

PEACE CORPS

CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION



FISCAL YEAR
1986



PEACE CORPS
INFORMATION SERVICES
DIVISION

Office of the Director

FEB 4 1985

Honorable David R. Obey
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to submit to you the administration's FY 1986 budget request for the Peace Corps. In line with the President's deficit cutting program we are requesting budget authority of \$124.4 million, slightly less than the FY 1985 enacted figure of \$128.6 million.

This request was developed in conjunction with the Agency for International Development and Department of State through the integrated foreign assistance budget process. The requested level will finance over 5,000 Volunteers in over sixty developing countries world wide. These Volunteers will continue to provide assistance at the village and community level in programs directed at food production, education, health, energy conservation, forestry and small business development.

Peace Corps programs are effective both in terms of impact and cost. Host countries value the work of our American Volunteers; they continue to request at least fifty percent more Volunteers than we can provide. The belief in the value of Peace Corps programs extends to the highest levels of host country governments. Visiting heads of state continue to emphasize the importance of the services provided by our Volunteers.

For the past twenty-four years the Peace Corps has been working in Africa developing successful food production programs at the village level. Currently there are over 1,200 Volunteers working in agriculture projects in twenty-four African countries. However, we must do more.

The African food crisis presents a challenge to this nation and the world. To help meet this challenge Peace Corps has initiated a new program. The African Food Systems Initiative planned as a long-term campaign will help as many as twelve African countries reverse the decline in their per capita food production. Teams made up of from 5 to 10 Volunteers will work at the village level with small scale farmers using proven technology appropriate to

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local conditions and constraints, to help the Africans develop sound farming practices; maximize efficient use of scarce water and energy resources; improve soil fertility as well as preserve, process, distribute and market their crops. The 1986 appropriation will finance the first of these Volunteer teams.

In 1986, the Peace Corps will continue to move forward on its Initiative for Central America. In this program we have two broad goals: to improve the standard of living for the rural poor, through health, education and resource conservation programs - and to promote income generation projects. Peace Corps Volunteers in the Caribbean Basin, Asia and the Pacific Regions will continue to work in a wide range of very important development programs directed toward alleviating hunger and human suffering and improving the quality of life for the peoples of those Regions.

Also, in 1986 the Peace Corps will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. For over a quarter of a century American Volunteers have given of their time, of their talents and of themselves to help people throughout the third world help themselves. This year-long celebration has two main goals: to honor those over 100,000 Americans who have served in ninety-two nations around the globe; and to emphasize the importance of Peace Corps' "Third Goal" which is to promote a better understanding within our own country about people of the developing world.

I am enthusiastic about all of our new challenges and the continued commitment of Americans all over this nation to help those less fortunate overseas. I look forward to discussing Peace Corps programs with you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Loret M. Ruppe".

Loret Miller Ruppe
Director

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APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat.612), 124,400,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, that none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay for abortions.

THE PEACE CORPS
1986 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduction

In 1986, Peace Corps will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment. We look back with pride on what has been accomplished by over 100,000 Volunteers who have served in more than ninety countries and we look forward to continuing assistance to developing nations.

The need for continuing Peace Corps presence is clear because the basic problems we address persist in developing countries: hunger and malnutrition, infant mortality, poverty, illiteracy and limited educational opportunities, inadequate health care and declining natural resources. No quick and easy solutions exist. Solving these problems is a long-term process.

Developing countries must rely on their own human resources to ensure long-term solutions to these problems. Peace Corps plays a vital role in this process. Peace Corps Volunteers provide immediate assistance to communities with their projects; they have a far-reaching effect by teaching and transferring skills to people so they might help themselves. Peace Corps Volunteers work in classrooms around the world. Fisheries Volunteers increase the production of available protein and improve farm income through dissemination of simple aquaculture technology. Health and nutrition Volunteers teach villagers the relationships between environment and disease. Small business and cooperative Volunteers assist local people to improve production and establish profit-making ventures.

The effectiveness of the Peace Corps has been endorsed by host country leaders. Recently, Dr. Siaka Stevens, President of Sierre Leone, commented at the swearing-in ceremony of new Volunteers:

"We welcome you from the bottom of our hearts. We are glad you are here. We will learn from you. You will teach us the skills that you know, and in doing all that the ties of friendship which you are building up today will last for a very, very long time to come, after we shall have all passed away from the scene."

Budget Request Summary

This presentation supports the Administration's request to the Congress of the United States to appropriate \$124.4 million for the Peace Corps for fiscal year 1986. The 1986 funding level is a decrease of \$4.2 million from the 1985 appropriation of \$128.6 million. The Administration will propose a rescission of \$1.2 million of the FY 1985 appropriation. Despite the reduced funding level in 1986, we will be able to maintain stable program levels by reducing administrative and payroll costs. We will recruit 3,000 new Volunteers and support 4,862 Volunteer-years of service in Africa, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, the Middle East and the Pacific. Peace Corps plans to operate in 62 countries. Program levels will remain relatively unchanged from 1985, during which the Agency plans to recruit 3,000 new Volunteers and support 4,760 Volunteer-years of service.

Program Summary

Several themes have formed the foundation for successful Peace Corps programs in the past and will continue to be emphasized in 1986. The first is the spirit of partnership and binationalism. We will ensure that projects not only respond to the changing priorities and basic needs of the people Peace Corps seeks to serve, but also that projects are jointly developed, implemented and supported by our host countries.

Second is our focus on helping others meet their own needs better. This central tenet of President Reagan's development assistance philosophy has long been supported by Peace Corps. This means ensuring that Volunteer projects are designed not only to provide trained manpower, but also to help develop in host country citizens the skills needed for greater self-sufficiency, particularly in food production, and economic self-sufficiency.

Third, Peace Corps will continue to place Volunteers where they can have the greatest effect. Given limited resources, this will mean a continuous review of current programs, special attention to some countries where Peace Corps Volunteers are not currently serving, and priority given to assignments where Volunteers serve as catalysts and where their efforts will have lasting multiplier effects.

Within the context of these themes, Peace Corps will program regional operations to move ahead into several areas:

- o Africa Region. In 1986, Peace Corps will recruit 1,280 new Volunteers and provide 2,107 Volunteer-years of service in the Africa Region. Sub-Saharan African countries continue to be faced with severe economic problems due to economic decline and poor agricultural production. Foreign debts have increased and countries face critical balance-of-payment problems. While food production has improved, it has not matched the growth in population; thus, the per capita food production has actually declined. Africa Region countries rank low on development indicators such as per capita income, life expectancy, infant mortality and literacy. Progress in improving conditions has been slowed by the scarcity of educated and skilled people. Serious health problems, particularly in rural areas, reduce the productivity of the labor force.

Africa Region projects will include rural community development, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, health and nutrition, education in mathematics and science, and adult literacy.

- o Africa Food Systems Initiative. Peace Corps plans to implement an Africa Food Systems Initiative to address the growing food problem in Africa. In recent years many African countries have suffered from recurring drought, rapidly increasing populations and deteriorating economies. These factors have contributed to widespread hunger and, in some cases, mass starvation. Currently, many public and private agencies are working to provide assistance, but relief efforts are hampered by the magnitude of the problem, deteriorating country infrastructures and the short-term focus of many aid programs. Our goal is to establish an intensive long-term, village-based program in Africa to assist countries reverse the decline in per capita food production and to achieve self-sustaining food systems.

Assessment teams will evaluate constraints to increasing the food available and will develop long-term multi-phased programs to address them. Volunteer teams will work with small farmers to transfer proven technologies and skills needed for an improved food system. Potential assignments include small-scale irrigation, pest management, introduction of improved seed varieties and agronomic practices, and improved food processing and preservation techniques and better marketing of food.

- o Inter-America Region. The majority of the population in Inter-American countries is living at the poverty level, in rural areas with little or no access to education, health and technical assistance services. Lack of both technical skills and knowledge result in low productivity and little or no income to fulfill basic needs. The majority of the children are malnourished; the lack of medical services, basic sanitation and potable water supplies creates severe health problems; and the precarious existence of the rural poor is threatened by the destruction of environmental resources. Destruction of forests leads to soil erosion, reduced soil fertility and loss of fuelwood. Critical balance-of-payment problems in many countries further reduce the financial, institutional, human and technical resources available to deal with problems facing the rural poor.

In 1986, Peace Corps plans to field 975 new Volunteers and support 1,492 Volunteer-years of effort in Inter-American countries. Regional programs will center on education, small business development, environmental education/management, health, nutrition and sanitation, self-help housing, appropriate technology, agriculture and fisheries.

The needs of Central America will receive priority attention.

- o North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific (NANEAP) Region. In 1986, Peace Corps will recruit 680 new Volunteers and support 1,200 Volunteer-years of effort. Development needs are tied to high birth rates, limited land and natural resources, and extended life expectancies. Critical needs include improved food production, the provision of training, and improved services for the expanding population. Programs in this area are closely tied to host country priorities expressed in their long-term development plans. Projects involve expanding agricultural production, increasing rural health services and potable water, expanding small business and private sector opportunities and improving educational opportunities.
- o Increased Collaboration. Peace Corps will expand collaboration with public and private sector organizations in the United States and in developing countries. We plan expanded collaboration with the Agency for International Development (AID) and other federal agencies as well as joint ventures similar to our agreements with Partners of the Americas and the League for International Food Education. The increased cooperation will permit Peace Corps to better meet the needs of poor populations in developing countries. The effectiveness of the Volunteers will be enhanced by working in projects receiving support by others in the development field and by maximizing our resources and sharing our expertise through technical information dissemination.

AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS
FY 1962 - FY 1986
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Original Budget Request	Amended Budget	Authorized	Appropriated (Including Reappropriation)	Appropriation Transfers	Allocation from USAID	Obligated as of end of period	Unobligated as of end of period	Reappropriated
1962	\$40,000	\$ ---	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 29,496	\$ 504	\$ ---
1963	63,750	---	63,750	59,000	444	---	54,692	3,864	3,864
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	---	---
Transition									
Quarter	25,729	---	27,887	24,190	---	---	25,878	2,537	---
1977	67,155	---	81,000	80,000	---	---	79,975	25	---
1978	74,800	89,513	87,544	86,234	---	---	86,145	89	---
1979	95,135	100,358	112,424	99,179	---	---	98,399	780	---
1980	105,404	106,199	105,000	99,924 ^{a/}	---	---	99,204	720	---
1981	118,800	114,656	118,531	105,531 ^{a/}	---	---	104,700	831	---
1982	121,900	83,600	105,000	105,000	---	---	104,694	306	---
1983	97,500	---	105,000	109,000 ^{a/}	---	---	108,501	499	---
1984	108,500	---	115,000	115,000 ^{a/}	---	---	114,573	427	---
1984/5	---	2,000	2,000	2,000 ^{b/}	---	---	451 ^{b/}	1,549 ^{b/}	---
1985	115,000	124,000	128,600	128,600 ^{a/}	---	---	128,600	---	---
1986	124,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

^{a/} The appropriation was not enacted. Funding was provided by continuing resolution

^{b/} Supplemental appropriation enacted for the Central America Democracy, Peace and Development Initiative. (Public Law 98-396). \$451,000 obligated as of September 30, 1984. Funds available until March 31, 1985.

OBLIGATIONS, BY ACTIVITY, AND PROGRAM

Obligations by Activity	((\$000))	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Activity 1: Volunteer Operations		69,549	77,904	75,200	-2,704
Activity 2: Recruitment Communications and Development Education		9,739	11,185	10,570	- 615
Activity 3: Program Development and Support		<u>35,736</u>	<u>41,060</u>	<u>38,630</u>	<u>-2,430</u>
Total obligations		115,024	130,149	124,400	-5,749
Carry forward		1,549	-1,549		
Unobligated balance lapsing		<u>+ 427</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Budget Authority		117,000	128,600	124,400	-4,200

PROGRAM	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Trainee input <u>1/</u>	2,781	3,000	3,000	---
Volunteer years <u>1/</u>	4,779	4,760	4,862	+102
Full-Time Equivalent Staff Years	1,000	1,035	1,040	+5

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

BUDGET ACTIVITY I

VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Total obligations (\$000)	69,549	77,904	75,200

This money provides direct support for Peace Corps Volunteers. The primary components of this budget activity are the placement and training of new Volunteers; the provision of allowances, job-related travel, supplies and equipment to Volunteers in the field; and health and medical services for Volunteers. In 1986, the Peace Corps will recruit, train and place 3,000 new Volunteers and produce 4,862 Volunteer-years of service in Africa, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, Asia, the Middle East and the Pacific Basin. Direct support requirements in 1986 for these Volunteers are as follows:

- o Screening, Selection, and Placement. During 1986, \$2.3 million in Volunteer Operations funds will be spent on screening, selecting and placing an estimated 3,000 new Volunteers. In summary, this will mean Peace Corps will:
 - Select the most suitable candidates from an estimated 8,000 qualified applicants.
 - Review an estimated 6,000 applicant medical examinations against our stringent standards.
 - Review more than 4,000 formal requests for Volunteers submitted through overseas country staff, and match qualified applicants with the most appropriate assignments for their skills and interest.
 - Screen candidates for the most sensitive and difficult programs in special eight-day Centers for Assessment and Training. Other candidates will be screened during a five-day Center for Reassessment and Training which emphasizes self-selection, or a three-day Comprehensive Staging which emphasizes pre-departure orientation.
 - Continue to develop and test shorter, less expensive screening programs.
- o Training. In 1986, \$18.4 million will be spent on Volunteer training. Peace Corps training promotes self-sufficiency, problem-solving ability, and critical thinking. Training enhances both the technical skills and cultural sensitivity of Volunteers. Training falls into two categories, pre-service and in-service.
 - a. Pre-service Training. In 1986, Peace Corps will provide an estimated 30,500 weeks of pre-service training to new Volunteers. Most pre-service training takes place overseas, although some programs are conducted in the United States. Stateside training programs provide Volunteers with intermediate-level technical skills which Peace Corps needs but has difficulty recruiting. Examples include fish culture,

vegetable gardening, and small animal husbandry. For economy, skill training components are being merged with in-country training wherever feasible.

