

PEACE CORPS

CONGRESSIONAL
PRESENTATION

FISCAL YEAR
1990





Office of the Director

January 31, 1989

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In these times of scarce resources, the Peace Corps is proud to trumpet the helping hands of 6,800 Americans who have volunteered to build a brighter, more peaceful future in 69 countries around the world. To support the work of these dedicated and courageous Americans, I submit to you the Administration's Fiscal Year 1990 budget request of \$163.6 million, an increase of \$10 million over last year's appropriated level.

Peace Corps is about to enter its fourth decade of work in grassroots development projects which call for increasingly diverse skills and strategies. While today's volunteers share the same idealism and vision as their counterparts of the 1960s, they are by far more highly trained and mature than their predecessors. So too are the countries in which they work. Indeed, as the goals and priorities of each of the Peace Corps countries have shifted, the Peace Corps has responded in kind.

In 1990, Volunteers will continue to be on the frontlines of the battle to eliminate hunger, illiteracy and disease on the village level. But they will also be teaching agronomy and engineering to university students, helping small businessmen and communities develop income-generating projects that are environmentally sustainable, and assisting urban planners as they cope with the demands of burgeoning cities. Peace Corps volunteers will work in barrios and capitals, in rural health clinics and university hospitals, in village schools and national ministries. And they will bring to their jobs a rare combination of imagination, energy and expertise.

As host countries refine their long-term development plans, Peace Corps programs designed to meet the challenges within them have been created and put into operation, creating mutual long-term, achievable goals. Peace Corps' reputation worldwide as a leader in development assistance is but a slight measure of the respect for the work of our volunteers; more and more countries continue to approach us to help them as they determine their national goals. The request from the People's Republic of China for English teachers is a good and current example.

Peace Corps is respected here at home as a leading employer, an important step on the career ladder by a rapidly expanding number of motivated Americans of all ages. Growing numbers of our fellow citizens recognize the value -- if not the necessity -- to be citizens of the world. Those who

PEACE CORPS
INFORMATION SERVICES
DIVISION

1990 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20526


R/H60.5
.454
1990
c. 2

complete their service return to educate more and more Americans about the developing world and thereby help our country become more internationally "literate."

The challenge President John F. Kennedy issued to an earlier generation continues to resonate across this land of ours. This budget presentation articulates the details of our work and outlines the many ways in which we go about our increasingly strategic work. There is no space, however, to account for the compassion that motivates each volunteer nor the lifelong impact our work has had on millions of people here and overseas. Suffice it to say that everything we do keeps us all on the road to peace.

Thank you for your continued support and interest.

Sincerely,


Loret Miller Ruppe
Director

CONTENTS

I. Appropriation Language.....	1
General Statement.....	2
Authorization and Appropriations, FY 1962-FY 1990.....	9
II. <u>Budget Activities</u>	
Trainee Input, Volunteer Years, and Budget Estimates, by Region and Activity.....	10
Volunteer Operations.....	11
Recruitment, Communications and Development Education.....	15
Program Development and Support.....	18
III. <u>Programs</u>	
Sub-Saharan African Countries, Overview.....	21
Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE by Country.....	26
Country Narratives.....	27
Inter-American Countries, Overview.....	56
Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE by Country.....	59
Country Narratives.....	60
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Countries, Overview.....	72
Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE by Country.....	74
Country Narratives.....	75
United Nations Volunteers.....	96

List of Text Tables

Authorizations and Appropriations, FY 1962-FY 1990.....	9
Trainee Input, Volunteer Years, and Budget Estimates, by Region and Activity.....	10
Africa Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE by Country.....	26
Inter-America Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE by Country.....	59
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE by Country.....	74

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), \$163,614,000, 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 1990 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

GENERAL STATEMENT

The [Peace Corps] volunteers are particularly appreciated because they go to the distant villages and work shoulder to shoulder with the people. They work in difficult living conditions and deal with the core problems facing our country.... We are very pleased with the Peace Corps. Thank you for sending them to us.

- Lansana Conte, President of Guinea,
to President Reagan in October 1988

One of the hardest concepts for an American to impart is the idea that fish in a pond must be fed.

- Dawn Schlaeppli, Gabon Fisheries
Volunteer

In 1990, the third year of our Leadership for Peace expansion, Peace Corps will continue the kinds of grass roots development work and crosscultural bridge-building that have elicited both expressions of appreciation from heads of state and continued insight by volunteers about how progress in international development is achieved and sustained. The first quote above highlights the extraordinary impact volunteers can make. The second quote summarizes the main challenge to achieving lasting impact: volunteers must be able to leave behind the knowledge of how to sustain the projects they begin, so improvement is permanent and does not end once the volunteers have left.

Nearly 6,800 volunteers will be working in 69 developing countries in 1990, improving global conditions through human resource development in Africa, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, the Middle East, the Pacific, and Asia.

In 1987, Congress provided authorization for Peace Corps to grow to a 10,000-volunteer force by the early 1990s, an increase of 85 percent over the number of volunteers then serving. In 1988, the first year of substantial growth, Peace Corps increased the number of trainees placed in assignments by 21 percent for a total of 3,360 trainees - the Agency's largest rate of increase since the late 1970s. Increased costs and pressure to reduce the federal deficit, however, are slowing this rate of growth for 1989 and 1990; approximately 3,250 trainees will be recruited each year.

Although there is some moderation in our growth rate due to resource constraints, Peace Corps is using this opportunity to strengthen programming initiatives in crucial areas and to solidify our programs in countries we have recently entered. Our goal is better programs, not simply bigger programs. Strong emphasis has been placed on developing sound programs in youth and urban development, since these issues are becoming higher development priorities for many Peace Corps countries.

New training modules that teach country-requested technical skills to trainees have been developed so more generalists can be accepted for service without compromising program goals. In an important departure from the traditional two-year tour for volunteers, those with in-demand skills who are unable to commit to a full tour of service can now join Peace Corps as Associate Volunteers and serve for less than the usual two years. The increased effectiveness of our volunteer delivery system, through improved recruitment and applicant screening methods, has reduced the trainee and volunteer dropout rates.

Our 1990 budget request will allow Peace Corps to continue its program start-up in The People's Republic of China, Bolivia, Ivory Coast, and Sao Tome and Principe, which we plan to enter at the end of 1989. The potential for growth and the critical timing of entry into the People's Republic of China and Bolivia requires that Peace Corps place a minimal number of volunteers to ensure continued host country support and to lay the groundwork for programming and future growth in these two countries.

Peace Corps' primary objective, to promote world peace and friendship, remains the same as when President Kennedy signed the executive order creating the agency 27 years ago. The goals established to meet this objective are also unchanged:

- 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; and
- to help promote a better understanding of other people on the part of Americans.

Since 1961, Peace Corps has sent over 127,000 Americans, both volunteers and staff, overseas to share their skills with people in the developing world. These volunteers--who speak the language and live with the people--offer people around the world a chance to learn first-hand about Americans. In turn, these volunteers return home and teach Americans about the world.

Peace Corps volunteers come from all 50 states. The average age is 30, and almost ten percent are over 50. Fifty-two percent are women, 93 percent are college graduates, and 11 percent are married.

With 27 years of development experience, Peace Corps is a stable, respected institution in the international development community, yet we continue to adapt our programming and volunteer skills requirements to meet the changing needs of the countries where we serve. Host governments reflect the importance of Peace Corps' development impact by continuing to request more volunteers. Requests for volunteers are expected to increase by 9,000 over the next five years, but Peace Corps' ability to meet those requests will depend on the continuing support of Peace Corps' growth mandate.

In these times of global interdependence, Peace Corps plays an increasingly important role in America's future. The problems of countries overseas are also our problems. As historian Henry Steele Commager said, "We 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."

THE CHALLENGES OF LEADERSHIP FOR PEACE

Peace Corps must confront a large number of challenges in providing effective, appropriate development assistance that meets the three goals stated in the agency mandate while being fully responsive to the continually changing needs of our 69 host governments. Two of our perennial challenges have been matching technically qualified volunteers to host country requests for particular programs and projects that address their development needs, and providing adequate administrative support to the volunteer force overseas. Meeting these challenges brings us closer to the overriding Peace Corps challenge of providing self-sustaining solutions to locally-identified development needs.

MEETING THE CHALLENGES: PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Peace Corps concentrates its grass roots development assistance in ten areas that address the major development gaps and most important locally-identified needs. Some highlights of accomplishments in both new and traditional program areas are:

Agriculture

Traditional agriculture systems in the developing world face tremendous population pressures to produce more food. More than 1,500 agriculture volunteers are currently in the field addressing these needs through crop extension, soil science, agricultural economics research, and animal husbandry projects, and through establishing cooperatives and agriculture oriented youth development programs. There is special emphasis on small farmer assistance. The Farmer-to-Farmer program, begun in 1988, places American farmers with volunteers who are working with host country farmers to share effective farming methods and technology. Other activities have included the revision of technical agricultural manuals and collaboration with other international donor agencies.

Urban and Youth Development

Rapid population growth and unprecedented rates of urbanization are causing profound changes in developing countries' social and economic structures. Early in the next century, urban populations will exceed those in rural areas, and there will be many more cities and towns. As in more developed countries, these urban centers attract large numbers of abandoned, abused, and runaway youths trying to survive -- a demographic trend that is placing great strain on cities' already limited social support structures. In recognition of these trends, Peace Corps has begun to incorporate urban considerations into its programming. At present, volunteers are involved in at least 15 urban-related programs around the world, helping to improve the living conditions of the unskilled, low-income, and young people residing in towns and cities.

Education

Since 1961, more than five million students have been taught by Peace Corps volunteers, and more volunteers have served in education programs than in any other single program area. In 1988, volunteers taught English, mathematics and science, trained primary and secondary level teachers, worked with the physically and mentally handicapped, provided vocational training to the unemployed, and assisted communities with the development of nonformal educational activities for adults and out-of-school youths.

Fisheries

Current fisheries programs include freshwater fish culture, mariculture, inland capture fisheries and marine fisheries. These programs increase the availability of protein to local populations and generate income. In 1988, approximately 375 volunteers were involved in fisheries programs in 32 countries.

Health

Peace Corps annually recruits and places approximately 450 health volunteers in 35 countries. Most of these volunteers work within national primary health care systems on maternal and child health activities, nutrition, community health education, and water/sanitation projects. Other volunteers serve as instructors at institutes of medicine and nursing, and develop health education curricula for primary and secondary schools. Peace Corps' continuing emphasis is on providing essential health services and promoting national and local capabilities to meet basic health needs. Three major initiatives in which Peace Corps is presently involved are combatting childhood communicable diseases, raising child survival rates, and improving family nutrition.

Natural Resources

Peace Corps' natural resources programming supports volunteers and their host country counterparts in projects that improve the management of natural resources. Key components of our programming approach are direct involvement in the local community, change through environmental education, and the incorporation of women into development decision-making. Current projects include agroforestry, environmental education, wildlife management, establishment and maintenance of national parks, soil conservation, introduction of fuel-efficient stoves, and reforestation and nursery projects. More than 560 volunteers are currently participating in projects in over 45 countries. Peace Corps is working actively to build networks with forestry and environmental organizations in the United States and overseas, thus tapping into resources for training, recruitment of volunteers, and technical information.

Women in Development (WID)

Because women in the developing world provide three-fourths of the food and usually all of the child care, Peace Corps works to ensure that an integrated approach in program planning and training is utilized so that the roles of women in their communities are understood and addressed.

Women's issues are incorporated into programming approaches in all of Peace Corps' planning. Volunteers are presently working with women at the grass roots level in agriculture, fisheries, rural development, microbusiness, health, education, forestry, and community development projects. WID activities have been expanded in 1988 by establishing in-country WID committees and appointing regional WID representatives.

Water and Sanitation

The availability of adequate supplies of safe, potable water is an important factor in whether developing countries are able to progress and prosper. Peace Corps has been actively involved for years in the search for solutions to the lack of water. Over 4,500 volunteers have made a sustained effort to improve water and sanitary facilities, train counterparts and villagers, and produce numerous technical manuals and publications. There are hundreds of examples of volunteers' involvement in building and improving wells, springs, dams, catchments, water systems, and latrines. Currently more than 400 volunteers are working in water and sanitation programs in 25 Peace Corps countries. During 1988, a new initiative was introduced to eradicate the guinea worm, a disease-causing organism which lives in water. The proposed program, currently being reviewed for possible funding by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), seeks to break the disease cycle by providing health education to change water collection behaviors and to improve water sources.

Energy

Today there are 24 Peace Corps programs that address energy needs. These programs are in 20 countries, in all three regions, and involve nearly 300 volunteers. Energy programs, like all Peace Corps programs, depend on the use of appropriate technology to make projects viable and sustainable in host communities. For appropriate technologies to succeed, a) the choice and techniques of development must be consistent with local needs and traditions; b) the technologies should have beneficial effects on people's lives in more than just economic ways; and c) the sharing of technologies between cultures must be shown to be possible and desirable. Highly successful projects include education in construction and use of fuel-efficient stoves and in the uses of solar heat and biogas conversion.

Small Enterprise Development (SED)

The goal of the SED program is to promote and support local economic development through self-sustaining small-business activities, which in turn lead to the creation of employment opportunities. Although Peace Corps formally created the SED program in 1983, volunteers have been working with small-business projects since 1961. Currently, there are 2,600 volunteers worldwide working at the grass roots level utilizing their training and experience to help communities identify and plan projects. In 1988, SED initiatives included rural farm enterprises, credit programs, urban small-business projects, and food cooperatives. The number of SED volunteers requested by host countries has grown steadily in the past three years, and interest is expected to increase at an even greater rate in the future.

SUSTAINING PROGRAM IMPACT THROUGH COLLABORATION

Over the past eight years, Peace Corps and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have cooperated on many interagency projects, believing that such cooperation can help meet both agencies' organizational objectives: self-sustaining solutions to locally-identified problems. Volunteers provide grass-roots support and village-level outreach for USAID projects, while USAID provides the resources and tools that enhance the effectiveness of volunteers. Approximately 1,300 volunteers are assigned to over 130 projects that receive significant USAID support.

Another 500 volunteers a year work with communities benefiting from the Small Project Assistance (SPA) program, through which USAID provides up to \$55,000 a year to support efforts in small-scale development projects. The program supports community-initiated, self-help projects in food production, enterprise development, income generation, renewable energy, and health. SPA funds have supported nearly 2,500 self-help activities in over 40 countries in all three Peace Corps regions, benefiting more than 300,000 people. The technical assistance component of the program provides special training or consultative support to those groups developing or implementing SPA activities. In addition to on-site assistance, technical assistance also stimulates the development of SPA activities through in-service training, programs, workshops, and technical program consultancies for volunteers, host country national counterparts, and Peace Corps staff. During 1988, 114 technical activities benefited 1,570 counterparts and 90 staff.

Peace Corps enters into Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASAs) with USAID to improve the technical programming and training capabilities of Peace Corps staff, volunteers and host country nationals, and to increase volunteers' contributions to the long-term development strategies common to both agencies. Over the years, PASAs have been signed in a number of areas, including renewable energy technologies, forestry and natural resources, oral rehydration therapy, combatting childhood communicable diseases, nutrition, and small enterprise development.

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; domestic agencies like the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce that have internationally-oriented programs; and private voluntary organizations such as Partners of the Americas, Catholic Relief Services, World Wildlife Fund, and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA). Peace Corps also works with bilateral donors such as the governments of Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Sweden.

The Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) Program is a new Peace Corps initiative that has utilized this collaborative approach very successfully. The project, jointly administered with VOCA and funded by USAID, places American farmers with volunteers who are working with host country farmers to share agricultural methods and technological developments. VOCA recruits highly qualified agriculturalists, and Peace Corps identifies the specific agricultural projects that can benefit from the consulting services of these

volunteers. FTF goals are twofold: a) to increase host country farm production and income by providing short-term agricultural technical assistance; and b) to enhance the skills of volunteers, thereby increasing their effectiveness in agricultural development work.

The Associate Volunteer (AV) Program, begun in 1987, utilizes collaboration with universities and professional organizations to supply highly qualified, yet difficult-to-recruit, volunteers. This initiative provides new flexibility in programming options by placing volunteers with in-demand technical skills for less than the usual two-year tour of service. Varying the length of volunteer tours provides an opportunity for service by Americans who cannot serve for the full tour, thereby making available the Peace Corps experience to a whole new constituency.

The AV Program has been enthusiastically received by host governments; over 300 Associate Volunteers (AVs) were requested in 1989. Pilot projects involving AVs have placed dentists from the Harvard School of Dental Medicine in Jamaica, and teachers from Virginia in Fiji and Ghana. A collaborative agreement has been reached with the American Veterinarian Medical Association to provide veterinarians to Morocco and other countries with animal health care specialist shortages.

The Peace Corps Partnership Program (PCPP) encourages and supports collaboration with hundreds of American schools, church groups, community organizations, foundations, and individuals interested in assisting developing nations. Ideas for PCPP projects come from recipient community residents, who also provide any labor necessary to implement the project. In 1988, PCPP funded over \$250,000 worth of such partnership projects.

