increase/
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Decrease
Total obligations a/	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 318	+\$ 318

a/ This program was formerly funded as part of Agency-wide programs and services.

Of the \$318 thousand in FY 1981, \$153 thousand will provide for 50,000 former Peace Corps Volunteers to receive Reconnection and information on former volunteer groups established in their communities. In addition, 12,000 recently returned Peace Corps Volunteers will receive Hot Line, which outlines job and educational opportunities available to former volunteers. Former Volunteer Services will also provide counseling, and job and educational placement for approximately 15,000 former volunteers. The additional \$165 thousand will provide for close-of-service conferences for returned Peace Corps Volunteers.

Budget Activity 3A: DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION - continued

Peace Corps Partnership Program

The Peace Corps Partnership Program enables American secondary school students and civic and religious groups to fund small-scale development projects in Peace Corps countries. This linkage results in a twofold gain for the U. S.: The American Peace Corps partner contributes funds to enable the realization of a project abroad (the building of a school, the construction of a well, etc.) and gains a personal bond with the people of a community in the Third World. The Peace Corps Partnership Program humanizes both development and the people of the Third World for those in the U. S. Ignorance is replaced by compassion and respect born of understanding.

By calling on the services of former volunteers in FY 1981, the Peace Corps Partnership Program can be expanded to include greater involvement of minorities and U.S. women's groups and to integrate partnership activities with community based development education projects. The fulfillment of the Peace Corps' third goal depends on the benefits of forging the technical information and materials on development issues with the personal involvement of former volunteers and Peace Corps partners.

Changes in Peace Corps Partnership Program

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Appropriated Funds	\$ ---	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ ---
Private Contributions	<u>107</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>110</u>	- <u>40</u>
Total obligations	\$ 107	\$ 220	\$ 180	-\$ 40

Appropriated dollars for the Peace Corps Partnership Program will continue in FY 1981 at the same level as in FY 1980. The decrease of \$40 thousand in private contributions in FY 1981 reflects the decrease in anticipated contributions when the program involves less traditional community groups.

Information Collection and Exchange

One of the world's best sources of development and technical information are Peace Corps Volunteers and their host country counterparts.

The Information Collection and Exchange Program (ICE) documents effective development projects of Peace Corps Volunteers and their host country counterparts. Under Budget Activity 2C we described how the program is used by volunteers. We also intend to share these with a broader development community in the U. S. and abroad. Through this mechanism, technical skills and expertise gained in a specific situation can be widely shared for replication and adaptation. Effectively, ICE builds a resource bank of shared experience that can be tapped by Third World development workers, by VISTA Volunteers and by development groups in the U. S. as well.

Budget Activity 3A: DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION - continued

Changes in Information Collection and Exchange

(000)				
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ 77	\$ 75	\$ 71	-\$ 4

In FY 1981 we intend to emphasize capital saving technology and continue our emphasis on energy resources and conservation, primary health delivery and women in development.

We will also focus on making available to Americans information that is relevant to their needs. For example, with rising energy costs there is a great deal of interest in the U. S. in energy conservation and production methods.

Development Issues Program

The Development Issues Program provides schools, teachers, students, community groups and private voluntary organizations in the U. S. with curricular and training materials on development and cross-cultural issues, and language studies. The goal of the program is to increase U. S. awareness of development issues and Third World cultures in order to promote international understanding. The curricular and training materials will continue to focus on energy, education and women in development. In order to economize, the materials make maximum use of information collected under our program. By integrating technical information from abroad with issue-oriented materials on development, Peace Corps believes that learning can be reinforced and greater results obtained. Finally, through cooperation with the International Communications Agency and private voluntary organizations we will make the best use of our scarce resources to respond to the priorities established by the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies.

Changes in Development Issues Program
(formerly Development Education)

(000)				
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ ---	\$ 132	\$ 296	+\$ 164

The \$296 thousand budgeted for FY 1981 will provide for the reproduction and circulation of issue packets developed in FY 1980, the development of new development education materials and the conduct of three Training-of-Trainer sessions to interested Returned Peace Corps Volunteer (RPCV) groups.

Budget Activity 3B

MULTINATIONAL AND DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980. Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Domestic Development Service	\$ ---	\$ 210	\$ 210	\$ ---
Multinational Grants	300	300	400	+ 100
Multinational Volunteers	179	120	270	+ 150
Total obligations	\$ 479	\$ 630	\$ 880	+\$ 250

Domestic Development Service Program

The Domestic Development Service Program (DDS), authorized by Title III of the Peace Corps Act, was established in response to requests from Third World volunteer assistance programs. DDS provides technical assistance to these programs through on-site consultations, leadership training and a series of small grants for innovative projects. In addition to responding to requests for information and assistance, DDS enables voluntary development leadership from around the world to meet with officials of voluntary agencies in the U. S. and to observe domestic ACTION projects.

A strong voluntary sector can, as it does in the U. S., provide an environment for nurturing and sustaining democratic institutions. Moreover, there is a great benefit to be derived from building on the Third World tradition of the extended family to develop private voluntary activities that extend beyond the family, yet are independent of government structures.

In FY 1980 and 1981 we want to be able to meet the growing interest--expressed by countries as diverse as Brazil and Indonesia--to learn from the experience of Peace Corps and VISTA.

Changes in Domestic Development Service

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ ---	\$ 210	\$ 210	\$ ---

This program will continue in FY 1981 at the same level as in FY 1980.

Budget Activity 3B: MULTINATIONAL AND DOMESTIC PROGRAMS - continued

Multinational Grants and Volunteers

The United Nations Volunteer Program (UNV) commenced operations in January, 1971, following authorization by the United Nations General Assembly. Contributions to the Special Volunteer Fund are made by the member nations and by private organizations to support service of Third World citizens as UNVs.

Volunteers from developed countries serve in the UNV under the sponsorship of their own existing volunteer organizations. Thirty UNV's will be sponsored by the Peace Corps in FY 1980, and 60 in FY 1981. These volunteers are U. S. citizens and are sworn in as Peace Corps Volunteers.

Volunteers from less developed countries serve in the UNV through a Special Volunteer Fund, to which United Nations member countries and private organizations contribute.

Changes in Multinational Grants

(000)				
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 400	+\$ 100

The \$100 thousand additional grant funds in FY 1981 will be used either to increase the U. S. contribution to the Special Volunteer Fund or to make other, smaller grants to other multilateral volunteer activities.

Changes in Multinational Volunteers

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Volunteer Years	45	30	60	+ 30
Average cost per volunteer year	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,500	+\$ 500
Total obligations	\$ 179	\$ 120	\$ 270	+\$ 150

This planned increase in United Nations Volunteers responds to a desire on the part of the United Nations Volunteer Program to increase the proportion of volunteers from industrialized countries. Response to this request allows U. S. citizens additional opportunities for service in countries where there are no Peace Corps programs. Peace Corps covers only the costs of staging, travel, leave and readjustment allowance for these volunteers.

"I have admired the ability of the Peace Corps Volunteers to come and live and work amongst the peoples of the developing world...I genuinely wish that we in the Eastern Caribbean could foster a Peace Corps-like spirit within our own people."

*Minister of Agriculture,
Barbados
1979*

Budget Activity 4

PROGRAM SUPPORT

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
A. Peace Corps staff	\$21,218	\$24,605	\$28,690	+\$ 4,085
B. State Department services	1,784	2,052	2,387	+ 335
C. Peace Corps share of Agency support services a/	<u>16,120</u>	<u>15,590</u>	<u>15,723</u>	<u>+ 133</u>
Total obligations (000)	\$39,122	\$42,247	\$46,800	+\$ 4,553

a/ Justification for these amounts is included in the section entitled Agency support services on page 57.

General Statement

Peace Corps volunteer and training programs depend on the support of staff both in Washington and overseas. Adequate staff support is integral to the productive efforts of volunteers, and to their safety, welfare and morale.

Therefore, the quality, organization, and utilization of program support resources are of special importance to the Peace Corps in its effectiveness and in the attainment of its goals. Both the Washington and overseas staff carry out a wide range of functions which, directly or indirectly, support trainees and volunteers. Although certain kinds of support are not immediately visible to the volunteers and in-country trainees, without it neither could perform their duties. Both indirect and direct support serve to provide volunteers and in-country trainees with the best possible training, program, and on-the-job assistance and guidance, including country orientation, program development and management, health care, safety, personal counseling and technical assistance.

At the Washington level, support functions and services are performed mainly by the regional offices and the Office of Programming and Training Coordination.

Regional office staff review the content and feasibility of field proposals for new projects; monitor and provide day-to-day assistance to programs in countries; participate in orientation and selection; coordinate interagency programs; and act as liaison with host country embassies in Washington.

Budget Activity 4: PROGRAM SUPPORT - continued

The Office of Programming and Training Coordination (OPTC) provides direct technical assistance to regional offices and to Peace Corps country staff in areas such as food production, health and nutrition, natural resources conservation, water supply and alternate energy development.

OPTC staff are also responsible for implementing, training and developing program models throughout the Peace Corps; and coordinating involvement in major international development initiatives with U. S. bilateral assistance organizations (for example, the Peace Corps/AID collaboration effort and collaboration with HEW's Office of International Health).

Overseas staff develop volunteer projects using rigorous quality criteria to determine that goals can be met. Staff, like volunteers, must establish effective cross-cultural and interpersonal relations. These skills facilitate discussions with host country officials about overall program strategy, and the integration of Peace Corps' resources with those of the country and of other donors. Staff members travel with country officials to potential volunteer sites. They analyze the duties to be performed, assess skills that will be required, and develop project plans which will reflect the mutual understanding reached. Peace Corps staff are often responsible for design and supervision of pre-service, as well as in-service training sessions conducted in-country. Once volunteers are serving on their projects, overseas staff maintain close liaison with the agencies to which volunteers are assigned, making periodic visits to field sites to offer guidance and technical support and to monitor project progress.

A considerable amount of time by overseas staff is spent on functions and services that directly support the volunteers and in-country trainees.

Approximately 40 percent of the country director's time is spent counseling volunteers, conducting on-site visits to assess volunteer performance, resolving questions between volunteers and host country supervisors, providing volunteers with supplies and technical materials and handling other matters that involve direct contact with the volunteers. In addition, about five percent of a country director's time is absorbed in counseling trainees.

Approximately 70 percent of the program officer's time is spent on direct volunteer support and in-country trainee support activities similar to those carried on by the country director. In addition, the program officer handles other volunteer and in-country trainee matters such as obtaining visas.

The administrative officer and cashier each spend approximately 45 percent of their time dealing with volunteer and trainee personal and job-related financial problems, such as establishing bank accounts, and renewing identifications and passports. Ninety percent of the medical officers' time is spent in direct support of volunteers and trainees through physical examinations, holding health care workshops and making on-site visits to volunteers.

Budget Activity 4: PROGRAM SUPPORT - continued

Therefore, a significant portion of the program support dollars are attributable to direct volunteer and trainee support. This does not include those indirect support functions and services normally associated with the country director such as report writing, program planning with ministries and third party agencies, recordkeeping and budgeting, and that portion of Washington staff salaries attributable to direct and indirect support functions and services.

In addition to overseas staff salaries, virtually all of the country directors' and programmers' in-country travel, which is estimated to be 90 percent of all in-country travel, and 30 percent of the office rents and utilities, which account for medical offices, volunteer libraries and lounges are volunteer support-related. It must be recognized, therefore, that a substantial part of the Peace Corps program support dollars are directly and specifically associated with volunteers.

Justification for other supporting functions performed in Washington, such as recruitment, computer services, accounting and legal services are included in the section entitled Agency support services.

Budget Activity 4A

PEACE CORPS STAFF

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>Washington Staff</u>				
Salaries and benefits	\$ 3,842	\$ 5,269	\$ 5,547	+\$ 278
Travel	654	792	959	+ 167
Supplies, equipment and other services	110	112	115	+ 3
Building rental and related services	<u>238</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>+ 10</u>
Subtotal obligations	\$ 4,844	\$ 6,446	\$ 6,904	+\$ 458
<u>Overseas Staff</u>				
Salaries and benefits	\$ 8,476	\$ 9,505	\$11,011	+\$ 1,506
Travel	1,715	1,871	2,396	+ 525
Education allowance	179	185	222	+ 37
Housing	1,380	1,863	2,139	+ 276
Space and utilities	1,020	1,327	1,533	+ 206
Contractual and general services	1,583	2,000	2,371	+ 371
Supplies, equipment and transportation	1,159	1,287	1,484	+ 197
Vehicle purchases	649	121	630	+ 509
Evaluation a/	<u>213</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Subtotal obligations	<u>\$16,374</u>	<u>\$18,159</u>	<u>\$21,786</u>	<u>+\$ 3,627</u>
Total obligations, Peace Corps Staff	\$21,218	\$24,605	\$28,690	+\$ 4,085
<u>Permanent positions</u>				
U. S. staff, Washington	176	218 b/	218	---
U. S. staff, overseas	191	188	188	---
Foreign service nationals	400	393	393	---
Total positions	<u>767</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>---</u>

a/ Financed directly from training and volunteer activities during FY 1980 and FY 1981.

b/ Includes 32 positions transferred from ACTION with the transfer of functions to implement Peace Corps autonomy.

Budget Activity 4A: PEACE CORPS STAFF - continued

Changes in Washington Staff - Salaries and Benefits

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations (000)	\$ 3,842	\$ 5,269	\$ 5,547	+\$ 278
Total positions	176	218 <u>a/</u>	218	---

a/ Includes 32 positions transferred from ACTION with the transfer of functions to implement Peace Corps autonomy.

The increase of \$278 thousand in FY 1981 is the result of anticipated promotions and periodic step increases.

Changes in Washington Staff - Travel

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate b/	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>International Travel</u>				
Number of trips	162	197	205	+ 8
Average cost per trip <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 2,543</u>	<u>\$ 2,730</u>	<u>\$ 2,912</u>	+\$ 182
Subtotal obligations	\$ 412	\$ 538	\$ 597	+\$ 59
<u>Domestic Travel</u>				
Number of trips	329	316	386	+ 70
Average cost per trip <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 735</u>	<u>\$ 802</u>	<u>\$ 938</u>	+\$ 136
Subtotal obligations (000)	\$ 242	\$ 254	\$ 362	+\$ 108
Total obligations (000)	\$ 654	\$ 792	\$ 959	+\$ 167

a/ To the nearest dollar.

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, recruiting efforts 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 1981 is the result of additional trips and anticipated increases in international air fares.

Budget Activity 4A: PEACE CORPS STAFF - continued

Changes in Washington Staff - Supplies, Equipment and Other Services

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ 110	\$ 112	\$ 115	+\$ 3

The requirement for supplies, equipment and other services will remain in FY 1981 approximately at the same level as in FY 1980.

Changes in Washington Staff - Building Rental and Related Services

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ 238	\$ 273	\$ 283	+\$ 10

Building rental and related services are provided for the Peace Corps 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 \$10 thousand based on the GSA estimate of the Agency Standard Level User Charge (SLUC).

Changes in Overseas Staff - Salaries and Benefits

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
U. S. Citizens	\$ 5,258	\$ 5,609	\$ 6,124	+\$ 515
Foreign Nationals	<u>3,218</u>	<u>3,896</u>	<u>4,887</u>	<u>+</u> 991
Total obligations	\$ 8,476	\$ 9,505	\$11,011	+\$ 1,506

Budget Activity 4A: PEACE CORPS STAFF - continued

Changes in Overseas Permanent Positions

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
U. S. citizens	191	188	188	---
Foreign nationals	<u>400</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>---</u>
Total positions	591	581	581	---

Salaries and benefits for staff overseas include compensation to U. S. citizens and foreign nationals. The \$515 thousand increase in U. S. salaries and benefits in FY 1981 is a result of anticipated promotions and periodic step increases. Peace Corps U. S. staff overseas do not receive a cost-of-living post differential or a hardship allowance.

The \$991 thousand increase in foreign service national salaries and benefits represents an increase reflecting U. S. Embassy wage surveys, host country government decrees, overseas inflation and devaluation of the dollar.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Travel

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
<u>Staff Assignment/Return Travel</u>				
Number of trips	151	147	152	+ 5
Average cost per trip <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 4,629</u>	<u>\$ 4,918</u>	<u>\$ 5,342</u>	+\$ 424
Subtotal obligations (000)	\$ 699	\$ 723	\$ 812	+\$ 89
<u>International Travel</u>				
Number of trips	215	222	259	+ 37
Average cost per trip <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 2,567</u>	<u>\$ 2,658</u>	<u>\$ 2,930</u>	+ 272
Subtotal obligations (000)	\$ 552	\$ 590	\$ 759	+\$ 169
<u>In-country Travel</u>				
Overseas professional staff	207	236	236	---
Average annual cost per staff <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 2,241</u>	<u>\$ 2,364</u>	<u>\$ 3,496</u>	+\$ 1,713
Subtotal obligations (000)	\$ 464	\$ 558	\$ 825	+\$ 267
Total obligations (000)	\$1,715	\$ 1,871	\$ 2,396	+\$ 525

a/ To the nearest dollar.

Budget Activity 4A: PEACE CORPS 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 two and one half or five years, as well as normal turnover; it 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 within the Peace Corps country to visit volunteer work sites and develop new projects.