Pre-service training in 1986 will include:

- Language instruction in over 75 languages. Language training for Peace Corps Volunteers means developing materials, hiring teachers, and providing formal instruction in dozens of languages. In 1986, for example, some Volunteers will be taught French, Spanish, Arabic, or Swahili. Others will master such national languages as Thai, Fijian, Gilbertese, Tuvaluan, Nepali, Pijin, Creole, Samoan, Chichewa, Setswana, and Siswati. Many will learn regional tongues, including Quechua, Guarani, Pulaar, Wolof, and Mandika. In many countries, Volunteers will first learn French or Spanish, then go on to study a regional language.
 - Technical job training in a variety of fields. For some Volunteers, training will mean brushing up on work skills they already have; for others, it will mean learning new skills. Some programs will train Volunteers to teach mathematics, science, English, welding, engine repair, woodworking, adult education or community extension. Others will prepare Volunteers to construct wells, repair pumps or build hydraulic rams. Still others will teach Volunteers to work in community health projects. Some will prepare Volunteers to raise, catch and market fish; to work with cattle, rabbits, chickens, pigs or bees; or to farm and to assist small businesses.
 - Cross-cultural training in customs. Volunteers will be instructed in the history, current events, social structures, religions, beliefs and values of other societies. They will learn the skills needed to live in societies vastly different from America. For example, some will learn that it is an affront to shake hands, to touch someone or offer gifts with one's left hand; some will learn new standards of public behavior. Most will learn that pre-service training is only the beginning of two years of learning.
 - Essential survival skills. Volunteers accustomed to preparing meals of meat and processed foods will be taught how to have a balanced diet based on rice, potatoes, millet, corn, cous-cous, taro or breadfruit, and how to prepare them without modern conveniences. Many will learn to raise their own vegetables because there will be no stores or marketplaces near their homes. They will learn nutrition, first aid, and basic health care. In some programs they will learn water safety and motorboat engine repair to prepare them for day-to-day travel by sea. They will learn the essential elements for adapting to life on small islands, in the mountains of the Andes and Himalayas, in the tropics, and in the desert and near-desert conditions of North and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- b. In-Service Training. Peace Corps uses in-service training to meet Volunteers' needs that emerge after they begin work. Most in-service training provides rapid enhancement of technical skills and local

language acquisition. Other in-service training assists Volunteers by reinforcing program efforts, conducting project planning and review, helping establish links to the host community, and general problem-solving. In-service training programs are flexible; training design is tested and modified in the field to respond to the needs of Volunteers as they carry out their work. In-service training also includes post-Volunteer service counseling. Peace Corps provides information to Volunteers on educational and career opportunities at close-of-service conferences.

- o Direct Support. \$44.1 million is needed to fund direct Volunteer support. Direct support of Volunteers falls into three general categories: allowances, travel, and job-related supplies and equipment.

Volunteers receive four types of allowances: a settling-in allowance at the beginning of service; a living allowance for subsistence level support; a leave allowance; and a readjustment allowance. The first two allowances are based upon living conditions within the host country and, as such, are subject to monetary and cost-of-living fluctuations within the country. The Volunteer living allowance is the single greatest expense in Peace Corps' country budgets. Readjustment allowance is accrued monthly at the rate of \$175, and paid to Volunteers at the close-of-service. Leave allowance, currently set at \$24 per month of service, permits Volunteers to travel in their assigned and neighboring countries to broaden their perspective and to enhance their effectiveness.

Most funds for Volunteers' travel are used for travel to and from the host country at the beginning and end of service. Other international travel occurs when Volunteers extend their service for a year or more and are granted home leave. Volunteer in-country travel provides Volunteer transportation between the capital city and the Volunteer's work site, as well as other on-the-job travel.

Peace Corps' expenses for Volunteer service-related supplies and equipment will include items such as helmets, replacement parts and fuel for motorcycles.

- o Medical Support. Peace Corps provides health and medical services to Volunteers overseas and responds to Volunteer emergencies. In 1986, Peace Corps will:

- Maintain a network providing medical support for Volunteers, including physicians, nurses and physician's assistants.
- Maintain the ability to medically evacuate Volunteers from their assignments to appropriate medical facilities for follow-up care, diagnosis and treatment unavailable in country.
- Provide for worker's compensation claims for illness, injury and disability incurred while in Peace Corps service.

Health service costs will be \$10.4 million in 1986, including an estimated \$3.8 million in payments to the Department of Labor required under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 U.S.C. 8147) to cover Volunteer claims for compensation.

BUDGET ACTIVITY II

RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Total obligations (\$000)	9,739	11,185	10,570

Recruitment, Communications and Development Education (RCDE) funds finance the domestic outreach of the Peace Corps. The focus of this activity is the recruitment of Americans to be Peace Corps Volunteers. This activity also finances the recruitment and placement of Americans as United Nations Volunteers abroad and finances the Peace Corps' efforts in private sector development, including the Partnership Program.

Plans include:

- o In 1986, almost ten million dollars will fund Peace Corps' recruitment and communications programs. Three Peace Corps Service Centers and seventeen area offices will review over 17,000 applications. Peace Corps continues to improve recruitment through increased public awareness. This Peace Corps awareness campaign focuses both on the general public and on specific groups with special skills sought by host countries such as agriculture, health and small enterprise development. Peace Corps will continue to produce and distribute public service advertisements, posters and press releases on Volunteers' activities and accomplishments.
- o As a continuing goal to increase minority recruitment and to support the expanded Peace Corps presence in Central America, recruitment campaigns will be directed at the Spanish-speaking community.
- o Another important goal is to increase collaboration with the private sector. Peace Corps currently obtains support for Volunteer projects from individuals, schools and businesses in the United States. Through the Peace Corps Partnership Program, Volunteers identify construction needs for schools, community water systems and health centers which can be funded through private sector contributions.
- o Peace Corps will recruit and fund forty American Volunteers through the United Nations Volunteer Program. The UNV program allows American Volunteers to participate in a multi-national volunteer force serving either UN agencies or ministries of host country governments. American Volunteers serving with the UNV program often serve in countries where there is no formal Peace Corps program. In FY 1985 Americans are serving in the following non-Peace Corps countries: Bangladesh, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Somalia, People's Republic of China, Turkey and Uganda.
- o In 1986, there will be over 103,000 returned Peace Corps Volunteers. This budget activity will support a program to help recently returned Volunteers obtain employment and further education.

BUDGET ACTIVITY III

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Total obligations (\$000)	35,736	41,060	38,630

Funds in this budget activity provide overseas and headquarters support for Peace Corps programs. Included are costs for overseas programs and Volunteer support functions, administrative services provided by the Department of State and Washington-based services. The 1986 budget request is predicated on savings in Washington headquarters support generated by streamlining administrative functions.

The overseas staff, working closely with host country authorities and Peace Corps headquarters, will develop and implement an extensive range of Volunteer programs. The staff designs and administers in-country training programs for Volunteers and Trainees, makes periodic visits to work sites to offer technical guidance and monitors progress. They support Volunteers by providing allowances, housing, supplies and equipment. Staff ensure the health and safety of Volunteers and provide personal counseling, as needed.

Use of the Department of State's Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) system enables Peace Corps to make the most effective use of its limited overseas staff and resources. Included in this payment to the State Department are costs for use of diplomatic pouch, customs clearance assistance, local wage administration and other necessary services. Peace Corps projects an estimated FAAS cost of \$2.9 million in 1986.

Program support funding includes the Washington-based geographic divisions--Africa, Inter-America and NANEAP (North Africa, Near East, Asia, and the Pacific). The regional headquarters staff provides direct day-to-day support to the overseas programs. Policy guidance and coordination is provided by the Office of International Operations. Other Peace Corps headquarters functions such as policy and planning, program development, management information, compliance, administrative services, legal counsel, financial and personnel management are also included in this budget activity.

In 1986, Peace Corps will continue to develop an improved program and management information system for overseas posts. Programs have been developed to track Trainees and Volunteers by assignment type and activities and to provide timely fiscal and budget information.

Program support accomplishments in 1984 and 1985 include:

- o Establishment of a three-year audit cycle to strengthen compliance with agency regulations.
- o Installation of micro-computers in overseas posts to track Volunteer assignments and to improve financial management.

- o Placement of micro-computers in each area recruiting office to increase our ability to communicate with the thousands of individuals interested in Peace Corps service.
- o Establishment of a medical unit jointly funded with the Centers for Disease Control to investigate Volunteer health problems and develop methods of controlling those problems.

TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEERS YEARS, AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
BY REGION, FY 1984-1986

TRAINEE INPUT	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Africa Region	1,164	1,230	1,280
Inter-American Region	826	1,010	975
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	765	720	680
<u>Special Programs</u>			
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	21	40	40
New Country Entry	--	--	25
Sudan/PVO	5		
TOTAL	2,781	3,000	3,000

VOLUNTEER YEARS	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Africa Region	2,086	2,072	2,107
Inter-American Region	1,312	1,300	1,492
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	1,344	1,333	1,196
<u>Special Programs</u>			
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	37	50	55
New Country Entry	--	--	8
Sudan/PVO	0	5	4
TOTAL	4,779	4,760	4,862

BUDGET ESTIMATE	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Africa Region	43,396	47,150	46,196
Inter-American Region	22,290	28,065	27,934
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	23,872	25,343	22,684
<u>Special Programs</u>			
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	420	490	490
New Country Entry	--	--	490
Sudan/PVO	66	12	10
World-wide support	24,980	29,089	26,596
TOTAL	115,024	130,149	124,400

Trainees, Volunteers, Program and FTE
FY 1984 - FY 1986
By Region

	----- (\$ 000) -----			----Trainees----			----V Years-----			-----FTE Level-----		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
AFRICA	43,395	47,150	46,196	1,164	1,230	1,280	2,086	2,072	2,107	193.2	195.0	203.0
INTER-AMERICA	22,290	28,065	27,934	826	1,010	975	1,312	1,300	1,492	113.0	124.0	129.0
NANEAP	23,938	25,355	22,694	770	720	680	1,344	1,338	1,200	151.8	148.6	144.0
CENTRAL	25,401	29,579	27,576	21	40	65	37	50	63	542.0	567.4	564.0
Total Direct Prog	115,024	130,149	124,400	2,781	3,000	3,000	4,779	4,760	4,862	1,000.0	1,035.0	1,040.0

DIRECT PROGRAM FINANCING:

Volunteer Operations	69,549	77,904	75,200
RCDE	9,739	11,185	10,570
Program Support	35,736	41,060	38,630
Total Direct Prog	115,024	130,149	124,400
Unobl. Bal., SOY	--	(1,549)	--
Unobl. Bal., EOY	1,549	--	--
Unobl. Bal. Lapsing	427	--	--
BUDGET AUTHORITY	117,000	128,600	124,400

Notes:

1. Program Levels include both in-country costs and other attributable costs.

M/FM/B

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Overview

Regional Development Needs

Growth in agricultural production has not kept pace with population increases; thus, food production per capita has actually declined. Since many tropical diseases remain endemic, improving nutrition and health remain important development goals. The economic situation has also deteriorated to the point of threatening advances made since independence. Foreign debts have increased; many countries have critical balance-of-payment problems.

Assistance is needed in the fundamental areas of development: food production, health care, literacy, income generation, low-cost energy sources, and manpower training.

Program Strategy

The key to achieving development goals is human resource development. Healthy, educated people are needed for long-term development. Peace Corps will continue to play a significant role in this area, giving priority attention to the agricultural, health, and educational needs of host countries.

o Agriculture/Food Production

Agriculture is becoming a recognized priority and many countries are now committed to increasing food production. This is resulting in greater interest in a wide array of Volunteer projects including fisheries, beekeeping, animal husbandry, cooperatives and agricultural extension. In 1986, Volunteers will be involved in pilot-testing the Africa Food Systems Initiative, a systems approach to increasing food production. This Initiative will be developed using an expanded network of collaboration with AID, the United States Department of Agriculture, American private voluntary organizations and the private sector.

o Health

Another important program is health care. Peace Corps Volunteers have been involved in projects related to combatting childhood diseases, primary health care, and providing training in public health services. Two-thirds of the African host countries are involved in health, nutrition and health education projects.

o Education

Volunteer involvement in education dates from the beginning of Peace Corps. About 40% of projected host country Volunteer requests relate to primary education, secondary mathematics, science, and TEFL education. Peace Corps will also respond to increased demand for vocational and teacher training. Teacher training is particularly important since it increases the impact of Volunteer transmittal of skills.

Other Areas

- o Host country requests reflect mounting awareness of the compelling need to conserve natural resources. African and Peace Corps planners will focus on forestry, water and wildlife programs.
- o Peace Corps will also be involved to a lesser extent in appropriate technology/renewable energy, small enterprise development and non-formal education.

Trainees, Volunteers, Program and FTE
FY 1984 - FY 1986
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			----Trainees----			----V Years-----			-----FTE Level-----		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
AFRICA												
Benin	1,137	1,236	986	32	35	20	51	50	43	4.0	5.0	5.0
Botswana	1,512	1,738	1,723	45	55	50	77	80	85	9.0	9.0	9.0
Burkina Faso	1,533	1,626	1,533	42	42	42	78	70	70	8.0	8.0	8.0
Burundi	562	698	607	4	11	10	14	14	14	3.0	4.0	4.0
Cameroon	2,364	2,988	2,330	85	80	60	111	123	129	10.0	10.0	10.0
Central Afr Rep	2,015	2,115	1,916	41	41	39	87	80	76	8.0	7.0	7.0
Equatorial Guinea	--	--	175	--	--	10	--	--	4	--	--	--
Gabon	1,744	1,858	1,561	48	41	34	81	84	63	4.6	5.0	5.0
Gambia	868	1,044	1,015	24	35	30	44	44	47	6.0	6.0	6.0
Ghana	1,440	1,617	1,539	40	51	48	51	50	65	11.2	11.0	11.0
Kenya	4,857	4,938	4,559	93	135	120	273	240	243	18.8	18.0	18.0
Lesotho	1,508	1,629	1,529	51	45	45	82	85	80	8.2	8.0	8.0
Liberia	2,903	3,229	3,191	65	90	85	143	145	160	13.0	13.0	13.0
Malawi	826	769	727	22	10	16	40	30	23	4.0	5.0	5.0
Mali	1,570	1,705	1,621	38	40	40	67	70	70	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mauritania	1,580	1,685	1,595	28	24	25	41	40	40	6.4	6.0	6.0
Niger	2,398	2,613	2,198	81	58	56	115	135	115	10.0	10.0	10.0
Rwanda	76	97	104	2	3	4	4	5	6	--	--	--
Senegal	1,851	1,889	1,797	62	49	49	85	84	85	10.8	10.0	10.0
Sierra Leone	2,938	3,270	3,016	107	120	105	169	173	188	14.5	15.0	15.0
Swaziland	1,636	1,658	1,547	40	37	31	96	80	78	7.0	7.0	7.0
Tanzania	1,342	1,694	1,518	25	40	30	38	50	50	4.0	5.0	5.0
Togo	2,155	2,085	1,892	45	47	45	125	105	87	9.4	10.0	10.0
Zaire	4,581	4,969	4,667	144	141	136	216	235	236	17.3	17.0	17.0
Africa Food Init	--	--	2,850	--	--	150	--	--	50	--	--	8.0
Total	43,395	47,150	46,196	1,164	1,230	1,280	2,086	2,072	2,107	193.2	195.0	203.0

BENIN

POPULATION: 3,595,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1968

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$320

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 33

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	32	35	20
Volunteer Years	51	50	43
FTE-Staff Years	4.0	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,137	1,236	986
Volunteer Operations	883	952	725
Program Support & Development	254	284	261
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	49	55	50
Volunteer Operations	44	49	45
Program Support & Development	5	6	5

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Due to Benin's growing capability to provide its own teachers for secondary education programs, Peace Corps will phase out of this sector after the arrival of its last English and mathematics/science education group in 1985. This program will shift to more technical training and teacher training.
- ° Water/Sanitation represents an area of urgent need. Peace Corps plans to initiate a new program in this area in 1986.
- ° International donors currently provide funding for programs in agriculture extension, village woodlots and multiple use reforestation. Field technicians are needed to oversee technical progress and to aid in village-level participation in several of these projects. At the request of both the donors and the Government of Benin, Peace Corps will enter several projects in these sectors.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Benin began in 1967 with concentration on rural development programs in grain storage, animal traction and rural construction. An average of sixty Volunteers per year served in Benin from 1968 until 1973.

