

UNITED STATES
**PEACE
CORPS**

CONGRESSIONAL
PRESENTATION

FISCAL YEAR

1991



THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1990

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

PEACE CORPS
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Dear Mr. Chairman:

A new era is unfolding. Democracy and free enterprise are emerging as the dominant political forces worldwide. The magnitude and speed with which events have unfolded in Eastern Europe and elsewhere challenge our nation as never before. Our global village is becoming more compact; our need for international understanding and cooperation more acute.

The United States Peace Corps is ready to meet the challenge ahead. The Administration's Fiscal Year 1991 budget request of \$181 million will support over 5,400 Peace Corps Volunteers in helping 74 nations build the infrastructure necessary to provide a secure and happy life for all.

In 1991, Peace Corps will continue to promote mutual respect and understanding in our global community. We will expand the number of countries in which we serve. We will emphasize environmental responsibility, small-business management, and urban development in our programming. Our Volunteer force will more accurately reflect the diversity and cultural richness of the United States. And our program will involve more Americans here at home. This budget presentation details how we intend to achieve these objectives.

Never before has Peace Corps been as much in demand as it is now. For almost three decades Peace Corps Volunteers have shared their skills and carried the message of American friendship to 100 nations. Peace Corps will answer the call for English trainers in Eastern Europe, for soil conservationists in Guatemala, and for small-business managers in Kenya. We have set as our goal to respond to every legitimate request for assistance and every gesture of friendship. The possibilities for peace abound.

Thank you for your interest and support. I look forward to the opportunity to discuss these initiatives further.

Sincerely,



Paul D. Coverdell

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APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), \$181,061,000, 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.

UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS
1991 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
GENERAL STATEMENT

Peace Corps Philosophy and Goals: For the last 29 years, the United States Peace Corps has been pursuing its statutory charter of helping countries throughout the world meet their needs for skilled manpower and promoting world peace and friendship between the American people and other peoples around the globe. By the end of 1989, the United States Peace Corps saw more than 6,000 volunteers working in a record 66 countries throughout the world. Discussions were initiated for a new program in Hungary -- the first in Central Europe.

In the 1990s, the United States Peace Corps faces new international problems, challenges and opportunities. To respond to these, the Peace Corps has developed a set of initiatives for the 1990s designed to put our volunteers in the center of the great concerns of this decade.

Initiatives for the 1990s:

Expansion - More and more countries have expressed an interest in Peace Corps programs, and it is a goal for the 1990s to have Peace Corps volunteers serving in virtually every nation that requests appropriate assistance.

Eastern Europe - With its anticipated entry into Hungary and Poland in 1990, Peace Corps is demonstrating its belief that there should be no cultural, geographic or political barriers to the pursuit of peace.

Environment - In 1990, Peace Corps entered into a collaborative agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under which the EPA will enhance Peace Corps volunteer training in pesticide management, waste disposal techniques, water pollution prevention, reforestation and environmental education.

Urban Programs - Fully 44 percent of the people in developing nations now live in urban areas, presenting those nations and our volunteers with an entirely new set of problems and challenges. Along with the growth of cities have come increased health problems, joblessness, and a host of problems already familiar to us in this country. Peace Corps will recruit and train volunteers to respond to these new development challenges.

Small Business Development - As market-oriented economic systems are becoming more prevalent in developing nations, the Peace Corps will expand its work in small business development by providing marketing and production advice, improved techniques for enterprises from farming to banking, and by offering skills in international commerce.

Minority Outreach - To ensure that Americans of all ethnic and racial groups have an opportunity to benefit from Peace Corps experience, we are strongly committed to involving a richer cultural diversity in the volunteer corps.

Involving America - Peace Corps has a mandated American agenda by virtue of the third goal of our original legislation --- to educate Americans about the people of the developing world. The "American Agenda" taps into the expertise of Peace Corps volunteers present and past and provides manifold opportunities for involvement for everyone from school children to business executives to volunteers who served 15 and 20 years ago.