The 1988, over \$1.4 million worth of goods and services, including books, and farming, office, and medical equipment, were donated through the Gifts-in-Kind Program.

SUPPORTING THE PROGRAM: THE BUDGET REQUEST

This presentation supports the President's request to the Congress to appropriate \$163.6 million to continue Peace Corps' development efforts in 1990 at a current operating level. This budget request will support 3,250 new volunteers and 5,500 volunteer years of service in Africa, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, the Middle East, the Pacific, and Asia.

- - - - -

The common goal of all Peace Corps efforts is human development. Peace Corps addresses this goal through the recruitment, selection, training, assignment, and support of qualified volunteers in development projects that address locally-identified needs of host country people. Volunteer assignments are designed to promote locally self-sustaining solutions to problems and to foster greater cross-cultural understanding.

The 1990s promises to be a singular challenge to Peace Corps to redouble its efforts in effective human resource development while doubling the size of our volunteer force. Our mutual goal -- your mandate and our challenge -- is both a better and a bigger Peace Corps. We seek, through our programs, and with your support, to significantly increase America's commitment and assistance to the developing world.

PEACE CORPS
AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS
FY 1962-FY 1990
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Authorized	Budget Request	Appropriated a/	Trainee Input	Volunteer Years c/
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	3,360	4,611
1989	153,500	150,000	153,500	3,250 est.	5,211 est.
1990	---	163,614 d/	---	3,250 est.	5,511 est.

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

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

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

d/ Includes \$1,614 thousand transferred from the Department of State (DOS) for Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) activities previously funded by the DOS.

PEACE CORPS
TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
BY REGION AND ACTIVITY, 1988-1990

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
<u>TRAINEE INPUT</u>			
Africa Region	1,400	1,330	1,330
Inter-American Region	1,119	1,000	1,000
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	825	900	900
United Nations Volunteers	<u>16</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	3,360	3,250	3,250
<u>VOLUNTEER YEARS</u>			
Africa Region	1,974	2,227	2,375
Inter-American Region	1,455	1,673	1,640
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	1,145	1,281	1,461
United Nations Volunteers	<u>37</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>35</u>
TOTAL	4,611	5,211	5,511
<u>OBLIGATIONS BY REGION (\$000)</u>			
Africa Region	58,003	59,787	63,631
Inter-American Region	33,475	33,738	34,706
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	28,593	29,699	32,697
United Nations Volunteers	365	316	319
World-wide Support	<u>31,973</u>	<u>29,960</u>	<u>32,261</u>
Total Obligations	152,409	153,500	163,614
<u>OBLIGATIONS BY ACTIVITY (\$000)</u>			
Volunteer Operations	89,576	91,600	97,100
Recruitment, Communications and Development Education	12,759	11,825	12,200
Program Development and Support	<u>50,074</u>	<u>50,075</u>	<u>54,314</u> a/
Total Obligations	152,409	153,500	163,614
Balances Available Start of Year	-6,789	--	--
Balances Lapsing	<u>580</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
New Appropriations	146,200	153,500	163,614

a/ Includes \$1,614 thousand transferred from the Department of State (DOS) for Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) activities previously funded by the DOS.

PEACE CORPS
VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS
(in thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	FY 1988 ACTUAL -----	FY 1989 ESTIMATE -----	FY 1990 ESTIMATE -----
SELECTION	2,267	2,209	2,279
-----	-----	-----	-----
Placement/Staging	2,267	2,209	2,279
TRAINING	25,046	22,876	23,350
-----	-----	-----	-----
Pre-service Training	20,107	18,272	18,459
In-service Training	3,873	3,840	4,126
Information & Technical Resources	1,067	764	764
DIRECT VOLUNTEER SUPPORT	46,514	48,533	51,344
-----	-----	-----	-----
Assignment Travel/Transportation	6,315	4,179	4,286
Living/Leave Allowances	14,846	16,618	17,760
Special Services	1,887	981	981
Readjustment Allowances/FICA	13,359	15,477	16,162
Other	10,107	11,278	12,156
MEDICAL SUPPORT	13,120	16,258	17,703
-----	-----	-----	-----
Medical Evacuation	3,577	4,164	4,626
Medical Supplies	1,472	2,061	2,340
Volunteer FECA	4,753	5,621	6,205
Medical Services	3,318	4,412	4,533
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	2,629	1,725	2,425
-----	-----	-----	-----
Overseas Vehicles	1,386	600	1,300
Other	1,243	1,125	1,125
TOTAL VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS	89,576	91,600	97,100
REIMBURSEMENTS	1,575	3,340	2,920
-----	-----	-----	-----
PASAs	1,298	2,900	2,480
Overseas Vehicles	278	440	440
PROGRAM FACTORS			
Trainee Input	3,360	3,250	3,250
Volunteer Years	4,611	5,211	5,511
Training Weeks - Trainees	33,600	32,500	32,500
Training Days - Volunteers	55,332	62,532	66,132
Number of Staging Events	80	79	76
Number of MEDEVACS	375	400	450
Number of Vehicles Replaced	80	42	68

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

Volunteer Operations represents 60 percent of the funding for Peace Corps. This budget activity provides the direct assistance required to train, maintain, and support the volunteers overseas. In 1990, the Peace Corps will train approximately 3,250 new volunteers and support nearly 6,800 volunteers in over 69 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 multistage assessment process that includes nomination, evaluation, comparison with other qualified applicants, and, finally, a match to a 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 to determine whether they can make a two-year commitment.

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 skills training is designed to increase the intermediate skill levels of volunteers in the technical areas in which 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 skills enhancement training is conducted during the volunteer's service to increase the job effectiveness and job satisfaction 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, cultural, and technical skills 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, fuel-efficient stoves, growing vegetables in the tropics, and oral rehydration.

DIRECT VOLUNTEER SUPPORT

Assignment Travel and Transportation: This category provides for travel and transportation of volunteers from their homes to their host countries and return at completion of service.

Living/Leave Allowances: Volunteers receive a living allowance that is sufficient to support them at the local standard of living. 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 perspectives and to enhance their cultural awareness. A settling-in allowance is also provided to each volunteer at the beginning of service to assist with the purchase of household items.

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 in the event of family emergencies.

Readjustment Allowance/FICA: This allowance is transferred to volunteers at the completion of service to assist volunteers upon their return to the United States. In 1989 and 1990, the allowance is expected to remain at \$200 per month.

Other: Volunteers are provided with materials and supplies to be better equipped to share their technical expertise. Volunteers are provided funds to travel between staff offices and work and living sites for consultation and technical assistance, and funds are provided 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. Four to five hundred volunteers are transported each year to appropriate medical facilities in the United States and/or other countries for diagnosis and medical treatment.

Medical Supplies: Volunteers are furnished with medical supplies and related informational material to maintain their health and effectiveness.

Volunteer FECA: Volunteers often work in conditions that are physically demanding and difficult. Peace Corps provides as much support as possible to ensure the complete safety and care of each volunteer. This is sometimes not enough and worker's compensation benefits, provided through the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA), are required following service. The cost of providing these benefits to former volunteers is increasing and will rise by \$584 thousand (ten percent) between 1989 and 1990.

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 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 administrative 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 1990, funds will be utilized to provide communications and computer systems in each overseas post. Computers systematize and enhance the support that staff can provide to volunteers.

PARTICIPATING AGENCY SERVICE AGREEMENTS (PASAs)

PASAs are interagency 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, the Farmer-to-Farmer program, 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 1988 ACTUAL -----	FY 1989 ESTIMATE -----	FY 1990 ESTIMATE -----
RECRUITMENT -----	8,544	8,163	8,444
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES -----	755	637	657
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS -----	365	316	319
GSA RENTAL PAYMENTS/FIELD -----	826	887	929
PUBLIC RESPONSE -----	2,270	1,821	1,850
 TOTAL RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	 12,759	 11,825	 12,200
<hr/>			
PROGRAM FACTORS			
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS -----			
Trainee Input	16	20	20
Volunteer Years	37	30	35
PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS -----			
Inquiries	287,873	280,600	275,000
Applications	12,587	12,200	12,000
Nominations	7,355	7,000	6,800

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

Peace Corps reaches out to all Americans to share what we have learned around the world and to provide opportunities for all to volunteer. Two functions within the Recruitment, Communications and Development Education (RCDE) activity are the recruitment process for all prospective trainees, and Returned Peace Corps Volunteer (RPCV) services. Public and private liaison activities, which are funded under RCDE, generate interest and funds for programs and promote the third goal objective of educating Americans about the developing world.

RECRUITMENT

Recruitment activities create a direct link between Peace Corps 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, a film and video were produced that present an up-to-date picture of what Peace Corps has to offer. A new computer system has also been implemented to improve applicant tracking.

Included under recruitment activities are all development and production costs associated with advertising and promotional materials that target individuals with in-demand skills and qualifications. Print and electronic media campaigns, as well as activities that put staff and returned volunteers in direct contact with potential applicants, are a part of our marketing efforts.

PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

Peace Corps collaborates with public and private organizations, institutions, and individuals to enhance development efforts. Partnership, gifts-in-kind, development education, and university programs utilize outside resources and participation in our work. As a client of the Advertising Council, the Peace Corps receives more than \$50 million in free television and print media coverage. Through the Volunteers in Development Education (VIDE) program, newly returned volunteers serve as community resources and share Peace Corps experiences and ideals with local audiences throughout the country.

Peace Corps provides career, educational, and readjustment counseling to returned volunteers. Contacts with institutions and organizations interested in returned volunteers have been established and maintained. A biweekly publication highlighting career and educational opportunities and other items of interest is distributed to all recently returned volunteers.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

UN volunteers (UNVs) are recruited from all UN member nations and serve in development projects administered by UN and host government agencies. Peace Corps supports volunteers and contributes to the UN Development Program Special Voluntary Fund, which helps defray costs for third world

volunteers who are not sponsored by any agencies or organizations within their own countries. In all but a few instances, Peace Corps funds only the external costs incurred in support of the volunteers we sponsor. These costs include readjustment allowances, FICA, travel to and from post, and excess baggage charges.

GSA RENTAL PAYMENTS/FIELD

RCDE funds include the rent of recruitment field offices in 16 area offices and three regional centers around the country. Rental costs of these buildings reflect actual billings for 1988 and GSA public building service budget estimates for 1989 and 1990.

PUBLIC RESPONSE

The category of Public Response includes the costs incurred to carry out public relations activities for the Peace Corps as well as mailing costs associated with recruitment and public awareness efforts.

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

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	FY 1988 ACTUAL -----	FY 1989 ESTIMATE -----	FY 1990 ESTIMATE -----
OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT -----	26,764	26,533	30,048
Salaries and Benefits	13,037	13,784	14,559
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support 1/	2,852	3,300	5,264
Staff Assignment Travel and Transportation	1,249	943	955
Other	9,626	8,507	9,270
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT -----	23,310	23,542	24,266
GSA Rental Payments/Headquarters	2,521	3,726	3,823
Communications	1,780	1,339	1,339
Staff FECA	262	212	207
Other	18,748	18,265	18,898
 TOTAL PROGRAM SUPPORT	 50,074	 50,075	 54,314
<hr/>			
REIMBURSEMENTS	52	60	60
<hr/>			

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

1/ The FY 1990 Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) estimate includes \$1,614 thousand transferred from the Department of State (DOS) for activities previously funded by the DOS.

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.

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 that 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 1990 request for \$14.6 million will support staff in over 69 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 over \$5.0 million in 1990. Services utilized by Peace Corps posts include Foreign Service National (FSN) personnel administration, 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 cost in 1990 includes \$1.6 million transferred from the Department of State (DOS) for FAAS activities previously funded by the DOS.

Staff Assignment Travel and Transportation: The \$955 thousand request in 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 rents 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 was required to move its Headquarters in 1988. The full-year rental payments are shown for 1989 and 1990.

Communications: In 1990, \$1.3 million is requested to fund FTS and other telecommunications services. Higher costs in 1988 reflected initial hook-up costs at the new Headquarters location.

Staff FECA: In 1990, Worker's Compensation payments to the Department of Labor for Peace Corps staff will be \$207 thousand.

Other: Other domestic administrative support includes policy guidance and coordination of direct day-to-day support by regional headquarters staff to overseas programs. All Headquarters staff functions, such as legal counsel, administrative services, congressional and public affairs activities, financial management, audit and investigations, ADP support, and personnel are included. In 1988, enhancement of computer systems increased the efficiency 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 food production, economic self-sufficiency, and environmental well-being spur most development activities. Although rains in several parts of the continent have temporarily alleviated dire drought conditions, sporadic rainfall, ecological imbalance, unstable economic conditions, and civil strife collectively cloud Africa's future.

Decline in per capita food production over the past 20 years is exacerbated by national debt, environmental degradation, and an increased annual population growth rate that has reached three percent. In light of these circumstances and the resultant problems, African governments and major donors give the highest priority to improving food production and economic growth.

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 stress the interrelationship of agriculture, small-enterprise development, health, and education in both rural and urban settings. The underlying goal for all programming is sustained development to meet both long-term and immediate needs. For example, our ten-year effort to reverse declining 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 (ASAP) program will help to bolster African economies. Our program philosophy emphasizes village-level development that can serve as the basis for regional and national development.

Program Strategy

Our expansion in traditional programs will occur primarily in agriculture, health, and education. New programs include small-business development, natural resource protection, and the Farmer-to-Farmer program. Several countries will expand their traditional projects by integrating them with new ones, such as an agriculture project with a health/nutrition component or a secondary education project adding vocational training outreach. Many new projects will occur through collaboration with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private voluntary organizations (PVOs), and multilateral and bilateral development organizations such as the US Agency for International Development (USAID), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Bank, and the World Health Organization (WHO). Some examples are:

° Agriculture/Food Production

Food production and related projects will continue to provide the foundation for the Peace Corps program in Africa for 1990. These projects include agricultural extension, where the volunteer can train the subsistence farmer in the latest methods of research and development in

fisheries, agroforestry, agricultural education, and animal husbandry. Peace Corps will continue its work at the grass roots level providing assistance to villagers and extension workers.

In 1990, agriculture will be integrated with other areas including health and nutrition, formal education, and small-business enterprise.

° 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 1990, Peace Corps will continue to expand throughout sub-Saharan Africa with income-generating and small-enterprise development projects supported by the region's African Small-business Assistance (ASAP) program and USAID funds. Efforts to create and strengthen enterprises will be stressed through linkages among the US private sector, indigenous small-business enterprises, and traditional Peace Corps programming assistance. These efforts will reinforce many countries' current policies aimed at strengthening private sector economies. These small-enterprise development activities will be integrated with other activities.

° Health

Volunteers will continue to work in projects that combat childhood communicable diseases, furnish primary health care, provide training in public health services, improve water sources and sanitation, and integrate health, nutrition, and education with agriculture production. Highly skilled medical officers will be sought for project assistance through the Agency's University Collaboration program and Associate Volunteer (AV) program.

° Education

Volunteers have been involved in education since the beginning of Peace Corps. Although volunteers will continue to teach mathematics, science, and English at the secondary and university levels, Peace Corps will increase 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 skilled technicians in Africa. In addition, new projects in health and agricultural curricula development will be initiated at both the primary and secondary education levels.

° Other Program Areas

Host country requests reflect mounting awareness of the compelling need to conserve natural resources, especially when global warming, desertification, and refuse disposal are international problems. Particularly committed to programs aimed at sustained development, Peace Corps volunteers will continue to work in agroforestry and wildlife programs to help raise local awareness and assist in government planning. Peace Corps will also continue to be involved in appropriate technology, renewable energy, and nonformal education projects.

° The Africa Food Systems Initiative

The Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) is a ten-year, collaborative effort to assist up to 12 African nations in their efforts to reverse declining food production and attain self-sustaining food systems.

Under this initiative, volunteers assist local institutions and communities to develop, adapt, and implement appropriate technologies to reduce food shortages. In collaboration with host country ministries, USAID, and nongovernmental development organizations, volunteers work to upgrade local capacity for independent development.

The AFSI program is currently active in Mali, Niger, Lesotho, Senegal, Zaire, and Guinea. Comprehensive assessment and program design studies carried out in 1988 have resulted in expansion into the Central African Republic and The Gambia this year. Preparations are underway to conduct assessments for new programs in 1990. Country-specific AFSI accomplishments include the following:

- MALI

AFSI volunteer teams currently work in over 40 locations in rain-fed and irrigated agricultural zones. Under the auspices of the Government's departmental development committees and in collaboration with USAID and the European Economic Community, volunteers are working with farmers in soil conservation, agroforestry, small-scale water supply, and gardening.

In 1988, accomplishments included the construction or improvement of 60 wells; construction of eight small dams and installation of six pumping devices; promotion of new vegetable crops and year-round gardening in over 50 community gardens and almost 100 school and private gardens; and establishment of tree nurseries for woodlots and windbreaks in 35 villages, planting of live fences in 20 villages, training of farmers to produce grafted fruit trees in 15 villages, and construction of fuel-efficient, improved woodstoves in 25 villages.

