

# PEACE CORPS

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CONGRESSIONAL  
PRESENTATION

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FISCAL YEAR  
**1989**





Office of the Director

March 1, 1988

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

PEACE CORPS  
INFORMATION SERVICES  
DIVISION

Dear Mr. Chairman:

At this moment, thousands of American men and women are at work in far distant corners of the world, part of an ongoing bold experiment started 27 years ago. To support their work, I submit to you the Administration's Fiscal Year 1989 budget request of \$150 million, an increase of \$3.8 million over last year's appropriated level.

The requested level, when linked to cooperative efforts with other government agencies and the private sector, will allow Peace Corps to build a bridge of hope to over 65 developing nations. Working on a people-to-people basis, Peace Corps will maintain a Volunteer force of more than 6,000 Americans dedicated to building peace by eliminating despair caused by poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy.

As we work for this peace worldwide with the support of the Congress, we have been able to show the face of all America to a growing number of host countries. We are actively recruiting more minorities as volunteers and larger numbers of older Americans are joining our ranks. The average age of our volunteers today is 30, and their skills range from teacher to beekeeper, crop extensionist to small businessman, youth leader to forester.

Over the last seven years, Peace Corps has continued to grow into an independent, serious and highly respected grassroots development agency. The success of our volunteers in the field has been due in great measure to our collaboration with others in addressing the problems of the developing world. The Farmer-to-Farmer program, a cooperative venture with the Agency for International Development (AID) and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance begins later this month, when the first farmer advisors leave for their 60-day assignment in Tunisia. Our African Food Systems Initiative, begun in 1985, is successfully addressing hunger and malnutrition problems in six countries.

In Asia and Latin America, small enterprise development projects respond to the urgent need for employment and income generation. Volunteers are providing assistance to individuals and groups in accounting, marketing and securing financing.

R/HCCO.S

In health, we are working closely with the World Health Organization, AID and private voluntary organizations to develop the most effective programs and strategies in this critical area.

America's colleges and universities have once again become our partners in developing innovative responses to the continuing requests from host countries for volunteers. Harvard University plans to send fifth-year dental students for six-month assignments, an experiment in shorter-length tours of duty. The University of Alabama at Birmingham has launched a master's degree program that will combine Peace Corps service with a degree in public health. And we are working with scores of others to craft models where everyone's a winner -- university, student, Peace Corps and the host country.

Joint efforts such as these build strong foundations for world peace and understanding. The accompanying budget presentation describes in detail the impact of our programs over the past year and outlines the many ways Peace Corps has creatively designed its grassroots development assistance program. It presents small-scale approaches to large-scale problems that are cost-effective by their very nature. All of this is possible because of the dedication and very high standards set by Peace Corps Volunteers and staff. The Peace Corps world -- Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific -- is a world committed to the great cause of human decency, prosperity, compassion and peace.

Sincerely, *with thanks,*

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), \$150,000,000, including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside the United States; Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions.

## THE PEACE CORPS 1989 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

### GENERAL STATEMENT

In 1989, over 6,000 volunteers will be working in more than 65 developing countries worldwide. Volunteers are working to improve living conditions in Africa, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, the Middle East, the Pacific and Asia.

In broad terms, the Agency's purpose is to "promote world peace and friendship". The Peace Corps Act established by Congress states the following three goals:

- To help the people of interested countries in meeting their needs for trained manpower;
- To help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the people served;
- To help promote a better understanding of other people on the part of Americans.

Rodrigo Carando, former president of Costa Rica captured the essence of Peace Corps and its three goals when he said -- "To donate a piece of machinery or to provide financial resources is to give some thing away. But the period which a young person of the Peace Corps gives to the country is a synonym for giving of himself - as opposed to giving some thing away, through which one achieves the most, the closest joining together that is possible in human relations."

As we enter 1989, Peace Corps is better prepared to support volunteers in the field. We have actively sought ways of improving and strengthening the agency so we could better support these volunteers. A special emphasis has been placed on developing sound programming methods, and then evaluating our programs to ensure they maximize both the volunteers' efforts and better meet the countries' needs.

We have introduced new programs and existing programs have been strengthened especially in the areas of small enterprise development, education and health. Health programs represent nearly a third of all programs in the Agency with four health Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASAs) in child survival, combatting childhood diseases and health/technical assistance. We are continually looking for new and innovative programming to respond to the changing needs of the developing world.

In these times of global interdependence, Peace Corps plays an increasingly important role in our future. The problems of countries overseas are also our problems. As historian Henry Steele Commager said, "We (the United States) are no longer masters of our own dealings, every major problem that confronts us now is global and can be solved only through cooperation with other nations."

Because Peace Corps is relatively small compared with other development institutions, has no capital resources and works with small groups of people at the village-level, many, especially here in the U.S., wonder where the impact is. The Peace Corps' recipients, however, are well aware and affected. They show their appreciation by continually requesting more volunteers and host countries continue to demonstrate the value they place on Peace Corps programming by contributing to its operational costs.

The global impact of our volunteers has been enhanced. Today our volunteers are older, more experienced and better prepared to address the needs within the developing world.

Peace Corps projects have helped to increase employment and income and improve the overall health of host countries. Most of all, Peace Corps projects are targeted at the lowest income groups, while the rest of the programs are aimed at the low-to-middle-income groups.

The 120,000 volunteers who have served since Peace Corps' inception in 1962 have lived and worked mainly at grassroots levels, learned the language, made friends and experienced the pains and joys of working with others toward a better way of life. Volunteers are respected worldwide as development workers as well as good will ambassadors.

Third world leaders do talk about impact. President Bongo of Gabon recently praised the work and attitudes of the volunteers during his official state meeting with President Reagan.

A firm foundation has been set for future growth. In 1988 we plan five new country entries. We are concentrating efforts to support the Congress in its mandate approved by the President to increase the number of volunteers to 10,000. With 27 years of development experience, we are solid enough to be considered a stable institution and yet adaptable enough to grow and continually change as the needs of the countries in which we serve grow and develop.

The increase in 1988 funding allowed Peace Corps to place 30 percent more trainees in the field than in 1987. The Administration's 1989 request of \$150 million will enable us to maintain the 1988 level of trainee entries and increase the number of volunteer years by eight percent.

In its 27 year history, Peace Corps has clearly demonstrated its ability to fund programs and projects that work. Some Peace Corps accomplishments in these areas are:

### Food Production

The Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) is a long-term (ten year) collaborative effort scheduled to assist up to 12 African nations in their struggle to reverse declining per capita food production and attain self-sustaining food systems. Although in many third world countries women are primarily responsible for farming, they have traditionally been the poorest, least healthy, and least educated members of their communities. As an old African proverb states: "Educate a woman and you educate a family".

The initiative will expand from six to nine countries in 1989, with the inclusion of the Central African Republic, The Gambia and Sierra Leone. Preparations for a third phase to include up to four additional African countries will take place in 1989.

In Niger, inhabitants of 12 villages have developed and received funding for small-scale projects such as agroforestry/soil conservation, irrigation, and dry-season gardening techniques with the help of 14 volunteers.

Other continuing projects in the area of food production provide assistance and training to rural farmers. Projects to provide training in the appropriate use of pesticides, planting techniques, and food preservation, as well as beekeeping and animal husbandry, continue to prove successful in promoting self-sufficiency.

### Energy Conservation

Volunteers are conducting projects in charcoal production, fuelwood combustion, fuelwood extension, and renewable energy technology dissemination. In Nepal, a bio-gas project was funded by the Peace Corps Partnership Program. It is a program whereby villagers convert methane gas from human and animal waste by means of a mini-compressor. Useful by-products include smokeless heating and cooking fuel, as well as fertilizer for crops.

Volunteers continue to promote expansion of alternative energy sources. Nigeriens are trained by volunteers in making wood-conserving adobe cookstoves and taught about natural resource depletion, desertification, and the importance of conservation practices. Over 8,000 Nigeriens have been trained through this project. A national energy committee has now been formed to develop and implement energy policy.

### Health

Volunteers teach health and nutrition courses to rural mothers, and train host country nationals to continue this vital education. Volunteer nurses provide basic health care and staff rural health posts. Currently 36 volunteers are working with 70 Zairian counterparts to help train 1,000 health center workers in administration, preventive health care techniques, and combatting childhood communicable disease activities. These volunteers are working with the Government's 306 rural health centers in collaboration with USAID. Three volunteers are striving to improve the administration and delivery of medicines and supplies to the rural health centers.



### Forestry

In The Gambia, nearly 35 hectares of dry-season gardens and orchards have yielded improved vegetable and fruit tree production. An estimated 1,750 women have increased their income and improved the nutritional intake of their families from their garden produce. Volunteers directed the planning and construction of two forestry nurseries, making a total of seven nurseries developed with the assistance of volunteers. In their first year, these nurseries produced 25,000 seedlings for distribution.

For the first time four volunteers were posted at Egerton University College in Kenya to serve as faculty members, training future agriculture extension agents and policy makers.

### Fisheries

In Zaire, volunteers have provided technical assistance in fish production for over ten years, making it one of the largest projects of its kind in the world, with over 30 volunteers maintaining a presence in five regions. These activities have increased fish production as a source of food and income for rural farmers.

Fourteen volunteers in Tanzania helped 750 small-scale farmers to construct and maintain 1,500 fish ponds which yielded a total of 20,000 kilograms of fish. Additional benefits of this project include increased pond productivity, increased fish for local consumption, and a decrease in illness and protein deficiency.

### Small Enterprise Development

In Ecuador, volunteers began work on the commercialization of traditional handicrafts in conjunction with a local artisan museum sponsored by the Organization of American States. The project serves over 500 artisans by providing incentives and marketing expertise.

With USAID funding assistance, a volunteer on Marakei Atoll in Kiribati helped a community establish a carpentry workshop. The sale of furniture made in the shop provides income for the community.

### Water Resources

In Kenya, volunteers have established over 50 improved water supply systems in rural communities providing clean water to 30,000 villagers and providing women with more time to devote to other family activities such as food production and health care.

### Education

After providing the Ministry of Education in Senegal with TEFL teacher trainers for the past seven years, the program will be phased out in June 1988 now that the Senegalese are able to assume these positions. Volunteers will continue to provide higher education assistance through the University of Dakar.

In Burundi, two volunteers trained over 150 students in welding, plumbing, heavy machinery mechanics, and metal machinery at two vocational education schools. And, two volunteers began work with handicapped and continuing education artisan centers to improve the marketing and management strategies of the centers.

### Women in Development

The Peace Corps has placed a great deal of emphasis on the role of women in development, especially in the areas of health improvement, nutrition education, food production, water resource improvement, and small enterprise development.

Huge savings in time and money have been realized by thousands of Malians through the use of improved fuel-efficient stoves. This is due to the work of ten volunteers who have trained rural women in the appropriate technology program and 34 volunteers who built mudstoves as secondary projects.

Peace Corps sponsored the first National Women in Development Conference in Honduras in which over 100 participants from rural communities, national agencies and international organizations discussed the role of women in the process of development and defined strategies to assure the increased participation of women.

These are just a few of the Peace Corps' many achievements which occur every day in over 60 countries around the world. This request will support volunteers to continue the Peace Corps work in these critical areas of people-to-people development assistance.

### COLLABORATION

Peace Corps emphasizes inter-agency collaborations with both government and private voluntary organizations. Only when the Peace Corps' programs complement the efforts of other development organizations can its volunteers' potential and its development impact be maximized.

Cooperation between the Peace Corps and the Agency for International Development (USAID) has increased the Peace Corps' ability to enhance specific programs through increased levels of technical support. The majority of these projects seek to improve nutritional health and increase food production.

For example, in Niger, 22 volunteers specializing in nutrition will be working with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs to improve the program of educating mothers in infant nutrition. This is being done in cooperation with USAID.

In Costa Rica, an agreement was signed by USAID, Peace Corps, Cooperative Housing Foundation (a U.S. private volunteer organization), and FEDECREDITO (Costa Rican Credit Union) for a second housing project. USAID provided a grant of \$600,000. Twenty-four Peace Corps volunteers began work in December 1986. In 1987, 105 houses were constructed and 200 to 300 additional houses will be completed in 1988.

The Peace Corps is also involved in collaborative efforts with international agencies such as the Department of State; the World Bank, the United Nations International Children's Education Fund, and the World Health Organization; other Government agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, and private voluntary organizations such as Partners of the Americas, Catholic Relief Services, World Wildlife Fund, Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) volunteers and the Trickle up Program and other bilateral donors, including the Governments of Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Switzerland.

In Belize, four volunteers are doing the field work for a nationwide program providing and monitoring loans to youths who are starting small-scale agricultural ventures. This program, carried out with CARE, is aimed at graduates of the Relevant Education and Agriculture Program (REAP), allowing them to utilize what they have learned about farming or livestock

Through an arrangement with Partners of the Americas in Vermont, volunteers identified over 30 owners in Honduras to participate in practical scholarships allowing them to visit various small-scale businesses in Vermont.

Volunteers in Ecuador organized the Ecuadorean Agroforestry League and brought together the Ministry of Agriculture, National Forestry Service, University of Loja, CARE and Peace Corps in two landmark agroforestry workshops. Volunteers also established nine forestry nurseries.

The Peace Corps' continued involvement in collaborative efforts is essential to maintaining an integrated foreign assistance strategy. In these times of budgetary restraint, the foreign assistance community must work toward maximizing available resources to achieve common goals.

#### CHALLENGES

Traditionally, two major challenges have been matching technically qualified volunteers to host country requests and providing adequate support for volunteers overseas.

Our host countries continue to request highly skilled volunteers in scientific and technical fields. Although there is no shortage of qualified generalists, it is difficult to recruit professionals in such fields as math, science, agriculture and health.

Peace Corps recruitment efforts provided 2,774 trainees in 1987. In 1988, with a substantial increase in funding and utilization of the 1987 program supplemental, Peace Corps will produce more than 3,600 trainees. In preparation to continue toward the Congressionally mandated goal of a 10,000 volunteer force, 1988 funds are being utilized to lay foundations by conducting program evaluations and assessments, upgrade systems to accommodate increasing numbers, improve and update recruitment strategy, techniques, films, exhibits and literature, and explore possible new countries and new initiatives in existing Peace Corps countries. At the \$150 million level in 1989, Peace Corps plans to maintain the level of trainees at 3,600 and increase the number of volunteer years by eight percent by 1989.

Peace Corps recruitment efforts include campaigns which target individuals possessing the scarce skills and credentials sought by host countries. Specialized recruitment programs are aimed at retired professionals and graduate students throughout the country. Faculty members working in these scarce skill areas assist our recruitment efforts. Also, Peace Corps will continue to reach out to professional organizations that can help attract individuals with the appropriate skills.

The Peace Corps is increasing the number, variety, and quality of its programs to train generalists in requested technical skills. The Office of Training and Program Support continues to provide technical information and expertise and to help meet training needs of volunteers and staff.

Volunteers serve under a wide range of conditions around the globe. The difficulty and diversity of these conditions creates a constant challenge for Peace Corps management to provide support and leadership to the volunteers.

The support of volunteers serving in isolated areas is difficult due to distance, communication, and transportation limitations. Unfortunately, mounting political tensions in some countries and continued economic deterioration in others has increased the need for volunteer physical security. Increased staff training and the maintenance of a safe and reliable vehicle fleet is essential to providing required supervisory, medical, logistical and psychological support to volunteers at remote sites.

#### NEW PROGRAMS

To meet these challenges Peace Corps is designing, evaluating and implementing new and innovative programs to meet the requests expressed by ministries, community groups and nongovernmental agencies.

One such program currently in the pilot phase is the Variable Length Volunteer Program (VLV). Varying the length of volunteer service makes possible the recruitment of those individuals who are unable to make a two-year commitment and yet possess the scarce and unique skills requested by host governments --professionals in the areas of health, engineering, university faculty, teaching and teacher training, dentistry, veterinary medicine and others.

The volunteers will be able to support on-going projects, meet under-filled or no-fill requests, enhance programming of generalists, and provide unique opportunities for service. For example during 1988, a small group of fifth-year dental students from the Harvard University School of Dental Medicine will serve six-month tours as Peace Corps volunteers providing direct service and enhancing skill levels of local practitioners.

The undergraduate overseas internship which was inaugurated in 1987 with eight students from Dartmouth College was expanded in 1988 through a cooperative arrangement with Campus Compact: The Project for Public and Community Service. During 1988, two dozen college juniors and seniors worked as unpaid interns in Peace Corps offices overseas. The program will be expanded in 1989.

Peace Corps continued in 1988 to develop new, joint programs which combine course work for a master's degree with Peace Corps service. The first of these programs is currently functioning at Rutgers/Camden in Public Policy. Agreements have been reached with the School of Public Health of Boston University and the University of Alabama/Birmingham. Other programs are under consideration in the fields of agriculture, forestry and special education.

During 1989, a group of ten teachers from the public schools of the Commonwealth of Virginia will serve one-year tours as teacher trainers in Peace Corps assignments.

Peace Corps is working closely in an advisory capacity with Norwich University on its Peace Corps Preparatory Program which is a civilian analog to R.O.T.C. It may serve as a model for programs at other colleges.

A new project, the African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP) responds to the growing realization by African countries that sustained economic growth is a key to development. The program was designed to provide financial and technical assistance to the African entrepreneur to aid him in working with development organizations and in obtaining loans. Four target countries will serve as pilots in 1989; they are Guinea, Botswana, Senegal and Kenya.

Farmer-To-Farmer (FTF) is also a new program in which American farmers will work with Peace Corps volunteers overseas. During 1989 fifty farmers will spend three to six months assigned to various countries overseas providing concentrated technical expertise.

Peace Corps, in conjunction with Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) and funded by USAID, will implement this two-year program. VOCA will recruit highly qualified agriculturalists, while Peace Corps will identify the specific agricultural projects that can benefit from the consulting services of VOCA volunteers.

The goals of FTF are twofold: to increase host country farm production and income by providing short-term agricultural technical assistance to on-going Peace Corps projects; and to enhance the skills of volunteers, thereby increasing their effectiveness in agriculture development.

This presentation supports the Administration's request to the Congress of the United States to appropriate \$150 million to continue Peace Corps' development efforts in 1989. This budget request will support 3,600 new volunteers and 5,200 volunteer years of service in Africa, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, the Middle East, the Pacific and Asia.

Peace Corps' overwhelming challenge will remain the struggle against hunger, poverty, and lack of opportunity as the Agency strives for world peace and friendship.

AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS  
FY 1962-FY 1989  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Authorized	Budget Request	Appropriated a/	Trainee Input	Volunteer Years d/
1962	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	3,699	3,599
1963	63,750	63,750	59,000	4,969	6,634
1964	102,000	108,000	95,964	7,720	10,494
1965	115,000	115,000	104,100	7,876	12,892
1966	115,000	125,200	114,000	9,216	Not Available
1967	110,000	110,500	110,000	7,565	Not Available
1968	115,700	124,400	107,500	7,391	Not Available
1969	112,800	112,800	102,000	6,243	Not Available
1970	98,450	109,800	98,450	4,637	Not Available
1971	94,500	98,800	90,000	4,686	Not Available
1972	77,200	71,200	72,500	3,997	6,632
1973	88,027	88,027	81,000	4,821	6,194
1974	77,000	77,000	77,000	4,886	6,489
1975	82,256	82,256	77,687	3,296	6,652
1976	88,468	80,826	81,266	3,291	5,825
Transition Quarter	27,887	25,729	24,190	---	---
1977	81,000	67,155	80,000	4,180	5,590
1978	87,544	74,800	86,234	3,715	6,017
1979	112,424	95,135	99,179	3,327	5,723
1980	105,000	105,404	99,924	3,108	5,097
1981	118,531	118,800	105,531	2,729	4,863
1982	105,000	121,900	105,000	2,862	4,559
1983	105,000	97,500	109,000	2,988	4,668
1984	115,000	108,500	115,000	2,781	4,779
1984/5	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
1985	128,600	115,000	128,600	3,430	4,828
1986	130,000	124,400	130,000 b/	2,597	5,162
1987	137,200	126,200	130,760	2,774	4,771
1987/8	7,200	---	7,200	---	---
1988	146,200	130,682	146,200	3,600 c/	4,800 c/
1989	---	150,000	---	3,600 c/	5,200 c/

a/ Includes reappropriated funds in 1963 (\$3,864), 1964 (\$17,000) and 1965 (\$12,100).

b/ Includes \$5,590 sequestered under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (PL 99-177).

c/ Estimate.

d/ 1962-1965 volunteer years unavailable. Figures represent number of volunteers.

TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, AND BUDGET ESTIMATES  
BY REGION AND ACTIVITY, 1987-1989

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
<u>TRAINEE INPUT</u>			
Africa Region	1,137	1,499	1,510
Inter-American Region	882	1,200	1,080
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	735	881	990
United Nations Volunteers	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
Total Trainee Input	2,774	3,600	3,600
<u>VOLUNTEER YEARS</u>			
Africa Region	2,084	2,076	2,123
Inter-American Region	1,481	1,509	1,698
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	1,169	1,175	1,338
United Nations Volunteers	<u>37</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>41</u>
Total Volunteer Years	4,771	4,800	5,200
<u>OBLIGATIONS BY REGION (\$000)</u>			
Africa Region	50,071	56,825	57,854
Inter-American Region	28,335	31,909	32,169
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	23,990	27,635	27,958
United Nations Volunteers	302	355	370
World-wide Support	<u>28,125</u>	<u>36,265</u>	<u>31,649</u>
Total Obligations	130,823	152,989	150,000
<u>OBLIGATIONS BY ACTIVITY (\$000)</u>			
Volunteer Operations	78,581	90,163	90,500
Recruitment, Communications and Development Education	10,131	12,260	11,250
Program Development and Support	<u>42,111</u>	<u>50,566</u>	<u>48,250</u>
Total Obligations	130,823	152,989	150,000
Balances Available End of year	6,789	--	--
Balances Available Start of year	--	-6,789	--
Balances Lapsing	<u>348</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
New Appropriations	137,960	146,200	150,000

VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS  
(in thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	FY 1987 ACTUAL -----	FY 1988 ESTIMATE -----	FY 1989 ESTIMATE -----
SELECTION -----	2,695	3,600	2,825
Placement/Staging	2,695	3,600	2,825
TRAINING -----	20,510	23,867	22,499
Pre-service Training	16,860	18,060	18,160
In-service Training	2,489	2,569	2,601
Information & Technical Resources	1,160	3,238	1,738
DIRECT VOLUNTEER SUPPORT -----	40,773	45,725	49,788
Assignment Travel/Transportation	5,831	6,804	7,246
Living/Leave Allowances	14,014	15,973	18,075
Special Services	682	849	901
Readjustment Allowances/FICA	12,149	13,152	14,363
Other	8,097	8,946	9,202
MEDICAL SUPPORT -----	13,195	13,436	14,769
Medical Evacuation	3,607	2,725	2,820
Medical Supplies	1,104	1,753	1,971
Volunteer FECA	4,759	4,753	5,621
Medical Services	3,725	4,206	4,358
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT -----	1,408	3,535	619
Overseas Vehicles	765	1,616	281
Other	643	1,919	338
 TOTAL VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS	 78,581	 90,163	 90,500
 REIMBURSEMENTS -----	 2,547	 3,240	 3,240
PASAs	2,259	3,040	3,040
Overseas Vehicles	288	200	200
 PROGRAM FACTORS			
Trainee Input Goal	2,774	3,600	3,600
Volunteer Years	4,771	4,800	5,200
Training Weeks - Trainees	27,740	36,000	36,000
Training Days - Volunteers	57,252	57,600	62,400
Number Staging Events	58	70	70
Number of MEDEVACS	375	425	440
Number Vehicles Replaced	74	120	32

\*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.



## VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

Volunteer Operations represents 60 percent of the funding for Peace Corps. It provides the direct assistance required to train, maintain and support the volunteers overseas. In 1989, the Peace Corps will train approximately 3,600 new volunteers and support more than 6,000 volunteers in over 65 developing countries worldwide.

### SELECTION

Placement: The technical and personal skills of applicants are carefully assessed to match the most qualified persons to the specific assignments in each host country. Applicants go through a multi-staged assessment process that includes being nominated, evaluated, compared to other qualified applicants and, finally, matched to the specific assignment.

Staging: Trainees participate in a short orientation prior to departure overseas and the beginning of pre-service training. Participants learn more about Peace Corps and its expectations, the country in which they will serve and the position to which they are assigned. Participants are encouraged to reconsider the demands of Peace Corps service and whether a two-year commitment is for them at this time.

1988 provided additional resources to design and evaluate new enhanced placement and staging models that will create more efficient processing of applications and trainees in future years.

### TRAINING

Pre-service Training: An average of ten weeks of intensive language instruction, cultural information, and technical skills enhancement to prepare volunteers for specific assignments is provided in pre-service training. Most pre-service training is conducted overseas, although for some programs, additional technical training is provided in the United States. Stateside skill training is designed to increase the intermediate skill levels of volunteers in the technical areas where Peace Corps has difficulty recruiting. Examples of stateside training are programs in fish culture, vegetable gardening, apiculture, and small animal husbandry.

In-service Training: Additional training to promote skills enhancement during the volunteer's service is conducted to increase the job effectiveness and job satisfaction of each volunteer in the field. In-service training programs are flexible and are designed to respond to the needs of volunteers as they carry out their assignments. These programs include language, culture, and technical skill development.

Information and Technical Resources: Information, Collection and Exchange (ICE) is a depository of technical materials available to assist volunteers in their individual projects. ICE responds to an average of 3,500 volunteer requests each year for specific technical information on subjects such as water-sealed toilets, apiculture, smokeless stoves, growing vegetables in the tropics, oral rehydration, and many more.

The design and development of training and program resources is of increasing importance as the Peace Corps continues to build the foundation necessary to increase the number of volunteers providing technical assistance in a growing number of countries. In 1988, new pilot programs were initiated to evaluate the feasibility of varying the length of service that volunteers will serve. The majority of volunteers will continue to serve for two years, but there is an increasing need for highly skilled technicians who are only available for shorter periods of time. The design, evaluation, and development costs of this and other pilot programs in 1988 will lay the groundwork for expanded implementation in future years.

#### DIRECT VOLUNTEER SUPPORT

Assignment Travel: The average cost of providing transportation for volunteers from their homes to their host countries and return is approximately \$2,100.

Living and Leave Allowances: The living allowance provides each volunteer subsistence based upon conditions in the country of assignment. This allowance is provided in the local currency and is subject to monetary and cost-of-living fluctuations within the country. The leave allowance, currently set at \$24 per month of service, permits volunteers to travel in their host and neighboring countries to broaden their perspective and to enhance their cultural awareness. A settling-in allowance is also provided at the beginning of service to each volunteer to assist with the purchase of household items.

Readjustment Allowance: To balance the effects of inflation the volunteer readjustment allowance increased from \$175 to \$200 per month in 1988. This allowance is transferred to volunteers at the completion of their service to assist volunteers in their re-entry to life in the United States.

Special Services: Funds for special services are utilized to provide volunteers and their families with administrative, counseling, and emergency services. The Office of Special Services is the communication link between volunteers and their families at home in the event of family emergencies.

Other: Volunteers are provided with materials and supplies to be better equipped to share their technical expertise. Funds are provided to assist volunteers to travel between the staff offices and the volunteers' work and living sites for consultation and technical assistance and to enable the staff to visit volunteers at their sites.

#### MEDICAL SUPPORT

Medical Evacuation: Adequate medical facilities and care are not always available within the countries in which volunteers serve. Three to four hundred volunteers are transported each year to appropriate medical facilities in the United States and/or other third countries for diagnosis and medical treatment.

Medical Supplies: Volunteers are furnished all the medical supplies and related informational materials possible to maintain their health and effectiveness in the country of their assignment.

Volunteer FECA: Volunteers often work in conditions that are physically demanding and difficult. Peace Corps provides as much support as possible to assure the complete safety and care of each volunteer. This is sometimes not enough and maintenance is required following service in the form of Worker's Compensation benefits. The cost of providing Worker's Compensation benefits to former volunteers is increasing and will rise 18 percent (\$868 thousand) between 1988 and 1989.

Medical Services: A comprehensive preventative and curative health care program is provided in each country by a trained health practitioner--either a physician or a nurse. The preventative program is designed to assist the volunteers in protecting their health. This includes continuing health education, site visits to detect environmental and occupational hazards, immunizations, prophylactic treatment against endemic disease and periodic physical examinations for early detection of disease.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Overseas Vehicles: Reliable transportation is needed to enable the staff to provide the physical, emotional, and technical support required to assist volunteers in completing their assignments with success and in good health. Staff must also be able to reach volunteers, especially those in isolated areas, in times of emergencies.

Other: In 1988 funds were utilized to begin to improve and upgrade the computer systems in each overseas post. Computers systematize and enhance the support that staff can provide to volunteers.

1988 funding provided for the design, development, and evaluation of the new initiative of the African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP) and an expansion of the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI).

#### PARTICIPATING AGENCY SERVICE AGREEMENTS (PASA)

PASAs are inter-agency agreements between the Agency for International Development (USAID) and Peace Corps. USAID provides small amounts of program funds to individual Peace Corps projects in the technical areas of Forestry, Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases, Technical Assistance for Health, Small Project Assistance, Farmer-To-Farmer and Child Survival. PASAs expand the technical assistance that volunteers are able to contribute by providing funds for materials and training that would not otherwise be available.

PEACE CORPS  
RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND  
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION  
(in thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	FY 1987 ACTUAL -----	FY 1988 ESTIMATE -----	FY 1989 ESTIMATE -----
RECRUITMENT -----	7,816	9,527	8,596
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES -----	683	901	774
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS -----	302	355	370
GSA RENTAL PAYMENTS/FIELD -----	664	791	811
PUBLIC RESPONSE -----	666	686	699
 TOTAL RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	 10,131	 12,260	 11,250
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PROGRAM FACTORS			
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS -----			
Trainee Input	20	20	20
Volunteer Years	37	40	41
PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS -----			
Inquiries	210,456	287,873	287,873
Applications	10,279	17,271	17,271
Nominations	5,891	8,963	8,963

\*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

The Agency reaches out to all Americans to share what we have learned around the world and to provide opportunities for all to volunteer. Two major functions within the RCDE activity are the recruitment process for all prospective trainees, and Returned Peace Corps Volunteer (RPCV) services. Both public and private liaison activities are managed to generate interest and funds for programs, as well as to promote our third goal objectives.

The extent of these activities relates to the number of trainees invited and volunteers served upon completion of assignments. Increased costs in 1988 reflect a campaign to recruit 3,600 trainees for that year. Many "one-time" costs incurred in 1988 will provide a foundation for more efficient recruitment activities in later years. For this reason, costs actually decrease in 1989 to support the same number of trainees (3,600).

### RECRUITMENT

Recruitment activities create a direct link between the Agency and the public. Recruiters generate interest and promote Peace Corps ideals through films, seminars, campus visits, and publications. Recruiters must reach a wide audience in order to match individuals to host country needs. Potential volunteers are found not only among recent college graduates, but among older and more experienced workers, as well. In 1988, Peace Corps plans to produce a film and video which present an up-to-date picture of the Agency and its activities. A new computer system is being implemented, as well, to improve the efficiency of locating and tracking applicants.

Included in this category are all development and production costs associated with advertising and promotional materials which target individuals with specific skills and suitability qualifications for Peace Corps service. Print and electronic media techniques, as well as activities which put staff and returned volunteers in direct contact with potential applicants, are employed in the marketing effort.

### PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

Peace Corps collaborates in its activities with both public and private organizations, institutions, and individuals. It has developed partnership, gifts-in-kind, development education, and university programs in order to utilize outside resources and participation in the Agency's work. There is a renewed emphasis on third goal activities (educating the American public about the third world) in response to Congressional legislation. A Volunteers in Development Education (V.I.D.E.) program was initiated whereby newly returned volunteers serve as community resources sharing Peace Corps experiences and ideals with various local audiences throughout the country.

Peace Corps provides career, educational, and readjustment counseling to returned volunteers. The Agency has established and maintains contact with institutions and organizations interested in returned volunteers. A bi-weekly publication is distributed to returned volunteers offering career and education opportunities, as well as items of general interest.

#### UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

U.N. volunteers (UNVs) are recruited from all U.N. member nations and serve in development projects executed by U.N. agencies. Peace Corps supports volunteers and contributes to the United Nations Development Program Voluntary Fund. In all but a few instances, Peace Corps funds only the external costs incurred in support of the volunteers it sponsors. These costs include the readjustment allowance and FICA, travel to and from post, and excess baggage charges.

Peace Corps also contributes to the UNDP Voluntary Fund which helps defray costs for the third world volunteers who are not sponsored by any agency or organization within their own country.

#### GSA RENTAL PAYMENTS/FIELD

RCDE funds include the rent of recruitment field offices in 16 area offices and three regional centers across the country. Rental costs of these buildings reflect actual billings for 1987, and GSA Public Building Service budget estimates for 1988 and 1989.

#### PUBLIC RESPONSE

Incurred mailing costs include both those items mailed by the Agency in its recruitment and public awareness efforts, and those received from individuals involved in the recruitment, placement, and staging process. Amounts shown represent annual cost increases generated by increased recruitment goals and coordination of returned volunteer activities.

PEACE CORPS  
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT  
(in thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	FY 1987 ACTUAL -----	FY 1988 ESTIMATE -----	FY 1989 ESTIMATE -----
OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT -----	23,800	26,200	27,480
Salaries and Benefits	11,754	13,129	14,770
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support	3,280	3,630	4,030
Staff Assignment Travel and Transportation	1,086	1,139	1,159
Other	7,680	8,302	7,522
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT -----	18,311	24,366	20,770
GSA Rental Payments/Headquarters	2,080	2,665	3,061
Communications	1,261	1,292	1,326
Staff FECA	175	262	212
Other	14,796	20,147	16,171
 TOTAL PROGRAM SUPPORT	 42,111	 50,566	 48,250
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REIMBURSEMENTS	49	60	60
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\*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

Funds in this budget activity provide the overseas and Washington-based support vital to the success of Peace Corps programs worldwide. In 1988, Peace Corps has begun to prepare for the planned growth to a 10,000 volunteer force. Regional programming evaluations and assessments are being conducted, expansion of existing programs and entry into new countries are being explored, computer systems improvements are being implemented to accommodate the growing administrative workload, and staff training and development activities are being conducted.

### OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Salaries and Benefits: Peace Corps overseas staff are responsible for developing and implementing volunteer programs. They must work closely with host country authorities and Peace Corps headquarters in order to provide programs which meet the needs of the host country. The staff designs and administers in-country training programs for volunteers, makes periodic site visits to monitor progress and offer technical guidance, and ensures that volunteers receive allowances, housing, supplies and equipment. Staff members are also responsible for ensuring that counseling and health care services are provided when needed. The 1989 request of 14.8 million will support 504 FTEs in over 65 countries.

Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS): Peace Corps reimbursements to the Department of State for administrative services provided under the FAAS system are expected to cost \$4.0 million in 1989. Services utilized by Peace Corps posts include Foreign Service National (FSN) personnel, budget and fiscal services, use of diplomatic pouch, customs clearance assistance, local wage administration and other general administrative services. The use of the FAAS system allows Peace Corps to make the most effective use of its limited overseas staff.

The Department of State and the FAAS Interagency Council have been studying alternatives to the current cost distribution system. This budget estimate does not reflect changes in the allocation system. If an alternative system is implemented in 1989, additional funds will be required for this item.

Staff Assignment Travel and Transportation: The \$1.2 million request for this category will provide funds for overseas staff assignment travel and shipment and storage of staff household effects.

Other: Other overseas support costs include residential and nonresidential rent and utilities; telephone, telex and other communication costs; maintenance and repair of equipment, vehicles, and property; other contractual services, including U.S. and foreign national personal services contractors; dependent education travel; home leave travel; in-country and international travel and transportation of things; and other items such as purchase of supplies, equipment, and printing and reproduction services.



## DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

GSA Rental Payments/Headquarters: Peace Corps plans to move its headquarters during 1988. The 1989 estimate of \$3.1 million is based on estimated costs at the new site.

Communications: In 1989, \$1.3 million is requested to fund FTS and other telecommunication services.

Staff FECA: In 1989, Worker's Compensation payments to the Department of Labor for Peace Corps staff will be \$212 thousand.

Other: Other domestic administrative support includes policy guidance and coordination of direct day-to-day support by regional headquarters staff to overseas programs. Headquarters functions such as planning and program development, management information, audit and investigations, ADP support, administrative services, legal counsel, financial and personnel management are also included. The efforts begun in 1988 to conduct program evaluations and assessments, enhance computer systems, and improve staff skills will facilitate the delivery of these vital support functions.

In addition to the general administrative support functions listed above, providing for technical assistance and training is essential to the success of volunteers in the field. The Office of Training and Program Support provides this assistance through a small staff of program specialists who advise on agriculture, health, education, and other areas of programming and training. This office has also created a system of information collection and exchange that prepares technical materials and manuals for distribution to volunteers.

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

### OVERVIEW

#### Regional Development Needs

In sub-Saharan Africa, the problems of agriculture and food production continue to constrain development. Although favorable rains in several parts of the continent have temporarily alleviated the dire drought conditions, sporadic rainfall, continuing civil strife, and unstable economic conditions collectively inhibit a positive outlook on Africa's future.