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 \$525 thousand in FY 1981 primarily because of an estimated increase in the cost of international air fare.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Education Allowance

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of dependents	89	90	93	+ 3
Average cost per dependent <u>a/</u>	\$ <u>2,011</u>	\$ <u>2,055</u>	\$ <u>2,387</u>	+\$ 332
Total obligations (000)	\$ 179	\$ 185	\$ 222	\$ 37

a/ To the nearest dollar

An education allowance is given to American staff overseas with school-age children. The 188 Americans overseas in FY 1981 will have an estimated 93 school-age children. The estimated increase of \$332 per dependent in education allowance between FY 1980 and FY 1981 reflects an increase in fees, tuition and travel costs.

Budget Activity 4A: PEACE CORP STAFF - continued

Changes in Overseas Staff - Housing

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of U. S. staff	191	188	188	---
Average cost per staff <u>a/</u>	\$ 7,225	\$ 9,909	\$11,377	+\$ 1,468
Total obligations (000)	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,863	\$ 2,139	+\$ 276

a/ To the nearest dollar.

Overseas staff housing includes that portion of staff residential rents and utilities paid by the Peace Corps or through host country contribution. The \$276 thousand increase reflects turnover in U. S. staff, adjusting for inflation and devaluation of the dollar, and purchases of residential furnishings during FY 1981.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Space and Utilities

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,327	\$ 1,533	+\$ 206

Space and utilities cover the expenses of maintaining overseas staff offices, which are also utilized by volunteers for meetings. The \$206 thousand increase represents an adjustment for inflation and devaluation of the dollar.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Contractual and General Services

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ 1,583	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,371	+\$ 371

Contractual and general services cost include janitorial, guard, maintenance, repair, and upkeep services for overseas facilities and equipment. The \$371 thousand increase in FY 1981 reflects an adjustment for inflation and devaluation of the dollar.

Budget Activity 4A: PEACE CORPS STAFF - continued

Changes in Overseas Staff - Supplies, Equipment, and Transportation

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ 1,159	\$ 1,287	\$ 1,484	+\$ 197

The \$197 thousand increase in FY 1981 for supplies, equipment, and related transportation costs reflects an adjustment for inflation and devaluation of the dollar.

Changes in Vehicle Purchases

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Number of vehicles	70	13	64	+ 51
Average cost per vehicle <u>a/</u>	<u>\$ 9,271</u>	<u>\$ 9,308</u>	<u>\$ 9,843</u>	+ 535
Total obligations (000)	\$ 649	\$ 121	\$ 630	+\$ 509

a/ To the nearest dollar.

Vehicles are used by overseas staff in the supervision of volunteers, meetings with host country officials and for other official travel in countries throughout the world. The wide dispersal of volunteers in rural areas requires the use of more expensive four-wheel drive, overland vehicles. Vehicle costs cover the purchase and shipment of vehicles for Peace Corps programs.

The supplemental appropriation in FY 1979 allowed us to begin to replace the most seriously deteriorated vehicles in our fleet. A further increment in FY 1981 will permit us to undertake a systematic vehicle replacement plan (based on a four-year replacement cycle). Planned replacement will eliminate the large numbers of marginal, unsafe, or inoperable vehicles and result in a reduction in the overall Peace Corps vehicle fleet.

Budget Activity 4B

STATE DEPARTMENT SERVICES

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total obligations	\$ 1,784	\$ 2,052	\$ 2,387	+\$ 335

General Statement

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

Beginning in FY 1977, the FAAS system distinguished three categories of costs that are used for distributing FAAS operating costs to the State Department 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 the State Department's own overseas operations and not affected by variations in the support requirements of the serviced agencies. The State Department 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

New country entries are planned in FY 1981 with a concurrent increase in the level of support rendered to Peace Corps. Therefore, it is estimated that the FAAS reimbursement will be \$2,387,000, an increase of \$335 thousand over the FY 1980 level. Of this amount, \$308 thousand is attributable to increased overseas wages and price increases and \$27 thousand will provide support for the new country entries.

"...let me say that the Peace Corps Volunteers are working wholeheartedly as any other local staff. They take great interest in the country's development and do not indulge in the country's politics. Let us hope this type of help by the U.S. government will continue for years to come."

Mohammed Tauzi Halim
Malaysia
September, 1964

AGENCY SUPPORT SERVICES

(\$000)				
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 ^{a/} Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Funded by:				
1. Peace Corps	\$16,120	\$15,590 (15,590)	\$15,723	+\$ 133 (+\$ 133)
2. Operating Expenses, Domestic Programs	9,811	10,394 (13,531)	13,559	+ 3,165 (+ 28)
Total	\$25,931	\$25,984 (29,121)	\$29,282	+\$3,298 (+\$ 161)
Total Permanent Positions	681	679	679	---

^{a/} Items in parentheses include the requested FY 1980 supplemental for Domestic Operations.

General Statement

Within ACTION, some overall functions related to both domestic and Peace Corps volunteer activities are conducted on a consolidated basis. Costs associated with these consolidated functions are considered to be costs of Agency Support Services. Included in this category are expenses of recruitment and processing of volunteers, relationship to the private sector, and aspects of general management and administration.

Support services are financed jointly from the Domestic Programs and Peace Corps appropriations. In FY 1981 costs which fluctuate depending on program size and nature will be identified as related either to domestic programs or to the Peace Corps. These are classified as variable support costs. Other costs are independent of program relationships and are identified as core support costs.

Core support costs are financed by funds from the domestic and Peace Corps appropriations according to the formula described on page 59. The formula is a function of support service staff size, expressed by the ratio of full-time staff employed to provide services to domestic programs to full-time staff employed to provide services to Peace Corps. This ratio is then applied to the total of core support to determine the share to be borne by each of the appropriations. It is believed that this methodology will be readily understandable outside ACTION and uncomplicated to execute within the Agency.

AGENCY SUPPORT SERVICES - continued

For 1981, the total budget request for support services is \$29,282,000. Of this amount approximately \$13.4 million is provided for variable support costs for the Peace Corps and \$11.2 million for the variable support costs for domestic programs. The core support costs are about \$4.7 million. The support services funded by the \$29,282,000 request include the following:

- Recruitment and processing of international and domestic volunteers, and associated agency 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 ACTION Director's office;
- Administrative functions including management analysis, procurement, accounting, data processing, general administrative services and ACTION personnel and training.

AGENCY SUPPORT SERVICES - continued

FUNDING OF AGENCY SUPPORT SERVICES CORE COSTS
BY APPROPRIATION (FY 1981)

(In thousands of dollars)

FY 1981 total variable employment for support services	567
Positions required for Peace Corps	290
Positions required for Domestic programs	277
Peace Corps as a percentage of <u>567</u>	51.1%
Domestic programs as a percentage of <u>567</u>	48.9%

FY 1981 Agency Support Services Core Costs \$4,720

Peace Corps appropriation share

\$ 4,720	
x 51.1%	
<u>\$ 2,412</u>	\$2,412

Domestic programs appropriation share

\$ 4,720	
x 48.9%	
<u>\$ 2,308</u>	\$2,308

AGENCY SUPPORT SERVICES - continued

OBLIGATIONS BY FUNCTION

	(000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 a/ Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Recruitment and Communications	\$ 8,512	\$ 8,627 (\$ 9,499)	\$ 9,186	+\$ 559 (-\$ 313)
Voluntary Citizen Participation	671	698 (1,147)	1,184	+ 486 (+ 37)
Planning and Evaluation	1,929	1,820 (2,144)	2,023	+ 203 (- 121)
Management	2,447	2,499 (2,820)	2,828	+ 329 (+ 8)
Administration	12,372	12,340 (13,511)	14,061	+ 1,721 (+ 550)
Total obligations	\$25,931	\$25,984 (\$29,121)	\$29,282	+\$ 3,298 (+\$ 161)

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

POSITIONS BY FUNCTION

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Recruitment and Communications	261	264	264	---
Voluntary Citizen Participation	17	20	20	---
Planning and Evaluation	52	41	41	---
Management	70	72	72	---
Administration	281	282	282	---
Total positions	681	679	679	---

AGENCY SUPPORT SERVICES - continued

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECT

	(\$000)			
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Total number of permanent positions.....	681	673	679	+ 6
Full-time equivalent of all other positions.....	101	43	87	+ 44
Total compensable work years...	772	684	743	+ 59
Personnel compensation:				
Permanent positions.....	\$13,429	\$14,454	\$14,822	+\$ 368
Positions other than permanent.....	1,280	530	1,155	+ 625
Other personnel compensation.....	219	163	237	+ 74
Total, personnel compensation.....	\$14,928	\$15,147	\$16,214	+\$1,067
Personnel benefits.....	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,705	+\$ 141
Travel and transportation of persons (staff).....	1,019	905	1,352	+ 447
Transportation of things.....	48	21	31	+ 10
Rents, communications and utilities.....	4,483	4,503	5,305	+ 802
(Building rents).....	(1,273)	(1,383)	(1,383)	(---)
Printing and reproduction.....	519	508	629	+ 121
Other services.....	3,013	3,055	3,689	+ 634
Supplies and materials.....	251	204	235	+ 31
Equipment.....	140	77	122	+ 45
Total obligations	\$25,931	\$25,984	\$29,282	+\$3,298

RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(000)							
	<u>FY 1979</u>		<u>FY 1980 a/</u>		<u>FY 1981</u>		<u>Increase/</u>
	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Estimate</u>		<u>Estimate</u>		<u>Decrease</u>
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos. Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	261	\$5,408	264	\$5,572 (\$5,796)	264	\$5,449	--- -\$ 123 (-\$ 347)
Other Expenses	---	3,104	---	3,055 (3,703)	---	3,737	--- + 682 (+ 34)
Total obligations	261	\$8,512	264	\$8,627 (\$9,499)	264	\$9,186	---- +\$ 559 (-\$ 313)

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

General Statement

The FY 1981 budget proposal for Recruitment and Communications provides for solidifying the initiatives and accomplishments of the preceeding 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 can help to build 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 rewards which stem from helping communities address their own basic needs, at home through VISTA and abroad through the Peace Corps;
- 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.

These initiatives reflect the Administrations's considered responses to the following corresponding problems which grew over a number of years:

- Programming focus was limited to direct service or technical assistance roles, which restricted most volunteer service opportunities to limited education and skill areas;
- Public information activity was not sufficiently focused upon the unique volunteer programs and those whom the programs serve;
- Volunteer opportunities were not utilized by significant segments of the American population to participate in ACTION programs.

Agency Support Services - RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS - continued

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

Budget Justification

The funding for the recruitment and communications effort to attract qualified volunteers for ACTION's programs will decrease by \$313 thousand relative to the FY 1980 level.

Personnel compensation and benefits are expected to decrease by \$347 thousand from the FY 1980 level, primarily in the area of temporary employment. The reason for this decrease is a reduction in the number of trainees required in FY 1981 to produce the budgeted number of volunteer service years. This reduction means that fewer temporary personnel will be needed.

Other expenses will increase by \$34 thousand from the FY 1980 level. This small increase is primarily associated with contractual efforts to reach a broader spectrum of American citizens interested in volunteer service. The Agency intends to continue its emphasis on individual program identities and 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 Peace Corps and VISTA, plus funds for the development of national advertising campaigns and printed material. Of the total FY 1981 request, approximately \$5.1 million is associated with recruitment and communication services provided to Peace Corps, while approximately \$3.7 million is associated with recruitment and communications services provided to domestic programs. The remaining portion, totaling approximately \$400 thousand of the request, is for the funding of those services which serve both the Peace Corps and the Domestic programs and cannot be directly associated with either program area. In the Office of Recruitment and Communications, this core support is made up of the Assistant Director for the Office and the immediate staff. The requested \$9,186,000 provides for the program requirements identified on the following pages.

Agency Support Services - RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS - continued

Peace Corps Trainee Input

Total Requirement 3,542

	Regular Recruitment	Intern Trainees	Total
Recruited in FY 1980 but delivered in FY 1981	481	78	559
Recruited in FY 1981 and delivered in FY 1981	2,573	410	2,983
Total trainees delivered in FY 1981	3,054	488	3,542

Budgeted Trainees for Recruitment/Peace Corps

Total Requirement 3,514

	Regular Recruitment	Intern Trainees	Total
Recruited during FY 1981 and delivered in FY 1981	2,573	410	2,983
Recruited in FY 1981 but delivered in FY 1982	453	78	531
Total trainees budgeted in FY 1981	3,026	488	3,514

Agency Support Services - RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS - continued

VISTA Trainee Input

Total Requirement	2,230 <u>1/</u>
	Regular Recruitment
Recruited during FY 1980 but delivered in FY 1981	558
Recruited during FY 1981 and delivered in FY 1981	<u>1,672</u>
Total trainees delivered in FY 1981	2,230

Budgeted Trainees for Recruitment/VISTA

Total Requirement	2,299
	Regular Requirement
Recruited during FY 1981 and delivered in FY 1981	1,672
Recruited during FY 1981 but delivered in FY 1982	<u>627</u>
Total trainees budgeted in FY 1981	2,299

1/ 2,230 represent nationally recruited trainees. Another 2,229 trainees will be recruited locally; however, costs to recruitment will be only for processing and evaluation.

VOLUNTARY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

(000)					
	FY 1979	FY 1980 a/	FY 1981	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	17 \$ 523	20 \$ 553 (\$ 728)	20 \$1,033	---	+\$ 480 (+\$ 305)
Other Expenses	--- 148	--- 145 (419)	--- 151	---	+ 6 (- 268)
Total obligations	17 \$ 671	20 \$ 698 (\$1,147)	20 \$1,184	---	+\$ 486 (+\$ 37)

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

General Statement

Voluntary action is an important aspect of American life. The willingness of citizens to contribute their time and resources freely to community efforts that benefit the poor and disadvantaged is clearly representative of what is best in the American character.

Historically, voluntary action has provided a way for individuals to exercise responsibility to their community and to share their skills with those who have need of these resources. Today, because of renewed interest in people-to-people assistance as an alternative to large-scale, often impersonal social service programs, and because of the increasing limitations placed on resources needed to support such programs, opportunities for service have increased as a cost-effective means to augment these efforts.

Voluntary action and the sense of citizen responsibility transcends national boundaries. In many Third World nations, volunteering is becoming a major vehicle to address and improve basic human needs in villages and urban areas. These nations, recognizing the value that voluntary action plays in developmental efforts, are looking to the United States to provide training and technical assistance.

The Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation (OVCP) became fully operational during 1978 in response to this increased interest in voluntary action. OVCP is responsible for all activities of the Agency dealing with the private voluntary sector and citizen participation in the United States and overseas. The office is also responsible for the exchange of ideas and information between international and domestic programs within ACTION and in the private voluntary sector domestically and internationally.

Agency Support Services - VOLUNTARY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION - continued

The following eight programs are included in the citizen participation category:

1. Development Education
Prepares written curriculum-enrichment materials for former Peace Corps Volunteers to assist them in educating and informing the American public about the problems of the Third World.
2. Former Volunteer Services (FVS)
Includes job and educational referral and job counseling services to VISTA and Peace Corps Volunteers following the completion of service. FVS also assists in organization and support of former volunteer groups in the U. S. to utilize this trained and committed resource through continued involvement of former volunteers in activities which address basic human needs.
3. Peace Corps Partnership
Links individual or group contributors in the U. S. with Peace Corps Volunteers and community projects overseas to establish cross-cultural relationships.
4. Domestic Development Service
Provides technical assistance and training to the leadership of voluntary development organizations overseas to improve, develop or expand their own volunteer programs.
5. Information Collection and Exchange
Develops and disseminates volunteer technical assistance and appropriate technology manuals to the private voluntary sector in the U. S. and overseas.
6. State Offices of Voluntary Citizen Participation
Supports coordinators of volunteer services which operate from the Governor's Office in 26 states and provides daily contact with the leadership of private voluntary organizations in the states.
7. Mini-Grants
Provides small grants to private voluntary organizations for support of volunteer efforts or to use as seed money to establish volunteer programs.
8. Support Services Assistance Program
Provides technical assistance and training grants to private and public voluntary organizations to support volunteer efforts or programs.

1/ Details of programs 1,3,4 and 5 are found on pages 37 - 45 of this document and details of programs 6,7 and 8 are found in the Agency's justification for Operating Expenses, Domestic Programs. The Former Volunteer Services program details are found in both the domestic and Peace Corps budget justifications.

Agency Support Services - VOLUNTARY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION - continued

Budget Justification

Over the past several years each of the citizen participation programs has demonstrated its utility to both the Agency and the broader volunteer community. The increase of \$37 thousand for Voluntary Citizen Participation in FY 1981 over the projected funding level in FY 1980 is the result of increased costs for personal services to maintain the current level of effort in each program area, offset by a \$286 thousand reduction in other expenses. This reduction is possible primarily because direct program costs of the Former Volunteer project originally funded here are now being funded as part of the Domestic and Peace Corps Programs.