- NIGER

Two teams of volunteers have been working in the Say and Oullam areas since 1987 on projects promoting soil conservation, small-scale irrigation, dry-season gardening, literacy, numeracy, and marketing skills. Eighteen volunteers work with village development councils to identify and manage local projects that receive partial funding from USAID.

During 1988, accomplishments included construction of 23 wells; installation of ten water-lifting and irrigation systems; establishment of 45 village nurseries for woodlots, live fences, and fruit trees; improvement of 15 village gardens; and construction of 78 fuel-efficient woodstoves. In addition, 35 training sessions were held to improve village-level financial management of community development projects.

- LESOTHO

Volunteers, in collaboration with USAID, Catholic Relief Services, and CARE, work with women farmers to combat declining food production, increase income-earning opportunities, and alleviate drought-associated production problems. Approximately 35 volunteers work on water source development, erosion prevention, and improvement of agricultural production.

In 1988, 250 students were trained and direct extension services were provided to rural farmers in high-value cash crop production. In two cases, farmers who had received seven-year loans for purchase of irrigation and production equipment were able to pay off their loans after the second year of production.

- SENEGAL

Two teams of volunteers began working in the Bignona and Nioro du Rip areas in 1988. In collaboration with the Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute and Winrock International's On-Farm Seed Project, volunteers are improving the management of existing food stocks through better storage techniques and seed selection. Other projects will stress soil and water conservation, dry-season production, and income-generating activities.

The quality of peanut seed and seed storage has been identified as a significant problem. On-farm trials of affordable, locally available technologies to reduce losses are currently underway. Thirty volunteers will be working with the project by 1991.

- ZAIRE

Although Zaire was selected as one of the AFSI pilot countries in 1985, internal events beyond the control of Peace Corps halted program expansion in mid-1986. Design follow-up activities completed in 1988, will result in reestablishment of the program with 20 volunteers assisting two local NGOs and USAID to improve agricultural extension in the Bandundu region. Activities will include introducing improved cassava varieties, dry-season gardening, and small-animal husbandry to the region during the first two years.

- GUINEA

Twenty-four volunteers began working with women's groups in 1988 on a United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF)-funded project in Guinea's forest region to improve swamp rice production, promote dry-season gardens, and upgrade literacy and management capabilities. The long-term objectives are to improve the nutritional status of women and young children in the region through increased availability and better distribution of food throughout the year, and increased income generation.

- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Fifteen volunteers will begin work in the Ouham and Ibingui-Economique areas in 1989 to promote vegetable production, improved nutrition, beekeeping, animal traction, and fish production. Volunteers, with technical assistance from UNICEF, Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA), and AFRICARE, are working with primary schools, local health centers, and village development committees to develop a long-term strategy for integrating various available services to increase income and improve nutritional levels in the communities.

- THE GAMBIA

Design activities will be completed in 1989. The program will focus on the improvement of vegetable production and marketing, swamp rice production, and literacy/management training for traditional women's groups.

° The African Small-business Assistance Program

The African Small-business Assistance (ASAP) program reflects a growing realization by African countries that sustained economic growth is the key to development. This long-term program will provide small businesses with technical assistance and support ranging from training in market surveys, bookkeeping, and business management to resource mobilization and market sustainability.

The key features of this program are:

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

Four target countries were chosen to pilot ASAP programs in fiscal year 1988: Botswana, Guinea, Kenya, and The Gambia. Country assessments have been carried out in each, and in Guinea, a \$60,000 revolving loan fund has been established by a private American businessman as part of the ASAP initiative. Four volunteers have been trained to manage the facility, which serves as a model for other ASAP loan projects.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE
FY 1988 - FY 1990
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			----- Trainees -----			----- V Years -----			--- FTE Level ---		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
AFRICA												
Benin	1,828	1,775	1,939	21	59	38	55	44	64	6.9	6.6	6.7
Botswana	3,727	4,077	4,093	86	117	95	182	202	209	8.8	9.2	10.6
Burundi	609	866	994	19	15	17	11	27	31	2.4	3.6	3.7
Cameroon	3,955	3,437	3,657	69	63	71	136	122	129	9.4	10.2	10.1
Cape Verde	127	193	217	10	6	7		9	11			
Central Afr Rep	2,575	2,833	3,081	60	59	55	69	88	100	5.7	7.1	7.8
Chad	754	949	1,089	14	14	19	11	22	25	3.2	5.3	5.5
Equatorial Guinea	170	379	658	10		10		7	17		0.7	3.0
Gabon	2,352	2,349	2,884	56	47	58	66	73	92	5.2	6.7	6.7
Gambia	1,287	1,145	1,434	33	22	32	46	51	58	6.0	5.9	5.8
Ghana	2,049	2,040	2,295	66	40	55	70	87	79	8.3	8.6	8.8
Guinea	726	1,365	2,114	32	23	43	13	39	63	3.0	6.0	6.0
Guinea-Bissau	647	800	1,059	22	20	34	2	16	32	1.0	4.3	4.1
Ivory Coast		388	629		15	15			16		1.0	2.0
Kenya	3,745	3,668	3,393	113	95	86	176	192	169	14.9	14.1	15.8
Lesotho	2,140	2,016	1,873	57	44	41	94	91	84	5.8	6.5	6.6
Liberia	3,067	2,967	2,587	80	54	60	119	140	110	9.1	8.6	8.7
Malawi	1,801	2,107	2,631	51	68	38	73	96	143	5.0	6.3	6.5
Mali	4,023	4,137	4,347	79	76	81	121	139	145	8.4	8.4	7.6
Mauritania	1,985	1,962	2,134	41	40	45	57	60	65	6.6	6.6	6.6
Niger	3,728	3,557	4,025	80	79	74	118	132	156	10.3	9.7	9.8
Rwanda	306	476	643	8	14	21	6	9	19	1.6	3.7	3.7
Sao Tome and Principe		237	371		6	10			7		0.5	1.0
Senegal	2,790	2,664	2,961	53	71	65	95	91	106	10.6	10.5	10.6
Sierra Leone	3,943	3,147	2,826	63	75	67	168	126	116	13.0	12.3	12.6
Swaziland	1,519	1,642	1,579	35	37	31	55	64	61	7.5	7.2	7.6
Tanzania	1,203	1,760	1,278	26	68	14	36	44	49	4.8	5.4	5.4
Togo	3,276	3,300	2,810	90	31	43	91	118	82	8.4	8.8	8.8
Zaire	3,671	3,551	4,030	126	72	105	104	138	137	14.7	13.9	13.9
Total	58,003	59,787	63,631	1,400	1,330	1,330	1,974	2,227	2,375	180.6	197.7	206.0

BENIN

POPULATION: 4,177,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$270

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,828	1,775	1,939
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	60	40	40
TRAINEE INPUT	21	59	38
VOLUNTEER YEARS	55	44	64

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will provide assistance in the areas of forestry, water sanitation, education, rural community development, and construction.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to collaborate with USAID, UNICEF, and the Government of Benin to provide potable water and improve sanitary conditions in rural areas. Volunteers will identify well sites, oversee diggings, and train villagers in the operation and maintenance of hand-pumps. In addition, they will teach basic health and sanitation techniques to rural villagers.
- ° A seven-year program to promote and construct fuel-efficient stoves will end this year and the program will be turned over to the Benin Government. As a result of this program, volunteers trained over 2,000 civil servants in stove construction.
- ° The Government has requested that the number of volunteers in the rural community development program be doubled, from ten to 20, for 1990. In this program, volunteers work on such projects as infant nutrition, community gardening, sanitation, and stove construction.
- ° The education program has doubled its volunteers in the field from eight to 16 in the last year. The Government has requested 70 volunteers in this area for 1990.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers arrived in 1967 to provide assistance in animal traction, grain storage techniques, and health education. Volunteer numbers dwindled in 1979 due to political unrest. These conditions stabilized in the early 1980s and the number of volunteers has increased to an average of 60 per year.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers taught mathematics and physics in secondary schools throughout the country. Over 5,000 students and 100 supervisors and counterparts benefited from their endeavors. The Ministry of Higher Education has requested additional volunteers in vocational education.

- ° Nine volunteers worked as both health educators and pump mechanics. They supervised 35 district health team members, conducted a population census, initiated a guinea worm survey, organized health committees, installed 29 new handpumps, and assisted in project planning activities. Over 85,000 villagers benefited from the activities of these volunteers.
- ° Ten volunteers, working with counterparts, set up tree nurseries and woodlots in rural villages producing over 100,000 fuelwood trees, indirectly serving 50 communities and 30,000 villagers. Volunteers have introduced fruit tree species and grown nearly 7,000 fruit trees assisted by farmers and students.
- ° Four volunteers working with 30 communities helped to build three maternity clinics, three health centers, one stove demonstration center, 20 wells, six elementary school buildings, and a high school chemistry laboratory. Volunteers are preparing easy-to-understand construction technique booklets for local construction workers, and are training architects in the use of microcomputers to aid in their work.
- ° Nearly 8,000 children and their mothers have benefited directly from the efforts of ten volunteers working in over 30 rural community development projects. Volunteers indirectly have served over 20,000 people in the areas of infant nutrition and health, aid to the handicapped, community gardening, animal husbandry, and village sanitation.

BOTSWANA

POPULATION: 1,106,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$840

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,727	4,077	4,093
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	92	106	135
TRAINEE INPUT	86	117	95
VOLUNTEER YEARS	182	202	209

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° New programs will be initiated in forestry, natural resources, and soil conservation to fight desertification and depletion of natural resources. Volunteers will identify opportunities for small-enterprise development in their secondary projects.
- ° Volunteers will continue to play an increasingly important role in the national development plan. The Government has requested volunteers for highly technical, advisory positions within the Ministry of Finance, such as computer trainers, programmers, and financial analysts.
- ° President Masire has personally requested volunteers for the rapidly expanding school system. This will double the annual number of volunteers involved in education, affecting more than 40,000 students in primary and secondary schools.
- ° Peace Corps will continue its support of human resource development by placing volunteers in three programs: teacher training institutions, training schools for young women outside the formal education system, and nonformal education centers that teach literacy and correspondence courses.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1966, 56 volunteers began work in health, education, and rural development. Since then, the number of volunteers has continued to grow. Programs now include small-business development, drought relief, agricultural research, and education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteer involvement with teacher training colleges has increased the number of local teachers and reduced the Government's need for technical support in this area.

- ° Volunteers have taught plant pathology to over 200 students at the college level, supervised 60 farmers participating in farming system research, and provided outreach by publishing an agricultural bulletin distributed to farmers nationwide.
- ° Volunteers have taught marketable skills to 850 people who lack formal education.

BURUNDI

POPULATION: 4,834,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1983

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$240

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	609	866	994
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	11	17	18
TRAINEE INPUT	19	15	17
VOLUNTEER YEARS	11	27	31

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The inland fisheries project will continue to expand in the 14 provinces in which the project is active.
- ° Women in small-enterprise development projects will be emphasized as more volunteers assist in developing women's cooperatives and microbusinesses in rural areas.
- ° An extension program for small farming systems technologies will be developed in collaboration with USAID.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Fourteen volunteers, in collaboration with 700 farmers, renovated and constructed over 1,100 fish ponds. Farmers realized a profit of \$90 to \$180 per year from each pond.
- ° Five volunteers, in conjunction with the national parks staff, developed natural resource management plans, conducted two national seminars on conservation, implemented technical staff training programs, and developed over 30 conservation education publications, including a textbook for use in primary and secondary schools.
- ° Four volunteers working in handicapped and continuing education centers assisted their counterparts in developing income-generating projects. Over 700 handicapped and nonhandicapped children and adults benefit directly from improved training and living conditions at the centers.

CAMEROON

POPULATION: 10,548,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$910

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,955	3,437	3,657
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	783	783	783
TRAINEE INPUT	69	63	71
VOLUNTEER YEARS	136	122	129

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Child health care and rural community development projects will be emphasized.
- ° The Small-enterprise development program will be expanded in 1990-1995. Volunteers are currently working in cooperative management, business education, and credit unions.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Eleven volunteers helped host country personnel provide health care services to women and children. Special emphasis was given to child survival activities such as malaria control, immunizations, growth monitoring, oral rehydration therapy, and nutrition.
- ° Four volunteers worked at technical schools and industrial centers. Volunteers have helped train over 6,000 Cameroonian students in carpentry, woodworking, masonry, and mechanics.
- ° At teacher training colleges, six volunteers trained over 150 badly-needed primary education teachers.
- ° Thirty-five volunteers have taught over 8,000 students mathematics and science.

- ° Thirty-six volunteers taught English to over 7,000 students in Francophone Cameroon.
- ° Twenty-nine volunteers worked in community development projects. Four worked as engineers supervising the construction of schools, wells, health centers, and community halls. Five trained and supervised female community development agents and assisted in developing women's agricultural activities.

CAPE VERDE

POPULATION: 335,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1988

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$460

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	127	193	217
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	10	6	7
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	9	11

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- * In 1990, programs will continue in health, education, agriculture, and urban planning.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- * On July 7, 1988 nine volunteers arrived at post to begin training in agricultural extension, community health, teacher education, and urban planning.
- * The first volunteer projects were begun in October 1988.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 2,654,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1972

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$290

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,575	2,833	3,081
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	27	28	28
TRAINEE INPUT	60	59	55
VOLUNTEER YEARS	69	88	100

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue their involvement in beekeeping, fisheries, animal traction, agroforestry, and AFSI projects. Greater emphasis on agriculture and rural development is anticipated.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers began service in 1972 in secondary education projects. 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 (1988-1989)

- ° In collaboration with host country counterparts, 13 volunteers worked at 22 sites around the country and provided technical assistance to an estimated 2,500 small-scale fish farmers.
- ° Volunteers completed a bilingual (French/Sangho) advanced technical manual for fish farmers and a ten-part fish culture series in the local language for a rural radio project.
- ° Three volunteers worked in conjunction with the World Wildlife Fund and USAID to create a dense forest reserve in the southwestern portion of the country. The reserve protects large populations of gorillas and elephants, supports the local Pygmy population, and promotes tourism.
- ° Ten volunteers started working with AFSI in the northern portion of the country training primary school teachers in gardening and nutrition.
- ° Five volunteers are working with USAID and the Centers for Disease Control in the Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project. These volunteers work with regional health administrators throughout the country on health education to promote vaccinations and combat diarrheal diseases and malaria.

- ° Two volunteers, working in the Post-Harvest Systems project with USAID and Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA), organized a seminar to train 15 village women in extension techniques and appropriate food processing and storage.
- ° Thirty volunteers taught math, biology, English, and vocational education to over 10,000 students in high schools throughout the country.

POPULATION: 5,146,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966/1987

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$68

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	754	949	1,089
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	39
TRAINEE INPUT	14	14	19
VOLUNTEER YEARS	11	22	25

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1990, 15 volunteers will train future English teachers at the university level as well as teach English at the university and teacher training college.
- ° In 1990, four volunteers will be working in approximately ten villages on water projects. Volunteers will be working closely with the National Rural Water Project to institute a system for ensuring a safe water supply.

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 rural development and education programs. When the war intensified, Peace Corps volunteers were withdrawn. In May 1987, volunteers returned to work with the education system.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° As a result of teacher training, ten new teachers graduated and have been assigned to schools throughout the country. This is the first year that the university has been able to offer the final year of its English program, thus allowing students to finish their education in country.
- ° At the secondary school level, six volunteers in three schools have instructed 1,440 students in English. Volunteers have developed and made available teaching guides and established a model curriculum.
- ° Five volunteers are establishing committees in their villages that will develop and maintain safe, clean water systems. Volunteers serve as liaisons and technical resources between Government officials and these committees.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

POPULATION: 381,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1987

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$176

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	170	379	658
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	10	0	10
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	7	17

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will explore further programming in cooperatives, health, and community agriculture extension.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In September 1988, Peace Corps volunteers arrived in country to work with the National Cooperative Business Association in its cocoa and coffee cooperatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Eleven volunteers served as advisors to groups setting up cooperatives in rural village areas. Volunteers coordinated activities between farmers setting up cooperatives and Cooperative Service Centers, assisted and trained members in bookkeeping systems, and recommended marketing activities and applications of new services.