The impact of the decline in per capita food production over the past 20 years continues to be exacerbated by a variety of circumstances including environmental degradation, inappropriate intervention in the free market system, increased average life span and an increased annual growth rate of three percent. In light of these circumstances and the resultant problems, African governments and major donors give the highest priority to providing improvements in the area of agriculture and food production.

Increased food production remains the greatest need in Africa, followed closely by economic development, health care and education. Our programming strategy in Africa will continue to focus on the interrelationship of agriculture, small enterprise development, health and education. The premise for all programming is the goal of sustained development which addresses both future and immediate needs. For example, our long-term effort to reverse declining per capita food production under the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) will remain an integral part of our regional strategy. In addition, our African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP) will serve to bolster the economic solvency in which food production can thrive.

#### Program Strategy

With the agency commitment to volunteer population growth, the Africa Region will place over 1,500 trainees in 1989. This means that traditionally stable and needed programs will be expanded, new and requested programs will be initiated and Peace Corps will begin programs in additional African countries.

Our expansion in traditional programs will occur primarily in the agriculture, health and education sectors. New programs include small-business development, natural resource protection, and the Farmer-To-Farmer program. Several countries have expanded their traditional projects by integrating them with new ones such as an agriculture project incorporating a health/nutrition component or a secondary education project adding a vocational training outreach goal.

In 1988, a new country agreement was signed with Equatorial Guinea. We anticipate trainee arrival in 1988 in the following countries new to Peace Corps: Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Cape Verde. Informal negotiations are being conducted in other countries for possible trainee input in 1989.

° Agriculture/Food Production

Food production and related projects will continue to provide the foundation for the Peace Corps program in Africa for 1989. These projects will include efforts in agricultural extension, particularly in areas where the volunteer can serve as a critical link between research and development, and the subsistence farmer in fisheries, agroforestry, agricultural education, and other areas such as beekeeping and animal husbandry. Peace Corps will continue its major work at the grassroots level providing assistance to villagers and extension workers.

° Private Sector Development

Volunteers have been working for many years to establish or improve the efficiency of agriculture, handicrafts, women's cooperatives, and local credit unions. In 1989, Peace Corps will be expanding the scope of its activity in income generation and small enterprise development projects throughout sub-Saharan Africa. This expansion will focus on the creation and strengthening of enterprises through linkages between the U.S. private sector and indigenous small business enterprises and traditional Peace Corps programming assistance. These efforts are planned to coincide with many countries' current policies aimed at fostering stronger private sector economies.

° Health

Volunteers will continue to work in projects related to combatting childhood diseases and primary health care, providing training in public health services, improving water sources and sanitation, and inter-relating health, nutrition, and education with agriculture production.

° Education

Volunteer involvement in education dates from the beginning of Peace Corps. Although volunteers will continue to teach mathematics, science and English at the secondary and university levels, Peace Corps will target increased programming in vocational skills and teacher training. These two areas are particularly important given the critical shortage of qualified instructors and the increased need for skill-trained technicians in Africa.

° Other Program Areas

Host country requests reflect mounting awareness of the compelling need to conserve natural resources. Particularly sensitive to programs aimed at sustained development, Peace Corps volunteers and their counterparts will continue to work in agroforestry and wildlife programs.

Peace Corps will also continue to be involved in appropriate technology/renewable energy, non-formal education, and those projects which have an impact on women.

#### ° The Africa Food Systems Initiative

The Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) is a long-term (ten year) collaborative effort assisting up to 12 African nations in their struggle to reverse declining per capita food production and attain self-sustaining food systems.

Under this initiative, volunteers assist local institutions and communities develop, adapt, and implement appropriate technologies designed to overcome food shortages. Working in collaboration with host country ministries, USAID, and non-government development agencies, key objectives include the development of self-sustaining food systems and upgrading of local capacity to continue the development process independently.

Based on comprehensive assessment and program design studies carried out in 1988, and to be continued in 1989, the initiative will expand to the Central African Republic, The Gambia and Sierra Leone. Preparations to begin a third phase to include up to four additional sub-Saharan African countries will take place in 1989.

Volunteer numbers will increase by approximately 200 in 1989. An overview of current initiative activities details the nature of Peace Corps' response to Africa's ongoing food crisis.

#### ° MALI

AFSI's primary targets are in rainfed and rainfed/irrigated agricultural zones. Volunteers, under the auspices of the Government and in collaboration with USAID and the European Economic Community, are working with farmer groups in soil conservation/agroforestry, small-scale water supply and gardening. Many of the projects focus on women farmers. Expansion of AFSI activities into new geographic zones is planned.

#### ° LESOTHO

The Lesotho Initiative calls on volunteers with diverse yet complementary skills to work together to combat declining food production, increase income earning opportunities, and alleviate drought conditions. These problems will be addressed through water resource development, concentrated efforts in erosion prevention practices for preservation of arable soils, and increased productivity of the existing land base. Collaborators on AFSI projects include USAID, Catholic Relief Services and CARE.

#### ° NIGER

The AFSI program was approved by the Government in 1986 and follows very closely the national priorities for increasing food production at the village level. Beginning in early 1987, two teams of volunteers were placed in the Say and Oullam areas to focus on projects promoting agroforestry/soil conservation, small-scale irrigation and dry-season gardening techniques. Each team of seven members consists of experts to assure a broad coverage of resources for the program.

° ZAIRE

Selected as one of the pilot countries for AFSI in 1985, the program expanded to prepare for 60 additional volunteers by the end of 1986. Internal events beyond the control of Peace Corps halted program expansion in mid-1986. A modest renewal of the program was begun in 1988, starting with some program design follow-up activities. In 1989, 25 volunteers will continue to provide assistance in the areas of improved water systems, health education, animal husbandry and agricultural extension.

° SENEGAL

In response to an invitation from the President of Senegal and in concurrence with the goals outlined by the Government's new agricultural policy, an AFSI program began in early 1988. Two teams of volunteers are working in two resource-deprived areas.

Working at the rural community level in collaboration with the Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute and Winrock International's On-Farm Seed Project, volunteers will focus on improving the management of existing food stocks through grain storage techniques and improving the traditional seed selection and storage process. Twenty-one volunteers will join the AFSI effort in Senegal in 1989.

° GUINEA

The Government's long-term objective of food self-sufficiency has resulted in the invitation of AFSI to assist in these efforts. Discussions with ministry officials and collaborating agencies such as the United Nations Development Project and UNICEF have led to identifying four project areas for volunteers: forestry/agroforestry, livestock development, farmers cooperatives, and fisheries. Volunteers with specialized technical skills will work as a team in the highlands.

° The African Small-business Assistance Program

The African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP) is Peace Corps' response to the growing realization by African countries that sustained economic growth is a key to development. This long-term program will provide micro-entrepreneurs with various forms of technical assistance and support ranging from training in market surveys, bookkeeping, and overall business management to resource mobilization and sustainability.

The key features of this program are:

- ° small scale business loan programs in selected African locations funded by contributions from the U.S. business community;
- ° the integration of small-business enterprises into local, regional and national economic activities; and
- ° coordination with governmental and private development organizations.

The concept of ASAP is based on research of the small-business development efforts undertaken by both U.S. Governmental and private voluntary agencies. This research was verified by a concept-feasibility study conducted in four African countries. Four target countries will serve as pilots for programs fielding approximately 40 volunteers in 1989.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE  
FY 1987 - FY 1989  
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			---- Trainees ----			---- V Years ----			--- FTE Level ---		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
AFRICA												
Benin	1,596	1,995	1,993	28	36	40	51	57	54	8.8	6.5	7.0
Botswana	3,328	3,688	3,451	84	99	95	180	188	152	9.5	9.6	11.0
Burkina Faso	610	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Burundi	555	594	835	15	13	20	11	13	25	3.5	2.5	3.0
Cameroon	3,751	4,130	3,587	65	74	88	149	142	111	9.4	9.9	11.0
Cape Verde	0	103	334	0	13	19	0	0	19	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Afr Rep	2,356	2,606	2,642	40	60	45	78	72	84	6.3	5.8	8.0
Chad	267	641	839	7	17	19	1	13	25	0.5	3.2	4.0
Equatorial Guinea	0	373	982	0	21	31	0	2	31	0.0	0.4	1.0
Gabon	1,843	2,304	2,376	35	58	50	72	71	72	4.2	6.2	7.0
Gambia	1,084	1,126	1,106	32	23	30	45	51	44	5.4	6.0	6.0
Ghana	1,682	2,036	2,057	40	69	55	74	73	86	8.1	8.7	9.0
Guinea	475	770	965	8	37	25	7	13	36	1.5	3.3	4.0
Guinea-Bissau	0	643	881	0	25	15	0	0	29	0.0	1.5	3.0
Kenya	3,955	3,483	3,229	110	87	115	226	181	147	16.4	15.4	17.0
Lesotho	1,701	2,181	2,209	47	67	80	82	98	94	5.2	5.8	7.0
Liberia	2,953	2,978	2,711	85	76	75	109	124	109	9.2	9.0	9.0
Malawi	1,209	1,726	1,628	40	63	38	58	77	84	5.3	5.6	6.0
Mali	3,181	4,017	4,118	88	88	90	90	130	132	8.1	8.3	8.0
Mauritania	1,832	1,927	2,175	43	50	40	61	56	72	6.8	6.5	7.0
Niger	3,097	3,734	3,854	50	113	110	128	128	143	11.0	9.0	9.0
Rwanda	150	307	411	0	7	10	3	6	10	0.6	1.7	2.0
Senegal	2,537	2,765	2,809	52	74	85	96	103	103	9.8	10.9	11.0
Sierra Leone	3,271	3,626	3,187	103	53	95	186	181	105	14.4	13.3	16.0
Swaziland	1,284	1,396	1,142	20	34	35	67	57	42	7.2	7.6	8.0
Tanzania	1,155	1,273	1,475	18	30	45	47	38	41	4.3	4.7	5.0
Togo	2,872	2,656	2,436	55	50	60	106	96	80	9.0	9.0	9.0
Zaire	3,327	3,747	4,422	72	162	100	136	106	193	18.7	15.6	16.0
Total	50,071	56,825	57,854	1,137	1,499	1,510	2,084	2,076	2,123	186.6	186.0	204.0

POPULATION: 4,043,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$270

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,596	1,995	1,993
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	60	60	60
TRAINEE INPUT	28	36	40
VOLUNTEER YEARS	51	57	54

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps, USAID, UNICEF and the Government will collaborate to provide potable water sources, improve sanitary conditions and oversee the construction of over 200 wells in rural villages. They will also organize and train 250 village health committees to oversee local activities.
- ° Peace Corps will continue its programs in agriculture, rural infrastructure, forestry, small enterprise development, education, health/sanitation, and fuel-efficient stove construction.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1967, the first volunteers provided expertise in animal traction, grain storage, health education and TESL. Numbers dwindled in 1979 due to uncertain political conditions. Political conditions improved, and in 1980 the Government requested volunteers to assist them in implementing their new development plan. Currently, volunteers focus on rural development and the transfer of skills to rural counterparts in health, agriculture, education, and appropriate technology.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers are teaching math and physics in high schools throughout the country. During the upcoming year, this program will expand with an addition of 12 teachers.
- ° Seven volunteers in health education and two volunteers specializing in pump mechanics are currently collaborating with the Government and USAID on a large-scale water sanitation program. Each volunteer recently took part in a project implementation workshop with his/her counterpart.
- ° A group of 11 volunteers are currently training extension agents in improved cookstove technology. To date, over 400 agents, masons and metal workers have been trained.
- ° In conjunction with the Ministry of Social Affairs, volunteers instituted a rural development program aimed at assisting women and other rural groups in starting income-generating projects.



- ° Twelve volunteers established over a dozen forest and fruit tree nurseries around the country. In addition, there are two volunteers assisting in forestry research in cooperation with the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization.
- ° Seven volunteers worked with villagers to build 25 wells, three maternities, seven schools and numerous latrines.

BOTSWANA

POPULATION: 1,070,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$840

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,328	3,688	3,451
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	208	188	191
TRAINEE INPUT	84	99	95
VOLUNTEER YEARS	180	188	152

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps plans to further develop and expand its placement of volunteers in small-business enterprise development through its African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP). Manpower development in rural industries is a major focus of Botswana's development plan.
- ° Volunteers will continue to play an increasingly important role in the National Development Plan, focusing on education, solar technology, agricultural production, and small-business development. The Ministry of Education has planned to build four vocational training schools, nine teacher training centers, and upgrade three existing centers as part of the Government's development plan.
- ° With the Government's goal to increase the number of schools and eliminate school fees, Peace Corps will continue to increase the number of volunteers teaching in secondary education, in both the community junior secondary schools and the government secondary schools. The primary focus will be in mathematics, science, agriculture, and vocational education.
- ° A new teacher training project will be developed which will place volunteers in the Teacher Training College and in other education centers. This initiative will augment Peace Corps' present efforts to meet the teacher supply needs.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to increase the number of volunteers in horticultural production, rural income generation, and renewable energy.
- ° New programs will be initiated in the areas of forestry, natural resources, and conservation to address the problems of desertification and depletion of natural resources.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1966, 56 volunteers first began working in health, education, and rural development. In 1985, the Government requested 118 teachers and another 40 in 1986. Since then, the number of volunteers has continued to grow. Programs now include small-business development, drought relief, agricultural research and education.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers have provided assistance to the Government in its quest to achieve agricultural independence through village horticulture projects, farming, and agriculture produce marketing. They have continued to supervise food distribution in order to prevent starvation in the villages. Two volunteers have collaborated with Botswana's Agricultural College researching improved crop and animal production techniques, and have assisted over 720 subsistence farmers.
- ° Through the U.S. Ambassador's Self-Help Project and USAID Small Project Assistance Program, 60 percent of the volunteers have provided assistance in the areas of farm poultry, food production, agricultural marketing, and income generation projects.
- ° Volunteers have worked with host country counterparts to identify methods to preserve natural resources and reduce desertification. Through these efforts, jobs have been created for host country park managers and wildlife specialists.
- ° Volunteers specializing in horticulture have assisted over 100 families in attaining balanced diets through increased vegetable production. In addition, they have helped to increase family incomes through the sale of excess produce.
- ° Five hundred primary school and 200 secondary school teachers will be trained annually by volunteers.
- ° Nine volunteers in the Botswana Brigades have in the last year been involved in projects including house construction, auto repair and brick manufacturing, which has created income and provided services for over 150,000 rural farmers, cattle owners, small business owners, and Government employees.
- ° One hundred sixty-seven volunteers have taught over 37,000 secondary education students in math, science, agriculture, home economics and vocational education.
- ° Thirteen volunteers working in drought relief in rural communities have established 3,100 miles of rural roads, constructed 70 stockdams, 870 drift fences, 300 pit latrines and started a moulded block operation yielding 60,000 construction blocks.

BURKINA FASO

POPULATION: 7,885,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$140

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	610	0	0
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	0	0	0
VOLUNTEER YEARS	21	0	0

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps started programs in Burkina Faso in 1967. In 1987, programs were phased out at the request of the Government.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers trained primary and secondary school children in improved gardening and animal husbandry techniques.
- ° Volunteers established tree nurseries in rural villages and trained farmers in erosion control and improved forestry techniques.
- ° Volunteers helped to establish seven school libraries by locating funds to acquire educational and literary materials from the U.S. Information Service and other donors.

POPULATION: 4,696,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1983

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$240

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	555	594	835
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	32	62	72
TRAINEE INPUT	15	13	20
VOLUNTEER YEARS	11	13	25

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide volunteers for park management, fisheries development, vocational and business education, and civil engineering projects.
- ° Peace Corps will expand its activities in community development through renewed participation in inland fisheries. This project, temporarily suspended in 1987 and renegotiated in 1988, improves protein consumption in rural areas and serves as a means of income generation for small farmers.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to work with USAID, UNICEF, FAO, CRS, and other private development organizations, such as the Food Industry Crusade Against Hunger (FICAH), to identify new areas of collaboration.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first volunteers began service in 1983 working in vocational education, curriculum development, road construction and forestry.
- ° The program currently includes volunteers working in parks and wildlife management, and marketing and business management.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° In 1987, six volunteers worked in five regions of the country assisting over 200 small farmers in breeding, harvesting, and marketing fish.
- ° In 1987, two volunteers trained over 150 students in welding, plumbing, heavy machinery mechanics, and metal machinery at two vocational education schools.
- ° In 1987, two volunteers began work with handicapped and continuing education artisan centers to improve the marketing and management strategies of the centers.
- ° In 1988, three volunteers launched a USAID-funded conservation program in conjunction with the Nature Conservation Institute. The project will determine appropriate development strategies for each park and forest reserve in the country over a four year period.
- ° In 1988, two volunteers assisted in the survey and design of potential water resource sites.

POPULATION: 10,191,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$810

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,751	4,130	3,587
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	2,516	2,041	2,041
TRAINEE INPUT	65	74	88
VOLUNTEER YEARS	149	142	111

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° All projects will concentrate on agriculture, health, education, and small enterprise development. A special emphasis will be placed on collaborative programming with other development organizations.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1962, over 2,500 volunteers have served in various programs: education, community development, inland and capture fisheries, agricultural training and extension, credit union and cooperative development, primary school teacher training, young farmer training, English, math and science instruction, and special and vocational education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers upgraded and diversified agricultural instruction through the integration of lab practicals into lecture style teaching, the development of resource libraries and the application of new farming methods at school farms. Eight volunteers working at Young Farmer Training Centers developed pilot projects in gardening, agroforestry nurseries and improved cookstoves for the young farmer participant couples.
- ° Volunteers introduced fish cultivation as an effective and commercially successful agricultural practice. As technical advisors and extension agents, 15 volunteers transferred skills in pond construction and management and group organization to the rural population.
- ° Thirty volunteers worked for the Director of Community Development with women's agricultural and community education services. In this capacity, volunteers supervised the construction of schools, wells, health centers, and community centers. Throughout Cameroon, volunteers trained community development agents and village leaders in the principles of community development.
- ° Volunteers addressed preventive and adaptive health needs through renewed commitment to health issues. Three volunteers are working with Save the Children to conduct village health surveys and train health workers. In a school for the handicapped, a volunteer has developed resources and a curriculum to identify specific mental disorders, teach basic hand/eye coordination skills, and measure improvement made by the children.

- ° Since 1969, over 300 volunteers have organized rural producers and consumers to identify marketing opportunities. Current volunteers provide expertise in marketing, budgeting, bookkeeping, and cooperative education for agricultural, livestock, and women's cooperative and pre-cooperative programs. These cooperatives have over 13,000 members. Over 120,000 people this past year were direct/indirect service recipients of these cooperative education activities.