1. **World Wise Schools** - Peace Corps is playing an important role in increasing America's awareness of, and concern for, the plight of our world neighbors. Through the newly established World Wise Schools program, a volunteer's experience is brought into our nation's classrooms by linking the volunteers in the field with elementary school classes here at home. the students and the volunteers share letters, music, artifacts and other materials, causing students to become more aware of other lands and cultures. Launched at the beginning of the 1989-1990 school year, more than 700 active Peace Corps volunteers with elementary school classes in the United States. By January of 1991, every volunteer will be linked to a class and thousands of other schools benefiting from materials produced by our World Wise Schools program.

When John F. Kennedy founded the Peace Corps, he challenged his audience to volunteer, saying, "On your willingness to contribute part of your life to this country, I think, will depend the answer to whether we as a free society can compete."

As a sense of competitiveness stimulated the Peace Corps at the outset, so is it a central point in the design of the World Wise Schools initiative. World Wise Schools taps into assets previously unused, which it is hoped will reap the educational and cross-cultural dividends clearly envisioned by President Kennedy 29 years ago.

2. **Partners for Peace** - Peace Corps has expanded our linkages with the private sector to enhance the work of the volunteers through project assistance as well as through major donations. An American computer company has donated 90 computers for use exclusively by volunteers. An American seed company has donated five tons of seeds, worth more than \$300 thousand for use overseas. One generous citizen, impressed after a trip to Guinea with the buying power of the dollar, contributed \$60 thousand to set up a revolving small business loan fund there. The educational planning symposium in Budapest that brought together key leaders to design our Hungary program was underwritten by an Hungarian American eager to participate. There are more than can listed here, but they are mentioned to underscore the fact that Peace Corps is committed to finding as many avenues for resources as possible to enhance the essential work of every Peace Corps volunteer.

3. **Minority recruitment** - While recruitment of qualified volunteers is an ever-present challenge for us, We have renewed and redoubled the Agency's commitment. The Peace Corps has always valued diversity. Volunteers from all walks of life have shared their skills for a better world over the years. In the upcoming year, however, we aim to demonstrably increase the percentage of minorities serving.

4. **University programs** - We currently have cooperative agreements with more than 200 universities around the country. Some are Master's degree programs for returning volunteers, one, in particular at Columbia University has recently

returned volunteers teach in the city schools in return for free tuition for their Masters degree is a standout and while others build and capitalize on the volunteer's overseas experience to prepare them for the next stage of their career. We are presently working to design models for these unique programs so they can be replicated across the land --- enriching our society as well as making Peace Corps service all the more appealing.

The Peace Corps continues to provide person-to-person assistance to some of the poorest peoples in the world. Peace Corps volunteers serve in rural and urban areas where they can best enhance the abilities of the host countries' citizens to improve their quality of life.

Peace Corps goals, as stated in the Peace Corps Act of 1961, are:

- To promote world peace and friendship by making available to interested countries and areas men and women of the United States, qualified for service abroad and willing to serve under conditions of hardship if necessary, and to help the people of such countries and areas to meet their needs for trained manpower, particularly in meeting the basic needs of those living in the poorest areas of such countries.
- To help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served.
- To promote a better understanding of other people on the part of the American people.

Since 1961, more than 122,000 Peace Corps volunteers and staff have served in 99 countries. Most of these volunteers worked in education programs (55 percent); another 25 percent were engaged in what was generally labeled as community development activities.

Today, the United States Peace Corps stresses a historic, broadly based, grassroots approach to development. The 1980s brought increased Congressional support for the Peace Corps and its volunteers. The Peace Corps has been given strong support by the Congress and the President to persevere in its role as "leader for peace." As an expression of that commitment, Congress has approved sufficient funding for Peace Corps to expand into eight new countries in 1990.

The following countries will host approximately 5,400 Peace Corps volunteers in 1990:

Africa Region (2,346 volunteers): Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, and Zaire

Inter-America Region (1,671 volunteers): Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Paraguay, St. Kitts/Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent/Grenadines

Pacific, Asia, Central Europe, and the Mediterranean Region (1,361 volunteers): Cook Islands, Comoros Islands, Fiji, Hungary, Kiribati, Malta, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, and Yemen

Activities in 1989: During 1989, the Peace Corps continued its tradition of service worldwide. The Peace Corps budget totaled \$153.5 million. In addition, host countries continued to show their appreciation for the work of the volunteers by making contributions to in-country operations. The single largest Peace Corps budget expenditure continued to be the direct support and training of volunteers overseas. The costs incurred in recruiting volunteers and providing them with overseas staff support constituted the two other major categories of expenditures. Over half of all Peace Corps staff are stationed overseas.