POPULATION: 1,043,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963/1973

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$3,020

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,352	2,349	2,884
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	438	371	445
TRAINEE INPUT	56	47	58
VOLUNTEER YEARS	66	73	92

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteer activities will expand to include English teaching at the university and developing English language resource centers at provincial sites.
- ° A primary school construction project will be extended with 25 provincial sites planned. Classes in woodworking and school repairs will be taught by volunteers who will also assist in construction.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1963, the first volunteers constructed schools and taught English in the secondary schools. Peace Corps left Gabon in 1967 because the Government lacked funds to assist in supporting the volunteers. We returned in 1973, with programs in school construction, mathematics, science, physics, English, inland fisheries, and agricultural extension.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers working with over 60 volunteer-trained host country counterparts constructed classroom space for approximately 880 students. Twenty-two classrooms were completed, as well as 11 teachers' offices, three covered play areas, two directors' houses, and 25 teachers' houses.
- ° Fifteen volunteers worked with 104 farmers to build fishing ponds in over 100 villages with an average population of 250 people each. Thirty-five ponds are in construction, and 96 are in production.
- ° Thirty-one volunteers taught math and science to over 160 students each. At the university level, two volunteers taught 75 teacher trainees, compiled instructional manuals for students, and prepared a guide for the use and understanding of these books. Fourteen English teachers taught 260 students each, and served as testers for the national English exam.

THE GAMBIA

POPULATION: 773,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$230

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,287	1,145	1,434
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	3	4	4
TRAINEE INPUT	33	22	32
VOLUNTEER YEARS	46	51	58

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to address the Government's priorities in agriculture, education, and forestry.
- ° Volunteers will continue to work with women farmers to improve gardening techniques and rice production. The project is part of the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) begun here in 1989 and is expected to expand to an estimated 15 volunteers by 1991. Sixty villages and over 15,000 women are expected to benefit from this project.
- ° An African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP) will be designed in 1989, with implementation scheduled for 1990.
- ° Volunteers will continue their work with farmers in on-farm research, forestry, and soil conservation.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In late 1967, 17 volunteers worked in mechanics, carpentry, cattle marketing, and electrical engineering. In 1969, volunteers began working in education, as well. Currently, volunteers participate in education, agriculture, forestry, and health activities.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Two volunteers assisted in the construction of saltwater barrages and freshwater retention dikes, benefiting over 40 villages.
- ° Volunteers produced soil conservation educational materials for use in primary and secondary schools serving 20,000 students.
- ° Volunteers trained counterparts in computer use and research methodologies for agricultural studies.
- ° A volunteer organized a tie-dye and soap-making workshop for 50 women to help generate income, benefiting over 400 villagers.

- ° Seven volunteers developed and managed seven divisional tree nurseries, each producing 20,000 to 50,000 trees.
- ° Volunteers developed and produced, in collaboration with host country teachers, a set of four science teaching guides for secondary technical schools.
- ° Volunteers designed a curriculum for the country's nursing schools.

GHANA

POPULATION: 13,132,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$390

	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,049	2,040	2,295
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	21	22	22
TRAINEE INPUT	66	40	55
VOLUNTEER YEARS	70	87	79

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In collaboration with USAID and the Government's Department of Forestry, Peace Corps plans to initiate the Collaborative Community Forestry Initiative. The primary purposes of this project are to rehabilitate the environment and to improve soil fertility.
- ° Over the next several years, Peace Corps will implement a variety of water sanitation projects. These projects will provide assistance to more than 550 villages in the operation, maintenance, and evaluation of water supply systems.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° For the past 27 years, Peace Corps has provided over 3,000 volunteers in primary and secondary education, vocational training, health and nutrition, tree nursery management, and rural water supply.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Twelve volunteers trained over 140 village nursery workers and, through extension activities, contacted over 70 villages with a total population of 35,000 people.
- ° Ten volunteers provided assistance in health education, latrine construction, hand-dug wells, spring catchments, and rainwater harvesting.
- ° One volunteer is working on guinea worm eradication.
- ° Fourteen volunteers provided technical assistance in carpentry and home building.

GUINEA

POPULATION: 6,322,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1964/1969/1985

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$320

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	726	1,365	2,114
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	7	12	14
TRAINEE INPUT	32	23	43
VOLUNTEER YEARS	13	39	63

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers in the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program will work with farmers in soil management and conservation, intensive gardening and crop extension, cooperatives, and agroforestry.
- ° The African Small-business Assistance (ASAP) program project will help small-scale entrepreneurs in the private sector increase their business management skills and will provide access to credit through a revolving credit fund.
- ° In collaboration with UNICEF, the Peace Corps will train counterparts to manage a day-care center and a sewing center.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps has had a program in Guinea twice before, from 1964-1967 and from 1969-1971. Volunteers were withdrawn both times due to political unrest. Peace Corps officially reopened its program in 1985, and volunteers are working in education and forestry programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Reforestation is the principal volunteer activity in 1989. Projects include reforestation, live fencing, nursery management, and fuel-efficient mudstove construction. Volunteers have trained counterparts to manage four nurseries; they trained over 50 families in agroforestry techniques for soil conservation and windbreaks; supervised the reforestation of 300 hectares of land; and initiated construction of woodstoves involving over 300 women who, in turn, trained other women.
- ° Five volunteers participated in a Diarrheal Disease Control Campaign as a secondary project at four health centers.

GUINEA-BISSAU

POPULATION: 905,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1988

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$170

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	647	800	1,059
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	22	20	34
VOLUNTEER YEARS	2	16	32

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

° Programs will continue in agriculture extension, community health, secondary education, and English teacher training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

° Peace Corps trainees arrived in country in July 1988.

° The first volunteer projects were initiated in October 1988 in rural development, health, education, and agriculture.

IVORY COAST

POPULATION: 10,431,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962
Planned Reentry in 1989

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$740

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	0	388	629
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	0	15	15
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	0	16

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Fifteen volunteers are scheduled to begin projects in education and health programs.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Until the program was phased out in 1981, over 1,250 volunteers served in the country, primarily in education and health programs.
- ° Negotiations are underway to start programs by September 1989.

KENYA

POPULATION: 21,229,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1965

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$300

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,745	3,668	3,393
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	75	56	57
TRAINEE INPUT	113	95	86
VOLUNTEER YEARS	176	192	169

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will enlarge and strengthen programs in vocational education and small-business assistance in direct response to the Government's increased emphasis on rural job creation.
- ° A strong presence in secondary education at Harambee community schools will be maintained to help fill the large number of vacant teaching positions.
- ° There will be a continued emphasis on small town development, adult education, university education, and water procurement and sanitation.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first volunteers began service in 1965 in education and agricultural cooperative development. Since that time, over 3,000 volunteers have served. From 1974 to 1984, programs were implemented in marine fisheries, livestock development, range management, special education, women's agricultural extension, and freshwater fisheries extension. Since 1984, Peace Corps has been involved in projects in agroforestry extension, small-town development, small-business extension, and cooperatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° One hundred forty volunteers have taught over 19,000 students in Harambee schools. Five thousand students were also involved in volunteers' secondary projects that included providing light for study rooms and laboratories with solar electricity; constructing a kitchen; establishing libraries; and developing several water catchment tank systems.
- ° Volunteers developed a Kiswahili business dictionary.
- ° Eighty tree nurseries have been established at schools by volunteers working with women's groups and individual farmers.

- ° Volunteers instructed Youth Polytechnic graduates on how to start and operate small businesses.
- ° Volunteers assessed community water and sanitation needs, and designed and constructed appropriate water systems such as rain catchment tanks, water jars, piping systems, irrigation systems for agriculture, cattle-watering troughs and dips, spring boxes, shallow wells, earthen reservoirs, and ponds.
- ° At primary schools and among infants in a community with a population of 10,000, volunteers carried out a study on resistance of *p. falciparum* malaria to chloroquin.
- ° Volunteers designed a housing project and supervised construction of two bus stations and markets in the town of Malindi.

POPULATION: 1,586,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$410

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,140	2,016	1,873
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	139	139	139
TRAINEE INPUT	57	44	41
VOLUNTEER YEARS	94	91	84

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In addition to providing needed secondary math and science teachers, volunteers will increase their presence in industrial arts and vocational education.
- ° Peace Corps is presently assisting the Ministry of Health in the design and planning of an integrated health program. This new program will utilize the technical expertise of volunteers recruited through the Associate Volunteer (AV) program.
- ° Through the Agricultural Enterprise Extension/Community Agriculture project, Peace Corps will encourage farmers to plant cost-efficient and nutritious crops, which will help reduce Lesotho's reliance on South African agriculture.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to assist Government efforts to harness the country's most abundant resource, water. Volunteers will demonstrate methods of capturing and conserving water for dry periods, enabling farms to generate income through horticultural techniques.
- ° Through the continued sponsorship of USAID's Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project, Peace Corps will promote health care by expanding activities in immunization, health education, and health information and surveillance systems.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps started its programs in 1967 with the placement of 60 teachers. Since that time, programs have expanded to include work with cooperatives. In 1983, Peace Corps diversified by increasing the number of volunteers involved in agriculture. This diversification has evolved through the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program into specialized volunteer placements in irrigation, horticulture, and conservation projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Through cooperative work with volunteers in the Agricultural Enterprise Extension program, two farmers who received seven-year loans for the purchase of irrigation and agricultural equipment were able to pay off their loans in the second year of production.
- ° Under the same agricultural extension program, four volunteers provided skills training to approximately 250 students at farmer training centers.
- ° Two volunteers have been instrumental in the creation of a needed agro-forestry project in the Mafeteng area. The volunteers have built tree nursery facilities and cultivated thousands of seedlings which will be planted by villagers to help alleviate the areas' serious erosion problems.
- ° One volunteer has successfully trained his counterpart to take over as manager of a milk collection center in the Leribe district. The collection center is vital to the dairy farmers' association in the area and will aid efforts by rural farmers to develop a dairy industry.

LIBERIA

POPULATION: 2,281,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$450

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,067	2,967	2,587
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	99	106	109
TRAINEE INPUT	80	54	60
VOLUNTEER YEARS	119	140	110

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps, the Ministry of Education, and USAID will implement the second phase of the Primary Education Project. The goal of this project is to upgrade the quality of education through instruction and supervision of primary school teachers and principals.
- ° Peace Corps will continue its association with the USAID's Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project which will be extended for three years. The immunization rate of children has increased from ten to 22 percent.
- ° Programs will continue in secondary math, science, and English education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps began operations in 1962. In its 27 years, over 4,400 volunteers have served in nearly every facet of Liberia's development efforts. Program emphasis continues to be in education, agriculture, rural development, and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers helped establish the first wildlife park in Liberia - Sapo National Park.
- ° Volunteers solicited donations of over 20,000 volumes of math, science, health, vocational training, and agricultural textbooks from a variety of donor agencies.
- ° About 30 volunteers are involved in agriculture and rural development, principally freshwater fisheries.
- ° Nineteen volunteers are serving as instructional supervisors to over 500 teachers.

MALAWI

POPULATION: 7,278,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963/1979

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$160

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,801	2,107	2,631
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	165	182	162
TRAINEE INPUT	51	68	38
VOLUNTEER YEARS	73	96	143

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will advise local authorities in designing and supervising construction of improved latrines, and planning and upgrading high-density, low-cost housing areas.
- ° Volunteers will continue to serve in small-enterprise development, education, parks development, health, and nutrition.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1963, Peace Corps began its service in Malawi with 300 volunteers in education and health. The program has expanded to include volunteers working as communications lecturers, computer programmers, accountants, nurse tutors, and secondary school teachers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers, while working with USAID's Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project, introduced and established oral rehydration therapy throughout the country.
- ° Volunteers have helped counterparts establish over 50 credit cooperatives.
- ° Twenty-six volunteers provided direct assistance to 1,170 Malawians through training in accounting, architecture, and computer and library science.
- ° Two volunteers helped to reforest a plot at Lake Malawi National Park.

MALI

POPULATION: 7,702,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1971

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$170

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	4,023	4,137	4,347
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	36	46	44
TRAINEE INPUT	79	76	81
VOLUNTEER YEARS	121	139	145

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Mali is host to the largest Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program. In 1990, volunteers will work in agriculture, forestry, and water sanitation. Volunteers will continue to work with the local Chamber of Commerce in several regions to organize business courses in accounting, marketing, and law.
- ° Ten volunteers will be working in primary schools throughout Mali to help develop an agricultural education program for the national school system.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first volunteers arrived in 1971 and worked in programs such as poultry production, water management, and agriculture. Today, there are 120 volunteers working in secondary education, college English instruction, small-enterprise development, mudstove construction, forestry, agriculture, and water resource management.
- ° In 1986, the AFSI program started with a group of 34 volunteers in agriculture, water resource management, and forestry. By 1990 there will be 120 AFSI volunteers placed in 30 counties.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° In the forestry program, volunteers established tree nurseries in 35 villages and live fencing (fencing provided by planting trees close together) in 20 villages, and conducted 15 trainings in grafting.
- ° Volunteers upgraded the math skills of over 2,000 students. Four volunteers taught college English to four classes each.
- ° Two community and three school gardens were established. New high-nutrient vegetables and year-round gardening methods were introduced.
- ° The construction of fuel-efficient mudstoves was taught to 25 host country instructors in nine districts. Solar drying techniques were also taught at schools.

MAURITANIA

POPULATION: 1,735,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967/1971

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$440

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,985	1,962	2,134
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	6	8	8
TRAINEE INPUT	41	40	45
VOLUNTEER YEARS	57	60	65

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue its effort to increase agricultural production by strengthening agricultural extension training and by promoting cooperatives. The forestry program will increase from five to 15 volunteers.
- ° Peace Corps will continue its program of preventive health care by developing clean water sources.
- ° Peace Corps will initiate a teacher training program for secondary level English and maintain secondary- and university-level English teaching programs.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers first arrived in early 1967, but departed in June of that year due to political events. In 1971, volunteers returned and have since worked on sanitation, potable water systems, and new water resources projects, primarily through constructing wells and irrigation systems.
- ° There are currently 65 volunteers serving in health, agriculture, education, and reforestation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Eight volunteers provided ground survey support to an emergency locust control program that treated 190,000 hectares of infested crop and pastureland.
- ° Volunteers supervised the planting of 320 hectares of trees to stabilize dune displacement, established 16 village nurseries, and introduced fuel-efficient stoves to the 16 villages.

- ° Peace Corps and USAID collaborated with the Confederation Generale des Employeurs de Mauritanie to establish a commercial English language school that provides instruction to 60 students. Volunteers also provided English language instruction to 3,000 students at the secondary and university levels.
- ° Volunteers developed a visual aids package that was adopted by the Ministry of Health for use by 25 health workers.

NIGER

POPULATION: 6,592,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$260

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,728	3,557	4,025
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	179	245	246
TRAINEE INPUT	80	79	74
VOLUNTEER YEARS	118	132	156

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1990, Peace Corps' teacher training program will have trained enough local English teachers to meet the country's needs.
- ° To help the Government attain its goal of food self-sufficiency, the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program will expand its work with village development councils to identify and manage community projects. Collaborative efforts will be strengthened with private voluntary organizations in health care and nutrition education.
- ° A new village-level environmental protection program will educate farmers on ways to decrease soil erosion and firewood consumption, which will result in an increased supply of wood products and fruit trees. The program will consolidate three older programs: agroforestry, nurseries, and fuel-efficient cookstove technology.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1962, volunteers have continued to develop new programs in education, agriculture, forestry, and health. Currently volunteers are working in 16 different projects including health, youth development, wildlife management, education, nutrition education, energy conservation, forest management, agricultural research, and small-enterprise nurseries.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Ten volunteers worked with 35 extension agents and over 3,500 farmers to produce several hundred tons of improved millet, cowpea, and peanuts. Farmers have been taught improved agricultural techniques and other uses of modern technology.
- ° Twenty-eight volunteers identified over 2,300 malnourished infants, recuperated over 900 malnourished infants, instructed 72 midwives, gave 1,800 health lessons to over 34,000 participants, and conducted over 5,500 infant porridge demonstrations.

- ° Over 1,200 secondary school students benefited from physical education instruction and coaching. Two thousand other young people have participated in community sports activities as a result of volunteer activities.
- ° Twenty AFSI volunteers developed 12 gardening sites involving over 500 families, dug 16 cement wells, trained 60 villagers in shallow well construction, established five tree nurseries, and provided literacy training to 35 villagers.
- ° English lessons were presented to over 4,000 secondary school students. Over 120 local counterpart English teachers also benefited from observation, advice, and workshops.
- ° Eight volunteers trained 44 blacksmiths in metal stove construction, taught 30 classrooms about desertification and adobe stove building, trained 320 masons in adobe stove construction, and constructed over 8,500 stoves.
- ° Volunteers taught English, literature, and pedagogy to 1,200 university students.

RWANDA

POPULATION: 6,236,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1975

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$290

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	306	476	643
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	6
TRAINEE INPUT	8	14	21
VOLUNTEER YEARS	6	9	19

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will begin programs in rural health clinics and nutrition centers to work with and train counterparts in primary health care techniques.
- ° Volunteers will teach English at secondary schools and the university.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps began placing volunteers in Rwanda in 1975 to work on conservation and education projects. Activities have continued in the past 14 years in forestry, physical therapy, education, and cooperative development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° A volunteer developed a marketing guide that has been distributed to over 1,000 small and medium-sized businesses, vocational education centers, and Government offices.
- ° Two volunteers implemented the first tourism and environmental education program for a 900-square kilometer natural mountain forest reserve. Both the Government and its park service have benefited from increased tourism revenues.