CAPE VERDE

POPULATION: 327,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: Planned 1988

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$430

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	0	103	334
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	N/A	N/A
TRAINEE INPUT	0	13	19
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	0	19

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to focus on education, health, and agriculture needs.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps and the Government of Cape Verde have agreed on July 1988 as the target date for arrival of the first Peace Corps trainees. Initially, 12 volunteers will work in the areas of education, health, and agriculture.



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 2,583,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1972

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$270

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,356	2,606	2,642
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	26	27	27
TRAINEE INPUT	40	60	45
VOLUNTEER YEARS	78	72	84

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue its projects in health, education, agriculture, and rural development with plans to increase the number of volunteers in the school health education and beekeeping projects. Peace Corps will start a new project in 1989, assigning volunteers to the Ministry of Education to train teachers in the production of primary school gardens.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers first began service in 1972, with projects targeted towards secondary education.
- ° Since 1974, projects have diversified into other areas, including fish culture, apiculture extension, food preservation and processing, agroforestry, animal husbandry, health, and rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Two hundred fifty primary school teachers have completed a health education training course offered by volunteers through the Ministry of Education. All training materials and curricula have been adopted by the Ministry of Education and passed on to the Ministry of Health for approval.
- ° The Ministry of Water and Forestry assumed complete responsibility this year for the planning, budgeting, and delivery of seminars given to high-potential fish farmers selected by volunteers. Production of manuals on fish culture in the local language will begin soon.
- ° Under the direction of AFRICARE's Rural Enterprise Development, volunteers have trained four supervisory-level host country national apiculture counterparts. Approximately 15 village-level national apiculture agents have received advanced formal training. Negotiations are underway between the Government and merchants to reorganize beeswax marketing for export.
- ° Volunteers, in conjunction with their host country national counterparts and under the direction of the VITA/AFRICARE Post Harvest Food Systems Project, have installed rat guards in approximately 1,400 graineries and have instructed approximately 1,000 villagers in rat control techniques.

- ° Three pilot projects have been established in coordination with ACADOP (a regional development project) and AFRICARE's Rural Enterprise Development. In 1987, volunteers developed new projects in animal traction, agroforestry and rural women's development.

CHAD

POPULATION: 4,982,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966/1987

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$70

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	267	641	839
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	7	17	19
VOLUNTEER YEARS	1	13	25

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° By the beginning of 1989 volunteers will be working in education, agriculture, and rural development. Plans are to maintain a small education program and slowly focus on developing agricultural and rural development activities in line with the Government's priorities.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1966, the first volunteers were involved in the Lake Chad Development project, well construction, rehabilitation projects, and teaching English. By 1979, there were 87 volunteers working in a number of rural development and education programs. At this time, as the war in Chad intensified, Peace Corps volunteers were withdrawn.
- ° After an absence of nine years, volunteers returned to Chad in May 1987 at the invitation of the Government. Peace Corps has set up its office and arranged for the first group of ten volunteers to work in four different locations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Two volunteers have begun working with the Lake Chad Development Project, promoting the development of tree nurseries, soil conservation practices and fuelwood preservation.
- ° Eight volunteers are teaching English in secondary schools and the University of Chad, working to develop a standardized curriculum and improve the language skills of hundreds of students.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

POPULATION: 373,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1988

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$180

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	0	373	982
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	N/A	N/A
TRAINEE INPUT	0	21	31
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	2	31

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue its program in Equatorial Guinea in collaboration with the National Cooperative Business Association. Volunteers will work in cooperative education on both the island and the mainland.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The successful negotiation of a country agreement with the Government of Equatorial Guinea was completed in November 1987. The National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA), active in the country for several years, has been working with Peace Corps to delineate responsibilities for the administration of the initial volunteers who will work with NCBA in their rural cocoa and coffee cooperatives.

POPULATION: 997,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963/1973

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$3,340

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,843	2,304	2,376
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	371	371	372
TRAINEE INPUT	35	58	50
VOLUNTEER YEARS	72	71	72

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will start to build schools in the remote lake regions of the Moyon Ogooue, an area seriously lacking in adequate educational facilities.
- ° The inland fisheries program will continue to expand in the northern and southern regions as interest in the program continues to gain momentum.
- ° Health programming possibilities will be studied to determine how volunteers can assist with the health care needs of the country.
- ° Peace Corps is pursuing the idea of starting a program in wildlife/plant conservation education in collaboration with the New York Zoological Society, World Wildlife Fund, and the Missouri Botanical Gardens.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1963, Peace Corps was invited to construct schools and teach English in the secondary schools. Peace Corps left in 1967 because the Government lacked funds to support the volunteers. A second invitation resulted in re-entry in 1973. Since then about 80 volunteers have been working in Gabon annually. Volunteers focus on mathematics, science, physics, and English teaching, school construction, inland fisheries and agriculture extension.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° President Bongo praised the work and attitudes of the volunteers during his official state meeting with President Reagan. He stated his deep appreciation for volunteers who actively engage in society at the rural grassroots level.
- ° The inland fisheries projects has benefitted more than 100 villages as an additional source of protein and a new source of income.
- ° While training counterparts, 30 volunteers constructed primary schools and teachers' houses for villages that would not otherwise receive them. Peace Corps continues to build over 80 percent of the country's village-based primary schools. Over 8,150 students have benefitted from these schools.

- ° Fourteen volunteers taught English to over 3,300 students and trained 20 counterparts in TEFL methodology.
- ° One volunteer trains counterparts to run and maintain printers in a print shop at the Ministry of National Education, providing Gabon-specific educational books and teaching materials. Over 300,000 people have benefitted from the new materials.
- ° Twenty-four volunteers taught math, science, and physics in the classroom and developed curricula based on the concept of independent thought rather than rote memorization. Over 5,000 students have been taught by volunteers.

POPULATION: 737,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$230

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,084	1,126	1,106
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	3	3
TRAINEE INPUT	32	23	30
VOLUNTEER YEARS	45	51	44

#### 1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to address the Government's priorities with emphasis on agriculture, education, health, forestry and the environment. Peace Corps will also continue to provide volunteers to teach mathematics and science at the secondary school level.
- ° A continued emphasis will be placed on development of the rural health program.
- ° Peace Corps will establish the African Small-business Assistance Program and incorporate the Africa Food Systems Initiative within the existing agriculture program.

#### PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In late 1967, 17 volunteers worked in the areas of mechanics, carpentry, construction, cattle marketing and electrical engineering. In 1969, volunteers began working in education, as well. The current program has volunteers participating in education, agriculture, forestry, and health activities.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Nearly 35 hectares of dry-season gardens and orchards have yielded improved vegetable and fruit tree production. An estimated 1,750 women have increased their income and improved the nutritional intake of their families from their garden produce.
- ° Volunteers directed the planning and construction of two forestry nurseries, making a total of seven nurseries developed with the assistance of volunteers. In their first year, these nurseries produced 25,000 seedlings.
- ° Ten volunteers and their counterparts attended a fruit tree production workshop. Each nursery now has a staff capable of grafting seedlings. This improvement prompted the Ministry of Agriculture to allow the sale of these seedlings to generate funds for less productive nurseries.
- ° Two volunteers have computerized the Department of Agriculture's files and trained counterparts and over 30 research assistants to analyze the data produced.

- ° Twenty-four volunteers taught mathematics and science to over 8,500 students in 12 secondary technical schools and two high schools.
- ° Many volunteers have supervised small projects such as well construction, gardening, beekeeping, poultry farms, and reservoirs to serve over 5,000 villagers.
- ° Six volunteers have trained over 200 nurses to work in the two state-run hospitals and numerous community health centers. Volunteers have developed an entry exam and assisted in the redesign and development of a comprehensive curriculum for the nursing school.



POPULATION: 12,710,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$390

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,682	2,036	2,057
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	19	20	20
TRAINEE INPUT	40	69	55
VOLUNTEER YEARS	74	73	86

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will provide 30 teachers for service in teacher training institutes and the newly established junior secondary schools. Ghana restructured its education curriculum by reducing pre-university instruction from 17 to 12 years and by emphasizing practical basic education and pre-vocational courses relevant to the majority of students who do not go beyond the junior secondary level.
- ° Peace Corps plans to collaborate with the Forestry Department, American private voluntary organizations and USAID in natural resources development. The project will start with ten volunteers who will help establish community-based tree nurseries to support agroforestry and reforestation activities in the arid northern regions.
- ° Peace Corps, in collaboration with government agencies and UNICEF, plans to provide ten volunteers to give technical assistance in hand-dug wells, latrine construction activities and water conservation education in a new community-based rural water supply and sanitation project.
- ° An increased number of volunteers will assist the Ministry of Education's successful "employable skills" vocational training program.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over the past 26 years, more than 2,500 volunteers have provided the Government with teachers in the areas of math, physics, chemistry, architectural and building design research, laboratory technology training, engineering, vocational training, general science, biology, agricultural science, and French at the secondary, teacher training and university levels.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Twelve volunteers supported the Ministry of Education program to provide "employable skills" training to school drop-outs. Approximately 300 unskilled and unemployed youth received training which enabled them to become self-employed craftsmen.

- ° Twenty volunteers served in community-level rural development activities. Twenty hand-dug wells were constructed and 12 small-scale income generation projects involving food production were initiated. These projects included fish farming; bread baking; and the production of meat, poultry, and eggs.
- ° Over 35 volunteers served as math and science teachers and teacher trainers in senior secondary schools. More than 5,000 students benefitted from this assistance.

POPULATION: 6,049,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1964/1969/1985

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$320

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	475	770	965
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	2	4	4
TRAINEE INPUT	8	37	25
VOLUNTEER YEARS	7	13	36

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to collaborate with the Government, USAID, and other international organizations to enhance present efforts in village reforestation, agriculture, and community development.
- ° Continued emphasis will be placed on the incorporation of the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI). An increased number of volunteers will assist villagers participating in the AFSI program.
- ° A new focus will be the introduction of Africa Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP). ASAP will assist small and micro-business promotion through both financial and technical assistance. A key component will be the encouragement of small-scale business loan programs in selected locations funded by contributions from the U.S. business community.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps has had a program in Guinea twice before, from 1964-1967 and from 1969-1971. Both times, volunteers were withdrawn due to political factors extraneous to Peace Corps.
- ° In the fall of 1985, Peace Corps officially reopened its program with volunteers in forestry. Presently volunteers are working in education and forestry programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° In 1987, a design team developed basic guidelines for establishing the AFSI program. Volunteers will provide assistance in forestry, fisheries, and agriculture extension programs.
- ° Nine volunteers will serve as secondary school English teachers.
- ° Four volunteers will participate through ASAP in providing financial and technical assistance to small businesses.

GUINEA-BISSAU

POPULATION: 886,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: Planned 1988

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$170

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	0	643	881
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	N/A	N/A
TRAINEE INPUT	0	25	15
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	0	29

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue their involvement in education, health, and agriculture.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps will begin its program in Guinea-Bissau in July 1988. The first group of volunteers will include community agriculture workers, health workers, secondary education English teachers, and English teacher trainers.

POPULATION: 20,375,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1965

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$290

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,955	3,483	3,229
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	74	75	75
TRAINEE INPUT	110	87	115
VOLUNTEER YEARS	226	181	147

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will field volunteers in special education to provide training in sign language and lip reading for teachers of hearing impaired students.
- ° The number of volunteers assisting in business development will increase under the African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP). Volunteers will work in rural areas in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and government ministries, advising women's groups and individuals on all facets of establishing and operating a successful business.
- ° The majority of programs will continue to focus on education, small enterprise development, agroforestry, water supply and health.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first group of volunteers arrived in January 1965 and were placed in secondary education and the agricultural/cooperatives programs.
- ° To address basic human needs, volunteer programs have been implemented since 1974 in technical education, water sanitation, marine fisheries, health, and small business enterprise development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° One-hundred forty volunteers have taught more than 19,000 students in Harambee (community) schools throughout Kenya. These volunteers also initiated or participated in community projects in water supply, forestry, health, agriculture and informal education.
- ° For the first time, three volunteers participated in a joint CDC/Kenya Medical Research Institute malaria research project in western Kenya. Volunteers are studying the incidence rate of malaria among a target group of individuals and the effectiveness of various drugs in malaria prevention. Another two volunteers will be posted to this project next year.

- ° Volunteers have established over 50 improved water supplies in rural communities throughout Kenya, providing clean water to 30,000 villagers, and more time for women to devote to other family activities such as food production and health care.
- ° For the first time, volunteers were posted at Egerton University College to serve as faculty members, training future agriculture extension agents and policy-makers.

LESOTHO

POPULATION: 1,515,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$480

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,701	2,181	2,209
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	47	67	80
VOLUNTEER YEARS	82	98	94

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to be an integral part of the Government's development strategy in education and rural agriculture.
- ° More emphasis will be given to expanding programs that focus on industrial arts, as well as vocational and technical education.
- ° Peace Corps' Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) will continue to provide volunteers to assist in three basic food production activities: basic horticulture and agronomy, water resource development and soil conservation. AFSI will increase the number of volunteers from 21 in 1988 to a total of 30 in 1989.
- ° While continuing its involvement with the Combatting Childhood Communicable Disease (CCCD) program, Peace Corps is venturing into new initiatives with the Ministry of Health. An interest has been shown in the placement of highly skilled and experienced volunteers in critical need areas within the country's health care system.
- ° Volunteers will be working in conjunction with the Ministry of Education to strengthen the primary school system.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps started its programs in Lesotho in 1967 with the placement of 60 teachers. Programs expanded to the business sector to include work with cooperatives. In 1983, Peace Corps diversified its program by increasing the number of volunteers involved in rural agriculture. This diversification has evolved through the AFSI program into specialized volunteer placements in the areas of irrigation, horticulture, and conservation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° As a result of volunteer efforts in teacher training, there are currently enough qualified Basotho teachers in agriculture.
- ° Volunteers are cooperating with numerous national and international counterparts in projects involved with crop production, water development, reforestation, and cooperative credit unions.

LIBERIA

POPULATION: 2,196,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$470

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,953	2,978	2,711
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	221	190	186
TRAINEE INPUT	85	76	75
VOLUNTEER YEARS	109	124	109

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° It is projected that ten additional volunteers will join 20 completing their first year of service to work as teacher trainers in the USAID-funded primary education project. Over the course of the five-year project, a total of 62 volunteers will have assisted in upgrading the quality of primary education throughout the country.
- ° The transition will be completed in the fisheries program from exclusive fisheries extension to an integrated approach to lowland (swamp) development. Although volunteers will continue to promote and instruct farmers on fish production, they will also integrate small animal husbandry, vegetable and swamp rice production techniques with pond construction and management. The goal is to make use of currently underutilized lowland areas and thereby reduce the exploitation and destruction of the more fragile uplands and forests.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 3,400 volunteers have worked with the Government's development programs in agriculture, education, health, fisheries, rural development and small enterprise development since 1962. Initially, the program was comprised largely of primary and secondary education teachers. The program has expanded to include university teachers, curriculum development specialists, teacher trainers, forestry and wildlife managers, vocational and technical educators and health care specialists.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers are assisting in the process of converting all primary schools into the Primary Education Program (PEP). The volunteers serve as model teachers, emphasizing curriculum planning and development.
- ° In addition to the efforts of the five volunteers assigned to the Combatting Childhood Communicable Disease (CCCD) program, many volunteers assisted during national vaccination campaign week in providing immunization to children throughout the country. The overall goal of the program is to reduce the high child mortality rate by 50 percent.



- ° Given the continued rapid destruction of the forest and declining agricultural productivity due to poor soil, volunteers have put together an assessment team to review prospects for a comprehensive agroforestry project to help conserve soils and increase soil fertility.
- ° Peace Corps volunteers wrote and published five detailed supervisors' manuals used for training host country entrepreneurs setting up small businesses. These manuals outline basic business skills such as accounting, marketing, inventory, and investment and offer guidelines as to practical applications of these principles.
- ° Through current and former volunteer efforts, 35,000 donated textbooks from the United States were distributed to schools throughout the country.

POPULATION: 7,044,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963/1979

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$170

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,209	1,726	1,628
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	232	151	168
TRAINEE INPUT	40	63	38
VOLUNTEER YEARS	58	77	84

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps programs will continue to provide volunteers to transfer skills in cost accounting, library science, physical therapy, architecture, statistical research, food preservation, and computer programming and analysis.
- ° The Government will continue to utilize volunteers in its Malawi Against Polio (MAP) project. Volunteers assess polio victims' physical therapy needs, provide therapy, and train counterparts in basic physical therapy.
- ° Five volunteers will construct five fishery extension stations and provide rural extension services.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first group of volunteers entered Malawi in 1963 with programs in agriculture, education and health. In 1971 the program was restructured to invite only volunteers specializing in skilled trades.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers provided math and science instruction to 2,400 secondary school students, and English and nursing instruction to 130 university students.
- ° Volunteers provided technical assistance, supervision and training in the design and construction of bridges and structures in eight districts and for agencies involved in Mozambican refugee relief.
- ° Volunteers taught theory and practicums and provided technical assistance to 300 medical professionals and paraprofessionals and trained 35 government employees in 12 ministries in computer science.
- ° Volunteers provided primary health care services to 450,000 rural villagers.
- ° Volunteers provided business training and advisory services to 600 small businesses and 300 cooperatives.

- ° Volunteers in the Marine National Park at Lake Malawi are conducting site assessments for creating programs that will assist Malawi in establishing the country's first marine national park. Peace Corps is collaborating with the World Wildlife Fund on this project.

POPULATION: 7,511,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1971

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$140

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,181	4,017	4,118
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	5	5	5
TRAINEE INPUT	88	88	90
VOLUNTEER YEARS	90	130	132

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The majority of volunteers will continue to work with the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI). They are trained in forestry, water resource management and agriculture and organized as teams to combat deforestation, build water systems, improve gardening techniques and train local counterparts in drought-stricken areas.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first volunteers arrived in 1971 and worked in programs such as poultry production, water management and agriculture. Currently, there are 120 volunteers working in secondary education, college English, small enterprise development, mud stove construction, forestry, agriculture and water resource management.
- ° In 1986, the AFSI program was initiated with a group of 34 volunteers involved in agriculture, water resource management and forestry. Within a year, 68 additional volunteers were placed in the program.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° One volunteer in Kumante assisted by villagers and volunteers from four other villages constructed a dam to irrigate the land surrounding the entire area.
- ° Forty-five volunteers have built fuel-efficient woodstoves throughout Mali, saving women both time and money spent on procuring wood and also improving safety conditions in Malian households. Volunteers trained counterparts in the construction of these stoves.
- ° Four volunteers developed a curriculum for classes in marketing, bookkeeping and accounting to be taught by counterparts in the Chamber of Commerce to small-business owners.
- ° Ninety volunteers have been working together to establish food systems throughout Mali. Hundreds of forestry nurseries and vegetable gardens have been planted and 20 wells have been constructed.