Because of uncertain political conditions, the program declined to six Volunteers in the mid-to-late-1970's. In 1981, at the request of the Beninese Government, the program expanded into appropriate technology (mud stoves), agriculture education and rural school construction. The number of Volunteers who taught mathematics, English and science in secondary schools also increased.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Due to the success of the jointly sponsored mud stoves project, Peace Corps has gained a very favorable reaction from the Ministry of Rural Development, whose support is needed for new programming efforts in village based technical projects. The success of a pilot project in inland fish farming has led to increased Government of Benin interests.
- ° In 1985, education Volunteers in English, physics, mathematics and geology will teach an estimated 2,500 secondary students.
- ° The initial success of a pilot project in inland fish farming had led to increased Government of Benin interests.

BOTSWANA

POPULATION: 930,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,010

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 44

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	45	55	50
Volunteer Years	77	80	85
FTE-Staff Years	9.0	9.0	9.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,512	1,738	1,723
Volunteer Operations	1,108	1,298	1,318
Program Support & Development	404	440	405
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	220	225	225
Volunteer Operations	200	200	200
Program Support & Development	20	25	25

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to be an integral part of the Government of Botswana's National Development Plan, which calls for increasing food production and individual income generation in rural areas, and expanding secondary education throughout the country.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide secondary education, mathematics and science teachers. Peace Corps plans to increase the number of Volunteer primary school teachers and to work closely with the Government of Botswana to revise the primary education curriculum. Peace Corps also plans to place greater program emphasis on teacher training and the localizing of teaching positions.
- ° Peace Corps will increase the number of Volunteer drought relief engineers and coordinators.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Botswana in vocational/technical education, rural income generation, forestry, and renewable energy technology.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Botswana began in 1966, concentrating on secondary education, particularly science and mathematics education. In 1971, Peace Corps added programs in vocational and business training. In 1983, Volunteer efforts emphasized income generation through community-based cooperatives and private businesses resulting in account surpluses during 1984.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° During 1984 and 1985, Peace Corps increased emphasis on secondary education in response to the Government of Botswana's opening of over twenty "self-help" secondary schools designed for students not fully qualified for other government secondary schools.
- ° Peace Corps responded to the Government of Botswana's request for drought relief assistance by providing eight drought relief coordinators and two drought relief engineers.

BURKINA FASO

POPULATION: 6,325,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$240

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 18

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	42	42	42
Volunteer Years	78	70	70
FTE-Staff Years	8.0	8.0	8.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,533	1,626	1,533
Volunteer Operations	1,057	1,101	1,050
Program Support & Development	476	525	483
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	99	97	96
Volunteer Operations	91	91	90
Program Support & Development	8	6	6

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to respond to the development priorities of the Government of Burkina Faso. Programs will include agriculture, income generation and rural development.
- ° The program will focus on reforestation, water resource management, food production and health education.
- ° Peace Corps will initiate projects in health and nutrition education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Burkina Faso in 1967. Currently there are 75 Volunteers working in Burkina Faso in the areas of rural development, small business enterprise, forestry, education and sanitation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° The education program expanded into teacher training and mathematics/science teaching in 1984. Two Volunteers are training secondary teachers in educational philosophy, and eight Volunteers are currently in a pilot mathematics/science program at the secondary school level.

- ° Education Volunteers taught English to over 3,000 students and provided training in teaching English to forty teachers.
- ° Forestry Volunteers worked in seventeen tree nurseries training ten counterparts in management and production techniques.
- ° In 1985, small business Volunteers will process loans and train twenty Burkinabe loan agents in business and management skills. Through this program 260 Burkinabe families in eight communities will be assisted.

BURUNDI

POPULATION: 4,229,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1983

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$230

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 30

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	4	11	10
Volunteer Years	14	14	14
FTE-Staff Years	3.0	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	562	698	607
Volunteer Operations	316	422	353
Program Support & Development	246	276	254
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	51	18	25
Volunteer Operations	37	10	15
Program Support & Development	14	8	10

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide Volunteers in forestry, parks management, vocational education, fisheries, and curriculum development.
- ° Peace Corps will place its first Volunteers in small-scale agricultural development, rural water supply, and as women's cooperative advisors.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to work with AID, UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization, and private voluntary organizations to plan areas of future cooperation.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Burundi is one of the poorest and least developed countries in Africa. Negotiations between the Government of Burundi, the United States Ambassador and Peace Corps resulted in a country agreement signed in August 1982.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984, five Volunteers trained over 200 Burundian students. Government counterparts were provided in plumbing, construction, heavy equipment mechanics, and general mechanics fields.

- ° An English textbook was written and training sessions were offered to English teachers at forty secondary schools.
- ° Five Volunteers taught chemistry and English to over 200 students.
- ° In 1985, seven Volunteers began working in small-scale inland fisheries, physical education teacher training, and wildlife management.

CAMEROON

POPULATION: 8,668,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$880

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 43

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	85	80	60
Volunteer Years	111	123	129
FTE-Staff Years	10.0	10.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,364	2,988	2,330
Volunteer Operations	1,835	2,408	1,796
Program Support & Development	529	580	534
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	897	905	835
Volunteer Operations	863	870	800
Program Support & Development	34	35	35

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Fisheries Volunteers will increase production in existing fish ponds by teaching pond management techniques and introducing integrated agriculture under Peace Corps' inland and capture fisheries programs.
- ° Volunteers will provide planning assistance in the construction of wells, latrines, improved springs, piped water and sanitation systems under the community development program.
- ° Education programs will continue to focus on English, mathematics, and science education at all levels.
- ° New education programs will engage Volunteers in work with the physically and mentally handicapped, and with speech, hearing, and visually impaired children and adolescents.
- ° Peace Corps will be studying and surveying projects in the development of small business.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Cameroon in 1962 to teach English and to begin work in basic agriculture. The inland fisheries program began in 1969. Peace Corps now has eleven projects which are more specialized and reach a broader cross-section of the Cameroon population. These projects include economics education, agriculture training and extension, women's cooperative development and credit union management and organization.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984, the community development program expanded into the Francophone provinces.
- ° Volunteers taught 2,000 cooperative members the structure and principles of cooperatives and encouraged cooperative diversification in community and agricultural development.
- ° In 1984, Volunteers helped over 2,500 farmers to build, stock, manage and harvest over 3,000 fish ponds.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 2,379,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1972

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$320

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 34

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	41	41	39
Volunteer Years	87	80	76
FTE-Staff Years	8.0	7.0	7.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,015	2,115	1,916
Volunteer Operations	1,590	1,658	1,496
Program Support & Development	425	457	420
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	50	50	50
Volunteer Operations	50	50	50
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Programming will continue in secondary education, health, and rural development with emphasis on small agricultural development projects.
- ° Peace Corps is exploring the possibilities of placing Volunteers to work in animal traction development in 1986, and will increase the number of Volunteers working in small animal husbandry extension projects.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps began its program in the Central African Republic in 1972 with projects in secondary education. Since 1974, projects have been added in fish culture, agricultural extension, and health and rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984, the midwifery program was sufficiently developed to continue without Volunteer assistance. Volunteers began similar projects in two other regions.
- ° Volunteers provided instruction and teaching methodology in preventive health care to over 300 Central African primary school teachers who then incorporated this subject in their classroom teaching.

- ° In 1985, Peace Corps will field its first three Volunteers to work on a AID/VITA/AFRICARE project to instruct small-scale farmers in food storage, preservation, and processing to avoid post-harvest losses. 6
- ° Peace Corps fielded its first Volunteer to teach biology and chemistry at the secondary school level.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

POPULATION: 346,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1986

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$180

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 33

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input			10
Volunteer Years			4
FTE-Staff Years			--
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)			175
Volunteer Operations			175
Program Support & Development			--
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)			--
Volunteer Operations			--
Program Support & Development			--

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° As a result of an assessment visit conducted in 1984, Peace Corps is planning to place Volunteers in Equatorial Guinea in 1986.
- ° A programming team will visit the country in 1985 to identify specific Volunteer sites and projects. While the team will perform complete sector analysis, programming will focus on agricultural-related projects.
- ° Due to very poor infrastructure, the program may be managed by the Peace Corps post in Cameroon or Gabon.

GABON

POPULATION: 669,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY: 1963/1973

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$3,810

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 30

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	48	41	34
Volunteer Years	81	84	63
FTE-Staff Years	4.6	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,744	1,858	1,561
Volunteer Operations	1,456	1,541	1,269
Program Support & Development	288	317	292
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	466	460	400
Volunteer Operations	401	400	350
Program Support & Development	65	60	50

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will enhance food production under the fisheries program by repairing and building ponds.
- ° Volunteers will train unskilled and semi-skilled Gabonese workers in construction techniques to build more primary schools in rural areas.
- ° Peace Corps will expand health programs to fill the need for oral rehydration therapy and water sanitation.
- ° Agro-industrial enterprises are in the planning stages.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps was invited to Gabon in 1963 to construct schools and to teach English at the secondary level. Peace Corps left Gabon in 1967 when the Government of Gabon lacked funds to support Volunteers.
- ° A second government invitation resulted in Peace Corps' re-entry in 1973. Since 1973, an average of eighty Volunteers per year have been working in school construction, teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL), mathematics education, and agricultural extension programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° School construction Volunteers built more than twenty primary schools and more than fifty teachers' houses.
- ° Peace Corps staff and Volunteers have entered the health education field by sponsoring two large in-service training programs and conferences in oral rehydration therapy and women in development.
- ° An average of 26 Volunteers per year worked in education, representing a slight decrease over prior years as trained Gabonese teachers successfully replaced their Volunteer counterparts.

THE GAMBIA

POPULATION: 587,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$370

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 20

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	24	35	30
Volunteer Years	44	44	47
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	868	1,044	1,015
Volunteer Operations	614	764	757
Program Support & Development	254	280	258
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	7	5	5
Volunteer Operations	2	3	3
Program Support & Development	5	2	2

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue working with crop extension projects to increase maize production, and also increase the effective use of crop residue as feed.
- ° Forestry and village gardening projects continue to increase in importance as the drought conditions persist.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered The Gambia in 1967 with seventeen Volunteers, including mechanics, carpenters, construction specialists, cattle marketing advisors and electrical engineers. In 1969, The Gambia received its first education Volunteers. The current program has Volunteers in education, agriculture and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984, Volunteers conceived and introduced the new concept of fencing trees to protect them from foraging animals. The project was implemented in three village woodlot programs.

- ° Three Volunteers made major contributions in moving maize cultivation from a small-scale garden activity to an increasingly important field crop. They worked directly with farmers on cultural practices, use of fertilizers, grain storage facilities, and demonstrations of new cooking practices.
- ° In conjunction with indigenous village groups, Peace Corps will initiate and complete thirty Small Project Assistance profit-making projects by the end of 1985 using \$60,000 from AID and \$30,000 of local contributions.

GHANA

POPULATION: 11,830,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$400

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 41

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	40	51	48
Volunteer Years	51	50	65
FTE-Staff Years	11.2	11.0	11.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,440	1,617	1,539
Volunteer Operations	972	1,104	1,067
Program Support & Development	468	513	472
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	67	73	73
Volunteer Operations	67	70	70
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will emphasize agriculture and rural development in response to severe food shortages. Agriculture extension efforts will be redesigned to incorporate skills in crop and livestock production, fisheries, and forestry.
- ° Appropriate technology and energy projects for village development will be expanded to raise production levels in agriculture and strengthen small business enterprises.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide mathematics and science teachers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since August 1961, when Ghana became the first country to receive Volunteers, there have been over 2,200 Volunteers, working primarily in education. In recent years, Peace Corps has intensified Volunteer training in agriculture, appropriate technology, health, and sanitation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Peace Corps began a pilot project to teach practical agriculture and to develop school projects in junior secondary and vocational education.

- ° Education Volunteers taught mathematics and science to over 3,000 students
- ° Working in their local communities with few available material resources, Volunteers have established beekeeping and soapmaking enterprises, built wells and fish ponds, trained farmers in animal traction, planted farms with fuel-wood and fruit trees, and constructed a blacksmith foundry.

KENYA

POPULATION: 17,363,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1965

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$420

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 55

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	93	135	120
Volunteer Years	273	240	243
FTE-Staff Years	18.8	18.0	18.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	4,857	4,938	4,559
Volunteer Operations	4,008	4,008	3,704
Program Support & Development	849	930	855
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	313	295	325
Volunteer Operations	265	250	275
Program Support & Development	48	45	50

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will increase emphasis on rural women's extension small business development and meeting the urgent need for secondary mathematics, science and English teachers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps has served in Kenya since 1965. Historically, the primary program focus has been on secondary education; however, Volunteers also work in fisheries and forestry, maternal/child health, water and sanitation, cooperatives, special education and music education. In addition to these programs, current emphasis is on skill development for rural women, small business and small town development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Special attention was given to the development of skills for rural women to increase their self-sufficiency by training them in more productive income-producing activities.
- ° Special attention was devoted to small business development. The project focused on improved private enterprise practices to achieve increased income generation, improved employment skills, the organization and operation of small-scale businesses and various commercial products and project sites.

- ° Volunteers working in the area of health and nutrition have trained counterparts in diagnosing and treating nutrition-related diseases and have improved health by providing access to sufficient quantities of potable water and by providing pre-and post-natal care.
- ° Volunteers working in secondary education, Kenya's largest program, have trained a large number of science students who have been admitted to the University of Nairobi or the University of Kenya. Many of these Volunteers are assigned to schools in areas of Kenya where local staff is minimal.