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

POPULATION: 111,000

Planned Entry in 1989

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$340

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	0	237	371
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	0	6	10
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	0	7

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

* By the end of 1990, Peace Corps expects to have placed ten volunteers in education and health projects.

PROGRAM HISTORY

* Discussions are currently underway to begin programs in 1989. The program will be administered by Peace Corps/Gabon.

SENEGAL

POPULATION: 6,774,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$420

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,790	2,664	2,961
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	207	208	209
TRAINEE INPUT	53	71	65
VOLUNTEER YEARS	95	91	106

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Because of the increasing threat of desertification and land mismanagement, the Ministry of Forestry continues to request forestry volunteers. Projects will range from the establishment of village woodlots, nursery management, and tree planting and protection to agroforestry techniques and cashew nut production.
- ° Peace Corps plans to place volunteers in small-business enterprise development. An assessment team will recommend how volunteers can assist the Government of Senegal in developing income-generating activities.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first volunteers arrived in 1963. In honor of the 2,000 Americans who have served as volunteers in the past 25 years, the Government issued a special 25th Anniversary commemorative postage stamp. Volunteers have worked in teacher training, English teaching, inland fisheries, food security, forestry, rural health, and child survival.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Several volunteers assisted village women's cooperatives in obtaining millet grinders that were funded by profits from vegetable sales and USAID's Small Project Assistance funds. The machines will be used by approximately 5,000 women in 35 villages.
- ° A reforestation project has doubled in size in the last three years. Twenty-five volunteers work with 85 villages on developing tree nurseries, tree planting, windbreaks, and teaching soil conservation and agroforestry techniques.
- ° In July 1988, Senegal received its first group of volunteers for the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program. In 1989, 18 additional AFSI volunteers worked with farmers, administrative authorities, and other development agencies on improving grain storage, seed propagation, and agroforestry techniques.

SIERRA LEONE

POPULATION: 3,752,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$310

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,943	3,147	2,826
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	6	8	17
TRAINEE INPUT	63	75	67
VOLUNTEER YEARS	168	126	116

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHT AND PLANS

- ° By 1990, a greater number of volunteers will assist individual and cooperative farmers engaged in palm oil production and vegetable crops.
- ° Through the primary and secondary education programs, volunteers will provide enhanced on-the-job training for teachers, stressing literacy, math, science, and home economic skills in the classroom.
- ° Program restructuring has led to increased cooperation and planning between the Ministry of Health, CARE, and Peace Corps in developing new primary health care activities within target districts. Volunteers will be engaged in collecting baseline data and implementing preventive health care programs.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1962, Peace Corps began its operations by placing 37 volunteers in secondary schools. Since that time, more than 5,200 volunteers have served in Sierra Leone. In the late 1960s and early 1970s the program expanded to include health, community development, and food production. The Peace Corps' programs in the 1980s include fisheries, forestry, and natural resource development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Thirty volunteers provided agricultural extension services to 600 rural farmers.
- ° Fourteen volunteers trained 147 students in fish culture technology.
- ° Fourteen volunteers collaborated with teacher training colleges to upgrade teaching methods and literacy skills for a group of 390 primary school teachers.
- ° Forty-three volunteers taught math, science, and home economics to 5,160 students in secondary schools.

- ° Five volunteers collaborated with 100 conservation agents to establish two national parks in the country.
- ° Forty health and rural development volunteers trained 200 community health workers to collect baseline data and immunize villages of 50 to 2,000 people against childhood diseases. The health workers also taught in rural primary schools and community health centers.

SWAZILAND

POPULATION: 785,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1968

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$600

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,519	1,642	1,579
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	96	106	191
TRAINEE INPUT	35	37	31
VOLUNTEER YEARS	55	64	61

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The present number of volunteers who teach mathematics and science will be sustained and Peace Corps will expand its support of technical education. Peace Corps' involvement in vocational education will increase twofold.
- ° Peace Corps will place three volunteers in the Swaziland College of Teachers to facilitate the transition from direct teaching by volunteers to teacher training. An additional four volunteers will serve in the Teacher Innovation Distribution Center, a joint venture with USAID, Ohio University, and the Ministry of Education, to help train teachers at the primary school level.
- ° Peace Corps is negotiating with the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a fisheries program. This particular initiative will be the first of its kind in over a decade.
- ° Two volunteers will enhance the technical capability of the Department of Geology and Mines by assisting in the country's efforts to identify natural mineral resources for economic benefit.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps has contributed to Swaziland's development since the country became independent in 1968. Education and community development were the first volunteer assignments. The program remains predominantly education-based, since there is a serious shortage of qualified teachers. Volunteers currently serve in academic, vocational, and adult education. Recently, volunteers have expanded into agricultural development and rural extension.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° A Peace Corps volunteer and an International Service volunteer established the only speech and hearing clinic in the country. Prior to the clinic's establishment, there was no assistance available from any health agency for those with hearing or speech impediments.

- ° Two volunteers have assisted the Government in setting national standards for land use, allocation of urban plots, and housing.
- ° One volunteer has provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance in implementing a sales tax tracking system, analyzing the Water and Sewage Board's billing system, and developing training workshops for local counterparts.
- ° Eight hundred students have received instruction in woodwork, metalwork and technical drawing through volunteer efforts. Numerous repairs have also been made to many school facilities by volunteers and their students.

TANZANIA

POPULATION: 23,049,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961/1979

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$240

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,203	1,760	1,278
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	81	66	66
TRAINEE INPUT	26	68	14
VOLUNTEER YEARS	36	44	49

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will provide technical assistance to improve agricultural productivity, teach marketing skills and initiate income-generating projects.
- ° Volunteers will teach science, math, and engineering in secondary schools and serve as trainers at teacher training colleges.
- ° Volunteers will serve in the USAID Zanzibar Malaria Control Project and provide vocational rehabilitation training to the mentally and physically handicapped.
- ° Volunteers will be working in community development, small-enterprise development, health, forestry, livestock development, parks and wildlife management, school construction, and biogas generation.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps provided volunteers to serve primarily in secondary education, between 1962 and 1969. Phased out in 1969, the program was reestablished in 1979.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers trained 150 subsistence farmers in pond construction and management, and improved the technical skills of 30 fisheries extension officers.
- ° Volunteers compiled a mathematics examination resource manual.
- ° Volunteers assisted the Ministry of Community Development in redesigning its home economics curriculum.
- ° Volunteers have improved the livestock management skills of 30 dairy farm workers and 50 subsistence farmers.

POPULATION: 3,140,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$250

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,276	3,300	2,810
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	100	142	111
TRAINEE INPUT	90	31	43
VOLUNTEER YEARS	91	118	82

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue its programming in animal traction, small rural construction, health education, fisheries, appropriate technology, energy, community development, cooperatives, and agricultural education.
- ° Peace Corps will address the shortage of locally-trained teachers in agriculture education, preschool, and laboratory science.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first volunteers arrived in 1962 and served in education programs. Since then the program has expanded to include projects in agriculture, rural development, and health. There has been an increase in teacher training activities at the university level.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers have worked with nearly 2,300 farmers and host country counterparts to improve agronomic practices and adapt animal traction techniques.
- ° Volunteers have influenced 13,000 junior high school students by training teachers in basic vegetable gardening techniques, small animal husbandry, field crop propagation, land conservation, and forestry.
- ° Volunteers trained over 600 peasant farmers to build, stock, maintain, and harvest tilapia from 200 fish ponds. Volunteers in this program are participating in a new integrated crop extension program that makes tilapia farming possible in arid regions by using water retention dams.
- ° Volunteers provided training to over 23,000 farmers in cooperative principles and basic business management skills for income-generating activities.
- ° Volunteers trained 70 health coordinators and 240 health agents, who are working to increase the vaccination rate, oral rehydration therapy use, and malaria prophylactic treatment for over 9,500 mothers and children in 21 pilot villages.

- ° Volunteers in a rural infrastructure development program organized over 15,000 villagers to build small bridges, market hangars, health care clinics, grain storage silos, cisterns, latrines, primary school classrooms, and animal shelters.
- ° Volunteers have trained over 640 Government agents in the construction of fuel-efficient stoves, rainwater catchment systems, and solar energy technologies. Over 11,000 village women have been trained to build fuel-efficient stoves with approximately 7,000 of these stoves in use today.
- ° Volunteers began an integrated pilot project designed to assist farmers to establish woodlots for fuelwood and promote alley cropping for improved soil conservation.
- ° Volunteers provided technical support in artificial irrigation, enabling farmers to produce crops during the dry season in a semi-arid region.
- ° Volunteers began a pilot project designed to alleviate the shortage of trained preschool teachers.

ZAIRE

POPULATION: 31,511,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1970

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$160

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,671	3,551	4,030
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	51	51	60
TRAINEE INPUT	126	72	105
VOLUNTEER YEARS	104	138	137

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to honor the Government's requests for volunteers in health and rural development and will emphasize agriculture and fisheries.
- ° Volunteers will continue to provide integrated food production and delivery through the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1970, the first volunteers provided assistance in health, education, and agriculture. By the mid-1970s, there were approximately 350 volunteers in Zaire.
- ° In 1985 Zaire was selected as one of the pilot countries for AFSI with programs beginning in 1986. Due to internal events, programs were halted in mid-1986. After several months of reassessment, Peace Corps, in cooperation with the Government, began to rebuild its program in inland fish culture, rural health training, water and sanitation systems, agricultural extension, and large animal husbandry.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° 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. This year, 65 volunteers trained over 1,500 fish farmers who produced 100 tons of tilapia nilotica in one year.
- ° Volunteers worked with over 1,500 women farmers to multiply and distribute a new variety of cassava. Volunteers held over 20 extension demonstrations for women farmers and helped to plant over 50 seedling fields.

- ° Twenty-five volunteers worked to improve hygiene practices and access to uncontaminated water. In collaboration with USAID and UNICEF, volunteers worked to protect over 300 springs, build over 40 latrines, equip five health centers with rainwater catchment systems, and train over 20 local counterparts.
- ° Thirty-five volunteers, in collaboration with USAID, trained 1,000 health center workers in administration, preventive health care techniques, and Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases activities.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

OVERVIEW

Regional Development Needs

Considerable diversity exists within the 18 countries that currently comprise the Inter-American Region of Peace Corps. Conditions range 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 for imports and debts. Austere budgets have severely limited the ability of governments to provide necessary social and economic services, such as basic education, health and sanitation, technical assistance, and credit. Inadequate roads and other means of transportation limit access to markets. These problems are particularly severe in the rural areas where the majority of the poor are concentrated.

In his government's National Development Plan 1987-1991, President Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala states: "We should promote development oriented toward an improvement of the living conditions of the population and the satisfaction of its needs with our own resources and full respect for community values and aspirations." However, in much of the Inter-American Region, those resources are dwindling.

There is significant loss of human resources and development potential caused by illiteracy, which often exceeds 50 percent in rural areas. Worker productivity suffers as a result of poor health due to malnutrition, water-borne diseases, and lack of sanitation. Population growth exacerbates these problems.

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. Rural populations need alternative sources of income to prevent further degradation of natural resources.

The greatest need is for services--housing, water, education, and jobs--for young people in the region, who approach or exceed 50 percent of the total population in most countries.

Program Strategy

As part of its worldwide expansion, Peace Corps provided 1,119 new volunteers in the Inter-American Region in 1988. In 1989 and 1990, the trainee input goal is 1,000 for the region in order to maintain the growth achieved over previous years.

To sustain growth, the Peace Corps is hoping to reenter countries previously served and to begin programs in new countries. To improve and promote mutual understanding and development between the people of the United States and the Republic of Bolivia, our two governments are assessing the possibility of Peace Corps' return to Bolivia in 1989. Volunteers will be placed in small-enterprise development, agriculture, natural resource management, forestry, and fisheries assignments.

We believe that Peace Corps can 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. The Inter-American Region's economic, social, and environmental development needs, as described above, require continued efforts in small-enterprise development, environmental conservation, and youth development.

° Small Enterprise Development

The Region's Small Enterprise Development (SED) Initiative provides technical assistance and training needed for employment and income generation. Working with a variety of host country government and private entities, volunteers provide technical assistance and training in basic business practices, feasibility studies, recordkeeping, marketing studies, and product design. In addition, volunteers in other fields are receiving basic SED training. It is anticipated that the application of basic SED skills in all volunteer projects will substantially increase the success rate of SED and SED-related projects.

° Environmental Conservation

Natural resources preservation and land management have been vital programs for many years. Thousands of volunteers have worked in the region as foresters, in projects ranging from planting seedbeds 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 teach methods of soil conservation, and biologists and wildlife specialists work to protect flora and fauna. Still, the problem continues, and the degradation is more severe each year. Conservation remains a priority, and there is a growing consciousness within the region concerning the environment. Conservation and ecology groups have been formed in many countries, and volunteers advise on environmental issues. Projects include organizing school science and nature clubs, developing wildlife videos and slide shows, developing curricula, and continuing efforts in soil conservation, hillside farming techniques, agroforestry, watershed management, and wildlife management.

° 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 aimed at the burgeoning problem of urban youth: runaways and abandoned or abused youths with little education and few or no vocational skills. A pilot program has been underway in Honduras for several years that has proven effective in providing urban youths with remedial education, structured recreational activities, and counseling and guidance. The program teaches responsibility, self-discipline, job and study habits, and vocational and business skills. These projects will be replicated in other countries.

Volunteers are working with youths from ages seven to 17 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 T-shirts and greeting cards for sale. One successful project sells stuffed animals designed and sewn by the young people in the center. These activities, in collaboration with other institutions, such as Partners of the Americas and the Kellogg Foundation, will be expanded in 1990.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE
FY 1988 - FY 1990
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			----- Trainees -----			----- V Years -----			--- FTE Level ---		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
INTER-AMERICA												
Belize	2,572	2,563	2,477	52	59	57	110	104	95	13.5	14.0	14.0
Bolivia		580	1,038		30	25			32		2.3	5.0
Costa Rica	3,517	3,475	3,405	127	118	118	170	201	190	16.2	14.9	15.0
Dominican Republic	2,495	2,519	2,842	95	106	106	111	123	140	11.2	11.0	11.0
Eastern Caribbean												
Leeward Islands		2,005	2,083		57	53		97	81		9.6	12.0
Windward Islands	4,366	2,334	2,178	113	49	53	172	88	74	19.8	15.3	13.0
Ecuador	3,722	3,436	3,459	122	106	106	179	184	179	16.2	16.8	16.0
Guatemala	4,118	4,216	4,024	157	122	122	221	258	225	15.6	16.8	16.0
Haiti	674	589	1,037		15	25	6		16	6.3	3.6	6.0
Honduras	6,495	6,318	6,338	255	161	161	245	326	318	20.8	20.1	20.0
Jamaica	3,006	2,910	3,118	97	88	87	120	133	142	12.1	13.7	13.0
Paraguay	2,509	2,793	2,707	101	89	87	121	159	148	12.3	13.1	13.0
Total	33,475	33,738	34,706	1,119	1,000	1,000	1,455	1,673	1,640	144.0	151.2	154.0

BELIZE

POPULATION: 170,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,170

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,572	2,563	2,477
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	114	105	118
TRAINEE INPUT	52	59	57
VOLUNTEER YEARS	110	104	95

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Because of the Government's emphasis on education, the majority of volunteers will serve as teachers, particularly in the rural primary teacher training project. In addition to upgrading teachers' skills, volunteers improve the quality of education by assisting teachers in the introduction of special curricular materials, such as Relevant Education for Agricultural Production.
- ° In response to requests from the Government, Peace Corps will expand its youth development projects, which is greatly needed since 64 percent of the population is under 21 years of age.
- ° Peace Corps will expand its environmental education initiative and work with the Ministry of Education to incorporate environmental education into the school curricula.
- ° Volunteers working in conjunction with Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) will assist Mayan farmers in the production and post-harvest processing of cacao and aid them in other small-business ventures.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 1,100 volunteers have served since 1962. Volunteers have worked in education, health, small-enterprise development, agriculture, youth development, natural resources conservation, and technical services. Over the years, program emphasis has shifted from an urban to a rural base.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° In a northern village, volunteers have involved unemployed teenagers in community improvement projects and athletic activities. In one such project, a village dump was relocated, which helped to clean up the riverbank, creating a beach used for recreation and water sports. In the spring of 1988, the villagers held their first fair in years and money was raised for future improvements.

- ° The first retirement home in the country was opened in the Cayo district. A volunteer, working as staff coordinator and manager, helped secure funding and trained local counterparts to manage the facility.
- ° Belize has had difficulty building schools in the inaccessible Mayan villages. Volunteers succeeded in getting a portable sawmill into a village reachable only by riverboat and backpack. Volunteers, assisted by villagers, have built new schools and the Government has identified future construction sites.
- ° Volunteers have worked with an extensive cacao production program started by the Hershey Company. In the Cayo district, volunteers provided technical assistance to farmers in an experimental project in which farmers were given jungle acreage to develop their own cacao plots. Most of the farmers have now built their own houses on the land and continue to clear and plant more acres of cacao. In the Toledo district, a cacao growers' association was formed, the cacao plantation was expanded, processing methods were introduced, and a cooperative supply center was created. This project has been so successful that VITA, which cosponsors the project, has requested additional volunteer support.