## MAURITANIA

POPULATION: 1,693,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967/1971

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$410

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,832	1,927	2,175
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	89	90	93
TRAINEE INPUT	43	50	40
VOLUNTEER YEARS	61	56	72

### 1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to address the Government's development priorities in agriculture, health and education by strengthening existing projects.
- ° Programs will expand to include more oasis and river production farming, as well as dune stabilization/reforestation programs.

### PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers first arrived early in 1967, but departed in June of that year due to political events. In 1971, volunteers returned and have concentrated on sanitation and potable water, and new water resources, primarily through wells and irrigation systems improvement and construction.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Thirteen volunteers taught preventive health measures to women and children through health education programs and primary and secondary classrooms.
- ° Six volunteers are teaching English at secondary schools and the University and are also working on the development of a standardized curriculum for English instruction in Mauritania.
- ° One volunteer developed a latrine construction project and, working with counterparts, supervised the construction of over 50 latrines in one village.
- ° Thirty-three volunteers are now working in food production with greater emphasis on oasis projects. These volunteers work in 170 villages with 10,000 farmers cultivating 1,000 hectares of vegetables.

POPULATION: 6,391,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$200

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,097	3,734	3,854
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	176	179	179
TRAINEE INPUT	50	113	110
VOLUNTEER YEARS	128	128	143

#### 1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1989, a new phase of the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) will be developed in close collaboration with the Government. AFSI is an integrated program which includes wells for irrigation, dry season gardens, tree nurseries for reforestation, and fuel-efficient wood stoves.
- ° Volunteers will continue the design of a textbook series being prepared for English teachers of secondary school students.
- ° Twenty-two volunteers specializing in nutrition will be working with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs to revise and improve the program of educating mothers in infant nutrition. This is being done in cooperation with USAID.

#### PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1962, volunteers have developed new programs to respond to current needs in education, agriculture, forestry and health. In 1987, 15 volunteers were working in AFSI. Currently volunteers are working in 16 different projects including health, youth development, wildlife, education, nutrition education, energy conservation, forest management, agricultural research, and small enterprise tree nurseries.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers continued efforts to increase Niger's ability to control its health and nutrition problems. They have developed audio-visual aids for teaching nutrition and oral rehydration therapy, a record-keeping system of infant growth charting, methods for preparation of nutritious foods, and trained village health teams in order to decrease the infant mortality rate and provide better mother/child care. These village health teams now total over 12,000 agents in the field and have been one of the greatest successes of the health program.
- ° Volunteers have demonstrated that forests can be harvested through proper management techniques.

- ° Through volunteer efforts, the number of teacher graduates more than doubled from 22 in 1986 to 50 in 1987. Volunteers teach improved methods in linguistical and pedagogical skills through the introduction of new curricula and materials, and the development of an in-service training for teachers.
- ° Ten volunteers worked on a cereals project to promote production of improved seeds, the development of cooperatives, and training and supervising of local field agents and extension workers. Over 5,000 rural farmers participated in this project.
- ° Volunteers continued to promote expansion of alternative energy sources. Villagers are trained by volunteers in making wood-conserving adobe cookstoves and taught about natural resource depletion, desertification, and the importance of conservation practices. Over 8,000 villagers have been trained through this project. A national energy committee has now been formed to develop and implement energy policy.
- ° Inhabitants of 12 villages have developed and received funding for small-scale projects such as agroforestry/soil conservation, irrigation, and dry-season gardening techniques with the help of 14 volunteers.
- ° Volunteers trained over 420 women and youth in income-generating marketing, handicrafts, and home economic skills.
- ° Volunteers taught English, mathematics, physics, and physical education to 5,500 secondary school students.

POPULATION: 6,026,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1975

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$290

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	150	307	411
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	0	7	10
VOLUNTEER YEARS	3	6	10

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1989 Peace Corps will expand its participation in agricultural and natural resource assistance and rural extension projects. These projects support the Government's goal of enhancing the renewable productive capacity of Rwanda's natural resource base and increasing incomes of rural farmers. Volunteers will start new projects in agriculture, fish production, forestry, and park management.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1975 Peace Corps began programs in conservation and education. Activities have continued throughout this time in the areas of forestry, physical therapy, education, and cooperatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° In 1988 volunteers began to implement cooperative development, youth training, and environmental education programs.
- ° Two volunteers are providing technical assistance to help rebuild the forestry program.
- ° Ninety-five percent of Rwandans do not attend secondary school. Volunteers are working with 19 youth training centers to provide them with practical agricultural and trade skills. These centers can train 5,000 students in a two-year cycle.
- ° Rwanda is the most densely populated country in sub-Saharan Africa. Natural parks and forest reserves are increasingly turned to as a source of fuel and pasturage. Volunteers are working to educate the people regarding the need to protect their natural resource base.
- ° Volunteers work in a center helping care for 300 resident handicapped boys and girls. They also travel with mobile teams to provide services to handicapped individuals who cannot reach the center.



POPULATION: 6,558,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$370

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,537	2,765	2,809
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	229	216	225
TRAINEE INPUT	52	74	85
VOLUNTEER YEARS	96	103	103

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The major program emphasis in 1989 will be geared towards agriculture and rural development with more than half of the volunteers serving in either the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) or animation programs (programs designed to organize groups of people at the village level to tackle local problems). Three other programs--forestry, rural health, and university education--will also continue to contribute to the overall efforts of volunteers.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to collaborate with USAID, Catholic Relief Services, Africare and other development agencies to enhance existing programs in agriculture, rural development, rural health and forestry. Volunteers will continue to make use of funds available through the Ambassador's Self-Help Fund, the USAID Small Project Assistance fund and the Peace Corps Partnership Program to implement primary/secondary projects in their villages. These projects include the improvement of water facilities, gardening, medical facility construction, and school construction.
- ° The African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP) will be introduced in 1989 to provide financial and technical assistance to small businesses.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers arrived in 1963, three years after the country declared its independence. The first group of volunteers taught English in secondary schools. The education program, over the past 24 years, has evolved from the secondary school level to the training of English teachers, to its current presence at the University of Dakar.
- ° In 1965, the rural development program began, and continues to be, one of high priority for the Government and the rural population. During the past ten years, new program ventures in forestry, inland fisheries, food security, rural health and child survival have also proven successful.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Sixty volunteers continue to be involved in the popular and successful animation program. The volunteers assist village groups to develop and/or improve water resources, gardening, small animal husbandry, literacy, sanitation and health, windbreaks and village woodlots. These groups benefit over 35,000 people in 60 villages. During 1988, the program includes teams trained in new methods of improving water resources.
- ° After five years of successful volunteer involvement in providing improved wood stove technology, the program was phased out in 1987. Senegalese counterparts are now able to assume positions previously held by volunteers.
- ° After providing the Ministry of Education TEFL teacher trainers for the past seven years, the program will be phased out in June 1988 now that Senegalese are able to assume these positions. Volunteers will continue to provide education assistance through the University of Dakar.
- ° Several volunteers continue to assist women's cooperatives in obtaining millet grinders, funded partly by the women from profits in vegetable sales, and with the Ambassador's Self-Help Fund and the USAID Small Project Assistance fund. During 1987 and 1988, it is estimated that volunteers will have assisted village groups in obtaining close to \$500,000 in small project assistance from several different sources.

POPULATION: 3,745,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$370

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,271	3,626	3,187
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	6	8
TRAINEE INPUT	103	53	95
VOLUNTEER YEARS	186	181	105

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° By 1989, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources foresees the development of a National Park System and the need for as many as ten volunteers to serve as park extension officers assisting in development projects beneficial to local inhabitants in and around park areas.
- ° Through the primary education program, volunteers will provide intensive on-the-job training in basic teaching skills, such as planning and sequencing lessons for untrained teachers.
- ° The proportion of volunteers serving to promote self-sufficiency in food production through projects in agriculture extension, swamp rice development, and inland fisheries will be increased.
- ° Volunteers will emphasize the improvement of rural communities access to health services, education and outside resources by providing technical assistance in the planning, design and construction of clinics, schools, roads and bridges.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers began service in 1962, with 37 volunteers working as teachers in secondary schools. Since 1962, more than 5,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served in Sierra Leone. In the latter part of the 1960s and during the early part of the 1970s, the program expanded into the areas of health, rural development and food production. Volunteer numbers reached approximately 300 in 1974. Presently volunteers are predominantly in rural postings throughout the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Currently 20 volunteers are teaching agricultural science in primary and secondary schools.
- ° Approximately 50 volunteers are assigned to secondary schools, primarily in the more remote villages, to teach math, science, agricultural science, home economics, and industrial subjects.

- ° Ten volunteers assisted rural farmers in construction, stocking, management, and harvesting of fish ponds with the goal of increasing the amount of protein in their diets while, at the same time, providing a cash income.
- ° Volunteers have helped reduce infant mortality by organizing village health groups, training health workers and traditional birth attendants, conducting immunization campaigns for children and pregnant women, administering baseline health surveys, designing systems for data storage and retrieval, conducting health education lessons, and constructing simple wells and latrines that are appropriate to the needs of rural people.

## SWAZILAND

POPULATION: 758,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1968

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$650

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,284	1,396	1,142
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	73	80	80
TRAINEE INPUT	20	34	35
VOLUNTEER YEARS	67	57	42

### 1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to concentrate in math and science teaching, although programming will evolve towards greater emphasis in skill trades education.
- ° Emphasis will be placed on non-formal education in rural communities for training in income-generating skills for school drop-outs.
- ° In response to the serious shortage of qualified individuals at both upper and middle levels in the professional, administrative and technical fields, volunteers will provide training in these areas.
- ° As Swaziland shares Africa's struggle to overcome over-grazing, soil erosion, and the serious shortage of fuelwood, volunteers will channel more of their energies toward combatting these problems.
- ° Volunteers will initiate a program in environmental education. The project is two-fold: first, to educate the public about the importance of maintaining the balance of nature (growing trees, eliminating erosion, and preserving animal life) and, secondly, to research methods to maintain the ecological balance (which will be fed back into the education program).

### PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps has contributed to Swaziland's development since its independence in 1968. Education and community development were the initial areas of volunteer concentration. The program remains predominantly school-based, as there is a serious shortage of qualified nationals to serve as teachers. Volunteers currently perform a number of functions in academic, vocational and adult education. Recently volunteers have expanded into agricultural development and rural extension.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers provided tutoring and in-service training to more than 50 teachers, and implemented the use of a mathematics manual for teachers.
- ° Volunteers worked in crop and agricultural extension projects resulting in the improved nutritional status of Swazis through the implementation of selective crop production.

TANZANIA

POPULATION: 22,242,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961/1979

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$270

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,155	1,273	1,475
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	9	9	9
TRAINEE INPUT	18	30	45
VOLUNTEER YEARS	47	38	41

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to teach math, science and engineering in secondary schools. Volunteers also will teach at the University of Dar es Salaam.
- ° Peace Corps will change the focus of its agriculture program from village extension to working with government or other development organizations. Peace Corps hopes to diversify and include a crop production team approach and supply teachers at agriculture training institutes.
- ° Volunteers are beginning to work with and train counterparts in improved conservation and park management techniques.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Between 1961 and 1969, as many as 300 volunteers per year served throughout Tanzania. However, in 1969, no new volunteers were requested and the program was phased out until re-entry in 1979.
- ° In the past, the Government had taken great care in separating their youth from contact with western ideology. In 1984, the Government requested that Peace Corps provide volunteer secondary education teachers for the first time. Currently there are 22 volunteers teaching in secondary schools.
- ° Volunteers teach science, math and engineering to improve the country's level of trained manpower. Volunteers specializing in rural development have worked to improve food production in food crops, fisheries, and livestock development. Volunteers are pursuing new initiatives in vocational training, business management, cooperatives, accounting and community development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Fourteen volunteers helped 750 small-scale farmers to construct and maintain 1,500 fish ponds which yielded a total of 20,000 kilograms of fish. Additional benefits from this project include increased pond productivity, available fish for local consumption, and a decrease in illness and protein deficiency.

- ° Nine volunteers trained 500 rural farmers in the appropriate use of pesticides, planting techniques and food preservation. They aided these farmers in the implementation of improved animal traction and agroforestry principles. Other benefits included increased consumable and marketable food, income-generation, and increased farmer motivation/incentive.
- ° Twenty volunteers taught mathematics, chemistry, physics, and civil, electrical and mechanical engineering to 4,500 secondary school students.

POPULATION: 3,038,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$250

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,872	2,656	2,436
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	90	100	142
TRAINEE INPUT	55	50	60
VOLUNTEER YEARS	106	96	80

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue its emphasis on increased agricultural production, improved marketing techniques, stimulation of small enterprise development, promotion of preventive health practices and conservation of scarce energy resources. Projects will include community development and cooperatives, health education, appropriate technology, rural construction and fisheries.
- ° New projects will include young women's small enterprise development, young farmer training, small animal health, forestry and pre-school teacher training.
- ° Because the supply of locally-trained teachers remains critically low in the areas of agricultural and pre-school education, Peace Corps will remain active in providing teachers to the country. The agriculture teacher training program will continue and a new program, pre-school teacher training, will be introduced.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Dating from 1962, the program in Togo is one of Peace Corps' oldest. It has evolved from its focus on education to an emphasis on an integrated approach to development. In recent years, emphasis has shifted from a program with two-thirds of its volunteers in education to one with three-quarters in agriculture, rural development and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers have worked with over 2,000 farmers and host country counterparts to improve agronomic practices with the introduction of animal traction. The average farmer has had an increase in cultivated acreage from one to two hectares to as much as four to eight hectares.
- ° Volunteers trained junior high teachers in basic vegetable gardening techniques, small animal husbandry, field crops, land conservation and forestry.
- ° Volunteers trained over 600 peasant farmers to build, stock, and maintain over 200 fish ponds. Eighteen hundred villagers benefitted directly from this project.



- ° Volunteers provided training to over 23,000 villagers in fundamental cooperatives principles, basic accounting, marketing, and project management.
- ° Volunteers trained 70 government health agents, 8,500 village women, and 240 health workers in oral rehydration therapy, the use of malaria prophylactic treatment for pregnant women, and preventive health practices. The program also greatly increased the number of women and babies vaccinated.
- ° Volunteers worked with communities to build small bridges, market stalls, cisterns, clinics, spring-capping boxes, primary school classrooms, and animal shelters. Community organizing and construction skills were transferred to villagers.
- ° Volunteers trained over 400 government agents in the construction of improved woodburning stoves. These agents, in turn, have trained over 11,000 women, who have built 5,000 stoves. Volunteers are also introducing solar technologies, rainwater catchment systems and metal stove construction.

ZAIRE

POPULATION: 30,557,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1970

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$170

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,327	3,747	4,422
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	47	51	51
TRAINEE INPUT	72	162	100
VOLUNTEER YEARS	136	106	193

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to honor the Government's requests for additional volunteers in health and rural development with an emphasis on agriculture and fisheries.
- ° Twenty-five volunteers will provide integrated food production and delivery through the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI).

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1970 the first volunteers provided assistance in health, education, and agriculture.
- ° In 1985 Zaire was selected as one of the pilot countries for Peace Corps AFSI. The program expanded to prepare for its first volunteers to be fielded late in 1986. Due to internal events in Zaire extraneous to Peace Corps, programs in Zaire were halted in mid-1986. After several months of reassessment, in cooperation with the Government, Peace Corps began to rebuild its program focusing on inland fish culture, rural health training, improved water and sanitation systems, agricultural extension, and large animal husbandry. The last three of these programming areas are special AFSI projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers have provided technical assistance in fish production for over ten years, making it one of the largest projects of its kind in the world, with over 30 volunteers maintaining a presence in five regions of Zaire. These activities have increased fish production as a source of food and income for rural farmers.
- ° The cattle production and veterinary extension project has 16 volunteers in the field. Volunteers are working with village counterparts to bring improved animal breeding and cooperative techniques to rural farmers. Volunteers are helping farmer groups to attain financial and structural autonomy and to better utilize resources available to the groups.
- ° The rural water sanitation project, with a goal to improve health by providing clean drinking water to rural populations, has eight volunteers in the field.

The project has been recognized by the Department of Public Health and integrated into the public health program. Each rural health zone has a water sanitation coordinator on its team along with volunteers trained in various health skills. The volunteers train counterparts to replace them.

- ° The crop extension project has expanded to ten volunteers in the field. These volunteers act as liaisons between the food crop research stations and the village farmers. Volunteers have increased food production and local farmers' incomes by teaching improved agricultural techniques. This project will expand in late 1988 as a part of AFSI.
- ° Currently 36 volunteers are working with 70 counterparts to help train 1,000 health center workers in administration, preventive health care techniques, and the Combatting Childhood Communicable Disease (CCCD) program activities. These volunteers are working with the Government's 306 rural health centers in collaboration with USAID. Three volunteers are striving to improve the administration and delivery of medicines and supplies to the rural health centers.

## INTER-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

### OVERVIEW

#### Regional Development Needs

Considerable diversity exists within the 18 countries which currently comprise the Inter-American Region of Peace Corps, ranging from extreme poverty and underdevelopment in Haiti to severe unemployment in the developing nations in the Eastern Caribbean. There are, however, several development needs common to all countries in the region, since the economies of these nations are predominantly agrarian-based.

In general, the economies have been deteriorating primarily due to inflation, falling market prices for traditional agricultural exports, and lack of hard currency to pay for imports and debts. Austere budgets have severely limited the ability of governments to provide the necessary social and economic services, such as basic education, health and sanitation, technical assistance and credit. Other needs such as roads, transportation, and access to markets are also lacking. These problems are particularly severe in the rural areas where the majority of the poor still tend to be concentrated.

In his inaugural address, President Azcona of Honduras acknowledged the significant loss of human resources and development potential caused by illiteracy, often exceeding 50 percent in rural areas. Worker productivity suffers also as a result of poor health due to malnutrition, water-borne diseases, and lack of sanitation. These problems are becoming more serious with population growth.

Natural resources are also seriously threatened throughout the region. Forest, water, soil and wildlife are being depleted and endangered as the population continues to grow. Alternative sources of income need to be made available to rural populations to prevent further degradation of precious natural resources.

The greatest need is the provision of services--housing, water, education, and jobs--to the massive population of young people in the region which approaches or exceeds 50 percent of the total population in most countries.

#### Program Strategy

As part of the world-wide expansion of Peace Corps, countries within the Inter-American Region requested and received approximately 1,200 new volunteers (trainees) in 1988. This was a 35 percent increase over the 1987 level of 882. In 1989, the trainee input goal is 1,080. In order to sustain continued growth, the Peace Corps is actively pursuing re-entry possibilities in two countries and opportunities to begin programming in new countries.