During 1989, 3,218 trainees began service with the Peace Corps. The average age of the volunteer in 1989 was 31, although the median age was just over 24. The Peace Corps, as a matter of policy, is committed to recruiting larger numbers of senior volunteers (those 50 years of age and older). In 1989, 7.3 percent of volunteers were senior volunteers (437 volunteers). The distribution between men and women was almost even.

In 1989, the Peace Corps continued to support the Associate Volunteer Program, which attempts to make Peace Corps service available to more people by varying the length of volunteer tours of service, thereby opening the Peace Corps experience to a new constituency. This flexibility allows for more recruitment of experienced, highly trained people who have the skills requested by host countries and who are increasingly difficult to recruit for two-year tours of service. During 1989, the Peace Corps also continued its involvement with the United Nations Volunteer Program by supporting 38 American UN volunteers.

In addition to its regular programs, the Peace Corps continued to support the African Food Systems Initiative (AFSI), which became fully operational in 1987. This 10-year program is directed at improving food production in certain regions (primarily the Sahel) within selected African nations.

Current plans to expand the number of Peace Corps volunteers focus on strengthening training so that more generalists can be used in skill areas where the supply of volunteers is low, and expanding recruiting efforts in skill areas of high demand but short supply, such as agriculture, education, forestry, and fisheries.

Peace Corps volunteers were active during 1989 in the program areas described below:

Agriculture - Traditional agricultural systems in the developing world face tremendous developmental and population pressures to produce more food. In 1989, more than 1,260 volunteers worked to address this need through crop

extension, soil science, agricultural economics, animal husbandry, cooperative development, and rural youth development programs. Peace Corps continues implementation of the Farmer-to-Farmer Program in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Education - Since 1961, more than 5 million students in developing nations have been taught by Peace Corps volunteers. In 1989, nearly 1,700 volunteers taught English, mathematics, and science; worked with the blind, deaf, and mentally and physically impaired; trained primary and secondary classroom teachers; and assisted communities with development of non-formal education and youth-related activities.

Health - Volunteers continue to focus on essential health services for those most in need, that is, women and young children. They also promote the development of local capacities to meet basic health needs. In 1989, the majority of the volunteers (serving in health programs in 35 countries) worked within national primary health care systems and focused on maternal/child health activities, nutrition, community health education, and water and sanitation projects.

Environment - More than 580 volunteers participated in environmental projects in 45 countries in 1989. Two thirds of the volunteers worked in forestry areas such as agroforestry, extension, and management. The others pursued projects in environmental education, wildlife management, national park development, biological diversity, and soil conservation.

Small Business Development - The Peace Corps had 455 volunteers working in small business development projects during 1989 to promote local economic development through self-sustaining small business activities, which in turn, lead to the creation of employment opportunities. Small business development projects offer technical support to cooperatives, credit unions, group businesses, and Chambers of Commerce.

Urban Development - Rapid population growth and unprecedented rates of urbanization are causing profound changes in less developed countries' social and economic structures. By early in the next century, urban populations will exceed those in rural areas, and more than half of these nations' poor will be living in cities. Peace Corps volunteers were involved in 15 urban development projects in 1989, providing assistance in the areas of urban and community development and youth development.

Peace Corps Collaborative Efforts: The Peace Corps continues to maintain its policy of collaborating with other programs serving around the world. These collaborative efforts avoid duplication of effort by different organizations. The guiding rationale for Peace Corps collaboration is that mutual benefits be derived by each party and by the beneficiaries. Accordingly, Peace Corps continually reviews and revises its activities with other Federal, international, and host country organizations and private volunteer organizations (PVOs).

Peace Corps continued its efforts to expand its relationships with PVOs in 1989 by broadening existing relationships and by reaching out to other PVOs to develop new collaborative arrangements.