LESOTHO

POPULATION 1,372,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME \$540

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 49

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	51	45	45
Volunteer Years	82	85	80
FTE-Staff Years	8.2	8.2	8.2
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,508	1,629	1,529
Volunteer Operations	1,151	1,241	1,172
Program Support & Development	357	388	357
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	49	53	51
Volunteer Operations	49	52	50
Program Support & Development	0	1	1

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to be an integral part of the Government of Lesotho's development strategy in education and rural/agricultural development.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps initiated a program in Lesotho in 1967 with sixty Volunteers who were primarily involved in education projects. In 1980, Peace Corps expanded its business sector programs by including work with cooperatives. In 1983, Peace Corps diversified its program by increasing the number of Volunteers in rural/agricultural development; a shift in emphasis designed to make Peace Corps programs more consistent with the Government of Lesotho's priorities.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° During 1984, mathematics, science, and agriculture education Volunteers taught 9,200 secondary and high school students.
- ° During 1985, Peace Corps increased the number of Volunteers working in horticulture and field crop extension, young farmer's clubs, fisheries, water sanitation, road and dam construction, and handicraft production.

LIBERIA

POPULATION: 1,941,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$520

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 40

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	65	90	85
Volunteer Years	143	145	160
FTE-Staff Years	13.0	13.0	13.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,903	3,229	3,191
Volunteer Operations	2,270	2,536	2,554
Program Support & Development	633	693	637
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	96	100	105
Volunteer Operations	73	75	80
Program Support & Development	23	25	25

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will participate in the new program, Combatting Communicable Childhood Diseases, to control childhood infectious diseases.
- ° Peace Corps' greater emphasis on teacher training will involve forty Volunteers working to upgrade the teaching skills of over 1,300 Liberian teachers.
- ° Twelve engineering and construction Volunteers will work on a farm-to-market road project in Lofa County to help over 6,000 farmers commercialize production and significantly increase their incomes.
- ° Plans include construction of over 300 fish ponds. Volunteers will train farmers in management and harvesting of the ponds, and marketing techniques.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 3,000 Volunteers have served in Liberia since Peace Corps was invited to the country in 1962. The Volunteers have worked with the Government of Liberia's development programs in agriculture, health, education and rural development. Initially, the program was comprised largely of primary education teachers. Now, the Volunteers include secondary education teachers, teacher trainers, vocational and technical instructors, curriculum developers, foresters, fisheries technicians and health care workers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Peace Corps obtained increased Ministry support for fisheries projects, increasing fish pond construction from twenty to more than 120. Training programs were conducted for over twenty counterparts.
- ° Volunteers implemented a small/medium enterprise development project to reduce the failure rate of small and medium entrepreneurs.

POPULATION: 6,241,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963/1979

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$200

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 31

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	22	10	16
Volunteer Years	39	30	23
FTE-Staff Years	4.0	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	826	769	727
Volunteer Operations	578	491	471
Program Support & Development	248	278	256
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	151	125	100
Volunteer Operations	110	85	65
Program Support & Development	41	40	35

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will develop programs promoting local economic development, particularly of the rural population.
- ° Peace Corps will continue programs in integrated rural development to increase the agricultural productivity of village farmers. Volunteers will work as irrigation officers to help increase crop production through improved irrigation systems.
- ° In conjunction with the rural water project and the Ministry of Health, Volunteers will work as Community Health Workers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° From 1963 through 1971, Peace Corps programs in Malawi consisted of forty to 278 Volunteers in education, public health, community development and agriculture. After 1971, the Government of Malawi began requesting only highly skilled and difficult-to-recruit Volunteers, which caused a gradual phase-out of the program. The current Peace Corps program was reinstated in 1979 and has an emphasis on agriculture and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° The rural water project has been used as a model for other countries. By the end of 1985 more than 2,000 people will be provided with clean and sanitary water.
- ° Education Volunteers' teach more than 2,700 students daily in science, mathematics, French, and home economics.
- ° Reforestation, conservation of energy resources and protection from soil erosion is the work of one Volunteer in the forestry project. Small-scale businesses are the focus of two Volunteers in credit union cooperatives and rural trade enterprises. More than 37 businesses will have received development assistance.
- ° More than 600,000 people in Malawi suffer serious handicaps. One community development project providing vocational rehabilitation support concentrates on vocational training to sixty handicapped persons in the areas of carpentry, callipers, shoemaking, gardening and tailoring. The women in development project provides income-generating activities to rural women.

POPULATION: 6,881,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1971

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$190

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 23

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	38	40	40
Volunteer Years	67	70	70
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,570	1,705	1,621
Volunteer Operations	1,140	1,231	1,185
Program Support & Development	430	474	436
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	15	15	15
Volunteer Operations	15	15	15
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The program will continue to emphasize community development with greater attention given to health education and agriculture.
- ° Peace Corps will focus on reforestation, water resource management and health and nutrition education in an effort to assist in long-term drought relief activities.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first Volunteers arrived in Bamako in April, 1971 to help allay the hardships inflicted by a severe drought. These twenty-five Volunteers developed projects in poultry raising, vegetable production, water management and agricultural extension. The successes of the agricultural projects led to the introduction of education Volunteers in 1974. Community development projects began in the late seventies. Currently there are 86 Volunteers working in the fields of secondary education, teacher training, agriculture, nutrition education, community development, forestry and income generation.

MAURITANIA

POPULATION: 1,560,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967/1971

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$460

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 27

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	28	24	25
Volunteer Years	41	40	40
FTE-Staff Years	6.4	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,580	1,685	1,595
Volunteer Operations	876	909	880
Program Support & Development	704	776	715
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	59	60	60
Volunteer Operations	40	40	40
Program Support & Development	19	20	20

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to address the Government of Mauritania's priorities in the agriculture and health sectors by strengthening existing projects and gradually expanding to new geographical areas.
- ° Peace Corps will explore program possibilities in fisheries and grain storage. Efforts will be made to become more involved in drought relief.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Mauritania early in 1967, but departed in June of that year when Mauritania broke diplomatic relations with the United States as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In 1971, Peace Corps returned with a small group of Volunteers, and since then the program has enjoyed solid host country government contacts and has had slow but steady growth.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In October 1984, Peace Corps staff and Volunteers were hosted by the Mauritanian Head of State at a reception in the presidential palace. This unprecedented event was attended by all fifty Volunteers and a full complement of staff.

- ° In 1984, Volunteers continued to work in the food production sector. Volunteers established more than forty village and school gardens, totalling over 300 acres and involving over 4,000 people. They have also provided extension services to over 1,200 farmers in twenty rice cooperatives.
- ° In 1985, community health Volunteers will train seventeen Mauritanian counterparts in health education practices.

POPULATION: 5,704,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$330

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 23

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	81	58	56
Volunteer Years	115	135	115
FTE-Staff Years	10.0	10.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,398	2,613	2,198
Volunteer Operations	1,775	1,925	1,565
Program Support & Development	623	688	633
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	20	20	20
Volunteer Operations	20	20	20
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue the agriculture program with the intent of developing new strains of produce and desert-resistant crops.
- ° Volunteers will work with Nigeriens in Tahoua, Agadez, Niamey, Iferouane, and elsewhere combatting desertification and deforestation.
- ° The education programs will continue to emphasize English language skills, but will include mathematics and science education as well as nutrition and sanitation education for rural mothers.
- ° In line with the Government of Niger's Division of Micro-projects (under the Ministry of Planning), Volunteers will begin secondary projects in the villages where they live. More trees will be planted, more small vegetable gardens will be started, and the groundwork will be laid for small wells.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Niger in September 1962 with a small group of Volunteers prepared to teach English. Peace Corps developed new programs in agriculture, forestry and health. The Nigerien Government's decentralization philosophy has been duplicated in the Peace Corps program. Towns and villages in the remote areas of Niger have received increased numbers of Volunteers since 1962. Currently, the 138 Volunteers working on eleven projects represent a 58 percent increase over the number of Volunteers in Niger in 1972.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Forestry Volunteers have planted over 13,000 trees in an effort to curtail desertification.
- ° Volunteers have helped farmers increase food production by developing improved strains of okra, tomatoes, and onions; and by helping to coordinate pest control efforts.
- ° Approximately 23 percent of the Volunteers in Niger in 1984 taught English as a foreign language, mathematics, physics, and physical education at the secondary school level.

POPULATION: 5,346,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1975

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$250

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 46

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	2	3	4
Volunteer Years	4	5	6
FTE-Staff Years	--	--	--
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	76	97	104
Volunteer Operations	73	93	100
Program Support & Development	3	4	4
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	16	24	24
Volunteer Operations	16	24	24
Program Support & Development	--	--	--

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to place Volunteer university teachers because of government emphasis on university education for Rwanda.
- ° In response to new requests from the Government of Rwanda, Peace Corps will place its first Volunteers in health, road construction, and additional Volunteers to work in forestry and environmental education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1975, Peace Corps has provided limited assistance to Rwanda, one of Africa's smallest and poorest countries. Peace Corps provides education assistance on a small-scale to Rwanda. Currently two Volunteers serve in the English Department at the new University of Rwanda campus in Ruhengeri, and two Volunteers are assigned to the Faculty of Social Science, Economics and Management at the Butare campus.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984 four Volunteers provided English instruction to more than 200 Rwandan university students.
- ° In 1985, a second forestry Volunteer began working on an AID-funded reforestation project.

SENEGAL

POPULATION: 5,862,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$430

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 24

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	62	49	49
Volunteer Years	84	84	85
FTE-Staff Years	10.8	10.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,851	1,889	1,797
Volunteers Operations	1,302	1,292	1,248
Program Support & Development	549	597	549
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	221	212	215
Volunteer Operations	195	200	200
Program Support & Development	26	12	15

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° At the request of the Government of Senegal, one of Peace Corps oldest projects, the rural development or "Animation" program, will be enhanced in 1986. This project focuses on village-based improvement of health and agricultural practices, and small enterprise development.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to collaborate with AID, Catholic Relief Services and other development agencies to enhance existing programs. Peace Corps will also make use of funds available through the Peace Corps Partnership Program.
- ° The major program emphasis in 1986 will be rural development, forestry, inland fisheries, and appropriate technology (cookstoves).

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first Peace Corps Volunteers arrived in Dakar in February 1963, three years after the country declared independence. The Peace Corps program has been very popular with the Senegalese government and the people. Since the beginning, Volunteers have worked in villages on community projects such as kitchen and truck gardens, well-digging, latrine construction, pre-natal and child care, and market cooperatives.

- ° Senegal's success in training primary and secondary school teachers and the current drought have caused the emphasis of the program to shift from education to rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° The rural development program has directly benefited some 21,000 individuals in sixty different communities by helping them in small animal husbandry, gardening, literacy, sanitation and health, windbreaks, and village woodlots.
- ° The small but growing fisheries project helped develop thirteen new fish ponds resulting in the harvest of over three tons of fish for 25 different villages.
- ° The improved cookstoves program directly benefited 1,370 families in 320 communities.

SIERRA LEONE

POPULATION: 3,574,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$320

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 24

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	107	120	110
Volunteer Years	169	173	188
FTE-Staff Years	14.5	15.0	15.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,938	3,270	3,016
Volunteer Operations	2,261	2,520	2,326
Program Support & Development	677	750	690
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	50	50	50
Volunteer Operations	50	50	50
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will focus on programs supporting self-sufficiency in food production through rice swamp development, agricultural extension, and marine and inland fisheries.
- ° The number of education Volunteers will be increased to meet shortages of primary and secondary teachers.
- ° Peace Corps will begin a national park/wildlife management program with Volunteers assisting in the establishment of the new Outamba/Kilimi National Park.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 5,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have served in Sierra Leone since 37 education Volunteers first entered the program in 1962. Ninety six percent of all Volunteers are now posted in rural locations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984, Volunteers completed construction of forty new fish ponds, doubling the number constructed the previous year, introducing an additional cash crop and protein source.

- ° Education Volunteers taught almost 16,500 secondary students, conducted workshops for primary education teachers and participated in an agricultural project.
- ° In 1985, Peace Corps Volunteers in rice swamp development are teaching year-round rice production and storage, cash crop production, and intensive vegetable gardening.

POPULATION: 641,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1969

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$760

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 45

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	40	37	31
Volunteer Years	96	80	78
FTE-Staff Years	7.0	7.0	7.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,636	1,658	1,547
Volunteer Operations	1,401	1,402	1,312
Program Support & Development	235	256	235
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	86	120	120
Volunteer Operations	8	60	60
Program Support & Development	78	60	60

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to concentrate on agriculture and education as major areas of development as part of the Government of Swaziland's National Development Plan.
- ° Peace Corps plans to place more emphasis on physics and chemistry in its recruitment of Volunteer science teachers.
- ° Peace Corps plans to increase requests for Volunteers with skills in farm mechanics, vocational training, general construction, and industrial arts. This reflects the Government of Swaziland's increasing interest in vocational education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps has been in Swaziland since independence in 1969, primarily in the areas of education and community development. In 1980, Peace Corps expanded its program to include water resource development, swine extension, and urban housing development. Since then, in response to the Government of Swaziland's efforts to expand technical/vocational education, Peace Corps has begun to recruit more Volunteers with skills in industrial arts, vocational training, mechanics, and general construction.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° During 1984, mathematics and science education Volunteers taught over 10,000 secondary and high school students.
- ° During 1985, Volunteers in Swaziland worked in agriculture, woodworking and adult education, and on rural development projects in water, forestry, and crop production.

TANZANIA

POPULATION: 19,137,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961/1979

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$280

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 58

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	25	40	30
Volunteer Years	38	50	50
FTE-Staff Years	4.0	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,342	1,694	1,518
Volunteer Operations	1,024	1,338	1,191
Program Support & Development	318	356	327
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	110	115	115
Volunteer Operations	109	110	110
Program Support & Development	1	5	5

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will concentrate in agriculture and community development.
- ° Peace Corps will focus on providing mathematics/science teachers in Tanzanian secondary schools.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide Volunteers in nursing services and occupational therapy on the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Between 1961 and 1969, the Peace Corps had as many as 300 Volunteers serving in almost every region of Tanzania. However, in 1969 no new Volunteers were requested and the program phased out until re-entry in 1979. In June 1983, the Peace Corps efforts in Tanzania were rewarded with the historic meeting of the entire Peace Corps contingent and President Julius K. Nyerere, who praised the outstanding work of the Volunteers and commended them on their commitment to development in the Third World.