BOLIVIA

POPULATION: 6,557,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962
Planned Reentry in 1989

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$540

	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	0	580	1,038
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	0	30	25
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	0	32

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

Peace Corps has been requested to field volunteers in agriculture, small-enterprise development, forestry and natural resource management, and fisheries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

Peace Corps entered the country in 1962, but programs were phased out in 1971. Discussions to resume programs before the end of 1989 have begun at the request of the Bolivian Government.

COSTA RICA

POPULATION: 2,663,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,420

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,517	3,475	3,405
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	9	9	13
TRAINEE INPUT	127	118	118
VOLUNTEER YEARS	170	201	190

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will teach special education methods to approximately 800 teachers.
- ° Volunteers will assist in a USAID-funded project to refurbish and upgrade 300 small rural schools.
- ° Volunteers working in a self-help housing project will help low-income families construct over 200 new homes.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers since 1963 have served primarily in agricultural development. Most volunteers have been involved in teaching improved agricultural practices through community extension work. Forestry and fisheries extension programs now augment the agriculture programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° In the rural school refurbishing program, funded by USAID and sponsored by the Ministry of Education, 13 volunteers helped four rural communities in obtaining grants to construct 30 new classrooms, repair 311 existing buildings, and collect teaching materials for 129 schools. In 1989, 30 additional classrooms are expected to be built and 300 school buildings will be repaired.
- ° Volunteers introduced nontraditional crops such as macadamia nuts, cacao, black pepper, and spices to over 130 farmers to help 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 over 200 schools, conducted 70 literacy workshops, held 20 conferences, and trained 340 teachers.
- ° In elementary education, volunteers helped to improve the teaching skills of over 600 teachers, benefiting 20,000 primary school students.

- ° Volunteers trained 120 English teachers at over 100 high schools, enhancing the instruction of an estimated 35,000 students.
- ° Over 500 teachers received training in special education from volunteers. In December 1988, 56 teachers were awarded certificates for successfully completing a 20-month university-level course in special education taught by volunteers. In April 1989, 35 more teachers are expected to graduate.
- ° Volunteers helped organize a Special Olympics in which over 600 persons participated.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 6,564,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$710

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,495	2,519	2,842
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	2	0	6
TRAINEE INPUT	95	106	106
VOLUNTEER YEARS	111	123	140

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps, in conjunction with Harvard Medical School, plans to implement a model tuberculosis control project.
- ° Peace Corps will work closely with the Ministry of Health and USAID to design and implement a project that will encourage and assist prostitutes who test positive for the HIV virus to develop an alternative source of income.
- ° Volunteers will work with rural youth to establish community-based organizations involved in agriculture, homemaking, and income generation activities.
- ° Volunteers will work with the Dominican School for the Deaf to improve the quality of academic instruction.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 2,000 volunteers have served in agriculture, urban/rural development, natural resource conservation, small-enterprise development, health, and education since 1962. It is notable that the Peace Corps remained during the suspension of diplomatic relations in 1963 and the civil war of 1965. Relief efforts by volunteers in 1979 in the wake of Hurricanes David and Frederick set a precedent for current activities in Jamaica following Hurricane Gilbert.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Last year, volunteers trained over 210 auxiliary nurses, health promoters, and community leaders in subjects ranging from community health analysis, nutrition, and gardening to the role of women in development issues.
- ° Volunteers implemented two projects in education this year: the Community Education Promoter project and the English Teacher project. The first strives to involve communities in the process of educating their children, while the second promotes curriculum design and teacher training activities to better prepare high school English teachers.

- ° Volunteers assisted institutions in establishing four "energy farms" that serve as renewable energy resource models. They also built 15 forest and fruit tree nurseries, and began nurseries and vegetable gardens in six regions of the country.
- ° Volunteers have been assigned to agencies that promote small businesses. Volunteers' accomplishments include computerizing an agency's record-keeping system, assisting in the exportation of products, and establishing a women-owned business that produces embroidered baby clothes and markets them in the tourist areas.
- ° Volunteers have trained over 50 community members to build, install, and service locally-produced handpumps. Additionally, they have built over 200 latrines and four gravity-flow water systems that serve approximately 5,000 people.
- ° Volunteers helped to establish 18 new fishponds and a fingerling fish production center. In addition, they assisted in the formation of three new fishermen's associations and provided technical assistance.
- ° Volunteers trained 30 dieticians and 50 food service staff at two hospitals in menu planning and proper food handling practices.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN - LEEWARD ISLANDS

POPULATION: 250,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: Not Available

	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	0		2,005	2,083
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0		26	19
TRAINEE INPUT	0		57	53
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0		97	81

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In an effort to address Government and community concerns about drug proliferation in the region, Peace Corps will increase the number of volunteers placed in community-based youth development programs that strengthen vocational and leadership skills.
- ° Volunteers will be placed in community-based health care programs emphasizing nutrition, rehabilitation, geriatric care, and health services leadership training.
- ° Agricultural programs demonstrating cost-effective ways of improving family nutrition will be continued through school and home gardens and crop diversification.
- ° A volunteer resource pool will be organized to facilitate effective decision-making in small-enterprise development where multiagency responses or multifaceted solutions are needed.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 2,000 volunteers have served in the Eastern Caribbean since 1961. Following Department of State approval, Peace Corps' Eastern Caribbean post will reorganize into two separate Leeward and Windward sites in 1989. The Leeward office is now being established in Antigua and also includes programs administered in Anguilla, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis and St. Kitts. The Windward office will be established in Grenada and will administer programs in St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, and Carriacou.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° A volunteer developed intensive management strategies in goat and sheep reproduction.

^{1/}The program is shown under Eastern Caribbean/Windward Islands in 1988. Prior to 1989, all Eastern Caribbean programs were administered out of Eastern Caribbean/Windward Islands in Barbados.

- ° Through a volunteer's efforts, a neo-natal training center was established in Antigua to improve nursing skills.
- ° A volunteer on Dominica has introduced computer technology to assist a farmers' cooperative gain access to export markets.
- ° A volunteer on Nevis worked with agricultural extension officers to eradicate the emphysema tick which devastates Caribbean cattle production.
- ° Volunteers on St. Kitts worked to preserve an historical fortress and park.
- ° Volunteers on Montserrat have increased public awareness and support of a crafts cooperative for the blind. The cooperative has diversified its products, and local restaurants are providing meals for blind members.
- ° Volunteers have created the first Child and Family Guidance Center. The Center provides services to children and families who suffer from problems related to physical and emotional abuse.
- ° Volunteers on Dominica have worked to introduce gardens in community schools as a means of improving family nutrition.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN - WINDWARD ISLANDS

POPULATION: 400,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: Not Available

	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ACTUAL</u> 1/	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	4,366	2,334	2,178
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	97	61	44
TRAINEE INPUT	113	49	53
VOLUNTEER YEARS	172	88	74

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Integrated programming in agriculture, small-enterprise development, and youth development will assist local government efforts to reduce unemployment.
- ° Volunteers in Grenada will be placed in nursing, health care, and health education assignments.
- ° Volunteer placements in 4-H clubs will continue to assist the government of Grenada in building youth leadership and employment skills and to support the developmental needs of the country.
- ° Primary school teacher training in rural areas will be combined with adult and functional literacy education.
- ° Four volunteers working in Grenada as remedial teachers will coordinate efforts with primary school teachers in six parishes, benefiting approximately 10,000 students.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 2,000 volunteers have served in the Eastern Caribbean since Peace Corps began there in 1961. Pending Department of State approval, Peace Corps Eastern Caribbean will reorganize into two separate posts, Leeward and Windward in 1989. The Leeward office is now being established in Antigua and will administer programs in Anguilla, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis and St. Kitts. The Windward office will be established in Grenada and administer programs in St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, and Carriacou.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers, collaborating with the Grenada National Development Foundation, provided business management assistance to over 40 small businesses, by teaching carpentry, restaurant management, beekeeping, candlemaking, fishing, and boatbuilding skills.

1/ Includes Eastern Caribbean/Leeward Islands program in 1988. Prior to 1989, all Eastern Caribbean programs were administered out of Eastern Caribbean/Windward Islands in Barbados.

- ° A volunteer in St. Lucia trained counterparts in four cities to detect and treat sickle-cell anemia.
- ° A volunteer in Barbados, operating a job placement center for women, counselled 600 applicants and placed 385 of them in jobs.
- ° A volunteer collaborating with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture conducted 18 business management workshops attended by 400 Barbadian trainers.

ECUADOR

POPULATION: 9,648,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,160

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,722	3,436	3,459
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	130	130	130
TRAINEE INPUT	122	106	106
VOLUNTEER YEARS	179	184	179

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to promote potable water systems development and latrine construction.
- ° Volunteers will continue to collaborate with the Ministry of Health on projects, including child survival, which is the top priority of the new Government.
- ° Volunteers will continue to promote agroforestry through direct technical assistance to farmers, as well as at the ministerial level. Baseline studies and implementation activities will be initiated for pilot projects in small forestry industries. Continuing emphasis will be placed on forestry projects to mitigate soil erosion and deforestation problems.
- ° Volunteers will help form agroindustries as well as continue to provide assistance to artisans, agriculturalists, and fish farmer cooperatives.
- ° Family garden projects and nutrition education will continue to be emphasized.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° More than 3,600 volunteers have served since 1962. In an effort to slow rural-to-urban migration, as well as reduce poverty, programs emphasize skills development for rural families and disadvantaged youth. Current programs are in crop production, aquaculture, livestock production, forestry, health, rural infrastructure development, special education, small-enterprise development, and youth development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers assisted rural residents in the construction of 25 potable water systems, 2,789 latrines, and the installation of 15 manual hand pumps, as well as the rehabilitation of four wells. Additionally, volunteers conducted two courses on the maintenance of wells and pumps, and designed 45 potable water systems.

- ° Volunteers have organized new mothers' clubs and youth clubs in rural areas. Fifteen health fairs were organized, and 2,500 health education lectures and 15 first aid courses were provided to a total of 450 participants. Six thousand school-age children were vaccinated and another 2,000 received dental care. In addition, vision tests were administered to 1,000 school-age children. Seven latrine systems and 900 family gardens were constructed.
- ° Volunteers provided technical assistance to businessmen and organized six small-enterprise groups throughout the country. Traditional artisan handicrafts continue to be promoted for export, and a group of Ecuadorean artisans visited the United States on an USAID-sponsored observation tour.
- ° Volunteers provided assistance to 164 small agriculture and community projects and established two model swine centers. Workshops in family gardening and nutrition were conducted for counterparts and community participants.
- ° Volunteers taught classes in mixed organic gardening, livestock improvement, apiculture, small animal husbandry, and handicrafts to 4-H members and heads of families. Three schoolrooms and one medical dispensary were also constructed.
- ° Volunteers provided training to cattlemen and made over 1,200 extension visits to farmers. Five thousand head of cattle were vaccinated and over 500 were artificially inseminated.
- ° Volunteers in special education taught a two-year teacher training program to their counterparts which included training in methodology and activities for mentally retarded, deaf, blind, and learning-disabled students. Over 21 teachers and 315 students have benefited directly from this assistance.
- ° Volunteers established agroforestry systems in three communities and initiated a new ecological group in the Loja province. Additionally, a live fence of trees was planted around the Awa Indian reservation in the provinces of Carchi and Esmeraldas to protect tribal lands and the ecology of the zone.

GUATEMALA

POPULATION: 8,187,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$930

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	4,118	4,216	4,024
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	22	13	37
TRAINEE INPUT	157	122	122
VOLUNTEER YEARS	221	258	225

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Due to the importance of agriculture, the majority of volunteers will continue to serve in projects such as fish farming development, vegetable production, crop improvement and diversification, beekeeping, livestock development, and 4-H clubs.
- ° The conservation of natural resources remains a priority for both the Government and Peace Corps. Volunteers will continue to work in natural resource conservation and wildlife management. Other efforts will be directed towards agroforestry, soil conservation and preservation, reforestation, the development of parks and reserves, and environmental education.
- ° Volunteers will continue to train local people in the conservation, use, and maintenance of fuel-efficient stoves.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 2,000 volunteers have served since 1963. Volunteers currently specialize in agriculture, health, conservation of natural resources, youth development, small enterprise development, and appropriate technology.
- ° Although most volunteers are currently concentrated in the eastern section of the country, Peace Corps continues to place volunteers in selected areas of the central and western highlands.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° For the third consecutive year, volunteers have coordinated a walk-a-thon in commemoration of World Food Day. The event was cosponsored by the Lions Club of Guatemala. Eighteen private Guatemalan companies and 44 private donors supported the event. The theme of the walk-a-thon was "Better Nutrition, Better Life" and the objective was to increase awareness of nutrition issues. Over \$4,000--more than double last year's donations--was collected for the local center for malnourished children.

- ° Volunteers continue efforts to assimilate the African bee with the local variety. Volunteers are also involved in education campaigns, hive management, and the promotion of hive subproducts such as pollen, wax, and honey. Direct technical assistance was provided to 500 beekeepers, and two technical booklets on beekeeping were written by volunteers.
- ° Volunteers trained local people in the construction, use, and maintenance of fuel-efficient stoves. The demand for these stoves has increased in recent years and new designs have been developed. In addition to conserving fuel, these stoves provide a source of income. Twelve rural manufacturers, trained by volunteers, are producing sets of ceramic pieces for fuel-efficient stoves.
- ° Volunteers have trained 24 naturalist guides and taught environmental education to over 10,000 students, professors, and regional authorities.
- ° As part of an effort to provide constructive alternatives to the large unemployed and underemployed youth population, a group of volunteers assisted in physical education, basic health education, training, and coaching at regional sports complexes and in rural schools. Other volunteers taught small-scale agricultural techniques and vocational skills to youth through Government-sponsored 4-H clubs.

POPULATION: 6,039,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1983

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$330

	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	674	589	1,037
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	87	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	0	15	25
VOLUNTEER YEARS	6	0	16

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to rebuild its program. Thirty-five volunteers will be placed in public health, fisheries, and agroforestry programs.

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. Now the program is almost entirely rural-based with volunteers working for a variety of private organizations and the Ministry of Agriculture.
- ° At present, volunteer operations are temporarily suspended due to the volatile political situation of the past two years. However, if political stability continues, as it has recently, 15 volunteers will be placed in public health, agroforestry, and fisheries projects in 1989.

HONDURAS

POPULATION: 4,529,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$740

	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	6,495	6,318	6,338
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	73	86	131
TRAINEE INPUT	255	161	161
VOLUNTEER YEARS	245	326	318

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will assist the Ministry of Education in the design, implementation, and evaluation of its Adult Literacy Program. The Government established this year-round program as a grass roots, community-based model providing literacy training and basic education for adults.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to assist rural development projects, especially in the area of water sanitation and infrastructure development, utilizing appropriate technologies. Volunteers will work with community groups to establish and maintain potable water systems and latrines.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1963, over 3,200 volunteers have served in Honduras in agriculture, animal production, community and social services, formal and nonformal education, health, natural resource conservation, and rural development. Peace Corps currently has 20 different development projects in operation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° An estimated 12,000 rural villagers benefited from the work of volunteers in health and nutrition projects. Projects include training in growth monitoring, pre/peri/postnatal care, breastfeeding, early childhood stimulation, prevention of common diseases, oral rehydration therapy, first aid, and general dental hygiene.
- ° A model terracing project was initiated by a volunteer who is working with an agricultural cooperative. The preliminary results of the project have been so successful that the cooperative's Board of Directors has created a special revolving fund to provide members with the credit necessary to establish their own terraces.
- ° Through an agreement with the Partners of the Americas in Vermont, volunteers identified 60 Honduran small-business owners to participate in guided tours of small businesses in Vermont.

- ° Volunteers assisted families in establishing goat, rabbit, chicken, and swine projects. Volunteers have also participated in animal vaccination programs and the treatment of animal diseases.
- ° Volunteers have worked to improve the quality of services and programs administered by residential and day centers for runaway and abandoned youths.
- ° Volunteers in a freshwater fisheries project produced over 10,000 pounds of fish.
- ° Volunteers helped design, organize, and implement training activities for primary teachers in environmental education, home economics, health, and special education.
- ° Volunteers, in conjunction with the Ministry of Natural Resources, are involved in the conservation, management, and planning of 13 cloud forest areas.
- ° Volunteers have trained over 100 beekeepers in the management of the African bee.
- ° Volunteers have trained 245 literacy instructors and established over 300 literacy centers serving approximately 1,500 adults.
- ° Volunteers worked on an occupational education project that assisted government and private institutions in designing and implementing occupational skills training programs.
- ° Volunteers assisted cooperatives, farmer's associations, and independent farmers to plan and implement projects that produce nontraditional cash crops or process existing agricultural products using nontraditional methods. An example of this is "Hortifruta", a small canned fruit industry, that has just completed its first year of operations with a profit.