Peace Corps and USAID have achieved a great deal of progress in planning joint strategies and coordinating approaches to development problems. USAID/Peace Corps Coordinating Committee, co-chaired by the Peace Corps Director and USAID Administrator, meet regularly to review joint programs and plan future cooperative efforts consistent with both agencies' goals.

The Peace Corps and USAID collaborate via Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASAs). These agreements combine USAID and Peace Corps resources to enhance the Peace Corps' ability to target specific programs by fielding greater numbers of volunteers and providing volunteers with increased levels of technical support. The following PASAs were in effect during 1988:

Child Survival - The purpose of this agreement is to strengthen Peace Corps volunteers' participation in child survival projects that focus on such means of intervention as growth monitoring, oral rehydration, infectious disease control, immunization coverage, and breast-feeding.

Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD) - The CCCD program is a cooperative effort among African countries, the World Health Organization, the Centers For Disease Control, USAID, the Peace Corps, and other donors. Peace Corps volunteers are working in the health education component of the CCCD program. This agreement supported development of a training manual for Peace Corps volunteers to use in addressing the high rates of infant and child mortality and morbidity in Africa.

Farmer-to-Farmer Program - At the outset of 1988, Peace Corps, USAID, and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance signed a two-year collaborative agreement to support the Farmer-to-Farmer Program. The purpose of the program is to involve short-term volunteers in ongoing Peace Corps projects in order to increase the production and income of host country farmers. The first Farmer-to-Farmer volunteers began service in March 1988.

Forestry - A joint USAID/Peace Corps Forestry Resource Management initiative will support forestry and natural resources activities through 1990. This initiative has increased Peace Corps' ability to work with host countries and PVOs on community-level forestry projects, Food for Work/PL-480 programs, anti-desertification and soil erosion control efforts, and related programs.

Micro-enterprise Development - This new collaborative effort between USAID and Peace Corps was initiated at the end of 1988 to strengthen existing micro-enterprises and provide support for development of new small businesses in the targeted countries. The program will provide micro-enterprise development training and technical assistance to Peace Corps volunteers and their counterparts in ten countries over a two-year period.

Nutrition - This agreement supports activities that will strengthen household food security and family nutrition status. More than 250 volunteers have been trained to assess household food needs and develop appropriate village-level interventions in family gardens, small-animal husbandry, post-harvest technology, and nutrition education.

Small Project Assistance - The Small Project Assistance program, jointly established by the Peace Corps and USAID, has been in operation for almost six

years. The program funds small-scale development projects identified by volunteers working with local community organizations in 40 countries. A typical project might enable a community to build a grain storage facility, start a poultry-raising operation, or install a potable water system. Over 2,500 projects have been funded since 1983.

In 1989, a pioneering agreement was established between the United States Peace Corps and the EPA to better address a wide range of global environmental issues. The cooperative agreement was signed by the Peace Corps Director and an EPA Administrator. Beginning in 1990, as part of their standard preparation for duty, Peace Corps volunteers will be trained by the EPA to deal with a full range of environmental challenges: water pollution prevention, waste disposal, reforestation and pesticide management.

The Peace Corps continues to be a strong influence in the international development arena. As volunteers complete their service and return to the United States, their knowledge and experiences about and in the developing world become a powerful force for increasing our nation's understanding of the issues facing other countries. Thousands of volunteers continue to serve in government, some in elective offices. Many others have remained involved in development assistance through employment in private firms, other volunteer organizations, and USAID. Perhaps most importantly, Peace Corps volunteers continue to present a positive image of Americans to much of the developing world and to provide Americans at home with a personal view of the contributions America makes around the world.