Approximately \$400 thousand of the total requested amount is attributable directly to the management of the domestic programs and approximately \$640 thousand is attributed to the management of the Peace Corps programs. A little more than \$100 thousand is required for the support of core activities which cannot be separated between international and domestic efforts.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

(000)							
	FY 1979		FY 1980 ^{a/}		FY 1981		Increase/
	Actual		Estimate		Estimate		Decrease
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos. Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	52	\$1,785	41	\$1,678 (\$1,873)	41	\$1,694	--- +\$ 16 (-\$ 179)
Other Expenses	---	144	---	142 (271)		329	--- + 189 (+ 58)
Total obligations	52	\$1,929	41	\$1,820 (\$2,144)	41	\$2,023	--- +\$ 203 (-\$ 121)

^{a/} Items in parentheses include the requested FY 1980 supplemental for Domestic Operations.

General Statement

Planning, policy development, budget and evaluation functions focus primarily on ACTION domestic and Agency support services, with some support and coordination activities with Peace Corps.

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 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. Budget - Budget 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 ACTION budget plans. Review of the utilization of all funds is also a budget activity. Included is coordination with Peace Corps in formulating Agency budget levels.
3. Evaluation - Evaluation documents the effect of ACTION programs on volunteers, sponsors, and communities. Evaluation activities also include the assessment of the effectiveness of the agency's projects and programs in terms of goal achievement, cost-effectiveness and impact.

Agency Support Services - PLANNING AND EVALUATION - continued

4. Policy Development - Both policy development and the testing of domestic volunteer programs take place under this activity. Under policy development, the likely consequences of national policies affecting volunteer service are examined, options for accomplishing specified objectives are formulated, innovative proposals and legislative initiatives are analyzed, and basic research is supported. Under program testing, priorities for innovative programs are determined, hypotheses are put forward, demonstrations are conducted, and the results are analyzed. Promising activities are then tested on a large scale and those which are validated may then be incorporated into ACTION's regular programs or those of other Federal agencies.

Budget Justification

Of the \$2,023,000 projected requirement for 1981 for the Office of Policy and Planning (OPP), close to \$1 million will be used to support domestic programs, and a little more than \$200 thousand will support Peace Corps programs. The remaining amount will provide needed services that cannot be attributed to particular programs but instead represent the core support provided to the Agency.

The support that OPP provides to domestic programs includes those members of the planning, budget and evaluation staffs who work exclusively with domestic issues, and all of the policy development staff, who administer the Volunteer Demonstration Program in addition to other policy development activities.

OPP Peace Corps support includes technical assistance services to Peace Corps in the areas of planning, budgeting, and evaluation, as necessary, and such overall Agency coordination as required.

Those services which are agency core support include the salary and expenses of the Assistant Director and his staff, the division directors, the planning system personnel, budget support branch staff and associated expenses of these staff members.

The decrease of \$121 thousand in Policy and Planning is the net result of transferring positions to Peace Corps as part of the implementation of Peace Corps autonomy.

MANAGEMENT

		(000)					
		FY 1979	FY 1980 a/	FY 1981		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	70	\$2,101	72 \$2,158 (\$2,415)	72 \$2,486	---	+\$ 328 (+\$ 71)	
Other Expenses	---	346	---	341 (405)	---	342	--- + 1 (- 63)
Total	70	\$2,447	72 \$2,499 (\$2,820)	72 \$2,828	---	+ 329 (+ 8)	

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

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 - The Director of ACTION is responsible for the general direction, supervision and control of the Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations and for the ACTION functions that jointly serve those Domestic operations and the Peace Corps. The Director of ACTION is responsible for advising the Director of the Peace Corps to ensure that the functions assigned under Executive Order 12137 to the Director of the Peace Corps are carried out. The Director of ACTION is also responsible for encouraging local, national and international voluntary activities; developing and operating a clearinghouse on government programs designed to foster voluntary action; and initiating proposals and coordinating activities for the more effective application of voluntary action in connection with federal programs. The Director of ACTION is assisted in carrying out these responsibilities by the staff of the Office of the Director.
2. Compliance - This office serves as the principal advisor to management on all matters affecting the integrity of operations. It carries out for both ACTION and the Peace Corps a comprehensive program of audits, inspections and investigations. The office also directs the Agency's implementation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program, including the discrimination complaint process; the development of Affirmative Action and Minority Business Opportunity Programs; and the processing of discrimination complaints of domestic volunteers. In addition, this office is developing a system for processing the discrimination complaints of Peace Corps Volunteers. For Domestic Operations, it reviews the Agency's compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Agency Support Services - MANAGEMENT - continued

3. Legislative and Governmental Affairs - This office develops legislative and intergovernmental policy and is the Agency's primary liaison with the Congress. It is responsible for all Agency hearings in both authorization and appropriations Committees as well as in oversight Committees for domestic programs. For these programs this office handles all congressional inquiries and researches legislative history. Pursuant to Peace Corps autonomy, this office coordinates with the Peace Corps legislative affairs office and provides aid and advice to that office and to the Peace Corps Director on congressional matters as necessary. It demonstrates to Congress the linkages between ACTION's domestic and international volunteer activities.
4. General Counsel - The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of ACTION and provides centralized legal services and support to both Domestic Operations and Peace Corps for all activities authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act and the Peace Corps Act. Activities of the Office of General Counsel with respect to both Domestic Operations and Peace Corps (which are coordinated with the Peace Corps legal counsel) include provision of legal advice and recommendations to program and administrative support offices; advice and representation in judicial and administrative proceedings; legislative support and advice; advice on grants and contracts; support through review and issuance of rules, regulations, guidelines and other administrative orders in the Federal Register and internally; and advice and technical assistance to staff, volunteers and sponsors concerning various legal issues affecting program operations.

Budget Justification

For FY 1981, the Agency's management cost of \$2,828,000 represents an increase of \$8 thousand from the FY 1980 level. The rise in personnel costs of \$71 thousand over the FY 1980 level is based on the increased utilization of temporary employment to help implement the Agency's new urban and energy initiatives. The decrease of \$63 thousand planned in the other expenses category is associated primarily with a reduction in travel during FY 1981.

Of the total FY 1981 request, approximately \$700 thousand is associated with management services provided to Peace Corps, while approximately \$900 thousand is associated with management services provided to Domestic programs. The remaining portion, totaling approximately \$1.2 million of the request, is for the funding of those services which serve both the Peace Corps and the Domestic programs and cannot be directly associated with either program area. In the management area, these core costs support the immediate staffs in the offices of the Director of ACTION, the Assistant Director for Compliance, the Assistant Director for Legislative and Governmental Affairs, and the General Counsel.

ADMINISTRATION

		(\$000)					
		FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981	
		<u>Actual</u>		<u>Estimate a/</u>		<u>Estimate</u>	
		Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
						<u>Increase/ Decrease</u>	
		Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	281	\$ 6,637	282	\$ 6,694 (\$ 7,243)	282	\$ 7,258	--- +\$ 564 (+\$ 15)
Other Expenses	---	5,735	---	5,646 (6,268)	---	6,803	--- + 1,157 (+ 535)
Total	281	\$12,372	282	\$12,340 -(\$13,511)	282	\$14,061	--- +\$1,721 (+\$ 550)

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

General Statement

The goal of administrative and financial supporting activities is to meet the needs of program offices (both headquarters and field) in a responsive and timely manner and to increase the effectiveness and efficiency with which these services are delivered. 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, and the Older American Volunteer Programs, to assist the volunteers.

During FY 1979, the Office of Administration and Finance initiated changes in all of its areas of responsibility to improve existing services and systems. As a result, the office can provide more efficient and better support to the Agency.

A number of Agency systems have been automated to improve service in terms of output and costs. These include:

- Creation of the Peace Corps and VISTA Volunteer Reservation system which provides for immediate nomination of applicants from field offices. The system produces daily management information reports used by the Office of Recruitment and Communication. In the old system, a five part form was prepared to track nominees. All such information is now automated and communicated electronically.

Agency Support Services - ADMINISTRATION - continued

- Regeneration of balances using the automated accounting system for all prior year obligations, resulting in a reduction of 80 percent in the size of the files maintained in the automated accounting system. This, in turn, has reduced automated data processing costs by approximately 50 percent for this system.
- Systemization of the posting of lump-sum payments to former employees thus reducing delays.
- Automation of the data reports system to control personnel data to the Office of Personnel Management.

Existing systems and procedures have been improved to reduce processing times, improve efficiency and reduce costs. These include:

- New procedures which reduce travel voucher processing from three months to less than 30 days.
- Elimination of a two-year backlog of approximately 100 employee incentive awards. A 30-day turnaround is now mandatory for all award reviews.
- Elimination of the backlog in emergency medical supplies and eyeglass orders. Peace Corps medical kit resupply has been expedited.
- Reduction of the processing time for routine position classification actions and new positions. The backlog has been eliminated.

Other management and administrative improvements have allowed for better use of government funds. For example:

- A system has been established for entering information into the automated accounting system. With the beginning of FY 1980, the ten Domestic Operations Regional Offices and Recruitment Service Centers input directly into the accounting system in the regions, thereby reducing paperwork that must be mailed to headquarters, and providing more current accounting information.
- The collection of amounts due the United States Government has been decentralized, allowing more prompt deposit of these receipts into the Treasury.
- Resolution has been made of specific payroll problems in Micronesia and fund transfer problems in the Solomon Islands.
- Improvement of care for medically evacuated Peace Corps Volunteers has been accomplished through assignment of an additional medevac nurse and leasing of better lodgings at a reduced cost.

Agency Support Services - ADMINISTRATION - continued

- . Distribution of additional information to Peace Corps volunteers and Peace Corps medical staff has been improved so that the volunteers will better understand the health care delivery system and their attendant responsibilities.
- . Implementation of a program of Personnel Management Evaluation reviews has provided improved personnel management in ACTION field offices.

Budget Justification

During FY 1981, \$14,061,000 will be required to provide administrative services to Peace Corps, Domestic programs, and that portion of administrative services which serves both the Peace Corps and Domestic programs and cannot be directly associated with either program area. Of the total amount, approximately \$6.7 million is planned for support of Peace Corps, \$5.2 million for support of Domestic programs and the remaining \$2.2 million for Agency core support.

Support services will be provided in the following general areas:

1. Health Services - This service area provides delivery of primary health care and health benefits to Peace Corps Volunteers and Domestic volunteers. Core support includes administration of the staff Occupational Safety and Health Act and the Federal Employee Compensation Act programs.
2. Computer Services - In this category are included automated systems specifically designed for Peace Corps, including the "Peace Corps Volunteer Personnel and Payroll System" and "Peace Corps Management System"; automated systems specifically designed for domestic programs including the "VISTA Personnel System" and "Domestic Volunteer Payroll System"; and systems shared by both programs including the "Combined Applicant System" and "Former Volunteer System". Systems for Agency core operations include personnel management, staff payroll, accounting and grants management.
3. Contracts and Grants Management - This activity supports Peace Corps by: reviewing specific authority for procurement, leases, etc., at all overseas posts; providing technical assistance to overseas posts; controlling input of grant fiscal data to the Agency's accounting system; negotiating grant awards; and administering grants. This function establishes policies, procedures and standards for ACTION procurement and assistance functions. It also negotiates contract awards and administers contracts and inter-agency agreements for both the Peace Corps and Domestic programs and provides technical assistance to Domestic regional contract and grant offices.
4. Personnel Management - This activity provides Peace Corps with personnel security, national agency checks, full-field investigations, personnel records services and also provides a full range of personnel services to the Domestic Programs. During FY 1981 the development and implementation of the Civil Service Reform Act provisions will be completed, particularly

Agency Support Services - ADMINISTRATION - continued

merit pay for supervisors. Also to be done are a personnel management information system, ACTION classification of positions, additional employee relations and program training activities and improvement of labor-management relations efforts.

5. Accounting - Both Peace Corps and Domestic programs as well as agency core offices receive accounting services in the form of 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. Administrative Services - Administrative Services provides certain standard services to all programs including 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; paperwork management; and coordination of Freedom of Information requests.
7. Management and Organization - This office reviews, monitors and coordinates ACTION organizational changes; conducts management analyses and staffing studies to assist management in increasing Agency efficiency and effectiveness; and serves as GAO liaison for the Agency. Management analysis services will be provided to Peace Corps as requested.

The amount requested for administrative support services in FY 1981 represents an increase of \$550 thousand over the 1980 level. This increase consists of \$15 thousand in personnel compensation and benefits and \$535 thousand in other expenses. The \$15 thousand increase in personnel expenses represents a slight decrease in personnel expenses offset by the full year effect of transferring 16 positions to Peace Corps midway through 1980 as part of the implementation of Peace Corps autonomy. The increase in other expenses is attributable to rising costs of rents, telecommunications, postal rates, contractual services, supplies and equipment.

"The future of the Peace Corps depends on the fact that everything about them, their reason for going, their performance, their personality, what they are after, what they pray for, ... is change, is democracy."

Harris Wolford
September, 1966

APPENDICES
A THRU E

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1962 - FY 1981
(000)

Fiscal Year	Original Budget Request	Amended Budget	Authorized	Appropriated (Including Reappropriation)	Appropriation Transfers a/	Allocation from AID	Obligated as of end of period	Unobligated as of end of period	Reappropriated
1962	\$ 40,000	\$ ---	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 29,496	\$ 504	\$ ---
1963	63,750	---	63,750	59,000	444	---	54,692	3,864	3,864
1964	108,000	102,000	102,000	95,964	---	---	76,164	19,800	17,000
1965	115,000	106,000	115,000	104,100	7	---	85,449	18,644	12,100
1966	125,200	---	115,000	114,000	---	---	113,173	927	---
1967	110,500	112,150	110,000	110,000	104	---	104,525	5,371	---
1968	124,400	118,700	115,700	107,500	---	---	106,846	654	---
1969	112,800	---	112,800	102,000	49	---	100,301	1,650	---
1970	109,800	101,000	98,450	98,450	---	---	90,776	7,674	---
1971	98,800	94,500	94,500	90,000	---	---	84,978	5,022	---
1972	71,200	82,200	77,200	72,500	---	2,600	75,037	63	---
1973	88,027	---	88,027	81,000	427	---	80,560	13	---
1974	77,000	---	77,000	77,000	37	---	76,949	14	---
1975	82,256	---	82,256	77,687	---	---	77,670	17	---
1976	80,826	---	88,468	81,266	---	---	77,041	b/	---
Transition Quarter	25,729	---	27,887	24,190	---	---	25,878	2,537	---
1977	67,155	---	81,000	80,000	---	---	79,975	25	---
1978	74,800	89,513	87,544	86,234	---	---	86,145	89	---
1979	95,135	100,358	112,424	99,179	---	---	98,399	780	---
1980	105,404	106,199	105,404	105,795 c/	---	---	---	---	---
1981	118,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a/ 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).

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

c/ The regular appropriation for this account for 1980 had not been enacted at the time this budget was prepared. Funding is currently provided by a continuing resolution (Public Law 96-123) in effect through September 30, 1980. The 1980 amount shown above is based on House Action on H.R. 4473, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1980. It also includes \$795,000 civilian pay raise supplemental not yet enacted.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX B: RECONCILIATION OF APPROPRIATION AND OBLIGATION TOTALS
FY 1979 - FY 1981

	(000)		
	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Appropriation	\$ 99,179	\$105,000	\$118,800
Requested pay supplemental	---	795	---
Budget authority	\$ 99,179	\$105,795	\$118,800
Receipts and reimbursements from:			
Federal funds	287	422	340
Non-federal funds	107	150	110
Host country contributions	5,303	4,782	4,785
Unobligated balance lapsing	-780	---	---
Total obligations	\$104,096	\$111,149	\$124,035

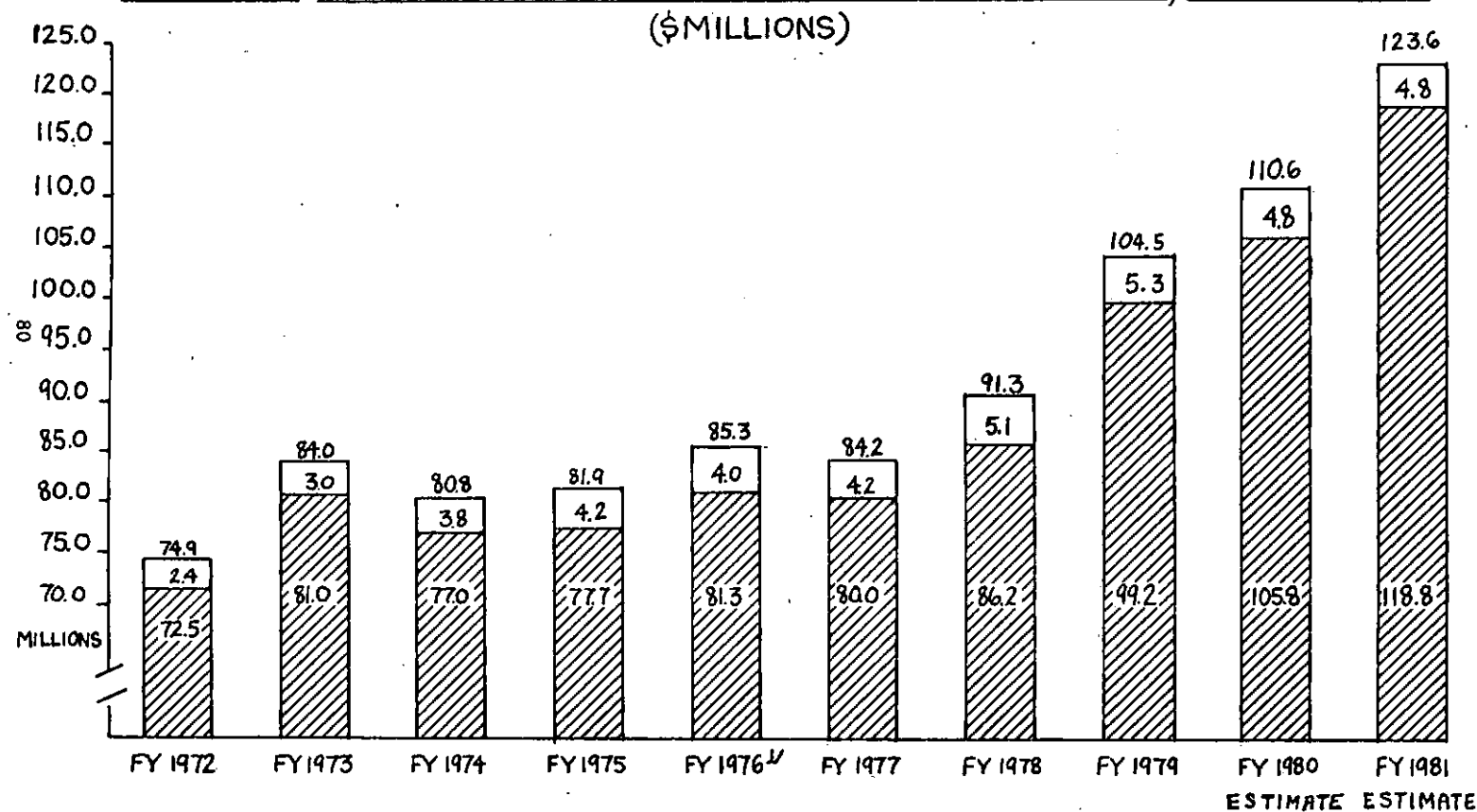
OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX C: SCHEDULE OF HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS BY REGION,
FY 1971 - FY 1981
(000)