PROGRAM HISTORY (continued)

- ° In 1984, the Tanzanian Government requested Peace Corps provide secondary education teachers to address the shortage in this area. In the past, the Government of Tanzania had taken great care in separating their youth from contact with Western ideology. Now there are more than 25 secondary education teachers in Tanzania and requests have been made to increase this to fifty.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° The scarcity of fresh fish in rural areas has lead to malnutrition and disease from lack of protein, vitamins and minerals. Fifteen Volunteers have worked on fish pond projects which provide an additional source of food and income to villagers.
- ° Thirty to forty percent of the grain produced in Tanzania is lost due to insect infestation, improper handling in transit, poor agricultural techniques, poor storage facilities and poor planning. Volunteers have begun to assist small-scale farmers in grain storage. These Volunteers have also assisted the farmers in growing a variety of fruits and vegetables without using harmful pesticides.

POPULATION: 2,664,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: 380

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 34

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	45	47	45
Volunteer Years	125	105	87
FTE-Staff Years	9.4	10.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,155	2,085	1,892
Volunteer Operations	1,703	1,583	1,430
Program Support & Development	452	502	462
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	180	143	122
Volunteer Operations	170	140	120
Program Support & Development	10	3	2

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue recent initiatives in wells/sanitation, health education, fisheries, improved cookstoves and energy conservation.
- ° Major projects will include community development and cooperatives, wells/sanitation, secondary education and teacher training, appropriate technology, rural school construction, fisheries, health education, agriculture education, and inland fisheries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The program in Togo is one of Peace Corps' oldest, dating from 1962. Since then, Peace Corps has concentrated on agriculture, rural development, education and health. In 1983, Peace Corps completed transition from a program with two-thirds of the Volunteers in education to a program with two-thirds of the Volunteers in agriculture, rural development and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° There has been an increase in Peace Corps collaboration with other agencies, particularly AID.

- ° In 1984, Peace Corps increased its involvement in women's issues. There has been particular emphasis on projects in health/nutrition and food/water.
- ° In 1984, Peace Corps animal traction development Volunteers assisted in increasing from one to three hectares the area of land cultivated by 140 farmers.

POPULATION: 29,777,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1970

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$210

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 48

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	144	141	136
Volunteer Years	216	235	236
FTE-Staff Years	17.3	17.0	17.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	4,581	4,969	4,667
Volunteer Operations	3,583	3,864	3,653
Program Support & Development	998	1,105	1,014
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	513	510	500
Volunteer Operations	500	500	490
Program Support & Development	13	10	10

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to meet requests for Volunteers in health, fisheries, education, agriculture and rural development.
- ° Peace Corps plans to extend the primary health curriculum project into other regions of Zaire, and have the Volunteer-developed program adopted by the Ministry of Education.
- ° Peace Corps will expand its crop and vegetable extension program.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Zaire in 1970 with a modest program in health, education and agriculture.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984, Volunteers in secondary and university education provided instruction to over 20,000 Zairian students. Volunteers provided assistance to over 4,000 students in non-formal education.
- ° Volunteers in the fisheries project, together with 3,000 Zairian farmers constructed 3,600 fish ponds and harvested 110,000 kilograms of fish. The program was extended into a fifth region of Zaire, and was cited by an AID evaluation team as the best fisheries project of its kind in Africa.

- ° Volunteers in agriculture and rural development trained 75 farmers in 25 communities in beekeeping, constructed 45 improved village water sources, and instructed 1,500 cattle farmers in curative and preventive measures for their livestock.
- ° Volunteers in public health and nutrition projects vaccinated 6,000 children, trained thirty primary school teachers in health subjects, and provided pre-natal care and training for 4,000 women.
- ° In 1985, the large animal husbandry extension program began activities in two other regions. Volunteers began work in vegetable and crop extension, and eight additional Volunteers were recruited for expansion of the health curriculum development program.

AFRICA FOOD SYSTEMS INITIATIVE

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	--	--	150
Volunteer Years	--	--	50
FTE-Staff Years	--	--	8.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	--	--	2,850
Volunteer Operations	--	--	2,200
Program Support & Development	--	--	650
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	--	--	--
Volunteer Operations	--	--	--
Program Support & Development	--	--	--

Hunger and extreme malnutrition threaten millions of people in Africa. In response to this tragedy, there has been a tremendous outpouring of emergency aid. However, long term assistance is needed to enable African countries to feed themselves. Peace Corps plans to implement the Africa Food Systems Initiative to address the growing food problems in Africa.

African countries have begun to realize that their problems with food production are rooted in government policies acting as disincentives to food production and in insufficient investment in rural infrastructure. Because of the economic problems facing these nations, they need increased aid to implement major policy reforms.

At a more basic level, farmers lack sufficient knowledge to implement more efficient production, preservation and storage techniques which already exist. Poor soils and shortage of water make increased production difficult. Lack of proper seed storage and the need to consume all that is produced often lead to inadequate seed for replanting.

For the past twenty years, Peace Corps addressed the African food problem at the village level. At present, there are over 1,200 Volunteers assigned to agricultural programs in the Region. Under the Africa Food Systems Initiative, Peace Corps plans to work in specific countries with Volunteer teams working with farmers to address the inter-related problems of food production on a long-term basis.

We plan the Africa Food Systems Initiative as a ten-year campaign to help as many as twelve African countries reverse the twenty-year decline in food production. Directed at the small farmer, the program will be designed and implemented in collaboration with host country agencies, AID, the United

States Department of Agriculture, and private voluntary organizations. The focus will be on activities such as irrigation; local fertilizer production; cultivation of improved crop varieties; processing, preservation and storage as well as marketing and distribution of food crops.

Peace Corps projects will begin with an assessment of the factors impairing adequate food production in each country. The assessment study will identify specific skills needed and potential project areas. A major component of this approach will be to identify interested and capable African farmers whose successes can serve as examples and lead to widespread adoption of improved production techniques. Multi-skilled teams of up to ten Volunteers will work with farmers to transfer food-related techniques. Their work will be closely coordinated with host country institutions, both public and private, as well as other development assistance agencies, to ensure long-term sustained benefits.

In 1986 up to 150 Volunteers will be placed in pilot projects in Mali and Zaire. Volunteer and program support costs are estimated at \$2.6 million which is included in the Administration's budget request level for the Peace Corps. If this approach is successful, Peace Corps plans to expand the program in up to twelve countries by 1990.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Overview

Regional Development Needs

The poor majority of people in Inter-America is concentrated in rural areas with little or no access to education, health, and technical assistance services. In recent years these problems have been exacerbated by deteriorating economies. This reduces the already inadequate financial, institutional, human and technical resources available to deal with the worsening plight of the poor majority. Considering the unlikelihood of a massive increase in foreign assistance funds, the developing countries must look inward to solve their problems. Increasingly, these nations recognize that they do have the resources for self-improvement. Foremost among these is every society's most valuable asset--its human resources. Development of know-how and relevant skills to produce food, goods and services is essential to generate the income needed for economic self-sufficiency and improvements in the quality of life of the poor.

Program Strategy

In consonance with the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, Peace Corps has developed an Initiative for Central America (IFCA). IFCA addresses the need for teacher training, literacy, small business development, housing, and health in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and also Panama which Peace Corps plans to enter in 1986. Further, following the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act of 1983, countries in that area began a major attempt to stimulate job-creating small enterprises. Volunteers teach basic skills for credit development and other business management skills.

To achieve our program goals, Peace Corps has increased collaboration with other government agencies, international agencies, and private voluntary organizations. These collaborations include AID, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Foundation, the Pan American Development Foundation, the Organization of American States, CARE and CARITAS.

o Small Enterprise Development

A major priority is the development of agricultural and other business to generate income, provide food, and create employment. In 1986, roughly one-half of the Volunteers will be involved directly or indirectly in the planning, start up, and management of small and medium-scale income-producing projects. The majority of these projects will be in the area of agribusiness and food production.

o Self-Help Housing

Self-help housing represents a solution to inadequate housing for the poor majority in every country in the region. Communities are organized to manufacture building materials such as bricks or concrete blocks. The houses are constructed by family members with help from other community participants who, in turn, will be paid with labor in constructing their own homes. This concept not only makes construction affordable by low income families but also fosters other community development projects such

as consumer cooperatives and day care centers. In this capacity, the services of skilled Peace Corps technicians are used to assist families in design and construction techniques.

In 1984, a project in self-help housing was started in Costa Rica. Fourteen Volunteers assisted by a \$300,000 grant from AID have helped rural community families construct their own homes. Over 170 homes are finished and another 130 will be built. Peace Corps will continue to collaborate with AID and seek funding from other agencies to initiate self-help housing projects in other countries in 1986.

o Health, Nutrition and Sanitation

During the past two decades, host country governments have improved their health services with assistance from AID, International Development Bank, Pan American Health Organization and other development assistance agencies. In 1986, Volunteers living mostly in rural communities will continue to conduct health, nutrition and sanitation education courses for rural mothers and train counterparts to carry on this work. Volunteer nurses provide basic health care and help staff rural health posts.

o Environmental Education and Management

In 1986, Volunteers will continue to conduct educational courses for small-scale farmers and provide technical assistance in reforestation and the energy-efficient use of firewood. In the Dominican Republic, the number of Volunteers in this sector will be increased slightly. Peace Corps' work in environmental management is enhanced by collaborative support from AID.

o Appropriate Technology

Most countries' dependence on expensive imported fuel made the introduction of low-cost, simple, energy-efficient technology an increasingly important development priority. Projects introducing simple technologies that derive their energy from wind, water, or sunlight will be continued.

Trainees, Volunteers, Program and FTE
FY 1984 - FY 1986
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			-----Trainees-----			-----V Years-----			-----FTE Level-----		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
INTER-AMERICA												
Belize	1,492	2,315	2,500	54	100	100	74	100	125	7.1	9.0	11.0
Costa Rica	1,826	3,464	3,806	65	190	190	119	134	230	11.1	14.0	16.0
Dominican Republic	2,316	2,408	2,103	68	70	65	127	101	90	10.7	10.0	10.0
Eastern Caribbean	2,576	2,885	2,662	75	80	75	140	117	120	13.2	16.0	16.0
Ecuador	3,401	3,115	2,417	151	98	68	249	191	164	16.8	16.0	14.0
Guatemala	2,605	3,525	3,584	117	120	120	129	156	168	12.0	13.0	13.0
Haiti	428	812	771	15	20	20	8	24	31	2.3	4.0	4.0
Honduras	3,788	5,171	5,809	149	202	200	216	225	360	16.1	19.0	21.0
Jamaica	1,770	2,134	1,757	58	70	60	113	116	100	11.7	11.0	11.0
Panama	--	--	800	--	--	36	--	--	10	--	--	3.0
Paraguay	2,088	2,236	1,725	74	60	41	137	136	94	12.0	12.0	10.0
Total	22,290	28,065	27,934	826	1,010	975	1,312	1,300	1,492	113.0	124.0	129.0

POPULATION: 149,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1080

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	54	100	100
Volunteer Years	74	100	125
FTE-Staff Years	7.1	9.0	11.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,492	2,315	2,500
Volunteer Operations	1,230	1,939	2,100
Program Support & Development	262	376	400
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	140	140	150
Volunteer Operations	120	120	130
Program Support & Development	20	20	20

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The Initiative for Central America plans include the continuing expansion of Peace Corps programs in the areas of literacy, teacher training, self-help housing, small enterprise development and health/nutrition.
- ° Projects in all areas of education will increase. In particular, a new project in rural primary teacher training will provide assistance in isolated rural areas which in the past have not had trained educational personnel.
- ° Peace Corps, in cooperation with the Government of Belize, will continue to provide assistance in income generation, youth activities, agriculture, public health, education and technical services.
- ° Additional projects in small business development and cooperatives are projected.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Belize began in 1962 with Volunteers working in education and teacher training.
- ° While Peace Corps continues to provide Volunteers in education, other projects have grown in agriculture, food production, nutrition, and business business.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Peace Corps has provided technical assistance and training for both Volunteers and Belizean citizens in community vegetable gardening.
- ° A joint Peace Corps/AID project established the first junior level agriculture school in Belize. Practical skills will be taught to young adults.
- ° Volunteers began work in a new cacao production project in collaboration with private industry.
- ° Planning and programming for the Initiative for Central America was accomplished. Implementation of the final phase of the expansion plan for Central America resulted in an increase in the number of Volunteers assigned to education projects and preparation for expansion in the area of housing, small enterprise development and health/nutrition.

COSTA RICA

POPULATION: 2,370,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PER CAPITA: 1,430

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX:

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	65	190	190
Volunteer Years	119	134	230
FTE-Staff Years	11.1	14.0	16.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,826	3,464	3,806
Volunteer Operations	1,421	2,894	3,206
Program Support & Development	405	570	600
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	102	84	86
Volunteer Operations	101	83	85
Program Support & Development	1	1	1

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° New and expanded programs under the Initiative for Central America (IFCA) will become operational. Teacher-training programs in the educational sector will significantly improve the quality of teaching in the rural areas and help to decrease the high drop-out rate. IFCA plans include the continuing expansion of Peace Corps programs in the areas of literacy, teacher training, self-help housing, small enterprise development and health/nutrition.
- ° A new community services program will assist rural communities organize themselves to independently address urgent needs such as potable water, sanitation, firewood scarcity, nutrition, roads and bridges and income generation.
- ° A new rehabilitation program for physical and occupational therapy will train host personnel to extend services from a hospital environment to rural areas.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers have been serving in Costa Rica since 1963. Agriculture has been the area of primary concern to the Government of Costa Rica. Within this sector, most Volunteers have been involved in teaching improved agri-

cultural practices through extension work at the community level. Forestry and fisheries extension programs now augment the four other agriculture programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° A new education sector emphasizing teacher-training was established with the Ministry of Public Education.
- ° The Volunteer force was expanded from 130 to over 300 under IFCA. Program staff was expanded by three. The office was expanded to include an annex to accommodate the expanded operation.
- ° The rural self-help housing program continues to be very productive with 200 houses for needy rural families near completion.
- ° The demonstrated success of the Women In Development program saw another group of 4-H extensionists and marketing advisors arrive in December, 1984.
- ° Planning and programming for the Initiative for Central America was accomplished. Implementation of the final phase of the expansion plan for Central America resulted in an increase in the number of Volunteers assigned to education projects and preparation for expansion in the area of housing, small enterprise development and health/nutrition.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 5,437,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,140

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 66

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	68	70	65
Volunteer Years	127	101	90
FTE-Staff Years	10.7	10.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,316	2,408	2,103
Volunteer Operations	1,811	1,831	1,563
Program Support & Development	505	577	540
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	51	42	40
Volunteer Operations	49	22	20
Program Support & Development	2	20	20