JAMAICA

POPULATION: 2,261,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$880

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,006	2,910	3,118
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	64	60	61
TRAINEE INPUT	97	88	87
VOLUNTEER YEARS	120	133	142

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps, in collaboration with local private institutions, will continue to emphasize small-enterprise development (SED) particularly in garment and apparel production. In the aftermath of Hurricane Gilbert, volunteers will increase assistance in developing small-scale commercial enterprises, agribusinesses, and product marketing strategies.
- ° Another initiative will be training and promoting safe roof construction following the destruction caused by Hurricane Gilbert.
- ° Volunteers will continue to provide rural community-based development and extension to improve farming techniques and income-producing skills. Farmers will benefit from hillside agriculture production, soil conservation, agroforestry-related initiatives, environmental education, and watershed management.
- ° Volunteers will continue special education projects for the physically and mentally handicapped in specialized institutions, as well as teacher training for primary and secondary schools and vocational education in technical schools.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers first began service in 1962 as primary and early childhood education teachers. Programs have expanded to include agriculture, urban and rural development, health, and special education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° After Hurricane Gilbert, volunteers coordinated relief efforts with local hospitals and clinics, the Red Cross, the Office of Disaster Preparedness, and children's homes and shelters.
- ° Volunteers expanded a youth development program to help form Boys' Clubs, 4-H groups, and Boy Scout troops.
- ° Volunteers continued to spearhead Special Olympics programs.

- ° Volunteers wrote three reports for the Ministry of Agriculture on watershed and land use capability.
- ° Over 200 small businesses have benefited from financial counseling provided by volunteers.
- ° Nearly 500 people were certified in CPR by volunteers; another 600 people were trained in first aid.
- ° A volunteer developed a new deaf education curriculum and taught sign language classes to 500 people.
- ° Volunteers conducted 1,500 assessments of children requiring special education.

PARAGUAY

POPULATION: 3,804,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$880

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,509	2,793	2,707
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	17	24	57
TRAINEE INPUT	101	89	87
VOLUNTEER YEARS	121	159	148

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Soil conservation and proper pesticide use will be taught to local farmers.
- ° Volunteers will work closely with cooperative organizations to help stimulate regional collaboration on administrative management, credit analysis, marketing, and financial analysis.
- ° Volunteers will conduct parasite prevention campaigns through local schools, as well as child survival programs on health care for lactating mothers and children up to five years of age.
- ° SED initiatives will emphasize training in micro-enterprise for urban youths.
- ° A greater number of volunteers will be placed in rural areas to promote new teaching techniques in math, science, and environmental education.
- ° Volunteers will work at buffer zones around national parks to promote environmental protection initiatives.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers have trained approximately 400 farmers in soil conservation practices that have resulted in the building of 500 hectares of contour terraces. Farmers were trained in the correct use of pesticides and participated in a technical excursion to an agricultural research and resource center.
- ° Sixty home and school gardens, five tree nurseries, and a yerba mate factory were built. Farmers were trained in bookkeeping, marketing, and administering chicken and pig vaccinations.

- ° Volunteers trained counterparts in managerial skills, administration practices, credit management, and marketing. Small entrepreneurs were trained in inventory control, production determination, pricing, bookkeeping, marketing and quality control; an agricultural consumer market was given organizational, managerial, and administrative assistance.
- ° Volunteers assisted 12 cooperatives with approximately 8,000 members in management, credit analysis, product marketing, savings promotion, financial analysis, cooperative education, accounting, product development feasibility studies, and communications.
- ° Volunteers administered 11,500 vaccinations, constructed latrines, dug wells, and installed handpumps.
- ° Eight volunteers initiated a new program in the regional teacher training schools to improve teaching methods.
- ° Four hundred beekeepers were assisted by volunteers in production techniques, marketing, wax processing, melliferous plant production, and disease control. Fifteen beekeeping courses were conducted in the field for 200 participants.

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 (NANEAP) Region.

The North Africa/Near East subregion 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 subregion are some of the more sophisticated countries in which Peace Corps operates. Many projects in these countries are complex and highly technical. Critical needs for these countries include increased agricultural production, expansion of rural health services, and improved potable water supplies. The provision of greater educational 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 subregion 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 ecological balance of the islands. Potential solutions are restricted by limited fresh water, land mass, infrastructure, population, and natural resources.

Program Strategy

Primary program emphases are in education, agriculture, income generation, rural development, health education, and energy. Host country governments frequently request assistance in these areas because their needs cannot be met by other sources.

With assistance from the University of Hawaii, Peace Corps will continue to address youth development issues as part of our Pacific programming strategy. In North Africa and Yemen, we will build on development strategies proposed at the Arab Symposium held in 1988 in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institution. Throughout the region, a greater emphasis will be placed on assistance to urban areas.

In 1990, Peace Corps will continue to address host country priorities by assisting regions and groups previously unserved due to geographic isolation, transportation, and cultural barriers. Examples of this outreach include:

- In Thailand, fisheries and rice production activities will be expanded to rural parts of the country,
- Associate volunteers with advanced teaching degrees will train native Filipino teachers,
- Volunteers will establish book closets to provide books and tapes to 17 outer islands in Micronesia.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE
FY 1988 - FY 1990
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			----- Trainees -----			----- V Years -----			----- FTE Level -----		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
NANEAP												
China		477	731		19	20			21		0.4	1.0
Comoros	196	321	425	5	6	9	1	9	16	0.5	0.9	0.9
Cook Islands	34	12	74			4	2	1	3			
Fiji	1,467	1,342	1,563	55	14	38	63	54	58	7.7	7.7	7.7
Kiribati	364	440	456		14	10	18	16	19	0.7	1.0	1.0
Marshall Islands	806	789	750	16	17	20	30	34	31	2.2	2.0	2.0
Micronesia	2,121	1,968	2,210	54	53	50	61	62	83	10.8	10.3	10.3
Morocco	3,086	2,907	2,845	87	85	84	136	131	125	11.6	11.8	11.8
Nepal	2,736	2,434	2,490	80	73	75	126	128	128	16.2	16.2	16.2
Pakistan	155	291	500	8	14	15		3	18	2.7	1.7	1.7
Papua New Guinea	1,738	1,782	1,989	48	49	55	57	64	73	3.9	5.2	5.2
Philippines	5,459	6,024	6,099	154	192	160	247	314	321	28.2	28.0	28.0
Seychelles	328	322	304	6	10	7	12	14	13	1.0	1.0	1.0
Solomon Islands	1,269	1,332	1,567	51	39	50	54	63	73	5.8	5.8	5.8
Sri Lanka	767	832	757	12	28	9	33	32	33	4.2	3.8	3.8
Thailand	3,327	3,634	4,633	103	125	146	139	162	219	16.7	16.2	16.2
Tonga	712	741	758	19	24	19	35	38	43	3.0	3.2	3.2
Tunisia	1,568	1,502	1,847	59	70	55	43	56	77	7.2	6.7	6.7
Tuvalu	23	14	34	1		3	1	1	1			
Western Samoa	1,129	1,166	1,239	34	36	36	45	47	50	5.1	5.1	5.1
Yemen	1,308	1,369	1,426	33	32	35	42	52	56	6.4	6.4	6.4
Total	28,593	29,699	32,697	825	900	900	1,145	1,281	1,461	133.9	133.4	134.0

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

POPULATION: 1,054,718,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: Planned 1989

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$300

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	0	477	731
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	0	19	20
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	0	21

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps plans to place English teachers in post-secondary institutions in at least one of the provinces.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps has begun discussions to start a program to place volunteers as English teachers before the end of 1989.

COMOROS

POPULATION: 471,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1988

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$280

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	196	321	425
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	35	35
TRAINEE INPUT	5	6	9
VOLUNTEER YEARS	1	9	16

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will expand its current English education program in the high schools to the junior high school level.
- ° Volunteers will organize and participate in the first island-wide teachers' conferences.
- ° Ecological issues affecting the Comoros will be introduced into volunteer teachers' lesson plans to encourage environmental awareness.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program was established in July 1988, with nine volunteers. Eight volunteers are presently teaching English on all three islands at the high school level.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers and counterparts began a monthly newsletter for teachers that is distributed throughout the country.
- ° A volunteer was placed at the National School of Higher Education to assist in formulating a standard English curriculum for the country.

COOK ISLANDS

POPULATION: 22,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1982

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,000

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	34	12	74
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	6	6	7
TRAINEE INPUT	0	0	4
VOLUNTEER YEARS	2	1	3

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Project development is expected in health and in outer island agricultural education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° A volunteer has worked on activities with outer island grower associations in the propagation, harvesting, and marketing of new cash crops, and has taught the proper use of pesticides and herbicides.
- ° Volunteers 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.

FIJI

POPULATION: 707,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1968

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,810

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,467	1,342	1,563
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	49	80	80
TRAINEE INPUT	55	14	38
VOLUNTEER YEARS	63	54	58

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to develop projects that address the priorities and needs of the new Government. Emphasis will be placed on the Integrated Family Food System, a project that combines health and agricultural education. Management and small-business planning will also be key projects involving both urban and rural communities.
- ° Secondary education in the sciences and mathematics, combined with a strong teacher training component, will remain a priority in 1990.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers began serving in 1968, primarily in education. As the country's needs changed, assignments were added in agricultural production and rural development. Programs currently emphasize education, health care, food production, and income generation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers introduced and developed a practical application computer science curriculum for senior high school students.
- ° Volunteers are improving rural living conditions through health and child care education, water and sanitation systems, and income-generating projects for women and youth groups.
- ° Volunteers have developed audiovisual materials for use in adult education on diabetes and blindness prevention, small-business development, and basic home improvement.
- ° Two volunteers, with the assistance of counterparts, designed the first remedial reading curriculum to be used at a teacher's college. Subsequently, the curriculum will be used to introduce remedial reading in high school classrooms.

KIRIBATI

POPULATION: 65,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1973

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$465

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	364	440	456
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	24	22	29
TRAINEE INPUT	0	14	10
VOLUNTEER YEARS	18	16	19

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue its emphasis on education programs. Volunteers will teach English, math, science, home economics, and vocational education courses in the country's outer island secondary schools and rural training centers.
- ° A new project will focus on the production of new hybrid coconut varieties. Volunteers will work as extension agents establishing demonstration plots with the new varieties.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps began its program 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. Since 1985, the number of volunteers in secondary education, nonformal vocational education, and technical training has increased.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers, working with the Tarawa Technical Institute, tested and adapted appropriate materials for village construction, such as cement roofing tiles, coconut timber, simple block-making, and ferro-cement water tanks.
- ° Volunteers teaching math, science, and English in rural secondary schools on outer islands helped students pass the national examination, allowing them to enter the senior secondary school.
- ° With USAID assistance, a volunteer 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 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	806	789	750
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	40	45	49
TRAINEE INPUT	16	17	20
VOLUNTEER YEARS	30	34	31

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° English and science teaching will continue, with most volunteers serving in the rural outer islands. In addition, new assignments in vocational education will augment the education program.
- ° Volunteers will work on new health and nutrition education projects in outer island communities.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers first arrived in 1966. Early assignments were in teaching English, but with the country's new independent status, programs expanded to include agriculture, water, sanitation, home gardens, and nutrition projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

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

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA/REPUBLIC OF PALAU

POPULATION: 86,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: Not Available

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,121	1,968	2,210
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	64	57	79
TRAINEE INPUT	54	53	50
VOLUNTEER YEARS	61	62	83

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will concentrate on youth development projects in conjunction with teaching English. Volunteers will address the country's increasing problems associated with the alienation of youth, including the world's highest teenage suicide rate, through community education projects and youth activities.
- ° Volunteers will work on an expanded small-enterprise development project, assisting businesses in management and operations.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers arrived in 1966 as primary and secondary English teachers. In the mid-1970s, the program expanded to include health and agriculture projects, as well as village development and vocational education. Projects now include marine resource development and rural youth projects. In 1986, at the request of the Government, English teaching became a component of all volunteer assignments.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° In Yap and Pohnpei States, volunteers are working with local leaders on projects designed to address the needs of an expanding youth population. Activities include physical education and recreation, leadership skills development, and income-generating projects designed for youth. Youth camps provide 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 multicultural schoolbooks and tapes. Book closets have been set up in 17 outer island locations and in 12 Yap-proper primary schools. Workshops were held to train staff to work with their seventh and eighth grade students in cataloging the books and establishing 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 to establish a blood bank for the Republic.

POPULATION: 22,484,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$590

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,086	2,907	2,845
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	127	119	121
TRAINEE INPUT	87	85	84
VOLUNTEER YEARS	136	131	125

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Teaching English will remain a priority, with emphasis gradually shifting from high schools to universities, and trade and technical institutions.
- ° The Health Sanitation Extension project, in which volunteers work with the Ministry of Health as health educators, will expand in 1990 to serve a greater number of rural communities.
- ° Special education will continue to be a priority of the Ministry of Social Services, and volunteers will assist by training teachers in the Blind Mobility and Orientation program.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps' programs began in 1963. Volunteers have worked in education, social services, agriculture, health, water supply, urban development, fisheries, and renewable energy since then.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers were instrumental in developing and distributing a new standardized sign language text that was translated into French and Arabic in 1988. The manual will enable hundreds of Moroccans to communicate and integrate more fully into society.
- ° Regional English language resource centers, established by volunteers and Moroccan teachers, have been opened and are functioning in six towns. Volunteers are assisting teachers in establishing their own resource centers. A regional resource center newsletter compiled by a volunteer has received contributions from teachers and students throughout Morocco.
- ° An estimated 450,000 villagers have benefited from improved and reliable potable water supplies as a result of volunteer efforts in 14 provinces. Volunteers have assessed rural village needs, repaired existing systems, designed and installed new systems, and trained counterparts.

- ° A workshop on the use of art as a tool to educate and rehabilitate the disabled was held in collaboration with the Very Special Arts Foundation and the Ministry of Social Services. Twenty-four volunteers and 55 counterparts received this training led by instructors specializing in visual arts, dance, theatre, and music.
- ° Volunteers designed and began implementing a program for food self-sufficiency at two orphanages.
- ° Written syllabuses are being prepared by volunteers for vocational, science and engineering, maritime fisheries, and business schools.
- ° Volunteers completed conservation and management plans and a survey of flora and fauna for a proposed national park. Legislation for this park has subsequently been passed.

NEPAL

POPULATION: 16,962,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$160

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,736	2,434	2,490
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	56	72	77
TRAINEE INPUT	80	73	75
VOLUNTEER YEARS	126	128	128

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will expand its participation in small-enterprise development activities through a new program called the Lead Bank Scheme. Initiated by the Nepal National Bank to strengthen the existing Intensive Banking program, the Lead Bank Scheme will involve volunteers in the planning, coordination, and implementation of income-generating programs between Government agencies and commercial banks.
- ° Peace Corps will also continue to support and strengthen the Government's Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation program by having volunteers assist in the management and organization of district-level offices. Volunteers will help the recently established Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning in constructing water systems throughout the country. The aim of this program is to reduce water contamination and to supply water efficiently.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to improve the quality of life and economic development in rural areas by developing and disseminating appropriate technologies with the assistance of the Agriculture Development Bank.
- ° To help raise the level of protein consumption, volunteers will assist the Ministry of Agriculture in increasing fish production by training farmers and fisheries extensionists in freshwater pond cultivation, and by researching the production potential of riverine and lake fisheries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps programs began in 1962 with the arrival of 72 volunteers to teach English.
- ° Over the past 27 years, the program has grown to an average of 140 volunteers annually, working in agriculture, fisheries, health, education, income generation, rural construction, and urban planning.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Eleven engineers completed approximately 60 surveys and 40 designs and cost estimates, constructed and maintained 20 gravity-fed water schemes, and trained 45 technicians and user committee members, serving a rural population of approximately 100,000.
- ° Volunteers completed ten baseline surveys for urban planning; devised 13 project plans, designs and estimates; constructed ten resource rooms; trained 50 local and regional staff in appropriate technology; and completed ten urban renewal and landscape designs. Nearly 50,000 people have benefited.
- ° Volunteers made 20 fuel-efficient stoves, conducted ten beekeeping training sessions, launched a hand-dug well construction program, designed wooden storage crates and handpumps, installed low-cost biogas plants, constructed ten shallow tube wells for irrigation, developed fish ponds, and experimented with nonrefrigerated egg preservation, and sericulture.
- ° Volunteers and local bank managers received training in small-enterprise development techniques at the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, resulting in a new weekly repayment schedule system implemented by a volunteer and the local bank manager. The tremendous success of this innovation represents a potential solution to the high delinquency rate among loan recipients in the Intensive Banking program.
- ° Volunteers designed and taught training programs for teachers of the mentally retarded and hearing impaired.
- ° With the help of Peace Corps Partnership funding, volunteers published the first Nepali sign language dictionary, containing more than 1,200 signs with English and Nepali definitions.