	<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>	<u>1981</u>	
Africa	\$1,111	\$1,393	\$1,753	\$2,158	\$2,799	\$2,698	\$ 646	\$2,980	\$3,591	\$3,647	\$3,314	\$3,258
Latin America	266	230	246	398	348	227	33	263	295	258	362	425
North Africa, Near East, Asia & Pacific	<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>1,398</u>	<u>1,106</u>	<u>1,102</u>
Total obligations	\$2,124	\$2,431	\$2,979	\$3,768	\$4,180	\$3,986	\$1,060	\$4,200	\$5,114	\$5,303	\$4,782	\$4,785

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX D: APPROPRIATED DOLLARS AND HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS, FY 1972 - FY 1981



// FY TQ NOT SHOWN FOR PURPOSE OF GRAPHIC DISPLAY

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX E: DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS AND HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS,
FY 1979 - FY 1980
(000)

	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981		
	Approp.	HCC	Total	Approp.	HCC	Total	Approp.	HCC	Total
Activity 1: Training	\$15,699	\$ 482	\$16,181	\$18,498	\$ 410	\$18,908	\$21,981	\$ 401	\$22,382
Center for Assessment & Training	565	---	565	1,200	---	1,200	2,000	---	2,000
Pre-service (U. S.)	2,440	---	2,440	3,015	---	3,015	3,728	---	3,728
Pre-service (overseas)	10,730	355	11,085	12,029	286	12,315	12,890	285	13,175
In-service training	907	127	1,034	1,982	124	2,106	2,446	116	2,562
Specialized recruiting	1,057	---	1,057	140	---	140	465	---	465
Evaluation	---	---	---	132	---	132	452	---	452
Activity 2: Volunteers	\$44,338	\$ 3,505	\$47,843	\$45,164	\$ 3,351	\$48,515	\$49,377	\$ 3,391	\$52,768
Travel to host country	2,539	---	2,539	3,242	---	3,242	3,340	---	3,340
Travel from host country	3,226	43	3,269	3,135	19	3,154	3,205	24	3,229
Extender travel	800	1	801	804	2	806	640	3	643
Emergency leave travel	289	---	289	297	---	297	307	---	307
MEDEVAC travel	459	---	459	475	---	475	548	---	548
Settling-in allowance	747	252	999	1,220	233	1,453	1,351	229	1,580
Living allowance	15,739	2,784	18,523	16,219	2,671	18,890	18,751	2,663	21,414
Leave allowance	1,236	---	1,236	1,149	---	1,149	1,234	---	1,234
Readjustment allowance	10,282	---	10,282	9,679	---	9,679	10,217	---	10,217
In-country travel	969	46	1,015	866	46	912	1,096	81	1,177
Conferences and meetings	210	15	225	493	28	521	580	27	607
Supplies, equipment & trans.	2,317	235	2,552	1,970	218	2,188	1,906	232	2,138
Medical supplies & services	3,319	129	3,448	3,201	134	3,335	3,507	132	3,639
OFEC	2,206	---	2,206	2,145	---	2,145	2,467	---	2,467
Evaluation	---	---	---	269	---	269	228	---	228
Activity 3: International Development									
Cooperation and Education	\$ 556	\$ ---	\$ 556	\$ 907	\$ ---	\$ 907	\$ 1,635	\$ ---	\$1,635
Information Collection and Exchange	77	---	77	75	---	75	71	---	71
Development Issues Programs	---	---	---	132	---	132	296	---	296
Former Volunteer Services	---	---	---	---	---	---	318	---	318
Peace Corps Partnership Program	---	---	---	70	---	70	70	---	70
Domestic Development Service	---	---	---	210	---	210	210	---	210
Multinational Grants	300	---	300	300	---	300	400	---	400
Multinational Volunteers	179	---	179	120	---	120	270	---	270

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX E: DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS AND HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS,
FY 1979 - FY 1980
(000)

	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981		
	Approp.	HCC	Total	Approp.	HCC	Total	Approp.	HCC	Total
Activity 4: Program Support	\$37,806	\$ 1,316	\$ 39,122	\$ 41,226	\$1,021	\$ 42,247	\$ 45,807	\$ 993	\$ 46,800
Washington Staff									
Salaries and benefits	3,842	---	3,842	5,269	---	5,269	5,547	---	5,547
Staff travel	654	---	654	792	---	792	959	---	959
Supplies, equipment, services	110	---	110	112	---	112	115	---	115
Building rental	238	---	238	273	---	273	283	---	283
Overseas Staff									
U. S. salaries and benefits	5,258		5,258	5,609		5,609	6,124		6,124
FSN salaries and benefits	2,819	399	3,218	3,541	355	3,896	4,569	318	4,887
Assignment/return travel	699	---	699	723	---	723	812	---	812
Staff international travel	547	5	552	588	2	590	759	---	759
In-country travel	450	14	464	556	2	558	822	3	825
Education allowance	179	---	179	185	---	185	222	---	222
Staff housing	1,228	152	1,380	1,761	102	1,863	2,032	107	2,139
Office space and utilities	711	309	1,020	1,121	206	1,327	1,344	189	1,533
Contractual and general services	1,425	158	1,583	1,888	112	2,000	2,250	121	2,371
Supplies, equipment, and transport.	880	279	1,159	1,045	242	1,287	1,229	255	1,484
Vehicles	649	---	649	121	---	121	630	---	630
Evaluation	213	---	213	---	---	---	---	---	---
FAAS	1,784	---	1,784	2,052	---	2,052	2,387	---	2,387
Agency support services	16,120	---	16,120	15,590	---	15,590	15,723	---	15,723
 Total obligations	 \$98,399	 \$ 5,303	 \$103,702	 \$105,795	 \$4,782	 \$110,577	 \$118,800	 \$ 4,785	 \$123,585

"Peace Corps Volunteers play an important, dynamic role in my ministry because in addition to doing their normal job they are always seeking solutions to problems. There are many times Peace Corps Volunteers have sat at my house late into the night presenting challenging ideas for better ways to meet the health and education needs of my people. I very much admire this practical, problem-solving American approach that the Peace Corps Volunteers bring."

Minister of Education
St. Kitts, Eastern Caribbean
1979

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX F: VOLUNTEER YEARS BY REGION AND COUNTRY, FY 1979 - FY 1981

TO BE SUBMITTED

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX G: BUDGET ESTIMATES BY REGION AND COUNTRY, FY 1979 - FY 1981

TO BE SUBMITTED

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX H: INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY SUMMARIES

TO BE SUBMITTED

January 30, 1980

REVISIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS TO THE

PEACE CORPS FISCAL YEAR 1981 BUDGET ESTIMATE
SUBMISSION TO THE CONGRESS

PLEASE REPLACE

-- the second page of the Table of Contents

PLEASE ADD

-- Appendices F, G, and H

OPP/BUDGET DIVISION

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OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX F: VOLUNTEER YEARS BY REGION AND COUNTRY, FY 1979 - FY 1981

SUMMARY

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
Africa Region	2,039	2,011	2,315
Latin America Region	1,786	1,601	1,722
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	1,898	1,677	1,648
New Countries	--	--	30
Refugee Program	--	20	-- a/
Total	5,723	5,309	5,715

a/ The Refugee Program is being initiated in FY 1980 and is being absorbed within the regions in FY 1981.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX F: VOLUNTEER YEARS BY REGION AND COUNTRY, FY 1979 - FY 1980 - continued
AFRICA REGION

COUNTRY	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981
Benin	7	7	10
Botswana	98	88	130
Cameroon	137	133	121
Central African Republic	64	31	34
Chad <u>a/</u>	36	---	---
Gabon	33	37	44
Gambia	34	43	56
Ghana	175	91	99
Ivory Coast	56	68	70
Kenya	202	240	283
Lesotho	109	117	137
Liberia	184	180	181
Malawi	7	19	49
Mali	47	51	57
Mauritania	17	20	32
Niger	98	122	132
Rwanda	4	4	4
Senegal	91	105	121
Seychelles Islands	8	11	18
Sierra Leone	182	190	187
Swaziland	82	96	154

a/ Peace Corps exited during FY 1979.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX F: VOLUNTEER YEARS BY REGION AND COUNTRY, FY 1979 - FY 1981 - continued
AFRICA REGION

COUNTRY	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
Tanzania	1	16	44
Togo	111	87	87
Upper Volta	76	69	81
Zaire	<u>180</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>184</u>
Total	2,039	2,011	2,315

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX F: VOLUNTEER YEARS BY REGION AND COUNTRY, FY 1979 - FY 1981 - continued
LATIN AMERICA REGION

COUNTRY	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
Belize	63	77	84
Brazil	89	24	19
Chile	110	96	116
Colombia	240	135	106
Costa Rica	114	106	109
Dominican Republic	83	99	117
Eastern Caribbean			
Antigua	20	20	18
Barbados	20	18	18
Dominica	17	20	25
Grenada	10	10	10
Montserrat	10	10	10
St. Kitts	25	25	25
St. Lucia	25	21	25
St. Vincent	25	25	30
Ecuador	187	194	229
El Salvador	122	54	40
Guatemala	157	174	179
Honduras	193	175	191
Jamaica	122	166	178
Nicaragua <u>a/</u>	8	---	---
Paraguay	146	150	161
New Country	---	2	32
Total	1,786	1,601	1,722

a/ Peace Corps exited during FY 1979.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX F: VOLUNTEER YEARS BY REGION AND COUNTRY, FY 1979 - FY 1981 - continued NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

COUNTRY	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
Afghanistan <u>a/</u>	18	---	---
Bahrain <u>a/</u>	3	---	---
Fiji	145	151	106
Kiribati (Gilbert Islands)	5	11	16
Korea	170	135	97
Malaysia	204	139	123
Micronesia	165	124	141
Morocco	152	122	127
Nepal	140	123	129
Oman	20	26	37
Philippines	405	419	393
Solomon Islands	26	27	36
Thailand	159	161	175
Tonga	69	66	73
Tunisia	65	36	30
Tuvalu	2	11	16
Western Samoa	86	73	66
Yemen	64	53	65
New Country	---	---	18
Total	1,898	1,677	1,648

a/ Peace Corps exited during FY 1979.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX G: BUDGET ESTIMATE BY REGION AND COUNTRY, FY 1979 - FY 1981 a/ SUMMARY

	(000)		
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
Africa Region	\$ 36,330	\$ 39,746	\$ 45,391
Latin America Region	22,907	23,213	26,433
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	25,327	27,312	29,483
New countries	---	---	950
Refugee program	---	256	70 <u>b/</u>
World-wide support <u>c/</u>	3,336	5,004	5,985
Peace Corps share of Agency support services	<u>16,196</u>	<u>15,618</u>	<u>15,723</u>
Total obligations	<u>\$104,096</u>	<u>\$111,149</u>	<u>\$124,035</u>

a/ Includes both country and Washington associated costs.

b/ In-service training amounts only, direct volunteer support costs are in regional amounts.

c/ Includes International Development Cooperation and Education programs.

APPENDIX G: BUDGET ESTIMATES BY REGION AND COUNTRY, FY 1979 - 1980 - continued
AFRICA REGION

COUNTRY	(000)		
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
Benin	\$ 199	\$ 184	\$ 368
Botswana	1,290	1,639	1,729
Cameroon	2,184	2,440	2,557
Central African Republic	1,031	978	1,163
Chad <u>a/</u>	669	---	---
Congo <u>a/</u>	110	---	---
Gabon	914	974	1,084
Gambia	602	832	968
Ghana	1,983	1,775	2,125
Ivory Coast	1,402	1,598	1,811
Kenya	3,584	3,837	4,165
Lesotho	1,447	1,538	1,832
Liberia	2,592	3,045	3,106
Malawi	351	533	846
Mali	1,003	1,082	1,361
Mauritania	695	739	1,122
Niger	1,865	2,437	2,868
Rwanda	74	57	60
Senegal	1,770	2,098	2,445
Seychelles	146	276	291
Sierra Leone	2,507	2,937	3,127
Swaziland	1,270	1,853	1,983

a/ Peace Corps exited during FY 1979.

APPENDIX G: BUDGET ESTIMATES BY REGION AND COUNTRY, FY 1979 - FY 1980 - continued
AFRICA REGION

Country	(000)		
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
Tanzania	\$ 221	\$ 400	\$ 979
Togo	2,190	2,346	2,625
Upper Volta	1,482	1,357	1,738
Zaire	3,939	3,923	4,092
Africa regional support	<u>810</u>	<u>868</u>	<u>946</u>
Total obligations	\$36,330	\$39,746	\$45,391

APPENDIX G: BUDGET ESTIMATES BY REGION AND COUNTRY, FY 1979 - 1980 - continued
LATIN AMERICA REGION

COUNTRY	(000)		
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
Belize	\$ 653	\$ 844	\$ 1,053
Brazil	1,467	775	755
Chile	1,302	1,710	1,959
Colombia	2,973	1,657	1,705
Costa Rica	1,464	1,528	1,810
Dominican Republic	1,298	1,682	1,847
Eastern Caribbean	1,515	1,587	1,829
Ecuador	2,543	2,808	3,223
El Salvador	1,561	883	923
Guatemala	1,972	2,163	2,576
Honduras	2,103	2,498	2,661
Jamaica	1,326	1,806	2,205
Nicaragua <u>a/</u>	245	---	---
Paraguay	1,887	2,281	2,358
New country	---	241	757
Latin America regional support	<u>598</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>772</u>
Total obligations	<u>\$22,907</u>	<u>\$23,213</u>	<u>\$26,433</u>

a/ Peace Corps exited during FY 1979.

APPENDIX G: BUDGET ESTIMATES BY REGION AND COUNTRY, FY 1979 - FY 1980 - continued
NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION (NANEAP)

COUNTRY	(000)		
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
Afghanistan <u>a/</u>	\$ 323	\$ ---	\$ ---
Bahrain <u>a/</u>	79	---	---
Fiji	1,812	1,771	2,007
Kiribati (Gilbert Islands)	117	122	293
Korea	2,411	2,228	1,446
Malaysia	2,455	2,334	1,953
Micronesia	2,243	2,349	2,576
Morocco	2,212	2,700	2,907
Nepal	1,685	1,776	2,143
Oman	496	718	950
Philippines	4,386	5,387	6,058
Soloman Islands	410	450	672
Thailand	1,890	2,427	2,614
Tonga	835	899	967
Tunisia	984	879	708
Tuvalu	14	160	160
Western Samoa	1,038	993	1,146
Yemen Arab Republic	1,107	1,050	1,363
New country	---	197	595
NANEAP regional support	<u>830</u>	<u>872</u>	<u>925</u>
Total obligations	\$25,327	\$27,312	\$29,483

a/ Peace Corps exited during FY 1979.

"Kenyans value the service of today's Peace Corps program because its volunteers are willing to go and mix with very ordinary simple people, teach them very simple techniques and live with them."

Kenyan Ambassador
John P. Mbogua
1979

OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

Appendix H: COUNTRY SUMMARIES

This appendix is intended to provide a country-by-country summary 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, 1978. Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) ratings are based on each country's average of its index ratings for life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy in the mid-1970's. The index range is 1-100 with higher ratings reflecting a more-favorable PQLI. The PQLI data are taken or calculated from data found in The United States and World Development Agency 1978, Overseas Development Council.