It is our firm belief that Peace Corps can continue to make a significant contribution, in partnership with host governments and local communities, to the development and well being of thousands of poor people in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. In response to the Inter-American Region's economic, social and environmental development needs, as described above, efforts will be focused in the areas of small enterprise development, environmental conservation and youth development.

### Small Enterprise Development

Small Enterprise Development (SED) projects will respond to the urgent need for employment and income generation. Current projects build on the experience gained over many years of working with cooperatives and with individuals and groups involved in small and micro-businesses.

Volunteers are providing assistance to individuals and groups in many aspects of business management, including bookkeeping, budgeting, pricing, break-even analysis and marketing strategies. Individuals are usually recipients of small loans or credit guarantees provided by a private voluntary organization using funds from a donor agency. In 1988, a workshop was conducted for overseas staff to strengthen their programming skills in SED and to share ideas and experiences among posts.

### Environmental Conservation

Preservation of natural resources has been a vital program for many years. Thousands of volunteers have worked in the region as foresters, in projects ranging from planting seed beds and nurseries to fighting forest fires. Volunteers have conducted inventories of forest resources and written management plans for forests, national parks, and watersheds.

Agricultural extensionists have taught methods of soil conservation. Biologists and wildlife specialists have worked to protect flora and fauna. Still, the problem continues and the degradation is more severe each year. Conservation remains a priority effort.

In this region, there is a growing consciousness about the environment. Conservation groups and ecology groups have been formed in many countries and volunteers are assisting with the urgent need to provide environmental education. Projects include school science and nature clubs, development of wildlife videos and slide shows, curricula development, and continued efforts in soil conservation, hillside farming techniques, agroforestry, forest management, reforestation, watershed management and wildlife management.

It is noteworthy that an environmental education curriculum for fifth and sixth graders was developed by a volunteer and adopted for public use by the Ministry of Education in Honduras.

## Youth Development

Peace Corps has been working with rural youth for many years in a variety of programs similar to the 4-H Clubs in the United States. Groups such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, craft and sewing circles have also been developed.

There have been, however, few programs targeted at the fast-growing problem of urban youth: runaways, abandoned and/or abused with little education and few or no vocational skills.

A pilot program has been underway in Honduras for several years which has proven effective in providing urban youths with remedial education, structured recreational activities, counseling and guidance which teaches responsibility, self-discipline, job and study habits, and some vocational and business skills. These projects will be replicated in other countries.

Volunteers are working with youths from ages seven to seventeen, in a variety of activities and settings. Whenever possible, the projects include some form of income generating activity. A popular project in several centers is silk-screening and selling T-shirts or greeting cards. A very successful project sells stuffed animals designed and sewn by the young people in the center. These activities will be expanded in 1989.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE  
FY 1987 - FY 1989  
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			----- Trainees -----			----- V Years -----			----- FTE Level -----		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
-----												
INTER-AMERICA												
Belize	2,594	2,713	2,512	80	77	60	121	115	119	12.5	13.7	14.0
Costa Rica	2,950	3,235	3,411	105	125	130	169	164	188	16.0	15.9	16.0
Dominican Republic	2,357	2,343	2,358	66	85	100	138	122	120	10.6	11.4	12.0
Eastern Caribbean	3,481	4,070	3,709	86	130	100	160	175	178	18.1	19.8	21.0
Ecuador	3,212	3,563	3,668	121	110	125	150	195	196	14.8	16.5	17.0
Guatemala	3,076	4,057	3,865	140	157	130	188	222	240	14.2	15.0	15.0
Haiti	998	1,189	1,534	15	75	60	42	28	68	6.9	7.0	7.0
Honduras	5,169	5,615	5,694	134	229	175	281	244	303	21.0	21.0	21.0
Jamaica	2,540	2,746	2,943	50	114	100	140	121	143	11.6	12.3	13.0
Paraguay	1,958	2,378	2,475	85	98	100	92	123	143	12.0	12.0	12.0
Total	28,335	31,909	32,169	882	1,200	1,080	1,481	1,509	1,698	137.7	144.6	148.0

POPULATION: 159,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,130

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,594	2,713	2,512
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	97	130	137
TRAINEE INPUT	80	77	60
VOLUNTEER YEARS	121	115	119

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to aid the Ministry of Education in its primary goal of upgrading teaching skills. A major part of this project will be accomplished through expanding the rural, primary teacher training program.
- ° Volunteers will teach math, science and English at the Belize Teachers College.
- ° Volunteers will supervise teacher interns in their communities to extend the effectiveness of the Belize Teacher College Intern Program.
- ° Volunteers working in conjunction with USAID in crop diversification projects will assist farmers in the development of cacao and annatto (a natural red dye).
- ° Volunteers working with cooperatives will provide operational and managerial guidance.
- ° Due to the success of volunteers assisting in the restructuring of the Boy Scout program, the National Association of Girl Guides is requesting a volunteer to oversee development of its program.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first group of volunteers arrived in Belize in 1962. Since that time, over 1,100 volunteers have served as primary and secondary teachers, as well as extensionists in agriculture, health, small-business development, and technical services.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Five thatch-roofed schools were built in refugee villages which had no other educational facilities. Volunteers obtained grants of approximately \$1,250 per village from the Peace Corps Partnership Program for materials, and they supervised construction. Villagers provided the labor for the construction and, upon completion, the Ministry of Education placed teachers in the schools.



- ° Forty volunteers in rural villages trained primary teachers, many of whom had not received more than a primary education themselves. The volunteers live in the villages in which they teach, utilizing their spare time working with villagers in community development activities.
- ° Under the auspices of the new YMCA of Belize, two volunteers helped found a school for boys with learning disabilities. The goal is to return drop-outs and "street children" to school.
- ° A small enterprise and entrepreneurial development program has been started by six volunteers. Located in the three largest population centers, it provides jobs for young people.
- ° With the aid of two volunteers, the Boy Scouts has been restructured and put on a sound financial basis.
- ° Four volunteers are doing the field work for a nationwide program providing and monitoring loans to youths who are starting small-scale agricultural ventures. This program, carried out with CARE, is aimed at graduates of the Relevant Education and Agriculture Program (REAP), allowing them to utilize what they have learned about farming or livestock production.
- ° Two volunteers are developing the world's first jaguar preserve and a bird sanctuary at a major wildlife center. Working with the Belize Audubon Society, both volunteers are training Belizean counterparts to take over the conservation centers.
- ° This year, volunteers have solicited, received and distributed more than 74,000 textbooks valued at approximately \$466,000. The books have come from such sources as the International Book Project, the World Bank Book Project, Dade County Public Schools, the University of New Mexico, and Brother's Brother Foundation.

COSTA RICA

POPULATION: 2,593,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,290

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,950	3,235	3,411
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	10	18	14
TRAINEE INPUT	105	125	130
VOLUNTEER YEARS	169	164	188

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to train Costa Rican teachers in the methodologies of special education. The number of teachers to be trained will increase from 450 in 1988, to 800 in 1989.
- ° Volunteers will assist in a USAID-funded project to refurbish and upgrade small rural schools.
- ° Volunteers working in a self-help housing project will construct over 200 new homes in 1989.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers have served in Costa Rica since 1963. Agricultural development has been the area of primary concern to the Government of Costa Rica. Most volunteers have been involved in teaching improved agricultural practices through extension work at the community level. Forestry and fisheries extension programs now augment the agriculture programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° An agreement was signed December 1986 between USAID, Peace Corps, Cooperative Housing Foundation (a U.S. private volunteer organization), and FEDECREDITO (Costa Rican Credit Union) for a second housing project. USAID provided a grant of \$600,000. Twenty-four volunteers began work in December 1986. In 1987, 105 houses were constructed and 200 to 300 additional houses will be built in 1988.
- ° Volunteers taught over 120 farmers about non-traditional crops such as macadamia nuts, cacao, black pepper and spices in order to reduce dependency on traditional export crops such as bananas and coffee.
- ° Volunteers working in the poorest rural areas with the highest rate of illiteracy are training teachers in adult literacy techniques. Volunteers have visited 210 schools, conducted 70 literacy workshops, held 22 conferences and trained 340 teachers.
- ° In elementary education, volunteers helped to improve the teaching skills of over 900 teachers, benefitting 27,000 primary school students.

- ° Volunteers trained 96 English teachers at 92 high schools to enhance the instruction of an estimated 30,000 high school students.
- ° Over 500 teachers received in-service training in special education from volunteer teacher trainers. In December 1987, 95 teachers were awarded certificates for successful completion of a 20-month university-level course in special education which was taught by volunteers.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 6,261,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$810

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,357	2,343	2,358
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	66	85	100
VOLUNTEER YEARS	138	122	120

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In keeping with the Government's increased emphasis on education, Peace Corps will expand its programs in education and youth development. Under this initiative, volunteers will spearhead drug rehabilitation programs, formation of centers for homeless children, and vocational training projects in urban communities.
- ° A pilot project aimed at placing volunteers from different programs in the same geographical area to work together as integrated community development teams will be undertaken this year.
- ° Volunteers will continue to focus on soil conservation education, reforestation campaigns, and forest management in an enhanced natural resources program.
- ° Volunteer efforts will also focus on potable water systems and environmental sanitation.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program began in 1962. Since then, over 2,000 volunteers have served in agriculture, urban and rural development, nursing, teacher education, health, and natural resources.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° At the request of the Government, Peace Corps established a new program in education and youth development with 25 volunteers working in deaf education, primary school teacher training, and training for English teachers.
- ° Twelve volunteers working with small businesses in a regional association have directly assisted in creating 4,000 new jobs by enhancing credit access and strengthening business management practices.
- ° Volunteers have provided potable water to approximately 200 rural communities by installing 150 small water delivery systems.
- ° Volunteers coordinated community outreach programs for several universities, training students in nutrition and health extension practices.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

POPULATION: 822,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$840-\$4,680

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,481	4,070	3,709
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	4	5	5
TRAINEE INPUT	86	130	100
VOLUNTEER YEARS	160	175	178

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Small enterprise development will continue to be a high priority.
- ° Peace Corps will initiate a youth development program with emphasis on skills training and the building of entrepreneurial interest.
- ° A program will be initiated in reforestation and watershed management on islands which suffer perennial water shortages. These water shortages are an increasingly severe deterrent to both agricultural production and tourism.
- ° An agriculture program will aim at the diversification of crops on islands which are dependent on single export crops.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 2,000 volunteers have served in the Eastern Caribbean since Peace Corps entered in 1961. Currently, Peace Corps operates on Anguilla, Barbados, Antigua/Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts/Nevis, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and St. Lucia. Peace Corps' primary projects are in agriculture, small business development, education, and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers planned and initiated a small business initiative throughout the Eastern Caribbean in an effort to generate employment, particularly among youth.
- ° Peace Corps published a small-business resource handbook to help volunteers and entrepreneurs quickly identify and secure technical and financial resources needed to start or expand their projects.
- ° A volunteer on Antigua organized an "Emergency First" responder program with the Antigua Fire Services. Fifty participants are enrolled in this program which teaches basic first aid skills to firemen.
- ° A volunteer on Grenada assisted in the development of national parks by training interpreters, developing trails, designing brochures, and organizing activities for community education.

- ° Volunteers on Dominica, working with approximately 1,100 students, established school gardens in primary/junior secondary schools.
- ° A volunteer on Barbados led a team in the archeological excavation of a newly discovered Amerindian historical site.
- ° A volunteer on St. Lucia has been instrumental in setting up a national association of swimmers; as a result, ten instructors have been certified. The volunteer also trained the St. Lucia Special Olympics Aquatic Team.

POPULATION: 9,367,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,160

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,212	3,563	3,668
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	117	130	130
TRAINEE INPUT	121	110	125
VOLUNTEER YEARS	150	195	196

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will implement a new, integrated programming model in agriculture and health with emphasis on maximizing scarce resources.
- ° Peace Corps will broaden its activities with indigenous groups through regional development agencies and private volunteer organizations. In addition to projects already underway in the Chimborazo province, requests have been received from various groups in other provinces.
- ° Programs in agroforestry and environmental preservation will be emphasized.
- ° Volunteers will continue to collaborate with USAID in health projects, including a child survival project. The child survival campaign is a priority of the Government.
- ° Volunteers will increase collaboration with private organizations such as Plan International (Foster Parents Plan) in potable water systems development and latrines.
- ° Peace Corps is undertaking a pilot project exporting handicrafts to major U.S. retailers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1962, more than 3,500 volunteers have served in Ecuador. In an effort to slow rural-to-urban migration, programs have emphasized development for rural families and disadvantaged youth. Current programs are in agriculture, fisheries, livestock production, forestry, health, rural infrastructure development, special education, small enterprise development, and youth development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers assisted in the development of four fisheries stations to serve as a base for extension work. Volunteers worked with 160 subsistence level farmers, who produced over 40,000 pounds of fish.
- ° Volunteers assisted rural residents in the building of 14 potable water systems, 700 latrines, installation of 12 water pumps and construction of two small bridges.

- ° Volunteers have focused on the major concerns of the disabled population, particularly the deaf, blind and learning disabled. Two volunteers are working in sheltered workshops to assist with income generation. A volunteer specialist in cerebral palsy is involved in teacher training in the primary schools in Azuay province and at the Pontifical University of Cuenca. She also is a special consultant to schools in three other provinces.
- ° Volunteers served at several universities as trainers for teachers of special education.
- ° Volunteers developed a health education manual that is used by the Ministry of Education in Loja province. Volunteers taped health talks which are played over public radio, reaching large numbers of rural listeners.
- ° Volunteers in the health field collaborated with the Rotary Club and Friends of the Americas in an eye campaign treating over 1,000 patients in southern Ecuador.
- ° Volunteers organized the Ecuadorean Agroforestry League and brought together the Ministry of Agriculture, National Forestry Service, University of Loja, CARE and Peace Corps in two landmark agroforestry workshops. Volunteers also established nine forestry nurseries.
- ° Volunteers began work on the commercialization of traditional handicrafts in conjunction with a local artisan museum sponsored by the Organization of American States. The project serves over 500 artisans by providing incentives and marketing expertise.



POPULATION: 7,966,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,240

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,076	4,057	3,865
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	28	28	23
TRAINEE INPUT	140	157	130
VOLUNTEER YEARS	188	222	240

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° A new project in agriculture has been designed to improve the quality of seed for basic crops and their post harvest storage. This project will directly address the problem of low-yield harvests that result from the degeneration of local seed varieties and inadequate grain storage practices.
- ° Another new activity for 1989 will be the establishment of a Small Enterprise Development Project (SED) in which the volunteers will work with groups that wish to become involved in productive enterprises. Volunteers will promote the utilization of sound business practices so that target enterprises become viable means to increase employment and income.
- ° In its National Development Plan for 1987-1991, the Government provided this philosophical framework for development:
 

"We should promote development oriented toward an improvement of the population's living conditions and the satisfaction of its needs with our own resources and full respect for community values and aspirations."
- ° In 1989, Peace Corps will contribute over 200 volunteers to work directly with government agencies and address the country's development needs.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1963, over 2,000 volunteers have served in Guatemala. Today, volunteers work in 13 distinct projects in the following areas: agriculture, education, appropriate technology, fisheries, forestry and health.
- ° Geographically, volunteers work in the rural areas where the country's neediest citizens make their homes and livelihoods. In 1982, due to increased levels of violence between guerrillas and the military, volunteers withdrew from the western highlands. Since then, circumstances have permitted a gradual, cautious return to these areas.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers assisted over 3,300 subsistence-level farmers to improve their resource conservation practices. This led to increased agricultural production, an increase in reforested areas and an increased awareness of the importance of conservation.
- ° Volunteers in the 4-H Club Project worked directly with over 1,400 rural families in the promotion of appropriate agriculture and homemaking techniques. This work led to the establishment of cottage industries that produce clothing, wool sweaters and jewelry.
- ° Volunteers in a beekeeping project placed over 2,700 swarm traps for Africanized bees--the first step in the process of assimilating this strain of bee with the local variety.
- ° In 1987, the Fish Farming Development Project continued to be a priority. During the year, 200 fishponds were built or rehabilitated, and over 17,000 pounds of tilapia, carp and snails were harvested.

POPULATION: 5,451,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1983

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$350

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	998	1,189	1,534
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	15	75	60
VOLUNTEER YEARS	42	28	68

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The core project areas of agroforestry, integrated agricultural development, teacher training, rural health and community development will be consolidated and improved.
- ° Peace Corps will expand the number and types of private voluntary organizations with which it collaborates to include rural, small, indigenous groups that frequently are not recipients of other donor agencies.
- ° Peace Corps will strengthen relations with Government ministries to further develop health and education projects in the public sector, particularly in inland fisheries and malaria eradication.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first volunteers, all of whom had experience in other Peace Corps programs, began service in March 1983. Initially, volunteers were assigned to regional bases requiring extensive travel to rural work sites. The past year has seen the program evolve to being almost entirely rural-based with volunteers working for a variety of private organizations and the Ministry of Agriculture.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Two volunteers working in the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) swine repopulation project served as extension agents and veterinary assistants responsible for all technical training and veterinary services for 30 piggeries. The volunteers held training seminars in breeding, farrowing, and the development of local feeds, increasing the swine production of 400 subsistence farmers.
- ° Four volunteers assisted teachers in improving the quality of pre-school education for 3,000 children by developing educational materials, training 12 teachers, and improving methodologies and curricula. Volunteers are also involving the children's mothers in community-sponsored literacy and income-generating activities.

- ° Working with 30 hillside farmers, two volunteers initiated the first phase of a "from-seeds-to-consumption" project directed at improving seed species, adapting agricultural tools to local use and improving crop storage.
- ° Volunteers in agroforestry assisted approximately 250 small landowners in implementing seedling plantings, terracing and dry-wall construction, and increasing fuelwood production.

POPULATION: 4,366,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$730

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	5,169	5,615	5,694
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	78	138	140
TRAINEE INPUT	134	229	175
VOLUNTEER YEARS	281	244	303

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1989, a major initiative will be to support the Honduran Division of Adult Education in its National Literacy Program. The Adult Education Project has recently been revised to address various programmatic issues and is now functioning effectively. The extremely high rate of illiteracy in Honduras (as high as 80 percent in the rural areas) prompted President Jose S. Azcona to make the following remark in his inaugural address: "We cannot aspire to be an authentic democracy as long as there are illiterates in Honduras".
- ° Volunteers with experience in construction will serve in the Municipal Development Project in order to promote low-cost, self-help housing programs in rural areas. The volunteers will train individuals who will continue the promotion and implementation of this type of project.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1963, over 3,000 volunteers have provided development assistance to the people of Honduras. Today, all volunteers are directly associated with host country agencies and have a counterpart to whom they transfer skills and knowledge.
- ° Volunteers provide assistance in the areas of agriculture, animal production, community and social services, education, health, natural resources and rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Collaboration between Peace Corps and USAID in the area of Small Project Assistance led to the direct funding and technical support of 100 community development and health projects implemented by volunteers.
- ° Volunteers participated in the organizing committee for the Second Annual Central American Craft Fair. They trained the participants in all areas of marketing including pricing, product presentation and client relationships.
- ° Through an arrangement with Partners of the Americas in Vermont, volunteers identified over 30 business owners to participate in practical scholarships allowing them to visit various small-scale businesses in Vermont.