PEACE CORPS
AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS
FY 1962 - FY 1991
(in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Authorized	Budget Request	Appropriated a/	Trainee Input	Number of Countries
1962	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	3,699	38
1963	63,750	63,750	59,000	4,969	44
1964	102,000	108,000	95,964	7,720	46
1965	115,000	115,000	104,100	7,876	46
1966	115,000	125,200	114,000	9,216	51
1967	110,000	110,500	110,000	7,565	67
1968	115,700	124,400	107,500	7,391	65
1969	112,800	112,800	102,000	6,243	68
1970	98,450	109,800	98,450	4,637	70
1971	94,500	98,800	90,000	4,686	69
1972	77,200	71,200	72,500	3,997	69
1973	88,027	88,027	81,000	4,821	67
1974	77,000	77,000	77,000	4,886	70
1975	82,256	82,256	77,687	3,296	70
1976	88,468	20,826	81,266	3,291	69
Transition Qtr	27,887	25,729	24,190	---	---
1977	81,000	67,155	80,000	4,180	66
1978	87,544	74,800	86,234	3,715	63
1979	112,424	95,135	99,179	3,327	65
1980	105,000	105,404	99,924	3,108	63
1981	118,531	118,800	105,531	2,729	61
1982	105,000	121,900	105,000	2,862	58
1983	105,000	97,500	109,000	2,988	60
1984	115,000	108,500	115,000	2,781	59
1984/5 Supp	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
1985	128,600	115,000	128,600	3,430	60
1986	130,000	124,400	130,000 b/	2,597	63
1987	137,200	126,200	130,760	2,774	61
1987/8 Supp	7,200	---	7,200	---	---
1988	146,200	130,682	146,200	3,360	64
1989	153,500	150,000	153,500	3,218	66
1990	165,649	163,614	168,614 c/	3,211	74
1991	---	181,061	---	3,350	79

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 (P.L. 99-177).

c/ Includes \$2,240 thousand sequestered under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177) and a \$725 thousand reduction related to the Drug Initiative (P.L. 101-167).

UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS
TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
BY REGION AND ACTIVITY, 1989-1991

	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 ESTIMATE
<u>TRAINEE INPUT</u>			
Africa Region	1,328	1,274	1,274
Inter-American Region	1,001	906	925
The Pacific, Asia, Central Europe and the Mediterranean	871	1,006	1,006
United Nations Volunteers	18	25	25
New Country Entries -1991	---	---	120
TOTAL TRAINEES	3,218	3,211	3,350

<u>VOLUNTEER YEARS</u>			
Africa Region	2,190	2,346	2,258
Inter-American Region	1,706	1,671	1,634
The Pacific, Asia, Central Europe and the Mediterranean	1,289	1,361	1,511
United Nations Volunteers	29	35	39
New Country Entries -1991	---	---	8
TOTAL VOLUNTEER YEARS	5,214	5,413	5,450

<u>OBLIGATIONS BY REGION (\$000)</u>			
Africa Region	55,341	59,177	62,198
Inter-American Region	32,728	34,426	35,359
The Pacific, Asia, Central Europe and the Mediterranean	30,230	34,779	40,579
United Nations Volunteers	338	404	400
World-Wide Support	34,546	36,863	38,800
New Country Entries -1991	---	---	3,725
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	153,183	165,649	181,061 *

<u>OBLIGATIONS BY ACTIVITY (\$000)</u>			
Volunteer Operations	91,242	97,321	108,300
Recruitment, Communications and Development Education	12,323	12,265	12,552
Program Development and and Support	49,618	56,063	60,209
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	153,183	165,649	181,061 *

* Increase in funding sustains current operations, including eight new country entries in 1991 and five new country entries in 1991.

UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS
VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 ESTIMATE
PROGRAM ACTIVITY			
SELECTION	2,146	1,928	1,938
Placement/Staging 1/	2,146	1,928	1,938
TRAINING			
Pre-service Training	17,639	18,299	19,398
In-service Training	1,937	2,589	3,232
Information & Technical Resources	1,474	1,408	1,890
Staging 1/	0	741	799
DIRECT VOLUNTEER SUPPORT	49,724	51,569	56,012
Assignment and Return Travel 2/	6,726	7,620	8,895
Living/Leave Allowances	16,523	17,382	18,905
Special Services	928	1,000	1,247
Readjustment Allowances	15,283	15,938	16,222
Other	10,264	9,629	10,743
MEDICAL SUPPORT	17,282	19,258	21,684
Medical Evacuation	3,469	3,748	4,376
Medical Supplies	1,739	1,700	1,750
Volunteer FECA	5,621	6,205	7,284
Medical Services	6,453	7,605	8,274
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	1,040	1,530	3,347
Overseas Vehicles	706	1,000	2,500
Other	334	530	847
TOTAL VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS	91,242	97,321	108,300
REIMBURSEMENTS	3,435	3,733	4,940
PASAs	2,975	3,566	4,450
Overseas Vehicles	395	113	435
Other	65	54	55
PROGRAM FACTORS			
Trainee Input Goal 3/	3,218	3,211	3,350
Volunteer-Years 3/	5,214	5,413	5,450
Number of Staging Events	84	84	87
Number of MEDEVACS	403	440	466
Number of Vehicles Replaced	51	45	117