APPENDIX H

BELIZE

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 140,000

Per Capita Income: \$790
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 77

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	45	38	52
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	63	77	84
Support positions	7	7	8
<u>TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 653</u>	<u>\$ 844</u>	<u>\$ 1,053</u>
Training	89	116	188
Volunteers	391	516	581
Program support	173	212	284
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 22</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>
Training	1	2	2
Volunteers	9	10	12
Program support	8	10	10

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Since the Peace Corps first initiated a program in Belize, volunteers have worked in a variety of projects including:
 - livestock production
 - agricultural planning and extension
 - cooperatives development
 - curriculum development
 - teacher training
 - health.
- o The Rural Education Project is creating an integrated and relevant approach to elementary education in agriculture by way of relating math, reading, and science education directly to projects where children plant gardens, raise rabbits, chickens, and other small animals. This is an innovative approach to interest the youth of Belize in farming.
- o As a result of Peace Corps assistance, Belize has concentrated on improving and increasing local production of rice.
- o A recently initiated outdoor sanitation project and a health care program within rural districts are viewed as models for possible use in other areas of the country.
- o Future plans call for more focus in development of freshwater fisheries as a source of protein for rural communities; improved crop production through extension services; and an emphasis on technical and vocational education.

APPENDIX H

BENIN

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
 Population: 3,286,000

Per Capita Income: \$200
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 29

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	6	---	21
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	7	7	10
Support positions	2	2	2
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 199</u>	<u>\$ 184</u>	<u>\$ 368</u>
Training	23	5	114
Volunteers	81	68	140
Program support	95	111	114
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	3	8	8
Program support	---	---	---

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o During the first six years the Peace Corps served in Benin, volunteers worked in rural areas helping small farmers increase food production through projects in:
 - animal traction
 - secondary education
 - grain storage.
- o After 1974, the number of volunteers decreased as the result of a changing political climate, and no additional volunteers were requested until 1978.
- o During FY 1981, new programs will be initiated in cooperation with the Government of Benin involving volunteers in the areas of:
 - health and sanitation education
 - village level preventive health care
 - maternal/child care
 - teacher training
 - primary school health education.

APPENDIX H

BOTSWANA

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 692,000

Per Capita Income: \$440
Physical Quality of Life Index: 51

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	44	105	47
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	98	88	130
Support positions	9	9	9
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>			
Training	\$ 1,290	\$ 1,639	\$ 1,729
Volunteers	187	394	213
Program support	832	910	1,146
	271	335	370
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/</u>			
Training	\$ 174	\$ 221	\$ 217
Volunteers	13	25	22
Program support	147	154	151
	14	42	44

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o From an emphasis on secondary education, Peace Corps is moving toward greater activity in the areas of:
 - health services
 - agricultural cooperatives development
 - vocational training.
- o In addition, a new water borehole program was initiated during FY 1979 through which volunteers are assigned to rural areas and assist in establishing wells and water points.
- o Future plans call for increased activity in the area of rural development, including a rural enterprise project which will be aimed at developing cash income sources for rural communities.
- o While the number of volunteers working in traditional classroom education assignments will continue to decrease, activity in the Brigades Development Trust, which places volunteers in vocational education programs for adolescent youth, will continue.

APPENDIX H

BRAZIL

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 113,209,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,390
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 66

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	---	---	27
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	89	24	19
Support positions	19	7	5
<u>TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G) (000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,467</u>	<u>\$ 775</u>	<u>\$ 755</u>
Training	83	21	112
Volunteers	716	244	199
Program support	668	510	444
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	3	4	4
Program support	2	3	3

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- ° Since August, 1978 the Peace Corps program in Brazil has been phasing out because of difficulties with the Brazilian government in allowing new Peace Corps trainees to enter the country.
- ° The Peace Corps, however is actively exploring what could be an exciting future of reciprocal volunteer exchange between the U S and Brazil through the Brazilian Volunteer Assistance League (LBA) program.
- o Present hopes are for the development of various programs with the LBA, especially in Brazil's poverty-stricken Northeastern zone. Plans include programming in agricultural extension, nutrition, health, special education and cooperatives.
- o Brazil's recent overall impressive development has resulted in Peace Corps redeveloping programs to concentrate on poverty in specific areas.

APPENDIX H

CAMEROON

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 7,781,000

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

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	73	54	60
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	137	133	121
Support positions	9	11	11
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G) (000):</u>			
Training	\$ 2,184 405	\$ 2,440 393	\$ 2,557 492
Volunteers	1,396	1,579	1,553
Program support	383	468	512
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>			
Training	\$ 215 ---	\$ 236 3	\$ 230 3
Volunteers	215	233	227
Program support	---	---	---

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o The program in Cameroon is, and will continue to be, one of the Peace Corps' most diverse in Africa.
- o The Peace Corps is moving aggressively to expand its activities in the areas affecting the basic human needs of the rural poor. Programs slated for expansion include:
 - inland fisheries
 - practical health education
 - agricultural development
 - rural community development
 - cooperative advisor's projects
 - credit union development.
- o A new program recently implemented is designed to upgrade the economic status of women through integrated rural development.
- o Additional program exploration is underway in the area of rural health care.
- o Collaborative efforts include implementing a village level health project in cooperation with AID.

APPENDIX H

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Peace Corps Entry: 1972
Population: 1,867,000

Per Capita Income: \$250
Physical Quality of Life Index: 18

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	5	48	46
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	64	31	34
Support positions	6	7	7
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,031</u>	<u>\$ 978</u>	<u>\$ 1,163</u>
Training	65	247	321
Volunteers	732	450	502
Program support	234	281	340
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/</u>	<u>\$ 83</u>	<u>\$ 65</u>	<u>\$ 64</u>
Training	---	2	2
Volunteers	83	63	62
Program support	---	---	---

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o The Peace Corps program has made significant progress during recent years in shifting its emphasis toward programs addressing basic human needs through projects in:
 - health
 - potable water
 - nutrition.
- o There has been a marked decline in the number of volunteers involved in the education sector as new projects have been developed involving:
 - inland fisheries
 - health education
 - school construction
 - wells construction
 - rural development.
- o Political instability in the Central African Republic (CAR) and uncertainty of the congressional appropriation to continue the CAR program resulted in reduced trainee input in FY 1979.
- o Future plans call for bringing volunteer strength up to previous levels through expanded integrated rural development projects involving agriculture, health and construction components.

APPENDIX H

CHILE

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 10,531,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,170
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 79

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	43	106	69
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	110	96	116
Support positions	8	9	10
<u>TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,302</u>	<u>\$ 1,710</u>	<u>\$ 1,959</u>
Training	226	441	416
Volunteers	834	873	1,050
Program support	242	396	493
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>
Training	6	7	7
Volunteers	5	5	6
Program support	---	---	---

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Following an intensive review of the Peace Corps program in Chile, efforts are underway to focus volunteer activity more effectively on projects which address the needs of some of the two million Chileans who live in serious poverty.
- o Projects now emphasize:
 - integrated rural development
 - agricultural extension
 - rural health/nutrition
 - youth development.
- o Approximately two-thirds of the volunteers will work through private non-profit organizations rather than within government ministries.
- o Almost all newly arriving volunteers are being assigned to small rural villages.
- o This restructuring of the Peace Corps program in Chile should be completed by FY 1981.

APPENDIX H

COLOMBIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
 Population: 24,977,000

Per Capita Income: \$710
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 72

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	118	17	59
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	240	135	106
Support positions	17	14	11
<u>TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 2,973</u>	<u>\$ 1,657</u>	<u>\$ 1,705</u>
Training	427	120	325
Volunteers	1,940	1,049	900
Program support	606	488	480
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>
Training		2	3
Volunteers		15	19
Program support		6	6

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Peace Corps programming in Colombia is highly diversified, with volunteers working in the fields of:
 - health
 - home economics/nutrition
 - agriculture
 - special education
 - small business development.
- o Home economics/nutrition volunteers work to improve general living conditions in rural areas through the establishment of more than 300 vegetable gardens and the teaching of 36 nutrition courses to 650 participants annually.
- o In the field of nursing, volunteers work to improve the delivery of rural health care, and in one year, train approximately 200 licensed practical nurses and nurses' aides.
- o In agriculture, volunteer efforts are aimed at increasing the production of vegetables, cattle, poultry and swine.
- o Business development volunteers provide small business owners and managers of cooperatives with a variety of technical assistance.
- o Volunteers also work in special education projects dealing with the needs of the deaf, blind, mentally retarded and physically handicapped.
- o Volunteers have recently developed an education development project working in the rehabilitation of Colombia's well-known street children, known as the "gamins," who are increasingly found in the country's larger urban centers.

APPENDIX H

COSTA RICA

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 2,061,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,240
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 85

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	69	69	63
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	114	106	109
Support positions	12	11	13
<u>TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,464</u>	<u>\$ 1,528</u>	<u>\$ 1,810</u>
Training	298	321	442
Volunteers	849	842	878
Program support	317	365	490
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	5	7	10
Program support	4	4	5

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o The thrust of ongoing Peace Corps programs in Costa Rica is addressing the problems of the 42 percent of the population living in poverty.
- o Emphasis is on programs in health, including:
 - public health
 - in-service training for nurses
 - nutrition.
- o Agricultural development has been established as a priority by the Government of Costa Rica, and volunteers work in:
 - agricultural research
 - grain crops extension
 - seed diversification
 - animal nutrition
 - grain storage.
- o Through extension work and demonstration program, volunteers reach small farmers and school children. Approximately 100 school gardens are established annually.
- o Agriculture and nutrition projects include home visits, presentations given to schools and cooperatives, planting of new crops and improvement of traditional crops.
- o Volunteers also work in conservation and field entomology conducting research on forestry plots and watershed reserves.

APPENDIX H

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 4,980,000

Per Capita Income: \$840
Physical Quality of Life Index: 64

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee input	90	67	57
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	83	99	117
Support positions	10	10	10
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix C)(000):	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,682	\$ 1,847
Training	367	457	445
Volunteers	647	811	953
Program support	284	414	449
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:	\$ 12	\$ 27	\$ 34
Training	1	1	2
Volunteers	8	15	19
Program support	3	11	13

a/ Not included in obligation amounts above.

- o Peace Corps programming emphasizes agricultural development in rural areas through the placement of volunteers in assignments involving:
 - teaching composting and gardening
 - cooperatives development
 - crop diversification
 - rural youth gardening projects.
 - small animal projects
 - rice extension.
- o An important area of activity is the development of rural cooperatives designed to develop cash income sources for poor populations. Plans call for the development of cooperatives in the areas of:
 - women's small business
 - credit
 - marketing and small industry
 - agriculture.
- o Other volunteers work in health and nutrition programs which address the severe malnutrition problem among the poor and provide home improvement assistance to rural communities.
- o New projects in inland fish culture and appropriate technology are being developed for early 1980's.
- o Peace Corps will initiate projects in the neighboring islands of the Turks and Caicos in FY 1980.

APPENDIX H

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
Population: 760,000

Per Capita Income: N/A
Physical Quality of Life Index: 73

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee input	78	78	79
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	152	149	161
Support positions	12	12	13
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):	\$ 1,515	\$ 1,587	\$ 1,829
Training	201	218	243
Volunteers	1,001	1,010	1,116
Program support	313	359	470
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:	\$ 21	\$ 22	\$ 28
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	10	9	13
Program support	11	13	15

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o In response to a concerted effort on the part of the island governments to upgrade agricultural development, the Peace Corps is significantly redirecting its efforts in the Eastern Caribbean towards a more active involvement in rural development.
- o This shift in emphasis has led to increased activity in such areas as:
 - agricultural research and extension
 - fisheries development
 - irrigation
 - animal health services.
- o In addition, health volunteers have been active in community health organization development, dental health training and on-the-job training of medical lab technicians.
- o In the education sector, there has been a shift toward practical education with an emphasis on vocational education. volunteer plumbing and mechanic instructors have substantially upgraded the skills of workers in the Caribbean islands.
- o Although each island nation in the Caribbean has its own development priorities, the Peace Corps plans to offer assistance in programs that meet the critical regional problems of excessive reliance on food imports and the absence of employment opportunities.

APPENDIX H

ECUADOR

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 7,556,000

Per Capita Income: \$770
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 69

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee input	182	170	107
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	187	194	229
Support positions	18	18	19
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):	\$ 2,543	\$ 2,808	\$ 3,223
Training	678	718	756
Volunteers	1,335	1,503	1,726
Program support	530	587	741
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:	\$ 47	\$ 22	\$ 29
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	18	15	20
Program support	29	7	9

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- ° Since 1962, Peace Corps Volunteers have served in almost every major area of development in Ecuador.
- ° Volunteers currently serve in projects involving:
 - agricultural extension
 - animal production
 - rural public health
 - home/community improvement
 - rural infrastructure
 - special education
 - fisheries.
- ° Agricultural extension volunteers work with small landowners to conduct production surveys, soil analyses and community and school garden demonstrations.
- ° Volunteers involved in animal production provide technical assistance to about 150 rural farmers each year; conduct courses and seminars in breeding and pasture management; and manage activities at a cattle and dairy training center.
- ° Rural public health volunteers work in latrine construction, vaccination programs, health extension, and conduct rural home health visits.

APPENDIX H

EL SALVADOR

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 4,256,000

Per Capita Income: \$570
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 64

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	86	---	40
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	122	54	40
Support positions	12	10	8
<u>TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,561</u>	<u>\$.883</u>	<u>\$.923</u>
Training	376	102	225
Volunteers	876	439	316
Program support	309	342	382
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$.11</u>	<u>\$.23</u>	<u>\$.25</u>
Training	---	7	8
Volunteers	10	14	15
Program support	1	2	2

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Since 1962, Peace Corps Volunteers in El Salvador have worked in:
 - food production
 - natural resource management
 - forage and pastures development
 - animal extension
 - multiple cropping
 - fresh and salt water fisheries.
- o Teacher training, rural community development and craft cooperatives are secondary areas of activity.
- o Through urban programming, volunteers work to address the country's needs in the areas of:
 - municipal management
 - urban planning
 - small business development
 - education.
- o In cooperation with government extension agents, natural resource volunteers continue to provide training and technical assistance to small farmers.
- o In the health extension area, volunteers have coordinated latrine and potable water projects, developed village level sanitation education projects, and worked closely with health center personnel in the central region.

EL SALVADOR - continued

- o New projects are planned in the areas of youth development and women's craft training.
- o In line with the government's plans to provide better services to the northwestern area of the country, an expanded village-level community development project is being initiated.

APPENDIX H

FIJI

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
 Population: 590,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,220
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 79

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	85	38	80
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	145	151	106
Support positions <u>a/</u>	10	11	13
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>			
Training	\$ 1,812 371	\$ 1,771 209	\$ 2,007 480
Volunteers	1,157	1,230	1,124
Program support <u>a/</u>	284	332	403
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) <u>b/</u>:</u>			
Training	\$ 143 1	\$ 178 1	\$ 176 1
Volunteers	138	172	169
Program support	4	5	6

a/ Includes support for Tuvalu programs.

b/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o For the first eleven years volunteers focused their efforts in the areas of secondary education, rural construction, forestry development, and mid-level management.
- o Peace Corps is now concentrating to improve current and expanded projects which are directed towards the rural poor in:
 - community food production
 - rural youth development
 - cooperatives
 - social services
 - health education.
- o Volunteers placed in education assignments now receive training in gardening and nutrition to prepare them for secondary community activities.
- o Volunteers were able to respond with organized projects in assisting areas devastated by a recent hurricane. This flexibility exists, enabling Peace Corps to provide immediate help in emergency disaster situations.
- o New projects are planned for women, community development and health/nutrition education.

APPENDIX H

GABON

Peace Corps Entry: 1974
 Population: 552,000

Per Capita Income: \$3,730
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 21

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	31	30	37
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	33	37	44
Support positions	4	4	4
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G) (000):</u>	<u>\$ 914</u>	<u>\$ 974</u>	<u>\$ 1,084</u>
Training	127	126	207
Volunteers	553	579	602
Program support	234	269	275
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 264</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>	<u>\$ 149</u>
Training	14	2	2
Volunteers	225	122	119
Program support	25	26	28

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o While secondary education and primary school construction remain major areas of volunteer activity, plans are underway for volunteer assignments which more directly address the needs of Gabon's rural poor through projects involving:
 - nutrition education
 - agricultural development
 - rural community development.
- o During FY 1979 a new inland fish culture project was started.
- o Program areas that are in the exploratory development stage include:
 - village health education
 - vocational training
 - agricultural extension.

APPENDIX H

THE GAMBIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 546,000

Per Capita Income: \$200
Physical Quality of Life Index: 21

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	35	33	23
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	34	43	56
Support positions	6	7	7
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G) (000):</u>	<u>\$ 602</u>	<u>\$ 832</u>	<u>\$ 968</u>
Training	146	142	125
Volunteers	280	385	508
Program support	176	305	335
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	---	2	2
Program support	4	7	7

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Until FY 1979, the Peace Corps program in The Gambia was characterized by the placement of small numbers of highly skilled volunteers who were, for the most part, urban based.
- o Since that time, Peace Corps has placed a greatly increased number of its volunteers in rural assignments where they have a direct impact on the needs of local villages.
- o During FY 1979, 19 health trainees, over 75 percent of them college graduate generalists, entered The Gambia and are now working in:
 - a rural-based health and maternal/child care program
 - an Overseas Development Ministry maternal/child care project.
- o Additional volunteers work in a new fisheries development project and in a new crop protection program.
- o During FY 1980, the number of health, fisheries and crop protection volunteers will increase. A new integrated rural development program, in cooperation with AID and scheduled to begin during the fiscal year, has been postponed; however, it is anticipated that new trainee entries will be possible early in FY 1981.
- o During FY 1981, in addition to strengthening and expanding ongoing projects, plans call for projects in the environmental sector with volunteers being assigned as house planners and reforestation advisors.