- ° An estimated 2,700 rural citizens in nutritionally high-risk communities were directly served by volunteers who, working jointly with local health personnel, taught food hygiene and preparation, monitored children's growth, administered feeding programs, identified high-risk families and individuals, and conducted campaigns to improve community food production and availability.
- ° Volunteers continue to collaborate with over 40 public and private organizations to complement their technical skills with small-scale funding in order to implement such projects as potable water systems and poultry farms.
- ° Peace Corps sponsored the first National Women in Development Conference in which over 100 participants from rural communities, national agencies and international organizations discussed the role of women in the process of development and defined strategies to assure the increased participation of women.
- ° Volunteers worked directly with over 2,000 small, independent farmers by training them in agricultural techniques such as land contouring and terracing, planting methods, fertilization, crop rotation and pest management.
- ° Volunteers are piloting a small-scale irrigation project to promote the use of appropriate technology in irrigation and advise small farmers on watershed management practices.
- ° Volunteers work with urban residential and non-residential centers in developing programs and activities that promote the integration of runaway and abandoned youths into society.

POPULATION: 2,227,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$940

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,540	2,746	2,943
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	50	53	60
TRAINEE INPUT	50	114	100
VOLUNTEER YEARS	140	121	143

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to expand the newly established Small Enterprise Development (SED) program and collaborate closely with local private institutions. Volunteers will intensify assistance in the development of small-scale commercial enterprises, agribusinesses, product marketing strategies, and tourism.
- ° Agricultural programs will be maintained focusing on rural community-based development and extension to improve farming techniques and income-producing skills.
- ° Plans are underway to increase the number of volunteers serving in soil conservation, environmental education, and forestry extension.
- ° Volunteers will continue efforts in special education for the physically and mentally handicapped in specialized institutions, as well as teacher training for the basic and secondary schools.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers first began service in Jamaica in 1962, 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 (1987-1988)

- ° During 1987, volunteers established a youth development program to assist in staff development and formation of Boys Clubs, 4-H groups, and Boy Scout troops.
- ° In a regional leadership role, volunteers spearheaded Special Olympics programs for the handicapped in Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean.
- ° Three dentists serving as volunteers provided clinical services and trained local counterparts in rural Jamaica through a new collaborative agreement between Harvard University and Peace Corps. A similar collaborative project with Rutgers University provided three volunteers who are candidates for Master's Degrees in Public Policy. They are working currently with local Chambers of Commerce in community development activities.

PARAGUAY

POPULATION: 3,388,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$940

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,958	2,378	2,475
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	22	37	24
TRAINEE INPUT	85	98	100
VOLUNTEER YEARS	92	123	143

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will introduce a youth development program in the rural and urban areas.
- ° Volunteers will continue to focus on small enterprise development. They will serve as cooperative and small business promoters by designing and implementing income-generating projects, conducting marketing surveys, and teaching business procedures (accounting, inventory, bookkeeping, etc.).

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1967, volunteers have been training their counterparts in agricultural extension, health, nutrition, home economics, water, sanitation, small business development, cooperatives, special education and rural teacher training.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers trained approximately 350 farmers in soil conservation practices, home gardens, small animal production, and the safe use of pesticides.
- ° Five volunteers assisted a local cooperative which provided training and loans to 1,200 micro-entrepreneurs.
- ° Volunteers assisted seven rural cooperatives in management, credit analysis, marketing, savings promotion and cooperative education.
- ° Volunteers conducted six education methodology training courses for their host-country counterparts.
- ° Volunteers addressed environmental education in teacher training schools, rather than direct instruction to students.
- ° Volunteers provided comprehensive assistance to mothers and small children under the age of five.
- ° Volunteers administered over 3,500 vaccinations, constructed 250 latrines, dug 40 wells, and installed 50 hand pumps.



- ° Greater emphasis was given to agroforestry activities and the cultivation of native tree species. Volunteers assisted in establishment of eight forestry nurseries to promote reforestation and agroforestry projects.
- ° Volunteers participated in the selection and training of 15 nurses and nurses' aides who were given USAID scholarships for training in Durham, North Carolina.

## NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, ASIA AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES

### OVERVIEW

#### Regional Development Needs

There is great diversity in the development needs among the countries in the North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region (NANEAP).

The North Africa/Near East sub-region is characterized by a lack of productive land, a high infant mortality rate and a short life expectancy. Nonetheless, several of the countries within this region are some of the more sophisticated countries in which Peace Corps operates. Projects in these countries are complex and highly technical. Critical needs for these countries include increased agricultural production, expansion of rural health services and adequate potable water supplies. The provision of greater education opportunities to increase literacy and practical job skills is of great importance, as well.

Assistance requirements in Asian countries range from basic health, sanitation, agriculture and reforestation, to expansion of small business development and secondary school education. Assistance is especially crucial in the rural areas of Asia.

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. Potential solutions are restricted by limited fresh water, land mass, infrastructure, population and natural resources.

#### Program Strategy

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 governments and are representative of needs not being met by other sources.

Peace Corps will implement a Pacific programming initiative for the small and widely separated posts in the Pacific. In North Africa, we will group technical assistance specialists to integrate the volunteer activities into communities. In southern Asia, the integration of training and programming of volunteers will be accomplished through follow-up activities of conferences begun in 1988.

Peace Corps has reached a formal agreement with the Comoros, and is currently conducting negotiations for entry into Pakistan. In both of these countries initial emphasis will be placed on English language instruction and teacher training.

In 1989, Peace Corps will continue to address host country priorities through efforts reaching out to regions and groups previously unserved by assistance groups due to geographic isolation, transportation, and culture. Examples of this extension include:

- Tunisia -- increased assistance to the northwest part of the country and to the extreme southern sections.
- Western Samoa -- continued placement of volunteers in outer island assignments, thereby reaching the population which has been least affected through volunteer work.
- Yemen -- consolidation of rural education assignments will continue. These village-based assignments are an important recognition by the host government of Peace Corps' special ability to work in the traditionally conservative settings of rural Yemen.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE  
FY 1987 - FY 1989  
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			---- Trainees ----			---- V Years ----			--- FTE Level ---		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
NANEAP												
Comoros	0	227	406	0	15	15	0	1	19	0.0	0.5	2.0
Cook Islands	56	45	75	0	0	6	3	2	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	1,802	1,507	1,548	38	50	80	104	69	69	10.3	9.3	11.0
Kiribati	242	356	394	17	10	15	11	16	17	0.0	0.7	2.0
Marshall Islands	489	748	662	20	17	20	15	30	28	1.8	2.4	2.0
Micronesia	1,677	2,012	1,992	34	57	50	54	67	75	11.4	10.8	11.0
Morocco	2,401	2,993	2,881	80	106	107	126	140	149	11.9	12.3	13.0
Nepal	2,263	2,433	2,222	81	85	85	133	129	127	16.8	17.0	17.0
Pakistan	0	271	371	0	8	8	0	1	10	0.0	0.5	2.0
Papua New Guinea	1,125	1,654	1,669	38	54	55	44	61	73	5.0	6.6	7.0
Philippines	4,822	5,504	5,443	224	150	176	211	244	287	29.2	29.4	30.0
Seychelles	294	312	283	0	6	7	15	12	11	1.0	1.1	1.0
Solomon Islands	935	1,164	1,113	23	47	50	54	57	58	5.1	6.3	7.0
Sri Lanka	611	715	704	13	14	32	27	33	28	3.8	4.3	4.0
Thailand	3,096	3,205	3,013	78	105	110	172	150	155	18.5	18.0	18.0
Tonga	562	620	593	17	19	24	33	28	27	3.4	3.6	4.0
Tunisia	1,678	1,547	1,808	14	60	65	77	43	67	5.9	7.0	8.0
Tuvalu	35	41	70	1	2	6	2	1	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Samoa	1,017	1,117	1,250	29	34	39	55	48	63	4.8	5.5	6.0
Yemen	885	1,164	1,461	28	42	40	33	43	67	6.0	6.4	7.0
Total	23,990	27,635	27,958	735	881	990	1,169	1,175	1,338	134.9	141.7	152.0

COMOROS

POPULATION: 395,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: Planned 1988

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$280

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	0	227	406
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	N/A	N/A
TRAINEE INPUT	0	15	15
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	1	19

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers specializing in agriculture will be placed in accordance with the needs of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros (FIRC).

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps has established a formal agreement with the Government of the Comoros. Projects and sites are being identified at this time and volunteers are expected to arrive before the end of the year.

COOK ISLANDS

POPULATION: 21,500

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1982

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,350

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	56	45	75
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	5	6	6
TRAINEE INPUT	0	0	6
VOLUNTEER YEARS	3	2	4

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° A new outer island education project is being initiated in 1989, placing qualified agricultural teachers in high school settings with counterpart teachers.
- ° The health education project will continue to expand primary health care programs addressing problems of outer island communities.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers first served the Cook Islands in 1982. These volunteers primarily assisted central government departments in vocational education, energy planning and small business enterprise.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers have worked in both grower-driven research activities and with outer island grower associations in the propagation, harvest, and marketing of new cash crops of fruits and vegetables. They have also taught the proper use of pesticides and herbicides to small crop growers.
- ° Volunteers have published education pamphlets in Maori and English on nutrition, prenatal and postnatal care, and breastfeeding to be used in health and child care classes in village communities.

POPULATION: 702,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1968

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,700

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,802	1,507	1,548
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	151	135	135
TRAINEE INPUT	38	50	80
VOLUNTEER YEARS	104	69	69

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteer efforts will shift focus from secondary education assignments to teacher training.
- ° Peace Corps will initiate a program review and redesign to address the priorities and needs of the new government. Primary health care and small enterprise development projects in rural sites are probable areas of involvement.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers began work in Fiji in 1968. To address the stated needs of the country, volunteers initially focused on education and teaching. As the country developed, the focus shifted to agricultural production and development of rural areas. Volunteers concentrated on providing the basic needs of the rural areas in health care, food production and income generation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers introduced and developed a computer science curriculum for senior high school students focusing on the vocational uses of the computer.
- ° Volunteers are assisting in the improvement of rural living conditions through health education, water and sanitation systems, income-generating projects for women and youth groups, and child care classes.
- ° Volunteers have developed audio-visual materials to be used in adult education and training in diabetes, blindness prevention, small business development, and basic home improvement.

KIRIBATI

POPULATION: 64,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1973

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$450

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	242	356	394
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	4	4	4
TRAINEE INPUT	17	10	15
VOLUNTEER YEARS	11	16	17

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue its emphasis on education programs in 1989. Volunteers will continue to serve on the main island of Tarawa and on the rural outer island atolls.
- ° Peace Corps will increase the number of volunteers in vocational education with six new assignments on remote, outer islands. These volunteers will focus on the training of young adults in construction, cottage industry management, local handicraft production, and home management skills.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps began its program in Kiribati in 1973 with three volunteers working in marine fisheries. In 1979, projects were developed 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. In 1985, the number of volunteers increased to assist in secondary education, non-formal vocational education, and technical training.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers working as manual arts teachers with the Tarawa Technical Institute have conducted a program of testing and adapting appropriate technologies for village conditions. These have resulted in applications such as cement roofing tiles, coconut, timber, simple block-making, and ferro-cement water tanks.
- ° Teaching math, science, and English in rural secondary schools on outer islands, volunteers have helped students pass the national examination, allowing them to enter the senior secondary school.
- ° With USAID assistance, a volunteer on Marakei Atoll helped a community establish a carpentry workshop. The sale of furniture made in the shop provides income for the community.



REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

POPULATION: 31,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: Not Available

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	489	748	662
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	11	11	11
TRAINEE INPUT	20	17	20
VOLUNTEER YEARS	15	30	28

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1989, volunteers will be in the second year of a Teaching English as a Second Language and health care education project. The goals are to increase the number of elementary school students passing the high school entrance English examination, upgrade teacher performance, and raise overall health standards through increased knowledge of, and participation in, sound preventive and primary health practices.
- ° Volunteers will continue to serve on outer island sites, maintaining emphasis on reaching those villagers who most need assistance.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers first arrived in 1966. Early programs focused on teaching English, but with the country's new independent status, programs have expanded to include economic enterprise development, agriculture, water/sanitation and home gardens/nutrition.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° In response to the Government's priorities on health and youth development, volunteers have continued work with water and sanitation projects, health and nutrition education, and rural youth development projects.
- ° A volunteer on Namdrik Island has successfully designed and tested a pilot teaching project in a secondary school that has significantly reduced the student drop-out rate. Volunteers will assist the government to replicate this program at schools on other islands.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA/REPUBLIC OF PALAU

POPULATION: 85,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME:

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,677	2,012	1,992
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	25	20	20
TRAINEE INPUT	34	57	50
VOLUNTEER YEARS	54	67	75

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to serve as community development workers and as Teachers of English as a Second Language at the primary level where development needs are greatest--on the rural, outer islands.
- ° In Truk State, volunteers will work in primary health care and health education. Volunteers, along with their counterparts in the Department of Health, will gather basic statistics and devise strategies for primary health care and delivery systems for isolated, outer island communities.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers arrived in Micronesia in 1966 and focused on primary and secondary English teaching. In the mid-1970s, the program expanded to include health and agriculture projects, as well as village development, appropriate technology, and vocational education. Projects developed in 1985 to meet the stated needs of the newly-independent governments of FSM and Palau included marine resource development and rural youth projects. In 1986, at the request of the Government, English teaching became a component of all volunteer assignments in the FSM.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° In Yap and Pohnpei States, volunteers are working with local leaders in newly coordinated projects designed to address the needs of an expanding youth population. Activities include creation of recreational activities, leadership skills development, and income-generating projects designed for youth. Highly successful youth camps provided leadership skills along with recreational activities.
- ° Working with the Department of Education, local service groups in Yap, and U.S. libraries, a volunteer has procured a collection of 200 multi-cultural school books and tapes. "Book closets" have been set up in 17 outer island locations and in 12 Yap-proper primary schools. (Workshops were held for the school principals and teachers to train staff to work with their 7th and 8th grade students to catalog the books, and set up a check-out system.)
- ° A volunteer in Palau, working with the local hospital, received a grant from a regional health organization and a medical supplier, and has established a blood bank for the Republic.

POPULATION: 21,924,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$610

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,401	2,993	2,881
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	172	171	201
TRAINEE INPUT	80	106	107
VOLUNTEER YEARS	126	140	149

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will place increased emphasis on projects in agricultural development. Expanded areas will include reforestation, agriculture economics, apiculture, and small animal husbandry.
- ° English language education will remain a priority. Volunteers teaching English will gradually shift from the high schools to universities and specialty institutions and agencies.
- ° Volunteers, in conjunction with the Rural Water Project, will serve as health education extension workers.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to work in special education. In addition to instruction in blind mobility and orientation, a new emphasis for the volunteers working with the schools for the blind will be teacher training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° 1989 marks 26 years of cooperation with the Government of Morocco. Over 2,500 volunteers have worked in the development of education, agriculture, health, water supply, urban development, fisheries and renewable energy fields.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° The English for Special Purposes program expanded with the placement of volunteers at eight new institutes for applied technology.
- ° Volunteers assisted in the installation of ten efficiency-improved windmills designed and fabricated in Morocco with USAID project assistance.
- ° Peace Corps successfully phased out its participation in two community-based centers for disadvantaged children. Both centers are now self-supporting.
- ° Volunteers helped complete conservation and management plans at six national nature reserves. One component of these plans is the protection of several endangered species, including the Dorcas gazelle and the Barbary panther. In 1987, volunteers began an environmental conservation education project in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

- ° Prototype designs for solar-powered fruit dryers were tested by four volunteers working with small farmers.
- ° Approximately 300,000 rural citizens benefitted from village water systems installed or repaired with volunteer assistance. Volunteers helped train 100 counterparts to assume these responsibilities and phased out assistance where training has been successfully completed.
- ° Volunteers compiled and standardized a dictionary of Moroccan sign language, the first of its kind available for use nationwide.

NEPAL

POPULATION: 16,527,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$160

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,263	2,433	2,222
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	12	11	11
TRAINEE INPUT	81	85	85
VOLUNTEER YEARS	133	129	127

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to consolidate its number of existing projects. With the exception of the special education project, a target for the minimum number of volunteers in each project will be 15 to 20. This will allow staff to support fewer programs and provide increased volunteer support.
- ° Peace Corps will also continue to concentrate on volunteer impact not only at the village, people-to-people level, but also on the national policymaking level. This will be done through the placement of an adequate number of volunteers working on the same project throughout the country, and by semi-annual meetings of volunteers and their colleagues and supervisors with policymakers in the ministries of the Government.
- ° Collaboration with other volunteer agencies will continue to expand, especially with the Volunteer Service Overseas (VSO), Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), Danish Volunteer Service (SNV), and German Volunteer Service (GVS).

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Nepal began in 1962 with the arrival of 72 volunteers to teach English.
- ° Over the past 25 years, the Nepal program has gradually expanded to an average yearly volunteer level of 140. Volunteers currently work in agriculture/fisheries, health, education, income generation, rural construction, and urban planning.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° The special education project was expanded from two to ten volunteers to work in the field of education for the deaf and mentally handicapped.
- ° A Nursing Education Project was implemented with the arrival of four volunteers to work with a new national, community-oriented curriculum in nursing through the National Institute of Medicine. This project is one example of increased collaboration and integration of efforts with other volunteer agencies.

- ° USAID Small Project Assistance (SPA) funds were utilized for volunteer-initiated and designed projects benefitting over 3,800 people by providing school nurseries, village water systems, and latrine systems for village schools.
- ° A bio-gas project was funded by Peace Corps Partnership Program. It is a program whereby villagers convert methane gas from human and animal wastes by means of a mini-compressor. Useful by-products include smokeless heating and cooking fuel, as well as fertilizer for crops. The project potentially benefits an entire village of 3,000 people as well as serving as a prototype for other villages.