1/ The Staging function in 1990 was transferred from Volunteer Recruitment and Selection (VRS) to the Office of Training and Program Support (OTAPS) to consolidate all training activities.

2/ Return travel in previous submissions was included under Direct Volunteer Support-Other.

3/ Includes UN Volunteers.

VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

Volunteer Operations represents 60 percent of Peace Corps' budget. This budget activity provides the direct assistance required to train, maintain, and support the volunteers overseas. In 1991, the Peace Corps plans to train 3,350 new volunteers and support approximately 5,450 volunteer-years of service in 79 developing countries worldwide.

Selection

Placement: The technical and personal skills of applicants are carefully assessed to match the most qualified persons to the specific assignments in each host country. Applicants go through a multi-stage assessment process that includes nomination, evaluation, comparison with other qualified applicants, and finally, a match to specific assignments.

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: Intensive language instruction, cultural information, and technical skills enhancement to prepare volunteers for specific assignments are provided in pre-service training. In some instances, additional technical training is provided in the United States. Stateside skill training is designed to increase the intermediate skill levels of volunteers in the technical areas 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 skill 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 skill development.

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

Direct Volunteer Support

Assignment and Return Travel: This category provides for travel and transportation of volunteers from their homes to their host countries and return at the completion of their 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 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 Allowances: This allowance is transferred to volunteers at the completion of service to assist volunteers upon their return to the United States. In 1990 and 1991, this 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 sometimes is 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 \$1.1 million (17.4 percent) between 1990 and 1991.

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: In most of the host countries, transportation is difficult and unreliable. In order to provide the physical, emotional, and technical support necessary to assist volunteers in completing their assignments with success and in good health, staff must have reliable transportation. Since volunteers are sometimes located in isolated areas, reliable transportation becomes crucial in emergencies.

Other: Peace Corps plans to continue to enhance overseas computer systems. These computer systems will reduce administrative workload and allow staff more time for direct support of volunteers. Also included in this category is WATS telecommunications services.

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

	<u>FY 1989 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1991 ESTIMATE</u>
PROGRAM ACTIVITY			
<u>RECRUITMENT 1/</u>	8,528	8,010	8,288
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES</u>	698	723	846
<u>UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS</u>	338	404	400
<u>GSA RENTAL PAYMENTS/FIELD</u>	871	878	814
<u>PUBLIC RESPONSE</u>	1,889	2,251	2,204
 TOTAL RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	12,323	12,265	12,552
PROGRAM FACTORS			
<u>UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS</u>			
Trainee Input	18	25	25
Volunteer-Years	29	35	39
<u>PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS</u>			
Inquiries	241,533	217,000	224,850
Applications	14,396	12,900	13,400
Nominations	6,592	6,550	6,830
Trainee Input Goal 2/	3,218	3,211	3,350

1/ In 1990 Volunteer Recruitment and Selection was reorganized, including elimination of the three regional field recruiting offices and transfer of some field functions to Placement in Headquarters.

2/ Includes UN Volunteers.

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.

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 Peace Corps' marketing efforts.

Private Sector Initiatives

Peace Corps collaborates with public and private organizations, institutions, and individuals to enhance development efforts through its Partners for Peace programs. Through partnerships, gifts-in-kind, development education, and university programs, outside resources are utilized and allowed to participate in our work. Partnerships sponsored a reforestation project in Ecuador, a pottery cooperative in Thailand, and provided specially equipped tricycles for disabled adolescents in Guinea. Examples of gifts-in-kind received in 1989 include the donation of 89 computer systems to 57 overseas posts, and the contribution of over 9,000 pounds of vegetable seeds for distribution by Peace Corps volunteers in 28 countries. 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 bi-weekly publication highlighting career and educational opportunities and other items of interest is distributed to all recently returned volunteers. Peace Corps works closely with the National Council of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (NCRPCV) and with the U.S. Agency for International Development in a jointly-sponsored three-year global awareness campaign.