APPENDIX H:

GHANA

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
 Population: 10,619,000

Per Capita Income: \$380
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 39

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	43	77	99
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	175	91	99
Support positions	13	14	14
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G) (000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,983</u>	<u>\$ 1,775</u>	<u>\$ 2,125</u>
Training	215	443	588
Volunteers	1,413	897	1,003
Program support	355	435	534
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ 174</u>	<u>\$ 170</u>
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	241	174	170
Program support	35	---	---

a/ Included in Obligation amounts above.

- o Historically, volunteers in Ghana were assigned primarily as teachers in secondary education, teacher training institutions and universities.
- o Ongoing projects include secondary education, as well as agricultural development and vocational training.
- o FY 1980 will be a key year in this transition with volunteers beginning work in projects involving:
 - rural and village development
 - agriculture and animal traction
 - community preventive health
 - dam building
 - irrigation development
 - special education for the handicapped.
- o As the number of volunteers involved in rural development, agriculture and health increase, there will be a marked decrease in the number involved in secondary education projects.
- o By FY 1981, at least two-thirds of all volunteers serving in Ghana will be directly involved in rural development, agriculture or health activities.

APPENDIX H

GUATEMALA

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 6,436,000

Per Capita Income: \$790
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 54

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee input	90	78	100
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	157	174	179
Support positions	13	13	13
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):	\$ 1,972	\$ 2,163	\$ 2,576
Training	449	359	561
Volunteers	1,101	1,234	1,378
Program support	422	570	637
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:	\$ 29	\$ 27	\$ 31
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	24	22	26
Program support	5	5	5

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Prior to the 1976 earthquake, the majority of volunteers in Guatemala worked in rural development with the poorest segments of the population; primarily among indigenous groups in the highlands.
- o In response to the earthquake, volunteers were temporarily reassigned to short and medium term relief efforts.
- o The current program stresses community-based projects emphasizing:
 - food production
 - health education
 - cooperatives development
 - forestry
- o There will be modest expansion in family gardens and community nutrition programs during the next few years. A slight growth in the size of the program is anticipated; one such possibility would be new rural development projects in the Peten (northeastern jungle region).

APPENDIX H

HONDURAS

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 3,039,000

Per Capita Income: \$450
Physical Quality of Life Index: 53

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	89	181	113
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	193	175	191
Support positions	16	17	18
<u>TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 2,103</u>	<u>\$ 2,498</u>	<u>\$ 2,661</u>
Training	402	642	592
Volunteers	1,295	1,312	1,401
Program support	406	544	668
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 46</u>	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$ 54</u>
Training	3	6	8
Volunteers	13	14	17
Program support	30	25	29

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Building on a history of sound projects, Peace Corps Volunteers serving in Honduras continues to work in projects involving:
 - health extension
 - agriculture
 - education
 - forest management/conservation.
- o Health volunteers give hygiene, health, nutrition, and pre- and post-partum training and technical assistance.
- o The forest management project, which began as a simple timber and land management program, has grown to include a broad range of activities including soil conservation, watershed management and resource and inventory development.
- o A rural pilot school project places volunteer couples in small towns to work as a team with schools in the areas of home gardening, small animal raising and pre-vocational preparation.
- o In the future, volunteer efforts will focus on new projects in:
 - non-formal education
 - rural resettlement extension
 - crop pest management.

APPENDIX H

IVORY COAST

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 7,300,000

Per Capita Income: \$710
Physical Quality of Life Index: 29

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	55	37	52
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	56	68	70
Support positions	8	8	8
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G) (000):</u>			
Training	\$ 1,402 287	\$ 1,598 301	\$ 1,811 362
Volunteers	710	841	871
Program support	405	456	578
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>			
Training	\$ 203 44	\$ 250 82	\$ 235 71
Volunteers	146	168	164
Program support	13	---	---

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o During the past two years, the emphasis of Peace Corps has shifted from teaching English as a Foreign Language to the expansion of programs in rural development and community health.
- o Rural development volunteers are involved in:
 - basic gardening
 - small animal raising
 - sanitation
 - basic construction.
- o Health volunteers are working in the areas of:
 - immunization
 - tuberculosis control
 - nutrition education
 - health education
 - rural health center development.
- o Volunteers also work in the areas of irrigation system development and water control.
- o In FY 1980, the Peace Corps will expand its involvement in fisheries and rural health.
- o Those programs which have a direct impact on the needs of the rural poor are being expanded and special attention is being given to the development of projects which have an impact on the lives of women such as mother/child health projects, nutrition education programs and craft cooperatives.

APPENDIX H

JAMAICA

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 2,100,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,150
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 85

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	124	71	85
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	122	166	178
Support positions	10	12	13
<u>TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,326</u>	<u>\$ 1,806</u>	<u>\$ 2,205</u>
Training	206	241	302
Volunteers	909	1,218	1,456
Program support	211	347	447
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 22</u>	<u>\$ 22</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	3	3	3
Program support	19	18	20

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Volunteers are working to assist Jamaica address its five year development plan with emphasis on agriculture, a more self-reliant economy, and improving employment opportunities.
- o While the majority of volunteers continue to be involved in education, a substantially increased number are now placed in assignments involving:
 - technical and vocational training
 - marketable crafts skills training.
- o Volunteers also make significant contributions in the health services field, with one particular nutrition program having resulted in a documented 30 per cent health improvement among mothers and children in five rural parishes.
- o Other volunteers serve in such agricultural assignments as:
 - non-traditional food development
 - intensive gardening/small animal development
 - cooperatives development
 - aquaculture development .
- o Future plans call for the continued expansion of volunteer activity in the areas of vocational education and agriculture/nutrition projects.

APPENDIX H

KENYA

Peace Corps Entry: 1965
 Population: 14,369,000

Per Capita Income: \$270
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 39

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	208	141	88
Volunteer years	202	240	283
Support positions	17	19	19
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G) (000):</u>	<u>\$ 3,584</u>	<u>\$ 3,837</u>	<u>\$ 4,165</u>
Training	1,006	779	608
Volunteers	1,961	2,404	2,760
Program support	617	654	797
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 306</u>	<u>\$ 293</u>	<u>\$ 294</u>
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	110	187	182
Program support	196	106	112

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o During the early years of Peace Corps' involvement in Kenya, skilled volunteers, many living in cities and towns, provided training for projects in:
 - health professionals and community workers
 - agriculture
 - education (the largest program to date and one of the few now offering special education for mentally handicapped and early childhood intervention).
- o During FY 1980 and FY 1981, programmatic emphasis will concentrate on initiating and expanding rural development efforts to previously underserved geographical areas in the up-country, to rural women and to children. Other areas of concern include:
 - rural health education
 - appropriate technologies, including improved housing
 - secondary activities in adult literacy and the environment.
- o As a result of intensive training programs, volunteers have achieved increased facility with the language and have increased both the technical and cultural skills needed for program success.

APPENDIX H

KIRIBATI (GILBERT ISLANDS)

Peace Corps Entry: 1973
Population: 55,000

Per Capita Income: \$720
Physical Quality of Life Index: N/A

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	12	---	16
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	5	11	16
Support positions <u>a/</u>	---	1	1
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 117</u>	<u>\$ 122</u>	<u>\$ 293</u>
Training <u>b/</u>	48	8	106
Volunteers <u>b/</u>	64	102	165
Program support <u>a/</u>	5	12	22
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) <u>c/</u>:</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>
Training	5	1	2
Volunteers	9	23	34
Program support	1	---	---

a/ Peace Corps in the Solomon Islands supports program in Kiribati.

b/ Includes a portion of Tuvalu Training and Volunteer support in FY 1979.

c/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Early Peace Corps involvement in Kiribati, formerly known as the Gilbert Islands, began in 1973 and enjoyed only moderate success. Then, in September of 1977, having had no volunteers there since early 1976, the Peace Corps sent six new volunteers to Tarawa to re-open the program.
- o Volunteers currently work in projects involving:
 - fisheries development
 - vocational education
 - youth development.
- o In the future, the Peace Corps hopes to collaborate in a World Bank sponsored water and sanitation project designed to reduce the incidence of cholera and hepatitis.
- o Other areas of possible future activity include:
 - village sanitation
 - village health
 - community education and extension.

APPENDIX H

KOREA

Peace Corps Entry: 1966
 Population: 35,860,000

Per Capita Income: \$810
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 82

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	62	57	---
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	170	135	97
Support positions	17	13	10
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>			
Training	\$ 2,411 436	\$ 2,228 417	\$ 1,446 63
Volunteers	1,417	1,299	900
Program support	558	512	483
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>			
Training	\$ 75 ---	\$ 36 ---	\$ 32 ---
Volunteers	71	35	31
Program support	4	1	1

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Peace Corps first arrived in Korea in 1966. Nearly 3,000 volunteers have served since that time. Consistently strong support has come from two ministries closely involved with volunteer projects; the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health.
- o With the rapid economic development in Korea and the development of local resources, Peace Corps has projected 1982 for the completion of projects in that country. The final group of trainees is due to arrive in July, 1980, to begin a two-year assignment.
- o The teacher training project for Korean English teachers will conclude in June, 1980, close to its initial goal of training 90 percent of all secondary English teachers.
- o Some current achievements include:
 - a volunteer introduced mobility training for the blind in a large special education training school, assisting teachers and students.
 - Volunteers in Disease Control specializing in Hansen's Disease (Leprosy) live and work in resettlement villages with special emphasis on treatment motivation, physical therapy and self-help projects.
 - Volunteers on special assignment at the Korean National TB Association have assisted this voluntary agency in program development, community education, planning, and evaluation

APPENDIX H

LESOTHO

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
 Population: 1,271,000

Per Capita Income: \$230
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 48

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	94	76	74
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	109	117	137
Support positions	9	9	9
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G) (000):</u>			
Training	\$ 1,447 308	\$ 1,538 302	\$ 1,832 384
Volunteers	871	912	1,057
Program support	268	324	391
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>			
Training	\$ 66 ---	\$ 71 ---	\$ 69 ---
Volunteers	66	71	69
Program support	---	---	---

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o A concerted effort is being made to expand existing health and agriculture programs and to identify new projects focused on meeting the needs of Lesotho's poorest citizens.
- o In the past, administrative and logistical problems with host agencies, as well as a scarcity of arable land, have limited the potential for projects in the health and agricultural sectors.
- o Significant increases are being made in the number of volunteers working in:
 - vegetable gardening
 - small animal production
 - nutrition education.
- o Further growth is planned in the areas of health/nutrition and community development.
- o The largest area of activity remains education, with volunteers teaching math, science and agriculture, as well as training primary teachers. These programs will be gradually decreased as new programs are identified in the areas of health, agriculture and rural development.

APPENDIX H

LIBERIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
Population: 1,652,000

Per Capita Income: \$430
Physical Quality of Life Index: 26

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981. Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	82	123	110
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	184	180	181
Support positions	14	15	15
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G) (000):</u>	<u>\$ 2,592</u>	<u>\$ 3,045</u>	<u>\$ 3,106</u>
Training	533	817	772
Volunteers	1,583	1,729	1,783
Program support	476	499	551
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>	<u>\$ 277</u>	<u>\$ 282</u>
Training	3	---	---
Volunteers	146	129	126
Program support	194	148	156

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o In line with Liberian President Tolbert's decision to give greater attention to the needs of the rural poor and the Peace Corps' commitment to basic human needs programming, more volunteers are involved in health, rural development and agriculture.
- o Skilled trained generalist and nursing volunteers work in:
 - health education projects
 - family planning programs
 - maternal/child care health clinics.
- o In an effort to increase the production of rural farmers, volunteers work as agricultural extension agents and in-land fish pond developers.
- o Other volunteers work in projects involving:
 - rural school construction
 - health clinic development
 - farm to market road planning
 - local marketplace development
 - agricultural training centers
 - tree crop and livestock development
 - agricultural planning.
- o While the overall number of education programs is decreasing, vocational education has increased through the placement of volunteers to teach vocational agriculture, electronics, carpentry, plumbing, mechanics, and business education.

APPENDIX H

MALAWI

Peace Corps Entry: 1979
 Population: 5,572,000

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

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	15	27	30
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	7	19	49
Support positions	3	4	4
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G) (000):</u>	<u>\$ 351</u>	<u>\$ 533</u>	<u>\$ 846</u>
Training	94	150	210
Volunteers	71	207	429
Program support	186	176	207
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/</u>	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>\$ 44</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	---	44	43
Program support	49	---	---

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o The Peace Corps successfully reestablished its program in Malawi during FY 1979 after a phase-out which began in 1971 due to high skill levels requested by the host government agencies.
- o Volunteer assignments are now in:
 - environmental sanitation
 - public health
 - agricultural extension
 - rural water supply.
- o The new program in Malawi is now well underway with 12 volunteers and an additional 15 trainees who recently arrived in the country. Malawi expects the number of volunteers to reach 50 by 1982.
- o Areas of expansion include a program of cooperatives and increased activity in the preventive health sector.
- o Close cooperation with AID has been instituted, making joint projects a likelihood.
- o Pre-service training, which is held at the University of Malawi in close cooperation with the the future volunteers' Malawian supervisors, emphasizes intensive language courses. Language materials are presently being up-dated by Peace Corps for the first time in six years.

APPENDIX H

MALAYSIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 12,653,000

Per Capita Income: \$930
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 73

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	44	60	33
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	204	139	123
Support positions	25	25	19
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 2,455</u>	<u>\$ 2,334</u>	<u>\$ 1,953</u>
Training	291	383	262
Volunteers	1,540	1,324	990
Program support	624	627	701
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 180</u>	<u>\$ 151</u>	<u>\$ 135</u>
Training	32	34	30
Volunteers	134	101	88
Program support	14	16	17

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o After 18 years of volunteers teaching math and science in secondary schools, it appears that Malaysia has nearly reached self-sufficiency in this area. Therefore, future placement of teachers will be limited. Recent programming redirections are placing an increased percentage of volunteers in:
 - agricultural development for youth
 - farmers' cooperatives
 - applied food and nutrition
 - dairy development.
- o Volunteers in these projects work more directly in addressing the needs of rural Malaysians. In the dairy development project, they are part of an important, though limited, effort to develop an indigenous dairy industry beginning at the small-holder level.
- o The Peace Corps in Malaysia is shifting away from the placement of volunteers in the capital city area and intensifying its efforts in the six poorest states of the country. An increased proportion of the program will, henceforth, be in the Borneo state of Sabah where needs are more pronounced.

APPENDIX H

MALI

Peace Corps Entry: 1971
 Population: 5,986,000

Per Capita Income: \$110
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 14

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	38	21	31
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	47	51	57
Support positions	7	8	8
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,003</u>	<u>\$ 1,082</u>	<u>\$ 1,361</u>
Training	201	174	315
Volunteers	491	550	621
Program support	311	358	425
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
Training	8	---	---
Volunteers	---	---	---
Program support	---	---	1

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Since the Peace Corps entered Mali in 1971, volunteers have served primarily in education and rural development programs. An increasing number of volunteers are now being assigned to village level projects in:
 - health
 - agricultural extension/crop protection
 - energy
 - community development.
- o Health programs involve volunteers working in health and nutrition, education and outreach to rural mothers and children. Volunteers work with the blind helping train them in skills.
- o Agriculture extension volunteers work with rural farmers, helping them increase crop yields, minimize crop losses, and reduce labor needs. Pit silo volunteers teach the construction of pit silos for the storage of grasses to be fed to cattle during Mali's dry season.
- o Energy volunteers are working to document energy use and to introduce new technologies at the village level. Community development volunteers also incorporate energy and other appropriate technologies in their projects.
- o Expansion is planned in the areas of fisheries, nutrition, and crop protection.

APPENDIX H

MAURITANIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
 Population: 1,525,000

Per Capita Income: \$270
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 18

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee input	28	18	31
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	17	20	32
Support positions	6	6	6
OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):	\$ 695	\$ 739	\$ 1,122
Training	169	131	332
Volunteers	288	275	416
Program support	238	333	374
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000)a/:	\$ 86	\$ 55	\$ 53
Training	---	1	---
Volunteers	72	40	39
Program support	14	14	14

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o After serious program disruptions due to political unrest in 1967, 1971, and a political coup in 1978, the Peace Corps is now re-establishing host country government contacts and is implementing several new program initiatives.
- o Emphasis is placed on the expansion of programs in:
 - food production
 - health
 - nutrition.
- o Efforts are being made to focus volunteer activity on addressing the needs of the rural poor. Programs in journalism, math education and science education are being phased out.
- o Future plans call for the establishment of new projects in the areas of:
 - agricultural development
 - health education
 - immunization
 - fisheries.