PAKISTAN

POPULATION: 94,933,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961  
Planned Reentry 1988

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$380

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	0	271	371
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	N/A	N/A
TRAINEE INPUT	0	8	8
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	1	10

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° At the request of the Government of Pakistan, Peace Corps plans to establish a program which will provide assistance in teaching English. Volunteers with experience in Teaching English as a Second Language and in teacher training will conduct in-service (for present teachers) and pre-service (for future teachers) training to both students and teachers in and around Islamabad and Lahore.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Pakistan, one of the first Peace Corps countries, fielded 368 volunteers in rural public works projects from 1961 until mid-1967. Due to political unrest, volunteers withdrew in 1967.
- ° In 1986, the Government expressed an interest in Peace Corps programs once again. A visit by three Peace Corps staff helped identify the need for improvements in English teaching methods and resulted in proposals for several areas of assistance. It was decided that both pre-service and in-service training for teachers would be the most significant contribution volunteers could offer. Negotiations are currently underway for the first volunteer placements in 1988.

POPULATION: 3,499,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1981

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$710

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,125	1,654	1,669
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	103	109	126
TRAINEE INPUT	38	54	55
VOLUNTEER YEARS	44	61	73

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Expansion will occur in three major project areas: rural community development, primary health education, and secondary education. The rural community development program will focus on direct assistance to small business development via agriculture bank loans. The health program will expand its collaboration with USAID/NIH/WHO for malaria vaccine trials and a new WHO pneumonia vaccine program. Secondary education will expand into vocational and practical skills training, in addition to traditional subjects currently taught by volunteers.
- ° Volunteers will focus on small project assistance using the USAID-funded International Human Assistance Project (IHAP) and Federation of the South Pacific (FSP) to sponsor health care programs.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers began service in Papua New Guinea in September 1981. One hundred thirty-three volunteers will have served there by the end of 1988. Past program areas included fisheries, forestry, small business development, and education beyond the secondary level. Volunteers now focus on secondary education, health education, and rural community development/agricultural extension.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Five volunteers initiated a project working with secondary school farms to teach students about agriculture and livestock production.
- ° Peace Corps staff were invited for the first time to participate in the National Health Planning Conference, which was followed by the placement of volunteers in primary health care, disease control, and water/sanitation programs.
- ° A pilot project is being initiated in 1988 whereby highly skilled health professionals can serve less than the two-year commitment. The volunteers choose a length of service that is conducive to their individual circumstances. These volunteers are providing health care services, as well as skill enhancement training to local health care practitioners.



## PHILIPPINES

POPULATION: 54,725,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$600

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	4,822	5,504	5,443
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	11	11	11
TRAINEE INPUT	224	150	176
VOLUNTEER YEARS	211	244	287

### 1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° An increased number of volunteers will participate as teacher trainers for both primary and secondary school teachers.
- ° Volunteers will continue to focus on the development of fisheries to promote both a food source and cash income.
- ° Volunteers will assist in the development of demonstration farms, a tree-species classification manual, and more food crops in an effort to replenish depleted natural resources and instill ecological awareness.

### PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered the Republic of the Philippines in 1961; volunteers initially focused on teaching math, science, and English. In 1970, Government priorities changed; new projects in health, agriculture, nutrition and income generation were emphasized. Programming at this time focuses on rural extension work assignments.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers participated as trainers to over 1,000 teachers of math, science, English and primary education. Volunteers have produced tracking aids, curricula, testing materials, seminars and workshops in an effort to upgrade teacher performance in the country.
- ° In an effort to revitalize the country's forest and other natural resources, volunteers participated in programs promoting soil stabilization, intercropping, appropriate farming techniques, permaculture, fruit tree production, land and watershed management, fire control and nursery management.
- ° Volunteers have educated rural citizens in proper water sanitation and have assisted in the development of spring boxes, piped water systems, covered wells, treated water and toilets. Over 100,000 villagers have benefitted from this health/water supply development project.
- ° Volunteers are producing a sign language book, instructional materials and curricula, and teacher training seminars for the teaching of the hearing impaired. Nearly 4,000 handicapped persons have been served or indirectly benefitted by these efforts.

- ° Volunteers have focused on fish production as a major source of protein and income generation. Appropriate technologies (such as gears, traps, and nets), crab seeding, mariculture products (such as oysters and mussels), artificial reef construction, and "miracle holes" (fish-breeding habitat development) have been introduced by volunteers, benefitting over 50,000 people in the past year.

SEYCHELLES

POPULATION: 65,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1974

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$2,250

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	294	312	283
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	15	15	15
TRAINEE INPUT	0	6	7
VOLUNTEER YEARS	15	12	11

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° A continued emphasis will be placed on primary health care with prenatal care as a priority.
- ° Volunteer numbers will increase in education, occupational therapy, road and water engineering, and computer technology as programs expand to reach a greater number of people.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° More than 75 volunteers have served in the Seychelles since 1974. Primary program areas include education, engineering, and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° The occupational therapy program at the nation's one geriatric hospital was enhanced by the addition of two volunteers to the staff.
- ° A volunteer assisted in the formation of a government-sponsored nursery for growing orchids for export to Europe.
- ° A volunteer is working as an information and data processing lecturer assigned to the Seychelles Institute of Management in connection with the President's Office.
- ° Volunteers are responsible for the design of much of the nation's road and water systems.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

POPULATION: 267,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1971

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$510

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	935	1,164	1,113
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	20	20	20
TRAINEE INPUT	23	47	50
VOLUNTEER YEARS	54	57	58

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to emphasize programs in education, and, in response to Government requests, assign volunteers as rural training instructors, manual arts teachers, and accounting teachers in rural secondary schools.
- ° The forestry program will expand in 1989 to help meet the urgent need for forestry resource education and conservation. Six new volunteers will work in village agroforestry and conservation education projects. In addition, four highly skilled foresters will be brought in to work with the planning ministries.
- ° New programming in health education will result in a need for an increased number of volunteers in the health sector.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program began in 1971 with six volunteers working with the World Health Organization on malaria eradication.
- ° In 1976, volunteers assisted with the national census, providing, for the first time, reliable population and economic data for government planning purposes.
- ° Peace Corps expanded its program in 1979 to include vocational education and community development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° A volunteer working as an area council advisor on Guadalcanal secured World Health Organization funding to develop potable drinking water sources in 20 different villages. The project included the design and construction of wells capped with hand pumps, as well as rain water catchment tanks.
- ° A photovoltaic lighting system was designed and built by a volunteer teaching at a rural secondary school on Makira Island. The system is an example of alternative energy use and provides several extra hours of light for classroom use each evening.
- ° With USAID funding, a volunteer has established a women's sewing cooperative. Cooperative members have purchased machines and materials to make clothing for sale at modest prices. The project involves 25 women.

POPULATION: 16,143,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962/1967/1983

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$370

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	611	715	704
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	16	16	15
TRAINEE INPUT	13	14	32
VOLUNTEER YEARS	27	33	28

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Long-range program planning with respective ministries is now under way, with a view to increase the total number of volunteers. Initiatives in four program areas are planned:
  - The TEFL program will continue to develop over the next two to three years, due to the increasing importance of the English language in Sri Lanka and the nation's need for additional teachers. Teacher training activities will continue to expand, and volunteers will participate in the establishment of district resource centers.
  - Teacher training and teaching methodologies will be an increasing focus in the deaf education program.
  - As Sri Lanka is placing an emphasis on privatization, volunteers will serve as catalysts for the identification and start-up of small businesses in rural areas.
  - Agriculture extension projects share a common goal with Mahaweli Small Enterprise Development projects -- increasing income and employment. In light of this, greater integration of the two programs is planned.
- ° A new program in agriculture extension will focus on improved marketing linkages. In addition, one volunteer will work with farmers on proper and safe pesticide use.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first volunteers arrived in Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) in 1962. Between 1962 and 1964, 40 volunteers served as teacher trainers. Because of political unrest, volunteers withdrew in 1964.
- ° Peace Corps returned in 1967. Volunteers were involved in agricultural extension, rural community development, anti-filariasis, and social work. Again, political unrest caused Peace Corps to discontinue its programs.
- ° In 1983, the Government again requested Peace Corps volunteers. Volunteers have served as English teachers and, most recently, have concentrated on small business development activities.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° In 1987, volunteers trained, through the District English Language Improvement Program, approximately 1,000 English teachers for assignments in rural schools, bringing the total number of teachers trained and placed to 3,500 since the program began in 1984.
- ° Volunteers have taught various subjects to approximately 250 deaf students, and participated in planning at the national level for Sri Lankan sign language development. The project will expand to include five volunteers in 1989.
- ° Volunteers assigned to the Mahaweli Small Enterprise Development project assisted in identifying five to ten potential entrepreneurs, and assisted in the start-up of several small businesses to supplement income for farming families.

THAILAND

POPULATION: 50,950,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$830

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,096	3,205	3,013
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	154	100	148
TRAINEE INPUT	78	105	110
VOLUNTEER YEARS	172	150	155

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will assist the Government in the development of new national parks.
- ° A community forestry program started in 1988 will expand in conjunction with the Government's needs.
- ° The historically effective community high school and nutrition programs will expand to meet the needs of a larger proportion of the rural poor.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Government invited Peace Corps into Thailand in 1962. Since that time Peace Corps has placed more than 3,300 volunteers. The program now concentrates in the areas of agriculture, health and education. Currently, volunteers are divided almost equally in each of these three areas.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers support and assist the Government's "Self-Help Land Resettlement Plan" whereby landless farmers are relocated and re-acclimated to a new social and physical environment. Volunteers have planned and organized income schemes and skills development for the settlers, organized new communities into self-help groups, received Partnership funds for small-scale projects such as irrigation and construction on the resettlements, and developed training materials and curricula for vocational workshops. Over 3,600 rural farmers have been served by this project.
- ° Volunteers have established seedbanks and demonstration plots throughout the country in an effort to educate and assist small farmers in new agricultural technology. In turn, this program has increased small farm incomes with surplus crops to sell.
- ° Volunteers have assisted in the plans and construction of terraces, waterways, culverts, and farm ponds in a effort to conserve and utilize water resources.
- ° In an effort to address the damage caused by pests to crops, volunteers have developed training materials, curricula, pamphlets, posters, slide shows and computer programs which educate farmers and extension workers concerning the problem.

- ° Volunteers developed a video entitled "Women Working Together for Development" in both Thai and English to be used with women's groups, 4-H groups, and other organizations. Seven volunteers currently work with approximately 8,000 Thais in 15 villages.
- ° Volunteers have supervised the design, construction and rehabilitation of ponds, reservoirs and rice/fish systems to increase fisheries productivity. Over 25 small hatcheries have been developed with volunteer assistance. Currently 14 volunteers work with over 3,000 farmers in this program.



POPULATION: 97,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$730

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	562	620	593
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	12	12	12
TRAINEE INPUT	17	19	24
VOLUNTEER YEARS	33	28	27

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Since Tonga is an agrarian society with limited land area, volunteers will focus on introducing agricultural techniques that conserve resources with maximum production.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide secondary school science teachers to meet the growing shortage of trained teachers.
- ° Volunteers will engage in the transfer of management skills in business, handicraft cooperatives, and teacher training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Between 1967 and 1982, the majority of volunteers taught in primary, middle, and secondary schools throughout the Kingdom of Tonga. In 1982, a major country review and evaluation resulted in the phasing out of all primary and most middle school teaching assignments. There is a new focus on technical assistance to government ministries and sponsoring organizations along with the introduction of more efficient agricultural techniques.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Two volunteers managed a water supply project which furnished water to the city of Vava'u.
- ° As a secondary project, a volunteer developed track and field practice facilities at Lavengamalie College. This will help Tonga meet minimum standards in various competitions, including the 1988 Olympic Games and the 1989 South Pacific Games which Tonga will host.
- ° As head of the Citrus Project at the Agricultural Research station in Tonga, a volunteer agronomist successfully propagated seedlings of a high quality, native citrus variety. The seedlings will be distributed throughout the islands to increase the production of the citrus crop.
- ° Over 1,000 rural village students have benefitted from an Industrial Arts and Vocational Agricultural curriculum. Students constructed household appropriate technology items such as fuel-efficient stoves, small forges, and metal tools.

TUNISIA

POPULATION: 7,143,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,220

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,678	1,547	1,808
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	3	3	3
TRAINEE INPUT	14	60	65
VOLUNTEER YEARS	77	43	67

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Agricultural programs will continue to be of primary importance in line with the goals of the Government's current five-year plan. Volunteers who are technically skilled in agriculture and rural development will work with the newly-created regional development agencies as part of a multi-disciplinary rural development team. These volunteers will work with farmers in some of the more remote areas of Tunisia.
- ° Peace Corps will maintain its role at the Jerba Special Education Teacher Training Center. At this school, volunteers work with Tunisian colleagues offering quarterly methodology and training seminars for visiting teachers in both special and vocational education.
- ° Peace Corps will expand its role in special education with the placement of volunteers in three new centers for the handicapped in southern Tunisia.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first volunteers arrived in 1962. Since then, more than 2,000 volunteers have served in the fields of health, education, architecture, urban development and agriculture. Currently volunteers are involved in major areas of development including social services, special education and agriculture/rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers using Tunisian sign language, compiled by Peace Corps volunteers and Tunisian colleagues, teach the deaf population at several rehabilitation centers. Over 828 Tunisians have been served by these projects.
- ° Volunteers helped farmers improve beekeeping practices, resulting in increased honey production, increased small farm revenues and increased pollination of crops, benefitting over 1,390 people.
- ° A senior volunteer couple supervised the planting of several thousand fruit trees at an experimental farm in central Tunisia, and conducted various tests of soils and minerals that resulted in a higher quality fruit export for over 800 farmers.

POPULATION: 8,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1977

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$490

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	35	41	70
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	7	15	15
TRAINEE INPUT	1	2	6
VOLUNTEER YEARS	2	1	4

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1989, Peace Corps will provide a volunteer energy planner to carry out the Government's expressed goal of improved energy planning to reduce the nation's imported fuel costs. This volunteer will work directly with the Ministry of Works setting up and advising the Energy Planning Coordinating Committee, collecting and analyzing data, and training counterparts.
- ° Volunteers will continue their roles in health education through the work of nutritionists and health workers. Health problems, particularly those related to nutrition, continue to rank high as a serious development deterrent.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first two volunteers arrived in 1977 to provide technical assistance to government ministries. The program expanded in 1979 to provide community development on the outer islands, but was phased out a short time later because of transportation difficulties. Currently, a volunteer is working in the capital (Funafuti) providing health education and energy systems development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° With the help of two instructors, a volunteer has formed a "Toastmasters Club" through which she teaches public speaking skills to ten government officials.
- ° A volunteer serves as advisor to the National Advisory Committee on Primary Health Care. Working with the Health Ministry and Save The Children, this volunteer executes and analyzes consumer surveys, teaches nutrition and health principles, and disseminates information concerning health-related issues.

WESTERN SAMOA

POPULATION: 163,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$660

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,017	1,117	1,250
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	60	48	48
TRAINEE INPUT	29	34	39
VOLUNTEER YEARS	55	48	63

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide volunteers to teach science and business studies. Teacher assignments will increase in rural areas, allowing volunteers to serve in areas previously not reached by skilled educators.
- ° Volunteer agriculture and forestry extensionists will work with counterparts in villages to introduce income-generating activities.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers began serving in Western Samoa in 1967. In the early years, over 150 volunteers worked in agriculture extension and rural sanitation programs. During the 1970s, the program evolved to include volunteers working in education, curriculum development, educational administration, trades, and teacher training. Since 1982, the focus has shifted to address national development priorities ranging from academic education to agriculture and vocational education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Volunteers have reduced the dependency on imported potatoes by successfully transferring a potato tissue culture project to their trained counterparts and commercial growers.
- ° Volunteers have written high school level science laboratory guides and collaborated in the completion of the business curriculum for grades nine and ten.
- ° In a successful effort to promote public awareness of the value of natural resources, volunteers have developed conservation information pamphlets and other educational resources, and organized a National Resource Conservation Week.

POPULATION: 7,955,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1973

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$520

	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	885	1,164	1,461
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	45	52	62
TRAINEE INPUT	28	42	40
VOLUNTEER YEARS	33	43	67

1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Education continues to be a high priority for Yemen. In 1989, volunteers will teach beginning, intermediate and advanced English in rural area high schools. In the past, volunteers were limited to the three main urban areas.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to collaborate with the Confederation of Local Councils for Cooperative Development, providing lab technicians and nurses. In 1989, the placement of volunteer health educators will complement the work already being done.
- ° Two new National Institutes for Public Administration will expand their curricula to include English instruction with the assistance of two volunteer teachers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since the first volunteers arrived in 1973, volunteers have focused on programs in health, education, and rural construction. More recently, volunteers have initiated programs in agriculture and urban development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° For seven years, volunteer architects, engineers, and construction supervisors assisted Yemeni counterparts in the design and installation of rural water systems. This project is now staffed by local technicians and volunteer assistance is no longer required.
- ° Peace Corps, under the auspices of the Board of Trustees for the Preservation of Old City, Sana'a, fielded the first volunteers in this high priority project to assist with the restoration and preservation of Sana'a--one of the oldest cities in the world. Working as a team, volunteers participated as urban planners, architects, communication specialists, construction supervisors, and handicraft advisors to this project.
- ° In 1987, two volunteers assisted three communities in the dry coastal Tihama plain with the installation of solar-powered water pump systems.

## UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

UNV Program created by UN General Assembly: 1970

First American Volunteer fielded: 1971

	<u>FY 1987 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	302	355	370
TRAINEE INPUT	20	20	20
VOLUNTEER YEARS	37	40	41

### 1989 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to concentrate on the recruitment of returned Peace Corps volunteers and other individuals with technical and special skills needed for the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) program.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to encourage UNV Geneva, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to consider and accept a greater number of qualified volunteers from the U.S. and other industrialized countries to achieve a more balanced composition of volunteers.

### PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In addition to operating individual country programs, Peace Corps sponsors volunteers assigned to the UNV program. All U.S. citizens applying to the UNV Program are first evaluated by Peace Corps. Peace Corps provides international transportation and readjustment allowances for those candidates selected by UNV Headquarters, Geneva, for volunteers assignments.
- ° Volunteers, recruited from all UN member nations, serve in development projects sponsored by UN Agencies such as UNICEF and the International Labor Organization, as well as in projects administered by host country governments.
- ° In addition to recruiting and sponsoring American UNVs, Peace Corps provides the United States Government's annual contribution to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund. The primary purpose of this fund is to pay international travel and post-service resettlement costs for volunteers from developing countries which have no sponsoring organizations of their own. At the close of 1986, these volunteers made up 86 percent of all volunteers.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1987-1988)

- ° Seventeen of the twenty-nine Americans serving as volunteers at the end of 1987 were former Peace Corps volunteers.

- ° American volunteers serve in many countries where Peace Corps has no bilateral program. At the end of 1987, 17 Americans were serving in countries where there is no Peace Corps program: China, Malaysia, Maldives, Mozambique, Pakistan, Somalia, Turkey, and Uganda.
- ° In 1987, Peace Corps provided a grant of \$100,000 to the Special Voluntary Fund to support volunteers from third world countries.