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) will continue to be an important element in new programs. Volunteers will assist cooperatives and small businesses to increase productivity and income by taking advantage of opportunities created by the CBI.
- ° Peace Corps will collaborate with the Smithsonian Institution on a mariculture project for the production of the Caribbean king crab. The project will provide a source of protein to the local population and contribute to the income of local fishermen.
- ° In accordance with the Dominican government's priorities on natural resources and aquaculture, Peace Corps will continue to emphasize programs in these areas. More than thirty Volunteers will work in agroforestry, reforestation, and fisheries extension and commercialization.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in the Dominican Republic began in 1962. Since then over 1,500 Volunteers have served in agriculture, urban and rural development, nursing, teacher education, health and natural resources.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Approximately 25 Volunteers provided technical assistance to Dominican small businessmen through training in management, accounting, marketing, preparing loan applications, and conducting feasibility studies. Two Volunteers trained as interior designers assisted community-level groups in the development of artisan craft projects.
- ° Peace Corps expanded its activities in the Turks and Caicos Islands. Volunteers worked with projects for conservation of the islands' reef ecosystems, mariculture, small business and handicrafts training, agricultural extension, forestry extension, and public health.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

POPULATION: 806,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$630-1640

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 80-92

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	75	80	75
Volunteer Years	140	117	120
FTE-Staff Years	13.2	16.0	16.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,576	2,885	2,662
Volunteer Operations	1,935	2,085	1,912
Program Support & Development	641	800	750
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	38	83	85
Volunteer Operations	38	62	65
Program Support & Development	0	21	20

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° CBI programs will continue to emphasize the development of export ventures in agroforestry and agrobusiness.
- ° The scientific research and pilot demonstrations finished at the beginning of 1985 on the Turks and Caicos Islands showed the Caribbean king crab project to be replicable in the Eastern Caribbean. The project will be implemented on Antigua and possibly on St. Vincent.
- ° The handicraft production program in Antigua established a cooperative to continue the training of local artisans.
- ° On Grenada, Volunteers will work in two new programs addressing community development for local unemployed youth and rural health services.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 1,700 Volunteers have served in the Eastern Caribbean since Peace Corps entered in 1961. Currently Peace Corps operates in Anguilla, Antigua/Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, St. Christopher/Nevis, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Projects are in agriculture, small business development, education and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° The operation was completely restructured to place staff throughout the nine island nations. This configuration allows better Volunteer support and programming and greater administrative control.
- ° The program in Grenada has been warmly received. At the end of 1985 seventeen Volunteers were in service, mostly as secondary school teachers, with another eighteen requested.

ECUADOR

POPULATION: 9,000,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,220

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 71

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	151	98	68
Volunteer Years	249	191	164
FTE-Staff Years	16.8	16.0	14.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,401	3,115	2,417
Volunteer Operations	2,933	2,624	1,997
Program Support & Development	468	491	420
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	31	42	34
Volunteer Operations	16	22	19
Program Support & Development	15	20	15

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Ecuador has a housing shortage of over 800,000 units. Peace Corps is exploring the possibility of assigning Volunteers to a low income self-help housing project which the Government of Ecuador will undertake with AID. The newly-elected government, which took office in August 1984, has given this project high priority and publicity.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to work with the Government of Ecuador to develop programs in agriculture, health, rural development, and special education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1962 more than 3,000 Volunteers have served in Ecuador. In an effort to slow rural to urban migration, programs have been developed for rural families and disadvantaged youth. Current programs are in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, health, rural infrastructure, and special education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Fisheries Volunteers built fifteen hatcheries to supply fingerlings to about 2,000 subsistence-level family fish ponds.

- ° Volunteers working in rural infrastructure constructed sixteen potable water systems, 5,000 latrines, ten hydraulic ram pumps, three wind pumps, 25 solar water heaters, and four methane gas digestors.
- ° Volunteers in forestry and watershed management directly and indirectly contributed to the planting of 200,000 trees.
- ° Volunteers in home extension and 51 local women successfully established a community food canning operation which will enable residents to have a year-round supply of fruit and which will generate additional income.

GUATEMALA

POPULATION: 7,200,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,140

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 59

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	117	120	120
Volunteer Years	129	156	168
FTE-Staff Years	12.0	13.0	13.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,605	3,525	3,584
Volunteer Operations	2,087	2,873	2,969
Program Support & Development	518	652	615
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	39	42	42
Volunteer Operations	37	40	40
Program Support & Development	2	2	2

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps is researching the possibility of an agri-business project with the objective of assisting Guatemalan farmers in identifying and marketing viable small income crops.
- ° Most Volunteers in Guatemala will continue to work in agriculture projects such as fish farm development, vegetable production, soil conservation and agricultural cooperatives.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1963, over 1,500 Volunteers have served in public health and nutrition, community development, agriculture, forestry and natural resources.
- ° Volunteers have worked in all geographic areas of Guatemala; they are currently concentrated mainly in the eastern rural areas of the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Small-scale farmers in seven departments have benefited from technical assistance in fish farming, vegetable gardens, small and large animal husbandry, and training in soil conservation.

- ° Volunteer nurses and nutritionists continued to work with rural citizens in an attempt to improve health care and encourage better nutrition in isolated areas.
- ° The first group of Volunteers in a new development program began work with youth groups in regional sports complexes. This project is designed to provide constructive alternatives and community activities for the large unemployed youth population.

HAITI

POPULATION: 4,963,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1983

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$260

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	15	20	20
Volunteer Years	8	24	31
FTE-Staff Years	2.3	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	428	812	771
Volunteer Operations	320	625	596
Program Support & Development	108	187	175
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	1	1
Volunteer Operations	---	1	1
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° By the end of 1986, approximately forty Volunteers will be serving in Haiti.
- ° Volunteers have been invited by the Government of Haiti to collaborate in the creation of regional planning centers to promote growth in the provinces and rural areas. Volunteers will serve as urban/regional planners, civil engineers, and hydraulic engineers.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Haiti to define the technical areas where Volunteers can best assist the country meet its development needs. Current plans call for university professors, marine fisheries specialists, additional agroforesters, and health specialists for rural community health outreach.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° A country agreement between Peace Corps and the Government of Haiti was signed on August 12, 1982. The first Volunteers, all of whom had experience in other Peace Corps programs, arrived in Haiti in March 1983.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Volunteers assisted the Medical-Social Complex of Cite Simone to improve the living conditions of this urban population through education, nutrition/health promotion, sanitation programs, and handicrafts development.

- ° Volunteers helped develop and implement improved potable water systems for both urban and rural areas.
- ° Volunteers trained small farmers in tree planting techniques, nursery establishment, inter-cropping, erosion control, fish pond construction and stocking, and harvesting and marketing of fish.

HONDURAS

POPULATION: 3,690,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$600

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 61

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	149	202	200
Volunteer Years	216	225	360
FTE-Staff Years	16.1	19.0	21.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,788	5,171	5,809
Volunteer Operations	3,056	4,182	4,819
Program Support & Development	732	989	990
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	68	32	41
Volunteer Operations	38	31	40
Program Support & Development	30	1	1

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Programs in all areas of education and income generation will increase.
- ° Over twenty Volunteers will continue to provide assistance in the national small business and cooperatives initiatives. A joint AID, private sector, and Peace Corps effort which has allowed Honduran cooperative members to receive U.S.-based training in management and accounting will continue.
- ° An increased number of Volunteers will provide supervisory, training and materials development assistance to PLANALFA, the Honduran national literacy program.
- ° The Initiative for Central America (IFCA) plans include the continuing expansion of Peace Corps programs in the areas of literacy, teacher training, self-help housing, small enterprise development and health/nutrition.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1963, Honduras has hosted one of Inter-America's largest Peace Corps programs. Over 2,000 Volunteers have provided assistance in education, agriculture, natural resources, community services, rural development and public health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° A joint Peace Corps, AID, private sector and Honduran Government project began a product development facility in Honduras. This will enable local artisans to increase production and improve distribution of their products.
- ° Honduran cooperative members received technical training in administration of small businesses in the State of Vermont through a joint Peace Corps and private sector project.
- ° A Volunteer from Honduras was honored during National Volunteer week for her accomplishments in producing the first Honduran sign language manual for the hearing impaired.
- ° A cooperative advised by a Peace Corps Volunteer was able to obtain market commitments for nearly one million dollars worth of snow peas at a recent agribusiness conference.
- ° Planning and programming for IFCA was accomplished. Implementation of the final phase of expansion plans for Central America resulted in an increase in the number of Volunteers assigned to education projects and preparation for expansion in the area of education, small enterprise development and health/nutrition.

JAMAICA

POPULATION: 2,188,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,030

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 88

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	58	70	60
Volunteer Years	113	116	100
FTE-Staff Years	11.7	11.0	11.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,770	2,134	1,757
Volunteer Operations	1,442	1,747	1,401
Program Support & Development	328	387	356
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	51	45	45
Volunteer Operations	24	22	22
Program Support & Development	27	23	23

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps is establishing a new business and economic development program to build on the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Volunteers are assisting in the development of small-scale commercial enterprises.
- ° Volunteers will continue to serve in education and teacher training in the basic and secondary school systems, vocational training programs, and schools for special students. These programs serve unemployed youth and the handicapped.
- ° Future agricultural programs will include agricultural training, agriculture research and expansion of beekeeping and agriculture marketing cooperatives. Peace Corps is working again with inland fisheries and will be placing Volunteers in the marine fisheries sector for the first time.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Jamaica in 1962. Since then, over 1,700 Volunteers have served in programs originally focusing on basic and early childhood education. Programs have expanded to include agriculture, urban and rural development, health and special education for the handicapped.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° More than thirty agriculture Volunteers worked on reforestation/soil conservation, plant protection, crop and livestock research, beekeeping, and with farming and fishing cooperatives.
- ° Volunteers have assisted in small enterprise development by working as loan advisors, organizers of women's income-generating projects, craft designers and marketing advisors.

POPULATION: 1,858,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963/1986

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,350

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 81

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	---	36
Volunteer Years	---	---	10
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	3.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	---	---	800
Volunteer Operations	---	---	500
Program Support & Development	---	---	300
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° A newly started Peace Corps program of 20-25 Volunteers will be operating. Program areas initially will include job skill training for unemployed youth, agricultural/fisheries extension services for small farmers, and teacher training for TESL.
- ° Plans for entry were delayed due to a change in the government of Panama and Panama's first popularly elected government in fifteen years. In 1985, Peace Corps discussed the re-establishment of a Peace Corps program in Panama during an official Panamanian State visit to the U.S. Plans were formulated to have a bi-lateral agreement concluded by May 1985 and to have the first Volunteers arrive in early 1986.

PARAGUAY

POPULATION: 3,062,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,340

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 78

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	74	60	41
Volunteer Years	137	136	94
FTE-Staff Years	12.0	12.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,088	2,236	1,725
Volunteer Operations	1,623	1,734	1,300
Program Support & Development	465	502	425
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	51	50	48
Volunteer Operations	25	23	22
Program Support & Development	26	27	26

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to work with the Ministry of Education to develop curricula and programs for environmental education.
- ° Peace Corps will strengthen its efforts to increase the productivity of small-scale farmers.
- ° The education program will emphasize teacher training in all projects. In health, Volunteers will stress primary health care and sanitation methods.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1967, Volunteers have been training Paraguayan counterparts in agricultural extension; health, nutrition, and home economics; water and sanitation; small business and cooperative development; and rural teacher training. Emphasis has been on service to small-scale farmers in isolated rural communities.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° With a grant from AID's small project assistance fund, the Association for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in Asuncion and a Volunteer established the first small-scale wheelchair factory in Paraguay. They now produce high quality wheelchairs at affordable prices for the orthopedically handicapped.

- ° Volunteers working in forestry extension made over 300 farm visits and conducted over 100 group meetings and workshops, reaching approximately 5,000 people.
- ° Nurses and health extension agents conducted 35 first aid courses which resulted in certification of over 600 individuals; provided direct prenatal consultation to more than 100 pregnant women; and applied 5,173 vaccinations.

NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, ASIA and PACIFIC COUNTRIES

Overview

Regional Development Needs

Great diversity in development needs exists among the countries in the North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific (NANEAP) Region. The North Africa/Near East sub-region is characterized by a lack of productive land, a high infant mortality rate and a life expectancy of approximately 55 years. Literacy ranges from 28% in Morocco to 62% in Tunisia; annual per capita income ranges from \$460 in Yemen to \$1,420 in Tunisia. Several of these countries are among the most sophisticated host countries. Our projects there can be more complex and highly technical. Critical needs for these countries include expanding agriculture production, increasing rural health services and potable water, expanding small business and private sector opportunities, and providing greater educational opportunities to increase literacy and practical job skills.

Asian countries include Sri Lanka, Nepal, Thailand and the Philippines. Assistance needs vary from basic health, sanitation, water systems, agriculture and reforestation to expanded small business development and secondary school education. Despite the more advanced stages of development in Thailand and the Philippines, assistance is needed in the rural areas.

The Pacific sub-region consists of many island groups. The area is isolated, with infrequent air service to capital cities and even fewer ship routes to the hundreds of inhabited outer islands. Development problems center on achieving a higher standard of living without destroying the fragile island ecological balance. Limited fresh water, land mass, infrastructure, population and natural resources restrict potential solutions.

Program Strategy

Peace Corps programs are aligned with each host country government's development priorities. The primary program emphases are in the areas of education, agriculture, income generation, rural development, health education, and energy. These program areas are most requested by host country governments and are representative of needs not being met through other sources. The first Peace Corps Volunteers with assignments in the Sudan have begun work in an innovative venture in inter-agency collaboration between Peace Corps and the Georgia Institute of Technology. Six Volunteers will work in the field of renewable energy; assignments include such areas as charcoal production and fuelwood extension.

Peace Corps plans to continue this integrated approach to programming in 1986 and will look for opportunities to optimize the use of Volunteers in primary/secondary projects which would help increase economic self-sufficiency. Major program emphases in 1986 will include:

o Nutrition and Income Generation

Peace Corps programs in agriculture are generally tied to both nutrition and income generation. This gives food producers the incentive to make the necessary changes for improved and more accessible food. An example is the

agriculture program in Tunisia in which Volunteers help farmers combine newly-acquired solar energy equipment with appropriate agricultural applications for vegetable production.

o Cost Analysis and Marketing Strategies

Technical support is being coupled with attention to economic development to ensure that the farmer, who is often trying out newly-introduced techniques, realizes profits that encourage future production. In the Philippines, for example, over one hundred Volunteers are assisting government and private-sector interests in the development of more effective rural-based programs in agri-business, financing, and marketing development.

o Non-Formal and Vocational Training

The number of Volunteers has increased in non-formal and vocational training. Two examples of this trend are: 1) Volunteers in rural community high schools in Thailand have successfully set up agricultural demonstration projects in pig and chicken raising, fish farming, and fruit and vegetable production. The students are using the profits to reinvest and expand their schools' agricultural education and extension programs; 2) Volunteers in Morocco are providing school drop-outs with basic vocational skills in welding, mechanics, electricity and carpentry which recent graduates have used to establish their own cooperatives.