APPENDIX H

MICRONESIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1966
Population: 121,000

Per Capita Income: \$1,070
Physical Quality of Life Index: 73

	FY 1979 <u>Actual</u>	FY 1980 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1981 <u>Estimate</u>
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee input	81	120	93
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	165	124	141
Support positions	22	23	23
OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):	\$ 2,243	\$ 2,349	\$ 2,576
Training	355	659	623
Volunteers	1,285	1,079	1,183
Program support	603	611	770
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:	\$ 70	\$ 53	\$ 52
Training	10	12	12
Volunteers	39	21	20
Program support	21	20	20

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Since Peace Corps Volunteers were first invited in May, 1966, more than 2,000 have served to help meet Micronesian developmental needs. Emerging political leaders and economic planners continue to request Peace Corps assistance through diversified programming which promotes self-reliance and equitable distribution of development resources.
- o Volunteers serve in projects involving:
 - agriculture
 - fisheries
 - youth development
 - outer island community development
 - elementary education
 - health education.
- o Through the provision of vocational education in local high schools, volunteers increase the students' employment opportunities and level of self-sufficiency.
- o Within the education sector, elementary school teachers are being replaced with health educators.
- o A new energy/appropriate technology project will begin in 1980 to survey energy resources. By 1981, volunteers will work to introduce wind and solar-powered fish refrigeration, copra dryers and navigation aids.
- o All ongoing programs stress the placement of volunteers on outer islands where their efforts address the needs of the rural poor.

APPENDIX H

MOROCCO

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 17,197,000

Per Capita Income: \$570
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 40

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	Fy 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	56	138	110
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	152	122	127
Support positions	12	14	13
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>			
Training	\$ 2,212 422	\$ 2,700 840	\$ 2,907 777
Volunteers	1,322	1,326	1,501
Program support	468	534	629
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>			
Training	\$ 253 87	\$ 49 49	\$ 55 55
Volunteers	---	---	---
Program support	166	---	---

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Since 1963, over 1,400 volunteers have worked in education, urban development, rehabilitation, and agriculture programs. Until recently, the Peace Corps in Morocco had programmed heavily in teaching English as a foreign language.
- o In the past two years, the Peace Corps' efforts have moved from English teaching toward greater involvement in basic human needs programs such as:
 - rural sanitation
 - rehabilitation of the mentally and physically handicapped
 - vocational skills training.
- o During 1980, a growing vocational education program will provide marketable skills for economically disadvantaged groups through training in carpentry, welding, plumbing, and mechanics.
- o Emphasis is being placed on the development of secondary activities in such areas as health and nutrition education for those volunteers who continue to be assigned to classroom education projects.
- o Program exploration has begun in the areas of appropriate technology, fresh-water fisheries and income generation projects for women.

APPENDIX H

NEPAL

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 12,857,000

Per Capita Income: \$110
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 27

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
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PROGRAM SUMMARY:

Trainee input	46	84	90
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	140	123	129
Support positions	20	21	21

OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):

	\$1,685	\$1,776	\$2,143
Training	405	411	559
Volunteers	925	946	1,053
Program support	355	419	531

HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:

	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 18
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	5	5	18
Program support	---	---	---

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o The first Peace Corps program was initiated in 1962 and expanded quickly with volunteers working in agriculture, rural construction, health, water systems, and education.
- o Seventy percent of all Peace Corps Volunteers presently serving in Nepal work in remote areas on programs designed to benefit the most needy.
- o Bridge construction supervision by volunteers has resulted in a considerable transfer of skills to local people. Sixteen structurally sound foot suspension bridges have been completed aiding communities in very remote areas in the hills.
- o Other volunteers work on the construction of: gravity flow potable water projects, the training of district and village water system construction workers, the construction of hydro dam projects and the surveying of water systems in rural areas. Over 125,000 people benefit through the efforts of these volunteers.
- o Fish farming programs initiated by Peace Corps are growing rapidly; and over 500 farmers have been contacted.
- o Rural women are being trained by volunteers to identify the nutrition needs of their families, especially children.
- o Pilot projects in resource conservation and community forestry programmed for the summer of FY 1980 will help address erosion problems in the Himalayas.
- o In addition, special attention will be given to developing secondary activities in community health, literacy, and gardening.

APPENDIX H

NIGER

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 4,860,000

Per Capita Income: \$160
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 14

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	86	71	83
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	98	122	132
Support positions	10	11	11
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,865</u>	<u>\$ 2,437</u>	<u>\$ 2,868</u>
Training	461	440	639
Volunteers	989	1,423	1,605
Program support	415	574	624
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 148</u>	<u>\$ 244</u>	<u>\$ 238</u>
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	148	244	238
Program support	---	---	---

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Since 1962, Peace Corps volunteers assigned to Niger have made notable contributions in education, health and agriculture. Currently, increasing numbers of volunteers are being assigned to village level projects in:
 - health
 - food production
 - forestry.
- o A nutrition education program is experiencing rapid growth. It is directed primarily toward women and children who are vulnerable to the effects of malnutrition.
- o Food production efforts continue in the areas of pest control, range management, fisheries and agricultural research. An agriculture cooperative program has been initiated.
- o The professional health project is being expanded to provide services and training to Nigerians who can then extend health care to the rural masses.
- o Youth development, also basically an urban program, is being expanded in an effort to provide easily transferable skill training to young people.
- o Additional programs are currently being planned in feeder lots for cattle and agricultural development.

APPENDIX H

OMAN

Peace Corps Entry: 1973
Population: 796,000

Per Capita Income: \$2,520
Physical Quality of Life Index: 34

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	Fy 1981 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee input	19	30	34
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	20	26	37
Support positions	3	4	4
OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000)	\$ 496	\$ 718	\$ 950
Training	125	195	227
Volunteers	252	337	511
Program support	119	186	212
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:	\$ 82	\$ 76	\$ 121
Training	3	1	5
Volunteers	77	72	113
Program support	2	3	3

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Since 1973, the Peace Corps has been addressing health and education needs at the village level with an average of 20 volunteers each year.
- o The Peace Corps' present programming in material/child health care, health training and education coincide with Oman's development priorities in community health/nutrition, community development, food production and water.
- o Pilot projects in water sanitation in collaboration with United Nations Development Programs are programmed for the summer of FY 1980.
- o Programming for a fisheries project, as well as possible experimentation with agricultural cooperatives, is also being explored.
- o Programs will continue in health and education, with basic human needs issues being emphasized through secondary projects involving community development and school gardening.
- o All Omani students who are now in the nursing school and have been for the past year, are students of volunteers.
- o Volunteers provide a service that cannot be found elsewhere. Oman is saddled with an extreme shortage in the skilled work force as there were only two schools and one hospital until 1970.

APPENDIX H

PARAGUAY

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
 Population: 2,698,000

Per Capita Income: 760
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 75

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	92	108	86
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	146	150	161
Support positions	11	11	13
<u>TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,887</u>	<u>\$ 2,281</u>	<u>\$ 2,358</u>
Training	403	480	436
Volunteers	1,139	1,292	1,326
Program support	345	509	596
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$ 105</u>
Training	10	4	5
Volunteers	8	45	50
Program support	1	46	50

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o The Peace Corps in Paraguay continues to focus its efforts on providing assistance to the poorest citizens of that country with emphasis on health and agricultural programs.
- o Program priority is given to:
 - environmental sanitation
 - agricultural cooperatives development
 - crop extension
 - basic skills primary education
 - home extension
 - rural community development.
- o In almost every project to which volunteers are assigned, the Peace Corps works in collaboration with host country agencies to integrate their efforts with Paraguay's national development plan.
- o As the number of volunteers assigned to Paraguay increases, special attention is being given to improving training with increased emphasis in the areas of skill training and instruction in the local dialect.

APPENDIX H

PHILIPPINES

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
 Population: 43,293,000

Per Capita Income: \$450
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 71

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	201	230	215
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	405	419	393
Support positions	36	38	39
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>			
Training	\$ 4,386	\$ 5,387	\$ 6,058
Volunteers	915	1,415	1,806
Program support	2,736	3,133	3,174
	735	839	1,078
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) b/:</u>			
Training	\$ 61	\$ 60	\$ 60
Volunteers	24	35	35
Program support	19	13	13
	18	12	12

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Since the first group arrived in 1961, nearly 5,000 volunteers have served in the Philippines.
- o Host country support has been consistently strong. Major assistance, at present, is from: the Ministry of Agriculture, its various bureaus, the Ministry of Health, and the National Nutrition Council.
- o Currently, 70 percent of the volunteers are in agriculture production, including:
 - small farmer income generation
 - fisheries extension
 - community nutrition/health-related assignments.
- o Additional projects stress:
 - small business
 - conservation
 - youth development
 - rehabilitation of the disabled.
- o Other significant contributions include volunteers who:
 - set up model farms
 - encourage use of new seed
 - improve production methods
 - assist small farmers in use and management of credit.
- o Agro-forestry volunteers set up community nurseries for fast growing trees.
- o Volunteers assisted in improving milk production on Bureau of Animal Industry farms and involved local farmers in developing a distribution system.

APPENDIX H: PHILIPPINES - continued

- o Fisheries volunteers organized coral reef research and trained local students in research systems resulting in special awards for fish farming, protection and conservation.
- o Nutrition volunteers worked with local officials in developing goiter prevention and treatment projects in isolated mountain provinces among minorities.
- o Fisheries volunteers developed a pilot project with 20 backyard fishpond operators to improve yield, develop better feeding methods, control diseases and improve fishpond construction techniques.
- o New developments include:
 - Following national priorities, volunteers with previous volunteer organizational experience are working in 14 communities assisting in development of domestic volunteer recruitment, training and projects.
 - Teams of volunteers will be trained to assist local organizations to identify and begin training of the hearing impaired, especially previously unreachable adults.

APPENDIX H

RWANDA

Peace Corps Entry: 1975
Population: 4,299,000

Per Capita Income: \$130
Physical Quality of Life Index: 27

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	2	2	2
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	4	4	4
Support positions <u>a/</u>	1	---	---
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>			
Training	\$ 74	\$ 57	\$ 60
	4	13	15
Volunteers	43	44	45
Program support <u>a/</u>	27	---	---
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) <u>b/</u>:</u>			
Training	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Volunteers			
Program support <u>a/</u>			

a/ Zaire supports program in Rwanda.

b/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o The Government of Rwanda has shifted its assistance requests toward increased capital investment and the provision of highly skilled managerial personnel as a result, there is some question as to the potential level of Peace Corps activity in that country.
- o Peace Corps staff members have explored with officials of host agencies the possibility of assigning volunteers to projects involving:
 - vocational and agricultural education
 - grain storage
 - rural development
 - fisheries.

To date, they have met with little success.

- o The future of our program remains unclear because of the continuing re-assessment of development priorities on the part of the Government.
- o Peace Corps plans to continue providing educational assistance at the University level on a small scale basis.

APPENDIX H

SENEGAL

Peace Corps Entry: 1963
Population: 5,274,000

Per Capita Income: \$420
Physical Quality of Life Index: 21

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	65	71	82
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	91	105	121
Support positions	10	11	11
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,770</u>	<u>\$ 2,098</u>	<u>\$ 2,445</u>
Training	360	442	500
Volunteers	965	1,126	1,293
Program support	445	530	652
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 239</u>	<u>\$ 206</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>
Training	13	16	14
Volunteers	216	180	175
Program support	10	10	11

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o A history of successful programs in rural development and English teaching have laid a foundation for the expansion of Peace Corps' efforts into new projects which have direct impact on the needs of Senegal's rural poor.
- o Volunteers are currently working in projects involving:
 - rural development
 - nutrition
 - rural health
 - formal and nonformal education.
- o A strong emphasis is placed on village based volunteers and new programs are being designed in forestry and expanded nonformal education.
- o In coordination with the shift to an increased number of rural-based volunteers, Peace Corps has significantly upgraded its training programs with increased attention now being given to technical skill training. This training includes state-side volunteer training for animation and appropriate technology volunteers; cultural orientation involving village live-ins; and local language instruction which has been highly successful in allowing volunteers to adapt to village life.
- o The number of volunteers involved in formal classroom education projects is being gradually reduced.

APPENDIX H

SEYCHELLES

Peace Corps Entry: 1974
Population: 60,000

Per Capita Income: \$650
Physical Quality of Life Index: 73

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	2	14	6
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	8	11	18
Support positions	1	1	1
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 146</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ 291</u>
Training	11	61	37
Volunteers	76	145	180
Program support	59	70	74
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 33</u>
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	19	34	33
Program support	---	---	---

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o During the six years Peace Corps has served in Seychelles, volunteers have worked mainly on the island of Mahe, addressing those areas of concern identified by the Government of Seychelles (GOS):
 - agriculture
 - health
 - housing
 - economic development infrastructure
 - (water supply, road building, transportation).
- o The volunteers have proven their worth in these areas, resulting in Peace Corps projects becoming recognized and solicited.
- o During FY 1980 and FY 1981, volunteers will continue working in the GOS self-help, housing program and a project to expand the road system into the rural areas.
- o New programs will be aligned with the GOS's plans to help meet the basic needs of the people in:
 - food production
 - special education
 - housing
 - nutrition
 - maternal/child care.
- o Training has been in the form of small contracts utilized in Seychelles for cross-cultural and Creole language lessons. At present, however, the country director effectively provides most of the on-the-job orientation in terms of appropriate behavior and cultural sensitivity.

APPENDIX H

SIERRA LEONE

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
 Population: 3,126,000

Per Capita Income: \$200
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 28

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee input	106	119	135
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	182	190	187
Support positions	14	15	15
OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):	\$ 2,507	\$ 2,937	\$ 3,127
Training	522	576	749
Volunteers	1,537	1,819	1,793
Program support	448	542	585
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:	\$ 184	\$ 188	\$ 182
Training	18	20	17
Volunteers	163	161	157
Program support	3	7	8

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o In response to Sierra Leone's development priorities and the Peace Corps commitment to meeting basic human needs, involvement is increasing in the areas of:
 - rural water supply
 - rural health
 - food production
 - inland fish farming
 - rural development
 - rural feeder-roads construction.
- o Volunteers work in pilot fisheries projects designed to augment the amount of protein in the diets of rural inhabitants.
- o Skill-trained volunteers work directly with village farmers as extension agents in the development of swamp rice projects.
- o Village health volunteers train Sierra Leoneans in regular and public health nursing techniques. Other community health volunteers work to increase awareness at the village level concerning sanitation, nutrition, maternal/child care and the control of communicable diseases.
- o Special attention is given to integrated activities with, for example, education volunteers actively participating in agricultural projects, rural development activities and health projects in conjunction with their primary assignments.
- o Between 1980 and 1982 we anticipate a substantial growth in the fisheries and health programs and a concurrent decline in the number of volunteers serving in education programs.

APPENDIX H

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Peace Corps Entry: 1971
Population: 197,000

Per Capita Income: \$250
Physical Quality of Life Index: 56

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	23	16	31
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	26	27	36
Support positions <u>a/</u>	4	5	5
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>			
Training	\$ 96	\$ 74	\$ 167
Volunteers	213	224	350
Program support <u>a/</u>	101	152	155
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) <u>b/</u>:</u>			
Training	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 10
Volunteers	29	36	51
Program support	---	---	---

a/ Includes support for Kiribati programs.

b/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Even with their independence in 1978, the Solomon Islands continue to need outside assistance in implementing their own development projects.
- o Peace Corps currently operates under a government-set maximum number of volunteers. These involve projects which closely follow the principles set by the new Solomon Islands government such as:
 - promotion of self-reliance
 - distribution of development
 - decentralization
 - localization.
- o Through the new secondary schools project, begun with volunteer assistance in 1975, volunteers work as teachers and teacher-trainers in:
 - village-level agriculture
 - home economics
 - mechanics
 - basic construction.
- o Future plans include:
 - rural community development
 - fisheries extension
 - village level food production.

APPENDIX H

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Peace Corps Entry: 1971
Population: 197,000

Per Capita Income: \$250
Physical Quality of Life Index: 56

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	23	16	31
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	26	27	36
Support positions <u>a/</u>	4	5	5
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>			
Training	\$ 96	\$ 74	\$ 167
Volunteers	213	224	350
Program support <u>a/</u>	101	152	155
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) <u>b/</u>:</u>			
Training	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 10
Volunteers	29	36	51
Program support	---	---	---

a/ Includes support for Kiribati programs.

b/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Even with their independence in 1978, the Solomon Islands continue to need outside assistance in implementing their own development projects.
- o Peace Corps currently operates under a government-set maximum number of volunteers. These involve projects which closely follow the principles set by the new Solomon Islands government such as:
 - promotion of self-reliance
 - distribution of development
 - decentralization
 - localization.
- o Through the new secondary schools project, begun with volunteer assistance in 1975, volunteers work as teachers and teacher-trainers in:
 - village-level agriculture
 - home economics
 - mechanics
 - basic construction.
- o Future plans include:
 - rural community development
 - fisheries extension
 - village level food production.