PAKISTAN

POPULATION: 99,068,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961/1988

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$350

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	155	291	500
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	8	14	15
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	3	18

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The next few years will be spent consolidating gains in English education and special education programs. New initiatives will depend on the priorities of the new Government; however, Peace Corps expects that English teacher training will be the principal assignment for volunteers.
- ° Approximately 15 volunteers will be assigned to colleges of elementary education where the need is acute. Approximately six to ten math and science teacher trainers will also be placed in the colleges.
- ° By the end of 1990, Peace Corps plans to have 15 volunteers working in special education centers throughout Pakistan in support of the Directorate-General of Special Education's community-based rehabilitation program. Volunteers will assist in establishing community outreach programs and providing speech therapy, occupational therapy, and audiology.

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, Peace Corps withdrew in 1967.
- ° In 1986, the Government expressed interest in Peace Corps programs and requested preparatory and skills enhancement for English teachers. Five volunteers arrived in October 1988 to begin their assignments.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers are teaching English at teachers' colleges in Lahore and Islamabad.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

POPULATION: 3,593,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1981

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$690

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,738	1,782	1,989
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	126	126	126
TRAINEE INPUT	48	49	55
VOLUNTEER YEARS	57	64	73

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The rural community development program will expand its involvement in the Market Access and Foods Systems Project of the Department of Agriculture and Livestock. Volunteers will serve in five new provinces, integrating small-enterprise development, agriculture, health, nutrition, and infrastructure improvement projects to enhance the rural economy and quality of life.
- ° Associate volunteer doctors will work with and train local doctors and other health extension officers.
- ° In order to address a critical understaffing problem in rural schools, volunteers will be assigned in these areas to train teachers in both academic and practical skills.
- ° Volunteers will provide assistance in health care and income-generating programs using USAID-funded International Human Assistance project and Small Project Assistance funds.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers first served in September 1981. One hundred ninety-five volunteers will have served there by the end of 1989. Past program areas have included fisheries, forestry, small-business development, and postsecondary education. Volunteers currently serve in secondary education, health and nutrition education, rural community development, and agricultural extension.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° A senior volunteer couple worked with a village community to develop a trade store. The store became so successful and profitable that West-Pac Bank of Australia requested that the volunteers help open a bank branch in the community. Both the store and the bank continue to operate on a self-sustaining, locally-administered basis.
- ° A volunteer initiated a mass inoculation program against rubella, diphtheria, and whooping cough. This program should save many children's lives.

- ° In 1989, local villages will assume responsibility for a vegetable market project begun six years ago. This market grows and sells over one ton of vegetables per week.

PHILIPPINES

POPULATION: 56,067,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$570

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	5,459	6,024	6,099
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	102	103	140
TRAINEE INPUT	154	192	160
VOLUNTEER YEARS	247	314	321

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° A greater number of volunteers will serve as teacher trainers in both primary and secondary school programs. The project will be enhanced by the addition of associate volunteers, highly-skilled teacher trainers who will serve for one school year as resources for in-service training programs.
- ° Volunteers will teach deaf communication techniques, methodologies, and curriculum development appropriate for the hearing-impaired learner, and will identify income-generating projects for the hearing-impaired.
- ° Volunteers will continue to educate rural citizens in proper water sanitation, and to assist in the planning and construction of potable water sources and sanitary waste disposal systems.
- ° Volunteers will continue to assist in upgrading the technical skills of freshwater fisheries technicians, to increase protein availability and enhance the income-generating capacities of rural Filipinos.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps programs began in 1961 with volunteer teaching assignments in math, science, and English. In 1970, the Government's priorities changed, creating new projects in health, agriculture, nutrition, and income-generation. Today, programming includes rural extension work, teacher training, and deaf education skills transfer.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers working as teacher trainers helped develop instructional materials, teaching aids, curricula, lesson plans, evaluation tools, and testing materials. Subject-specific training in math, science, and English was provided to over 1,500 Filipino teachers.
- ° Volunteers produced and distributed nationwide a video that promotes sanitation and community health awareness.

- ° Volunteers assisted in developing demonstration farms and new types of food crops. Volunteers helped build a rice mill and a cooperative which is now locally managed.
- ° In an effort to build up natural protective sanctuaries along the country's coastline, volunteers planted over 800 trees in a mangrove reforestation project.
- ° Volunteers developed a resource handbook for parents of hearing-impaired children, and conducted teacher training workshops and curriculum planning conferences for Filipino teachers of the hearing-impaired. In addition, volunteers started vocational programs for hearing-impaired students.

SEYCHELLES

POPULATION: 65,244

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1974

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$2,247

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	328	322	304
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	61	60	60
TRAINEE INPUT	6	10	7
VOLUNTEER YEARS	12	14	13

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1990, Peace Corps hopes to have two volunteers placed at outer island agriculture stations to help decrease the country's dependence on imported products.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps programs began in 1974 with four volunteers working in a program providing agriculture and community development assistance; later, programs in health and infrastructure development were requested. Approximately 80 volunteers have served in the Seychelles.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers began work on the design and construction of a water system for the least populated of the major islands, La Digue.
- ° A training manual was produced by a volunteer for use by all health clinic nurses in the country.
- ° Two volunteers spearheaded the country's first AIDS awareness effort.
- ° A volunteer was actively involved in the country's road rehabilitation program, which was funded by the U.S. Economic Support fund.
- ° Volunteers working in postsecondary education taught computer science, agriculture, and carpentry/boatbuilding.
- ° Two volunteers worked as counselors to juvenile delinquents and as social work trainers.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

POPULATION: 283,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1971

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$530

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,269	1,332	1,567
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	21	21	21
TRAINEE INPUT	51	39	50
VOLUNTEER YEARS	54	63	73

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to expand its education program. In response to Government requests, volunteers will serve as training instructors, manual arts teachers, and accounting teachers in rural secondary schools.
- ° The forestry program will expand in 1990 to help meet the urgent need for forestry education and conservation. In addition, highly skilled foresters will work with planning ministries.

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 projects, which have continued to expand in the 1980s.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° 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 handpumps, as well as rainwater catchment tanks.
- ° A photovoltaic lighting system was designed and built by a volunteer teaching at a rural secondary school on Makira Island. The system, an example of alternative energy use, provides several extra hours of light for classroom use each evening.
- ° With USAID funding, a volunteer has established a women's sewing cooperative. The 25 members have purchased machines and materials to make clothing for sale at modest prices.

POPULATION: 16,115,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962/1967/1983

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$400

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	767	832	757
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	21	19	33
TRAINEE INPUT	12	28	9
VOLUNTEER YEARS	33	32	33

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° English instruction will continue to expand over the next two to three years, due to the increasing national importance of the English language and the need for additional teachers. Teacher training activities will expand also, and volunteers will participate in establishing language resource centers.
- ° Teacher training and teaching methodologies will be emphasized in the deaf education program.
- ° Volunteers will assist in developing small rural businesses in response to Government priorities. Agriculture extension projects will be integrated with those of the Mahawili Small-Enterprise Development group to increase income and employment opportunities.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first volunteers arrived in Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) in 1962, serving as teacher trainers. Because of political unrest, Peace Corps withdrew in 1964.
- ° Peace Corps returned in 1967. Volunteers were involved in agricultural extension, rural community development, antifilariasis, 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 coordinated small-business development activities.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° In 1988, volunteers trained approximately 1,000 English teachers for assignments in rural schools. This brings 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 sign language development. The project will expand to include five volunteers by 1990.
- ° Volunteers assigned to the Mahaweli Small-Enterprise Development project developed management training programs, conducted extensive surveys to identify consumer needs, provided workshops on poultry production for farmers, and assisted in establishing a large hatchery.
- ° Volunteers advised farmers on crop production and helped implement and evaluate an agricultural extension program for women farmers.

THAILAND

POPULATION: 52,672,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$810

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,327	3,634	4,633
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	178	148	133
TRAINEE INPUT	103	125	146
VOLUNTEER YEARS	139	162	219

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to develop new environmental initiatives in health, forestry, national parks, and wildlife management.
- ° Greater assistance will be provided to rural nongovernmental organizations to improve vocational skills.
- ° Volunteers will continue to expand secondary education and community nutrition programs.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Government invited Peace Corps into Thailand in 1962. Since that time, Peace Corps has placed more than 3,500 volunteers in agriculture, health, and education programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers taught approximately 7,000 rural students in over 60 schools.
- ° Volunteers designed and supervised the construction of spillways and other rural public works.
- ° Volunteers introduced conservation measures to protect watersheds.
- ° Volunteers designed and constructed fish hatcheries in rural communities, and numerous fishpond and livestock integration projects were started.
- ° Handicraft production has been encouraged, especially by volunteers working with local 4-H groups.
- ° Agricultural pest surveillance and control techniques have been improved with volunteer assistance.
- ° Volunteers have introduced new crop varieties to help over 3,600 farmers increase the efficiency of their production, thus aiding the Government in their Self-Help Land Resettlement Plan.

- ° Volunteers helped improve nutritional practices in poor, rural areas of the country. Sanitation units have been established in villages to provide better access to health care facilities and improve general standards of health.
- ° Epidemiological surveys conducted by volunteers are assisting Government efforts to control the spread of diseases.
- ° Volunteers and local coworkers organized and participated in a conference on Women In Development. Speakers included both Thais and volunteers and resulted in several ideas for strengthening women's involvement in volunteer projects.

TONGA

POPULATION: 98,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$740

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	712	741	758
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	53	11	10
TRAINEE INPUT	19	24	19
VOLUNTEER YEARS	35	38	43

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Since Tonga is an agrarian society with limited land area, volunteers will introduce agricultural techniques that conserve natural resources and maximize production.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide science teachers to meet the growing shortage of trained teachers in secondary schools. Volunteers will provide teacher training on the outer islands.
- ° Volunteers will transfer management skills in business and handicraft cooperatives to host country counterparts.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Between 1967 and 1982, the majority of volunteers taught in primary, middle, and secondary schools throughout the Kingdom. In 1982, a major country review and evaluation resulted in the phasing out of all primary and most middle school volunteer assignments, with priority being placed on secondary education, teacher training, technical assistance to ministries, and agricultural instruction.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Two volunteers have been working as agricultural and vocational educators in correctional rehabilitation centers, teaching practical farming and mechanical skills.
- ° As head of a citrus project at an agricultural research station, a volunteer successfully propagated seedlings of a high quality, native citrus variety. The seedlings will be distributed throughout the islands to increase citrus crop production.
- ° Over 1,000 rural village students have benefited from an industrial arts and vocational agricultural curriculum established by volunteers. Students constructed fuel-efficient stoves, small forges, and metal tools for home use.

TUNISIA

POPULATION: 7,311,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,140

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,568	1,502	1,847
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	3	3	4
TRAINEE INPUT	59	70	55
VOLUNTEER YEARS	43	56	77

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Agricultural programs will continue to help meet the Government's goals of food self-sufficiency, development of the region, and increased rural employment. Volunteers who have technical skills in agricultural and rural development will work with the newly-created regional development agencies as part of a multidisciplinary, integrated rural development team.
- ° A greater number of volunteers will work for the Ministry of Social Services, training counterparts in special education, evaluation, and skills development in a variety of institutional settings.
- ° New programming initiatives in rural development have led to community service programs for youth and poor families to increase their standard of living and enhance service delivery to the disabled.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps volunteers arrived in 1962. More than 2,000 volunteers have served in the fields of health, education, architecture, urban development, and agriculture. Today there are 70 volunteers involved in social services, special education, agriculture, and rural development projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers, with their Tunisian counterparts, established centers for the deaf and mentally and physically handicapped. They designed and conducted the country's first special education training seminars, which were attended by approximately 100 teachers.
- ° The VOCA/Peace Corps Farmer-to-Farmer program was piloted here in 1988. Two expert beekeepers from the United States assisted the extension efforts of Peace Corps' beekeeping volunteers by providing technical assistance to approximately 130 rural farmers. A major outcome of their work was an increase in farmers' production and sale of honey, which increased rural household income.

- ° Important research was done in micronutrient deficiencies in fruit and vegetable crops through field and farm plot trials at a pilot farm established by volunteers and their counterparts.
- ° Volunteers worked to assess needs and develop curricula and materials for teaching English to agricultural specialists. They began organizing libraries and English language resource centers, and training English teachers.
- ° A senior volunteer couple began a successful quilting cooperative with local women by providing literacy training and small-business management skills.

TUVALU

POPULATION: 8,300

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1977

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$450

	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	23	14	34
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	3	15	0
TRAINEE INPUT	1	0	3
VOLUNTEER YEARS	1	1	1

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

° In 1990, a volunteer will continue to serve as an energy planner with the Ministry of Works to advise the Energy Planning Committee, collect and analyze data, and train counterparts in an effort to reduce the nation's dependency on imported fuel.

° Nutrition and health activities will continue to be priorities.

PROGRAM HISTORY

° The first two volunteers who arrived in 1977 provided technical assistance to government ministries. The program expanded in 1979 to include community development on the outer islands, but was phased out a short time later due to transportation difficulties and safety concerns. Since 1982, volunteers have worked in the capital providing assistance in health education, energy systems development, and architectural planning.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

° One volunteer worked as an architectural draftsman designing and supervising all government building contracts.

° The volunteer energy planner, with the help of a counterpart, has been involved with the Ministry of Works in designing alternative energy sources used by communities, schools, and villages in Funafuti and on the outer islands.

WESTERN SAMOA

POPULATION: 165,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$680

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,129	1,166	1,239
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	3	4	6
TRAINEE INPUT	34	36	36
VOLUNTEER YEARS	45	47	50

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Science and business teacher assignments will increase in previously unserved rural areas.
- ° Volunteer agriculture and forestry extensionists will work with counterparts in villages to introduce income-generating activities.
- ° Volunteers will begin working in hospital administration.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers began serving in 1967. In the early years, over 150 volunteers worked in agricultural extension and rural sanitation programs. Since the 1970s, the program has evolved to include volunteers working in education, curriculum development, educational administration, the trades, and teacher training.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° Volunteers have helped to reduce the dependency on imported potatoes by successfully transferring a potato tissue culture project to local counterparts and domestic commercial growers.
- ° Volunteers have written high school science laboratory guides and collaborated on a 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 materials, and organized a National Resource Conservation Week.
- ° Over 1,000 village students have benefited from the work of volunteer science teachers.

YEMEN

POPULATION: 8,190,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1973

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$550

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,308	1,369	1,426
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	65	72	77
TRAINEE INPUT	33	32	35
VOLUNTEER YEARS	42	52	56

1990 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Education will continue to be a high priority, especially outside the three main urban areas of the country. A new secondary education program will expand with volunteers teaching beginning, intermediate, and advanced English in high schools in smaller towns.
- ° The health outreach program will be expanded to include currently unserved portions of the rural population. Peace Corps collaborates with the Confederation of Local Councils for Cooperative Development by providing lab technicians and nurses. In 1990, the placement of volunteers as health educators will complement the work already being done.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since the first volunteers arrived in 1973, volunteers have served in health, education, rural water supply, and construction. More recently, Peace Corps initiated programs in agriculture and urban development. Today volunteers are serving primarily in education projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1988-1989)

- ° A volunteer, in collaboration with USAID, coordinated a handpump installation and training workshop with participation by local development councils and interested participants from numerous villages. Future installation of these pumps will create debris- and disease-free water sources.
- ° A volunteer, in cooperation with a local counterpart, produced a documentary study of Old City Sanaa's handicrafts.
- ° Volunteers at the National Institute of Public Administration initiated the development of a first-year alphabet instruction book. Volunteers at Sanaa University started a tutorial center and an English club, and coordinated a course to prepare university students for the English examination.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

UNV program created by UN General Assembly: 1970

First American volunteer fielded: 1971

	<u>FY 1988 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1989 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	365	316	319
TRAINEE INPUT	16	20	20
VOLUNTEER YEARS	37	30	35

CURRENT PROGRAM

- ° Peace Corps will continue to recruit returned Peace Corps volunteers and other individuals with technical and special skills requested by 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.
- ° In addition to operating individual country programs, Peace Corps sponsors volunteers assigned to the UNV program. All US 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 in Geneva for volunteer 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, processing, 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 that have no sponsoring organizations of their own. At the close of 1988, such volunteers made up 86 percent of all UNVs. Peace Corps provided a grant of \$100,000 in 1988.
- ° Fifteen of the 31 Americans serving as volunteers at the end of 1988 were former Peace Corps volunteers. Of the 31 volunteers, seven were English teachers; two were economists; two were nurses; two were engineers; one each was a forester, medical lab technician, printer, fisheries expert, physical education teacher, and carpenter; and the remaining 12 served as managers for various UN projects.
- ° At the end of 1988, 17 American UNVs served in six countries where Peace Corps had no program: The People's Republic of China, Malaysia, Uganda, Sudan, Vanuatu, and Zimbabwe.