Trainees, Volunteers, Program and FTE
FY 1984 - FY 1986
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			----Trainees----			----V Years-----			-----FTE Level-----		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
NANEAP												
Cook Islands	89	71	72	4	--	4	5	6	4	--	--	--
Fiji	2,233	2,123	2,021	80	71	70	138	117	117	12.5	11.0	11.0
Kiribati	181	309	184	5	15	--	9	12	10	--	--	--
Malaysia	136	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1.0	--	--
Micronesia	2,217	2,409	2,041	61	38	40	85	86	60	19.8	19.0	16.0
Morocco	2,520	2,695	2,461	109	74	70	149	163	150	14.8	15.0	15.0
Nepal	2,135	2,541	2,401	90	90	88	146	166	165	16.0	16.0	16.0
Oman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Papua New Guinea	841	876	854	28	21	25	37	39	40	3.7	4.0	4.0
Philippines	4,887	4,822	4,315	130	160	150	316	279	257	33.8	33.0	32.0
Seychelles	186	186	210	8	--	14	12	14	13	0.7	1.0	1.0
Solomon Islands	894	915	719	15	13	15	51	45	25	5.3	6.0	5.0
Sri Lanka	408	558	542	39	20	20	7	28	30	1.5	2.0	2.5
Thailand	2,986	3,146	2,912	78	90	73	184	164	160	18.0	18.0	18.0
Tonga	696	746	488	18	24	12	37	32	17	5.4	4.0	4.0
Tunisia	1,404	1,545	1,453	51	35	45	62	73	62	5.8	7.0	7.0
Tuvalu	35	56	32	1	1	--	2	3	1	--	--	--
Western Samoa	1,138	1,259	1,023	48	40	34	67	72	55	6.0	6.0	6.0
Yemen	886	1,086	956	--	28	20	36	34	30	7.5	6.6	6.5
Sudan	66	12	10	5	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--
Total	23,938	25,355	22,694	770	720	680	1,344	1,338	1,200	151.8	148.6	144.0

COOK ISLANDS

POPULATION: 18,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1982

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,170

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: -

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	4	--	4
Volunteer Years	5	6	4
FTE-Staff Years	--	--	--
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	89	71	72
Volunteer Operations	84	66	67
Program Support & Development	5	5	5
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	10	22	15
Volunteer Operations	10	22	15
Program Support & Development	--	--	--

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1986, Volunteers at the Agricultural Research Station will increase food production by selecting the best fruits and vegetable species and developing the best tree species for watershed protection.
- ° Volunteers will assist in managing a local government pineapple processing plant.
- ° Volunteers will continue to work with the Government of the Cook Islands to reduce fuel costs and to search for alternative energy sources.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program began in 1982 with the first Volunteers working in vocational education, energy planning and small business enterprise.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° One Volunteer is building tree nurseries to produce seedlings to plant in deforested areas.
- ° In 1984, Volunteers developed health education materials for the country. These materials have been used in a successful health campaign.

POPULATION: 676,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1968

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,852

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 85

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	80	71	70
Volunteer Years	138	117	117
FTE-Staff Years	12.5	11.0	11.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,233	2,123	2,021
Volunteer Operations	1,820	1,674	1,601
Program Support & Development	413	449	420
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	150	108	108
Volunteer Operations	134	92	92
Program Support & Development	16	16	16

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1986, the focus of Peace Corps' education program will continue to shift from formal education to vocational training.
- ° Peace Corps will increase efforts in the marine fisheries and the freshwater fisheries programs.
- ° Volunteer medical librarians continue to gain importance in Fiji. For the first time the Fiji School of Medicine has a full-time librarian.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Fiji began in 1968 with an emphasis on teaching mathematics, science and social studies at the secondary school level. In 1977, the Peace Corps program in Fiji began to emphasize rural community development (RCD) in response to the Fijian Government Development Plan Eight. RCD projects included ferrocement water tank construction, establishment of pre-schools and health/nutrition education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984, ten rural community development Volunteers built 125 smokeless stoves in isolated areas of the country.

- ° Two beekeepers built a honey processing plant to handle honey from 200 hives which will generate approximately \$30,000 in revenue for their village.
- ° Two rural community development Volunteers built a rural health dispensary to be staffed by local villagers.
- ° Two Volunteers were placed in secondary school training in computer technology.

KIRIBATI

POPULATION: 60,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1973

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$420

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: -

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	5	15	--
Volunteer Years	9	12	10
FTE-Staff Years	--	--	--
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	181	309	184
Volunteers Operations	173	303	176
Program Support & Development	8	6	8
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	21	29	25
Volunteer Operations	21	29	25
Program Support & Development	--	--	--

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will increase the number of Volunteers in Kiribati at the request of the Government. The program will expand particularly in education with Volunteer assignments in secondary education, non-formal vocational education and technical training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

The Peace Corps program in Kiribati began in 1973 with three fisheries Volunteers. In 1979, Peace Corps developed projects in community health and rural construction. Volunteers worked with rural outer islanders to meet local needs in health, water supply, sanitation, basic infrastructure and transportation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984, rural construction Volunteers assisted communities in the construction of water catchment tanks, outer island fuel storage tanks, causeways, seawalls, and roads.
- ° In 1985, Peace Corps expanded its program by placing the first Volunteers in secondary education, vocational education, and technical training assignments. The Government of Kiribati recognizes both formal and non-formal education as a primary need.

MICRONESIA

POPULATION: 125,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,000

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: -

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	61	38	40
Volunteer Years	85	86	60
FTE-Staff Years	19.8	19.0	16.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,217	2,409	2,041
Volunteer Operations	1,484	1,642	1,384
Program Support & Development	733	767	657
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	92	146	146
Volunteer Operations	84	138	138
Program Support & Development	8	8	8

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will expand the new marine fisheries and resource program to develop marine resources as a source of food and income for rural villagers and inhabitants of the outer islands.
- ° Peace Corps will work with Micronesian officials to expand the water and sanitation program which helps prevent water-borne diseases through community health education and the development of small-scale water and waste disposal systems.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Micronesia began in 1966 with an emphasis on teaching English at the primary and secondary level. In the mid-1970s, the program expanded to include health, agriculture, village development, appropriate technology and vocational education. In 1982, Peace Corps programming priorities were identified as: 1) promoting village and island self-sufficiency in food and energy production; 2) encouraging free-market mechanisms; and 3) promoting economic development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984, Volunteers contributed to the development of coconut oil refining plants in Pohnpei and Truk and to research on the adaptation of engines to use coconut oil fuel.

- ° In 1984 and 1985, the first marine fisheries and marine resources Volunteers helped rural and outer island communities develop marine resources for food and income.
- ° In 1985, Volunteers established a small business advisory council in Pohnpei to assist local businessmen in the development of accounting systems, inventory control systems and marketing practices.

POPULATION: 20,891,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$860

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 47

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	109	74	70
Volunteer Years	149	163	150
FTE-Staff Years	14.8	15.0	15.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,520	2,695	2,461
Volunteer Operations	2,093	2,228	2,028
Program Support & Development	427	467	433
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	110	176	185
Volunteer Operations	---	34	35
Program Support & Development	110	142	150

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Education will remain Morocco's largest project; however, the placement of Volunteers will continue to shift toward teaching English in specialty schools such as teacher training colleges, tourism schools, and the School of Marine Fisheries.
- ° Morocco will place more health Volunteers. Plans include Volunteers working with the Cerebral Palsy Clinic and with Catholic Relief Services.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since the program began in 1963, over 2,500 Volunteers have served in Morocco in education, health, urban development, rural construction, agriculture, special education and renewable energy. The program has grown from 53 Volunteers to its current level of approximately 160 Volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984 Peace Corps collaborated with the Moroccan Government, the United States Information Agency, and an organization of teachers to deliver an intensive four-week methodology seminar for Moroccan English teachers. TEFL Volunteers comprised most of the faculty for the workshop and developed curricula for the seminar.

- ° Four Volunteers in the new renewable energy project completed solar powered hot water installations at two orphanages in Marrakesh.
- ° In 1985, eight Volunteers in the rural water supply project assisted communities with the installation of over 120 electric, hand and diesel pumps and the repair of over 100 pumps. The Volunteers also helped to complete six new windmills and to install over twenty kilometers of irrigation piping.
- ° The first five Volunteers in the new wildlife management project completed their intensive training in early 1985. That year they prepared the first management plans for wildlife reserves set aside by the Moroccan National Park System.

POPULATION: 15,029,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$150

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 28

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	90	90	88
Volunteer Years	146	166	165
FTE-Staff Years	16.0	16.0	16.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,135	2,541	2,401
Volunteer Operations	1,738	2,096	1,994
Program Support & Development	397	445	407
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	4	19	20
Volunteer Operations	4	15	15
Program Support & Development	---	4	5

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In collaboration with AID, Peace Corps will begin a new education project, Girls' Access to Education. Volunteers will teach secondary school in rural areas and develop methods for increasing female enrollment levels.
- ° Peace Corps will expand its programs in agriculture. Agricultural economists, researchers, and technicians will work to improve crop yields on government farms throughout the country.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to emphasize its programs in forestry and conservation, expanding its new forestry program in the Terai.
- ° Priority programs continue in women's development and community water supply, rural income generation, and appropriate technology.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Nepal began in 1962 with the arrival of 72 Volunteers to teach English. Over the past 21 years, the Nepal program has gradually expanded to an average Volunteer level of 160. Volunteers currently work in eighteen projects in five sectors; agriculture, health, education, income generation and rural construction.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Forestry Volunteers worked in firewood and fodder tree plantations on 500 hectares of land. Seed production and input storage Volunteers helped farmers produce, store and market over eighty tons of improved rice, wheat, and corn. Fisheries Volunteers assisted with the construction of 150 ponds, and, working with over 700 farmers, helped increase tablefish production to 500,000 kilograms per year.
- ° Rural income generation Volunteers assisted over forty groups of low income families in obtaining low-interest government loans to finance small-scale income generating projects.
- ° Education Volunteers trained forty lower secondary level teachers and 200 primary level teachers. Health Volunteers trained 275 community health workers.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

POPULATION: 3,061,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1981

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$840

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 44

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	28	21	25
Volunteer Years	37	39	40
FTE-Staff Years	3.7	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	841	876	854
Volunteer Operations	643	648	642
Program Support & Development	198	228	212
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	89	100	102
Volunteer Operations	73	83	85
Program Support & Development	16	17	17

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will begin to provide Volunteers to the innovative Secondary Schools Community Extension Project (SSCEP). SSCEP schools emphasize skills preparing students for life in rural areas.
- ° The number of Volunteers in income generation will more than double as the small business advisor project providing technical assistance to local businesses is expanded.
- ° More emphasis will be placed on primary health care. Peace Corps staff are studying project possibilities in nutrition and health education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since the arrival of the first Volunteers in 1981, Peace Corps has consistently placed Volunteers in areas of the country that receive the least development assistance from other sources. The percentage of Volunteers directly involved in food production has increased from about twenty percent in 1981 to about forty percent in 1984.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° The first four Volunteers in the small business advisor project began service. One is managing a major hotel run by the East Sepik provincial government and is training a Papua New Guinean to replace him.
- ° Volunteer couples in the community agriculture project have gained greater access to community groups by being placed on local government stations.

PHILIPPINES

POPULATION: 49,558,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$790

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 73

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	130	160	150
Volunteer Years	316	279	257
FTE-Staff Years	33.8	33.0	32.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	4,887	4,822	4,315
Volunteer Operations	4,012	3,877	3,436
Program Support & Development	875	945	879
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	109	71	70
Volunteer Operations	1	--	--
Program Support & Development	108	71	70

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to emphasize primary health care and water/sanitation work with Rural Health Units to address community needs in health education, nutrition and gardening, child care, basic sanitation, and clean water supply.
- ° The deaf education program will reach more rural areas. Volunteers will expand their activities in deaf awareness while continuing to teach sign language in public schools.
- ° At the request of the Ministry of Education, Peace Corps will study program possibilities in non-traditional education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1961, the Philippines was one of the first Peace Corps programs, with Volunteers serving as teachers of mathematics, science, and English. By 1970, new programs were developed in agriculture, health and nutrition, and income generation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1985, Peace Corps developed a new generalist component for its agriculture production program. After Stateside training in agriculture and small animal husbandry, thirty generalists began working with host country extension agents and small-scale farmers in some of the more remote areas of the Philippines.

- ° In response to an increased number of natural disasters (typhoons, volcanic eruptions), Volunteers expanded their activities to include participation in relief efforts such as rebuilding homes, planting community gardens, and conducting preventive health care training sessions on prevention of water-borne diseases.
- ° Peace Corps collaborated with AID in 1984 to conduct oral rehydration therapy training for Volunteers and their host country counterparts. This training has been incorporated into the health Volunteers' pre-service technical training.
- ° In 1985, five Volunteers began an English training and curriculum development project to strengthen minority Muslim students' English skills, preparing them for university classes taught in English.

SEYCHELLES

POPULATION: 63,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1974

PER CAPITA INCOME: Not available

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 73

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	8	--	14
Volunteer Years	12	14	13
FTE-Staff Years	.7	1.0	1.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	186	186	210
Volunteer Operations	150	137	169
Program Support & Development	36	49	41
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	15	39	39
Volunteer Operations	13	35	35
Program Support & Development	2	4	4

1986 PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will begin work in a new dental health project requested by the Ministry of Health; children aged 3 to 19 will benefit.
- ° Peace Corps plans to provide a business studies lecturer to the Management Training Center to provide instruction in management theory, techniques and business principles.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first Volunteers arrived in the Seychelles in 1974. Since then, Peace Corps has maintained a small but effective program focusing on education, engineering, and health. Over the years Peace Corps has earned the reputation of providing reliable and energetic Volunteers who make solid contributions to the country's development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° A Volunteer civil engineer helped to improve the sewage system of Victoria, the capital city, by designing and supervising construction of private drainage systems to alter the city's internal drainage pattern.
- ° A Ministry of Health Volunteer nutritionist developed and implemented a system of nutritional assessment for people of all ages and gave nutrition advice and support to the Catholic Relief Service's food distribution project in the primary schools.