APPENDIX H

SWAZILAND

Peace Corps Entry: 1968
Population: 527,000

Per Capita Income: \$580
Physical Quality of Life Index: 33

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	67	135	60
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	82	96	154
Support positions	9	8	8
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,270</u>	<u>\$ 1,853</u>	<u>\$ 1,983</u>
Training	388	703	506
Volunteers	587	830	1,123
Program support	295	320	354
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 72</u>	<u>\$ 77</u>	<u>\$ 80</u>
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	10	17	17
Program support	62	60	63

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o While the primary area of Peace Corps activity in Swaziland remains education, significant progress has been made in identifying new Volunteer assignments in the areas of:
 - health care
 - agricultural development
 - skilled trades training.
- o A number of skill-trained volunteers are teaching agricultural techniques and are serving as agricultural mechanics.
- o Other volunteers provide school drop-outs and adults with skills in subsistence farming and allied rural activities for self-employment.
- o 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.
- o Current education projects primarily involve teaching technical skills at the secondary level.
- o Peace Corps will continue the trend toward stronger programming in the field of agriculture and the exploration of new program possibilities in health, rural development and special education.

APPENDIX II

TANZANIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1979
Population: 15,545,000

Per Capita Income: \$200
Physical Quality of Life Index: 30

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	20	18	52
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	1	16	44
Support positions	1	3	3
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 221</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>	<u>\$ 979</u>
Training	47	70	327
Volunteers	61	165	469
Program support	113	165	183
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>
Training			
Volunteers			
Program support			

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Throughout the 1960's Peace Corps served in Tanzania in the areas of rural development and education.
- o During the past year the Peace Corps has successfully re-established its program there with volunteers serving in projects involving:
 - fish culture
 - forestry.
- o Increased fish production through the placement of volunteer fish culture extension officers provides a protein food source to Tanzanians.
- o Forestry volunteers aid districts in balancing the ecological needs of Tanzania with the rapidly diminishing stocks of fuel used to cook, build homes, produce tools, and to protect the soil from erosion.
- o Plans are now underway to place additional volunteers in the areas of environmental health, renewable energy and village development.

APPENDIX H

THAILAND

Peace Corps Entry: 1961
 Population: 44,078,000

Per Capita Income: \$410
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 71

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee input	72	106	95
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	159	161	175
Support positions	19	21	21
OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):	\$ 1,890	\$ 2,427	\$ 2,614
Training	385	590	569
Volunteers	1,136	1,342	1,435
Program support	369	495	610
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:	\$ 141	\$ 149	\$ 170
Training	21	26	31
Volunteers	92	91	104
Program support	28	32	35

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Volunteers in Thailand now work in three major sectors:
 agriculture/rural development
 health
 education.
- o Agriculture is given the highest priority since it is the basis of the country's economy. Agricultural extension projects provide volunteers with an opportunity to work directly with farmers in community-based, small-scale projects.
- o Health is a second area of priority. Projects which utilize para-professionals and trained generalist volunteers instead of professionals with advanced degrees have been developed.
- o The percentage of volunteers serving in formal classroom assignments is being greatly reduced. Education assignments have been redesigned to stress non-formal adult education. For example, English teachers are now being trained in vegetable growing and small animal raising.
- o Peace Corps collaborates with AID, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, the Government of Japan, the Asia Foundation, World Bank, and the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning.
- o Opportunities have been identified which will enhance the quality of Thai women's lives and provide them with greater access to vocational education.

APPENDIX II

TOGO

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 2,350,000

Per Capita Income: \$300
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 24

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee input	47	77	68
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	111	87	87
Support positions <u>a/</u>	10	11	11
OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000) <u>a/</u>:	\$ 2,190	\$ 2,346	\$ 2,625
Training	726	779	946
Volunteers	1,141	1,117	1,163
Program support	323	450	516
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) <u>b/</u>:	\$ 113	\$ 114	\$ 109
Training	9	9	7
Volunteers	102	103	100
Program support	2	2	2

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

b/ These figures include the regional training center located in Togo.

- o Since our arrival in 1962, the Peace Corps has concentrated its efforts in three areas:
 - agriculture
 - rural development
 - education.
- o Volunteers in the rural infrastructure program have built well over 1,000 school classrooms in addition to numerous wells, bridges, markets, clinics and ponds.
- o Volunteers now work in the second phase of a three-phase effort to help Togo institute an agriculture education program and develop agriculture manuals and texts.
- o Other volunteers work to help implement animal traction programs which receive funding through AID and the Common Market.
- o The outlook for Togo's integrated programming is excellent with plans made for volunteers to become involved in:
 - agricultural extension
 - well construction
 - health education.
- o The number of secondary school teachers will decrease by half over the next three years as the emphasis changes to math, science and vocational education within the educational sector, and to rural development, agriculture and health.

APPENDIX H

TONGA

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 101,000

Per Capita Income: \$350
Physical Quality of Life Index: 78

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	29	40	33
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	69	66	73
Support positions	7	6	6
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>			
Training	\$ 835	\$ 899	\$ 967
Volunteers	163	232	200
Program support	434	466	538
	238	201	229
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>			
Training	\$ 32	\$ 33	\$ 35
Volunteers	26	27	28
Program support	6	6	7

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Peace Corps is the only official U. S. presence in Tonga.
- o Programming emphasis has shifted from formal education programs to projects in agriculture and nutrition education.
- o Volunteers work in:
 - cooperatives development
 - fisheries extension
 - health care
 - Filariasis control
 - communications
 - water supply development
- o Through a new project in agricultural education for secondary schools, volunteers will work on both curriculum development and classroom/field instruction.
- o A new AID Accelerated Impact Program has been implemented with the Peace Corps. This program provides seed money for small-scale community-initiated projects in water supply and sanitation.
- o In conjunction with the World Health Organization, the Peace Corps is implementing a physician assistant training program aimed at providing primary health care to rural areas.
- o Future plans call for continued attention to rural development and the continued phase-out of formal education programs.

APPENDIX H

TUNISIA

Peace Corps Entry: 1962
 Population: 5,873,000

Per Capita Income: \$860
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 46

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	20	25	16
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	65	36	30
Support positions	9	8	6
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>			
Training	\$ 984	\$879	\$708
Volunteers	139	155	119
Program support	558	368	308
	287	356	281
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>			
Training	\$ 150	\$ 136	\$ 32
Volunteers	---	---	---
Program support	53	36	28
	97	100	4

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Since 1962, volunteers have served in education, agriculture, health, and urban planning. Until the past year, program emphasis was on providing volunteers to teach English as a foreign language for the secondary education system.
- o Agricultural projects that meet basic human needs for food and income generation are now expanding.
- o A rural wells project has been enlarged to include health educators working with rural women in sanitation and hygiene education programs.
- o A maternal and child health care project involves volunteers in mobile health teams serving in rural areas.
- o During the coming years conservation and English teaching programs will be phased out. An increasing number of volunteers will work in:
 - agricultural extension
 - rehabilitation of the mentally and physically handicapped.

APPENDIX H

TUVALU

Peace Corps Entry: 1977
Population: 5,000

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

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	---	15	4
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	2	11	16
Support positions <u>a/</u>	---	---	
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>			
Training <u>b/</u>	\$14	\$160	\$160
	1	64	29
Volunteers <u>b/</u>	13	95	110
Program support <u>a/</u>	---	1	21
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) <u>c/</u>:</u>			
Training	\$ 7	\$ ---	\$ ---
	1		
Volunteers	6		
Program support	---		

a/ The Peace Corps in Fiji supports program in Tuvalu.

b/ A portion of Training and Volunteer Support included in Kiribati in FY 1979.

c/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o The first volunteers to serve in Tuvalu arrived in the Fall of 1978. Among them were a pharmacist, a cooperatives advisor, and a broadcasting volunteer.
- o A new project will be undertaken in FY 1980 in collaboration with Save the Children Foundation. Volunteer couples will be placed on each of Tuvalu's seven outer islands to assist with rural island development projects.
- o Other volunteer assignments for FY 1980 are in cooperatives development, alternate energy, and health education.

APPENDIX H

UPPER VOLTA

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
Population: 6,318,000

Per Capita Income: \$110
Physical Quality of life Index: 16

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	55	35	50
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	76	69	81
Support positions	10	9	9
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>			
Training	\$ 1,482	\$ 1,357	\$ 1,738
Volunteers	313	189	349
Program support	762	718	887
	407	450	502
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/</u>			
Training	\$ 25	\$ 34	\$ 32
Volunteers	---	5	4
Program support	24	29	28
	1	---	---

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Since the Peace Corps first entered Upper Volta in 1968, volunteers have served primarily in education and rural development programs. However, an increasing number of volunteers are now being assigned to village level projects in:
 - forestry
 - water resource development
 - food production
 - rural community development.
- o Food production efforts continue to focus on the 94 percent of the Upper Voltan population who live in rural communities through projects in such areas as rural community development and young farmer's rural agricultural schools.
- o Other programs, such as a village forestry project, are being rapidly expanded in an effort to alleviate the advancing desertification problem which plagues much of the country, and to help increase fuel supplies.
- o The number of volunteers in English education projects has been reduced, and efforts will continue to be made to assign fewer volunteers to the capital city. Secondary community development activities are being stressed for all education volunteers.
- o New program initiatives are being implemented in the areas of health and fisheries.

APPENDIX H

WESTERN SAMOA

Peace Corps Entry: 1967
 Population: 154,000

Per Capita Income: \$350
 Physical Quality of Life Index: 84

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
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PROGRAM SUMMARY:

Trainee input	42	40	53
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	86	73	66
Support positions	6	6	7

OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):

	\$ 1,038	\$ 993	\$ 1,146
Training	185	147	277
Volunteers	679	620	606
Program support	174	226	263

HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:

	\$ 73	\$ 69	\$ 69
Training	9	2	2
Volunteers	49	43	41
Program support	15	24	26

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Until recently, the Peace Corps constituted the only form of direct U. S. aid to Western Samoa with volunteers active in the areas of:
 - health care
 - agricultural development
 - education
 - mid-level management.
- o Volunteers in a new vocational agriculture program will implement new curriculum in junior secondary schools.
- o A number of volunteers work to improve vegetable and fruit production.
- o An AID Accelerated Impact Program, being implemented with the Peace Corps, provides seed money for small scale volunteer projects in poultry demonstration, water supply and pre-school education.
- o A new project in village poultry development was initiated this year in conjunction with the government's rural development plan.
- o Plans for the future include a new crop production and protection project and increased emphasis on poultry development.

APPENDIX H

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Peace Corps Entry: 1973
Population: 5,514,000

Per Capita Income: \$390
Physical Quality of Life Index: 27

	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee input	29	44	46
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	64	53	65
Support positions-	7	7	8
<u>OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):</u>	<u>\$ 1,107</u>	<u>\$ 1,050</u>	<u>\$ 1,363</u>
Training	138	161	236
Volunteers	709	649	818
Program support	260	240	309
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) a/:</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>
Training	---	---	---
Volunteers	---	---	---
Program support	34	43	50

a/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Volunteers have been serving in Yemen since 1973.
- o In a country where life expectancy is only 40 years and infant mortality is 160 for every thousand live births, volunteers work primarily to improve health conditions among the poor. They:
 - improve hospital services
 - train rural and urban health workers
 - establish laboratory services in the rural and urban areas
 - train vaccination teams to immunize children against childhood diseases.
- o Plans for the coming year include expansion of the immunization and rural health clinic programs and the expansion of potable water and rural development programs.

APPENDIX H

ZAIRE

Peace Corps Entry: 1970
Population: 20,074,000

Per Capita Income: \$130
Physical Quality of Life Index: 32

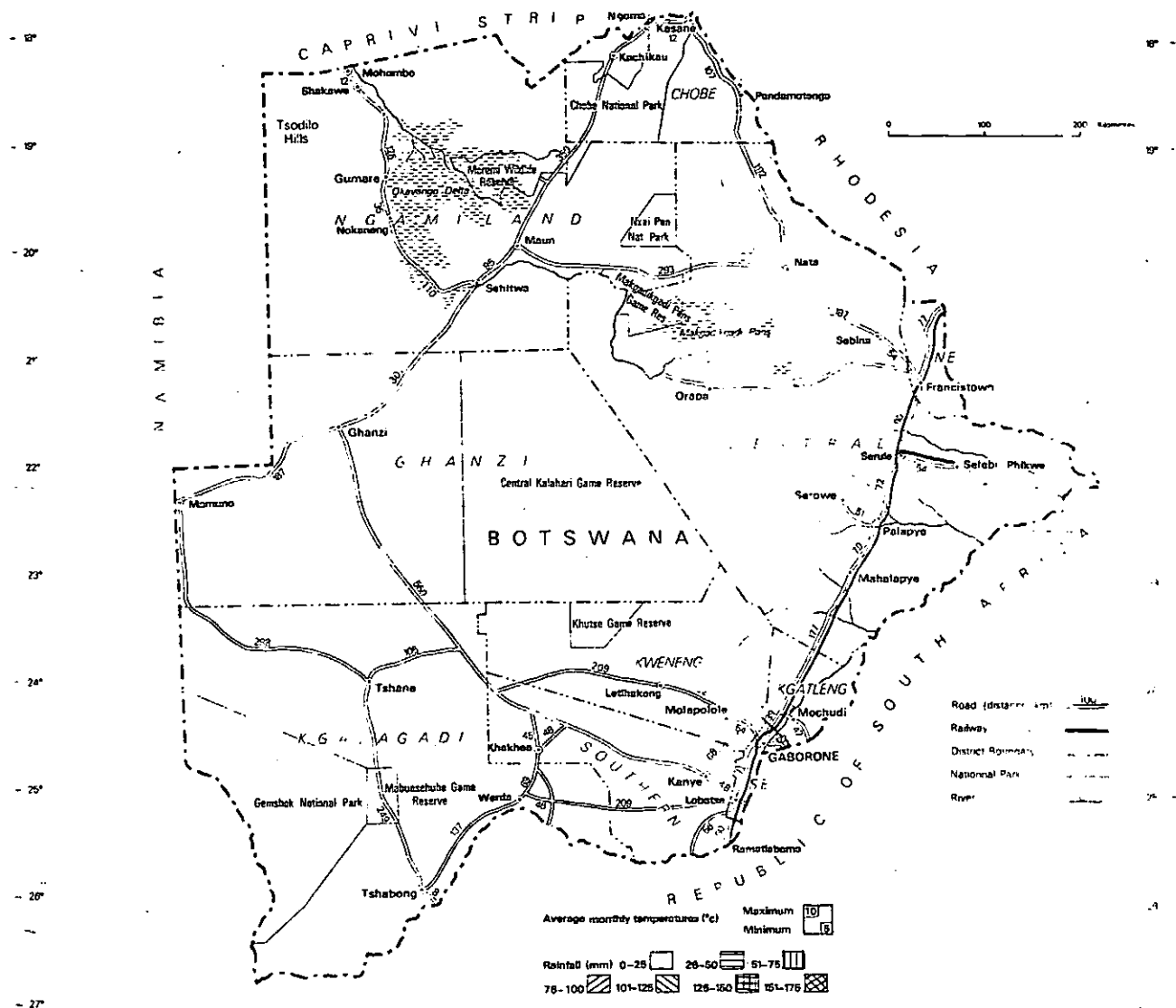
	FY 1979 Actual	FY 1980 Estimate	FY 1981 Estimate
PROGRAM SUMMARY:			
Trainee input	140	125	131
Volunteer years (Appendix F)	180	186	184
Support positions <u>a/</u>	17	17	17
OBLIGATIONS (Appendix G)(000):	\$ 3,939	\$ 3,923	\$ 4,092
Training	922	838	990
Volunteers	2,196	2,141	2,040
Program support <u>a/</u>	821	944	1,062
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (000) <u>b/</u>	\$ 678	\$ 564	\$ 560
Training	138	47	41
Volunteers	410	333	325
Program support <u>a/</u>	130	184	194

a/ Includes support for Rwanda programs.

b/ Included in obligation amounts above.

- o Zaire, 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.
- o Within this framework, the Peace Corps provides assistance in four primary development areas:
 - health
 - agriculture
 - rural development/fisheries
 - education.
- o In FY 1978 and FY 1979, the number of volunteers serving in public health and agriculture assignments has increased by 40 percent.
- o With the reduction of direct classroom involvement, the education program has shifted its emphasis toward teacher training and vocational, agricultural, technical and health education; including a pilot project in adult education with ten volunteers.
- o Volunteer involvement is increasing in the prevention of smallpox and other disease eradication projects, as well as in the areas of health and paramedical instruction and direct health intervention.
- o The fisheries program, initiated in 1973, has increased to over 50 volunteers through the joint efforts of the Peace Corps, AID and the Government of Zaire.
- o Recently developed projects include activity in the areas of rural water, supply development and basic family health education.

BOTSWANA ROAD MAP AND CLIMATE CHART



	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
FRANCISTOWN	31 18	30 18	29 16	28 14	26 9	23 5	24 5	26 8	29 10	32 17	32 18	31 18
GHANZI	32 19	32 18	31 16	29 15	26 8	23 4	24 4	23 6	30 5	33 15	33 17	33 18
MAUN	30 19	31 19	32 18	30 15	28 10	25 6	26 5	27 9	33 14	35 19	34 20	33 20
KASANE	30 19	30 18	30 17	30 15	27 12	26 9	25 3	28 10	32 14	35 18	33 19	30 18
GABORONE	32 18	32 18	30 16	28 12	25 6	22 3	22 2	25 5	29 10	31 14	32 16	32 17
TSHABONG	35 19	33 18	31 16	28 11	25 6	22 4	22 4	25 4	28 8	31 12	33 16	34 18
SHAKAWE	30 20	31 19	30 19	30 16	27 10	25 7	25 6	27 8	32 13	34 17	33 19	32 14