A new education initiative, World Wise Schools, was launched in 1989. Through the exchange of letters, artwork, artifacts, and other educational materials, the program plans to ultimately link 6,000 volunteers overseas with 6,000 elementary and junior high students here in the states.

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 across the country. The decrease in costs for 1991 is due to the transfer of the area office functions to headquarters.

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.

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

	<u>FY 1989 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1990 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1991 ESTIMATE</u>
PROGRAM ACTIVITY			
<u>OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT</u>	<u>27,068</u>	<u>31,439</u>	<u>33,624</u>
Salaries and Benefits	13,937	15,828	16,732
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support 1/	3,364	5,684	5,000
Staff Assignment Travel and Transportation	926	1,501	1,735
Other	8,841	8,426	10,157
<u>DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT</u>	<u>22,550</u>	<u>24,624</u>	<u>26,585</u>
GSA Rental Payments/Headquarters	3,448	3,610	4,155
Communications	1,911	2,047	2,106
Staff FECA	163	210	228
Other	17,028	18,756	20,096
TOTAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	49,618	56,063	60,209
REIMBURSEMENTS	97	170	180

1/ In 1990, the Foreign Affairs Administrative Support system (FAAS) was revised to allocate a greater portion of administrative support costs to agencies serviced by the Department of State. The 1991 estimate excludes costs associated with those revisions as funding was returned to the Department of State in the President's Budget.

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.

Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS): This category reflects Peace Corps' reimbursements to the Department of State for administrative services provided under the FAAS system. Services utilized by Peace Corps posts included Foreign Service National (FSN) personnel, budget and fiscal services, use of diplomatic pouch, customs clearance assistance, local wage administration, and other general administrative services. The use of the FAAS system allows Peace Corps to make the most effective use of its limited overseas staff. An estimated \$1.6 million is included in the 1990 request to reflect revisions to the allocation system. The 1991 estimate excludes costs associated with these revisions as funding was directly provided to the Department of State in the President's Budget.

Staff Assignment and Travel and Transportation: Funding requested 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 non-residential 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 completed its Headquarters move in 1989. Estimates for 1990 and 1991 are based on GSA's Public Buildings Services budget estimates.

Communications: In 1991, \$2.1 million is requested to fund FTS and other telecommunications services.

Staff FECA: In 1991, Worker's Compensation payments to the Department of Labor for Peace Corps staff will be \$228 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 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 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

Despite numerous efforts by both national and international organizations to enhance the development of sub-Saharan African countries, three intractable problems still plague the continent as it enters its fourth development decade. Food insufficiency, overpopulation and environmental degradation continue to detract from the valiant progress made in education, health and sanitation. As Africa's population increases at an annual rate of three percent (or four million each year), it will double by the year 2010. Countries will have to find both food and jobs for these new citizens when currently there are not enough for their parents.

Program Strategy

Addressing the needs of food self-sufficiency, income/employment generation and environmental protection are the programmatic goals of Peace Corps' Africa Region. By increasing the number of volunteers who work in existing projects related to these three areas, developing new projects in these areas, and ensuring that each volunteer and staff member add project components targeting these needs, our goals can and will be met. Two specific initiatives described in the following pages which emphasize the Peace Corps' commitment to these goals are the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) and the African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP).

Another strategy will be to increase collaboration with host country Ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private voluntary organizations (PVOs), and multilateral or bilateral development organizations such as the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Bank and World Health Organization (WHO). Many of these organizations are also on the front-line of assistance in the areas of food, jobs and environment. Collaboration also ensures that volunteers have counterparts who can be trained to sustain the project goals after the volunteer departs. Finally, such a strategy enables ministry and development organizations to plan complementary activities which are both environmentally and economically sound rather than conflicting.

The following are examples of our program strategies to implement regional goals:

Environment

Host country requests reflect mounting awareness of the compelling need to conserve natural resources, especially as they relate to international problems of desertification, refuse disposal and the possible effects of a global warming.