- ° Four Volunteers continued to teach mathematics and science at the Polytechnic, a secondary school offering the highest level of academic studies available in the Seychelles.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

POPULATION: 241,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1971

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$640

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 59

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	15	13	15
Volunteer Years	51	45	25
FTE-Staff Years	5.3	6.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	894	915	719
Volunteer Operations	669	654	481
Program Support & Development	225	261	238
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	281	250	145
Volunteer Operations	256	224	125
Program Support & Development	25	26	20

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In keeping with the decentralization policy of the Solomon Islands Government, Peace Corps will increase the number of Volunteers assigned to the outer islands. Peace Corps plans eventually to place Volunteers in all six of the country's main provinces.
- ° The provincial development project will continue, with Volunteers working as accountants, general construction engineers, fisheries trainers, and legal advisors.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1971, the Peace Corps program in the Solomon Islands began with six Volunteers working with the World Health Organization on malaria eradication. This project successfully reduced the incidence of malaria to a maintenance level. In 1976, Volunteers worked in the National Census which provided reliable population and economic data for government planning purposes. In 1979, Peace Corps expanded its program to include Volunteer assignments in vocational education and community development. Since 1982, the program has included rural small business development, fisheries, village-level food production, and provincial-based data collection for government planning.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984, the Peace Corps program in community development expanded with the Government of the Solomon Islands' policy of increasing village self-sufficiency. Volunteers' activities included assisting communities to develop local fisheries, small rural businesses, and local water resources.
- ° In 1984 and 1985, Peace Corps increased the number of Volunteers placed on the outer islands.
- ° In 1985, Volunteers in community development worked on reforestation in areas where natural forest resources have been depleted by commercial logging activities.

POPULATION: 14,988,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962/67/83

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$300

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 82

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	39	20	20
Volunteer Years	7	28	30
FTE-Staff Years	1.5	2.0	2.8
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	408	558	542
Volunteer Operations	301	421	411
Program Support & Development	107	137	131
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	--	21	24
Volunteer Operations	--	21	24
Program Support & Development	--	--	--

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In coordination with the Government of Sri Lanka, Peace Corps will continue to expand the TEFL program. In 1986, the TEFL program will be diversified, and new teacher training and English language-related projects will be implemented.
- ° New programs in agriculture will be developed, including a joint AID/Peace Corps project in irrigation. Volunteers will construct and improve irrigation systems in the rural rice growing areas.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In response to a direct request from the Government of Sri Lanka, Peace Corps' presence was officially re-established in September 1983. A country agreement with the Government of Sri Lanka was signed on November 22, 1983.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° The second group of 21 Volunteers completed training for TEFL assignments, and an additional twelve District Language Improvement Centers were established.

- ° The eleven Volunteers of the first group trained 360 Sri Lankan students in English and teaching methods at seven District English Language Improvement Centers (DELICS). Volunteers also collected teaching materials for the recently opened DELICS. These centers provide one year intensive English language instruction to students who then continue teacher training at the university.

POPULATION: 19,242,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1984

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$380

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX:

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	5	--	--
Volunteer Years	--	5	4
FTE-Staff Years	--	--	--
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	66	12	10
Volunteer Operations	66	12	10
Program Support & Development	--	--	--
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	--	--	--
Volunteer Operations	--	--	--
Program Support & Development	--	--	--

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to promote renewable energy projects in Sudan in coordination with Transcentury Corporation, the Georgia Institute of Technology, and AID.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps began collaborating with Transcentury Corporation and the Georgia Institute of Technology in response to the AID-funded Sudan Renewable Energy Project. Volunteers work as researchers and extension agents collecting and disseminating information to the Sudanese on renewable energy alternatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° The first group of Volunteers completed a two month technical training program in Evergreen, Colorado, before leaving for Sudan where they participated in a six-week cross-cultural, intensive Arabic and technical training program.
- ° The Volunteers worked in charcoal production, woodfuels combustion, fuelwood extension, and renewable energy technology dissemination in rural and urban areas of the country.

THAILAND

POPULATION: 47,966,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$770

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 76

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	78	90	73
Volunteer Years	184	164	160
FTE-Staff Years	18.0	18.0	18.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,986	3,146	2,912
Volunteer Operations	2,445	2,532	2,333
Program Support & Development	541	614	579
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	209	283	260
Volunteer Operations	163	245	225
Program Support & Development	46	38	35

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers working in food production will set up more than 100 vegetable projects, promote about fifty varieties of fruit trees and field crops, and introduce methods of straw mushroom propagation to over one hundred farmers and 4-H members.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 3,000 Volunteers have served in Thailand in the past twenty-three years; the consistently high quality of Volunteer contributions to Thailand's development leads each year to more requests for Volunteers than Peace Corps can fill. The Royal Thai Government directly assists Peace Corps in the design and evaluation of projects through the full-time services of a division of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Volunteer services in agriculture and English education have now been provided to all community high schools in phase I of the Royal Thai Government project; current Volunteers are serving in phase II schools, as planned.
- ° Two Volunteers worked with a group of Thai women to produce a film on Thai Women in Development. Many Thai national, provincial, and local organizations will use this film.
- ° Peace Corps used Volunteers' computer skills to assist six Thai organizations train personnel to use new microcomputers.

POPULATION: 98,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$530

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 85

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	18	24	12
Volunteer Years	37	32	17
FTE-Staff Years	5.4	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	696	746	488
Volunteer Operations	471	529	291
Program Support & Development	225	217	197
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	32	30	19
Volunteer Operations	26	22	13
Program Support & Development	6	8	6

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will shift its program from highly technical, scarce skill placements to more generalists. Programs will continue in fisheries, science teaching, vocational education and teacher training.
- ° Peace Corps programs in education will focus on increasing the number of Volunteers assigned to more isolated island groups, while continuing to reduce Volunteers in areas where there is an adequate number of trained Tongans.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Tonga began in 1967. The first group of fifty Volunteers was assigned to serve as primary school teachers in villages through-out the kingdom. The program has become increasingly diversified as Peace Corps has responded to Tonga's changing development needs. Volunteers are working in secondary education, vocational and agriculture education, teacher training, health, agriculture, fisheries, cooperative development and architecture.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984 and 1985, additional Volunteers were placed on outer islands and in rural areas in agricultural production and fisheries.
- ° In 1985, Peace Corps reduced the number of formal secondary education Volunteers and focused on other facets of education, including teacher training, curriculum development, and vocational education.

TUNISIA

POPULATION: 6,528,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,420

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 62

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	51	35	45
Volunteer Years	62	73	62
FTE-Staff Years	5.8	7.0	7.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,404	1,545	1,453
Volunteer Operations	1,095	1,154	1,095
Program Support & Development	309	391	358
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	20	21	21
Volunteer Operations	8	9	9
Program Support & Development	12	12	12

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The agriculture program in Tunisia will shift toward placing Volunteers with provincial authorities instead of strictly with the central government.
- ° The Peace Corps will develop new programs which focus on the needs of lower income people. Two target groups are the urban poor living in slums around the major cities and the nomadic Bedouin people in southern Tunisia.
- ° Volunteers will be working with the National Institute of Nutrition in education centers to instruct rural Tunisians in health and nutrition practices.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since the program's inception in 1962, more than 2,000 Volunteers have served in Tunisia in health, education, architecture, vocational training, water well construction, agriculture and special education. The program has grown from an initial 64 Volunteers to its current level of approximately 84. In 1962, Volunteers worked in physical education and public works. Volunteers now work in special education, agriculture, fisheries, and urban renewal.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1985, Volunteers completed training for a new project with the national orphanage. They worked with Tunisian counterparts to provide primary care and to establish activity programs for abandoned babies and children.
- ° The first Volunteers were placed in the new Lycee Pilote, a model high school where all classes are taught in English. They taught social studies and computer technology.

POPULATION: 8,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1977

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$560

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: -

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	1	1	--
Volunteer Years	2	3	1
FTE-Staff Years	--	--	--
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	35	56	32
Volunteer Operations	29	48	25
Program Support & Development	6	8	7
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	4	6	2
Volunteer Operations	4	6	2
Program Support & Development	--	--	--

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will expand the activities of health teachers in Tuvalu to include outreach programs and will integrate those activities into the schools.
- ° Peace Corps will continue health education and the design and construction of government buildings.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to have a diesel mechanic in Tuvalu to service fishing vessels, and to train a counterpart.

PROGRAM HISTORY

Since 1977, Peace Corps has been successful in assisting with ferrocement water tank construction and in coordinating Island Development Council projects. In 1983, as a result of the loss of the Inter-Island Airline contract, Peace Corps removed all outer island Volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- ° In 1984, Volunteers designed government buildings, supervised construction and monitored government construction contracts.
- ° A Volunteer conducted preventive health seminars for local practitioners and counterparts.

WESTERN SAMOA

POPULATION: 157,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: Not available

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 86

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	48	40	34
Volunteer Years	67	72	55
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,138	1,259	1,023
Volunteer Operations	882	962	745
Program Support & Development	256	297	278
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	153	115	92
Volunteer Operations	147	100	77
Program Support & Development	6	15	15

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1986 Volunteers will introduce business education and physical education curricula into the school system and teach related courses.
- ° Volunteers at the technical institute will teach courses in plumbing, refrigeration, electronics and audio-visuals.
- ° Volunteers will continue to work in crop protection, vegetable production, agricultural extension, beekeeping, and forestry.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1967, Volunteers have concentrated on teaching mathematics, science and social studies. Over the last few years, the number of Volunteers has increased in food production and in small business promotion.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° One Volunteer is teaching a refrigeration repair course at the Technical Institute.
- ° In 1985, a Volunteer introduced metal-working as part of the manual arts curriculum. Tools can now be made locally rather than imported.
- ° For the first time, a Volunteer is testing water quality in Western Samoa.

POPULATION: 7,251

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1973

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$460

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 28

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input	—	28	20
Volunteer Years	36	34	30
FTE-Staff Years	7.5	6.6	6.5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	886	1,086	956
Volunteer Operations	519	706	612
Program Support & Development	367	380	344
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	96	180	145
Volunteer Operations	9	46	25
Program Support & Development	87	134	120

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- ° The rural construction program will continue to be a high priority in Yemen. Volunteers will work with Yemeni counterparts to design and construct small water systems in rural areas.
- ° Plans in 1986 are for an expansion of the new photovoltaic project. Volunteers will design and build solar-powered water pumps and train Yemenis in their maintenance and repair.
- ° Peace Corps will increase its efforts in the critical area of water supply. Volunteers in marine fisheries and small-scale agriculture projects will begin training in 1986.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since the program began in 1973, Peace Corps has emphasized projects in three program areas: rural construction, health, and education. The Volunteer level has risen slightly to its current level of approximately 45 Volunteers. Since 1973, Peace Corps' participation in the health sector has decreased significantly as Yemenis have taken over Volunteer positions in health projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° In 1984-1985 one Volunteer assisted community workers in the installation of solar heating systems in five public bath houses.
- ° In 1985 Peace Corps/Yemen fielded the first Volunteers in a new urban development project. Surveyors, urban planners and engineers worked under the supervision of the Ministry of Municipalities in the planning, design and implementation of secondary city plans.

NEW COUNTRY

POPULATION: --

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1986

PER CAPITA INCOME: --

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: --

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
Trainee Input			25
Volunteer Years			8
FTE-Staff Years			2.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)			490
Volunteer Operations			340
Program Support & Development			150
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)			---
Volunteer Operations			---
Program Support & Development			---

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° ° In addition to Panama and Equatorial Guinea, which are discussed separately, the Peace Corps hopes to begin new programs in another country during 1986. This country will be selected from among those which have expressed interest in Peace Corps programs. Countries under consideration include the People's Republic of China, Guinea, Brazil and Chad. Entry will be the result of a lengthy and complex planning and negotiation process which takes into account the capabilities of the Peace Corps to meet the needs of the country as well as the ability and willingness of the country to provide support to the Peace Corps program. Consideration is also given to the view of other foreign affairs agencies as well as the degree to which Peace Corps programs can complement existing or planned assistance programs.
- ° ° A substantial amount of work remains to be done before the first Volunteers can be placed in these countries. Thus, no firm entry dates can be projected at this time and the resource levels shown above are tentative in nature. To the extent that these resources are not used in new country entries, they will be used to fulfill unmet needs in existing countries.

UNV PROGRAM

UNV Program created by UN General Assembly: 1970

First American Volunteer fielded: 1971

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Estimate
<u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>			
Trainee Input	21	40	40
Volunteer-years	37	50	55
FTE Staff-years	--	--	--
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS:</u> (\$000)	420	490	490
R.C.D.E.	420	490	490

1986 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS:

- ° Peace Corps will continue the recruitment of returned Peace Corps Volunteers and other individuals with technical and special skills.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to encourage the United Nations Volunteer Program (UNV) to accept a greater number of qualified Volunteers from the U.S. and other industrialized countries to achieve a more balanced group of Volunteers from industrial and third world countries.
- ° To meet the goal of increased U.S. Volunteer participation, Peace Corps intends to recruit one hundred new Volunteers for the Volunteer Roster (applicant pool) in both 1985 and 1986.

PROGRAM HISTORY:

- ° In addition to operating individual country programs, Peace Corps sponsors American Volunteers assigned to the UNV Program. This program includes Volunteers recruited from all UN member nations, and member nations who serve in development projects executed by UN Agencies such as UNICEF, FAO, WFO, ILO, and UNHCR, and in projects administered by host country governments. All U.S. citizens applying to the UNV Program are first evaluated by Peace Corps, which also provides international transportation and readjustment allowances for those candidates selected by UNV Headquarters, Geneva, for Volunteer assignments. In addition to recruiting and sponsoring American UNVs, Peace Corps provides the United States Government's annual contribution to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund to help pay international travel and post-service resettlement costs for Volunteers from developing countries which have no sponsoring organizations of their own.

- ° Through this program, Americans are given the opportunity to serve with a multi-national volunteer corps, often in many countries where Peace Corps has no bilateral program. At the end of FY 1984, 19 American UNVs were serving in countries where there is no Peace Corps program; Bangladesh, The People's Republic of China, The Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Somalia and Uganda.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1984-1985)

- ° Nearly half of the 39 American UNVs serving at the end of 1984 were former Peace Corps Volunteers.
- ° In Indonesia an animal husbandry Volunteer assisted with stock selection, animal nutrition, and pasture improvement.
- ° A Volunteer on the Cook Islands with a background in refrigeration engineering worked on a project to maximize employment and substitute fish imports with local supplies.
- ° A Volunteer assigned to the National Physical Planning Project in Bangladesh assisted in urban and regional planning for settlements.