Particularly committed to programs aimed at sustained development, Peace Corps volunteers 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, energy, and non-formal education projects which all support environmental protection. Even volunteers working in the formal education sector will include environmental components to their curricula where appropriate.

Small Business Development

Volunteers have been working for many years to establish or improve the efficiency of agriculture markets, handicraft centers, women's cooperatives, and local credit unions. In 1991, Peace Corps will continue to expand throughout sub-Saharan Africa with income-generating and small business development projects supported by the Region's African Small-Business Assistance (ASAP) program and USAID funds. Efforts to create and strengthen enterprises will be promoted through linkages among the United States private sector and indigenous small business enterprises as well as through traditional Peace Corps programming assistance. Where possible, the Region will also link vocational education and small business training with credit opportunities. Finally, small business development activities will be integrated into Peace Corps' traditional activities, and secondary volunteer projects will be encouraged to take on an income generation component. Whatever the effort, the intent will be to reinforce countries' current policies aimed at strengthening their private sector economies.

Urban Development

Addressing the problem of rural to urban flight has been the focus of all volunteers throughout Peace Corps' history but, specifically, of those working in planning, small town development, and secondary education. Since approximately 25 percent of our volunteers are living or working in towns with populations of 30,000 or more, many primary and secondary volunteer activities focus on community development opportunities. Working with local committees, chambers of commerce or cooperatives, volunteers assist urban residents in identifying and solving their own community problems.

Agriculture/Food Production

Projects designed to improve food availability and nutrition will continue to provide the foundation for the Peace Corps program in Africa in 1991. These projects include agricultural extension, where volunteers train subsistence farmers to utilize results from research on fisheries, agroforestry, agricultural education and animal husbandry. Peace Corps will continue its work at the grassroots level providing assistance to villagers and extension workers.

The sustainability of improvements in agricultural production is clearly linked to use of environmentally sound practices of water and soil management, pesticide use and diversification of production systems. Linkages will continue to be promoted in programming among agriculture and other sectors including the environment, health and nutrition, small business development and formal education. Important mechanisms to obtain these linkages will be through the AFSI and ASAP programming process.

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 its emphasis on

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, projects in health and agricultural curricula development will be initiated at both the primary and secondary education levels to ensure that both basic skill and environmental education are promoted.

Health

Volunteers will continue to work to 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 agricultural production. Highly-skilled medical officers will be sought for project assistance through the Agency's University Collaboration program and Associate Volunteer (AV) program.

The Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI)

The Africa Food Systems Initiative 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 teams of volunteers assist local institutions and communities to develop, adapt, and implement appropriate technologies to increase food availability. In collaboration with host country ministries, USAID, and non-governmental development organizations, volunteers work to upgrade local capacity for independent development.

The AFSI program is currently active in the Central African Republic, The Gambia, Guinea, Lesotho, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Zaire. Country-specific AFSI accomplishments include the following:

Central African Republic

Volunteers began work in 1989 with village development committees, primary schools and local health centers to develop long-term strategies to increase income and improve nutritional levels in the communities. Activities include vegetable production, agriculture education in primary schools, agroforestry, fish production, beekeeping, nutrition, village health education, and sanitation.

The Gambia

Project activities began in 1989 with the establishment of a training center for dry-season gardening on the North Bank of The Gambia River. Activities will focus on improvement of vegetable production and marketing, literacy/management training for traditional women's groups, and establishment of a second center on the South Bank. Funding has been provided for project activities by USAID.

Guinea

Volunteers began working with women's groups in 1988 on a UNICEF-funded project in Guinea's forest region on a project to improve the nutritional status of women and young children through improved food production and income generation. As a result of the findings during the first year, activities will focus on village infrastructure improvements for water supply and sanitation and general community organization.

Lesotho

Volunteers, in collaboration with the Nutrition Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and USAID, work with women farmers to establish and improve home gardens in two of the mountain districts of Lesotho. Activities include providing access to production inputs through private sector supply sources, improvement of small-scale irrigation systems, promotion of new crop varieties and production techniques, and local production of improved weaning foods using traditional foods. During 1991 volunteers will begin working with primary schools to improve their agricultural production capabilities as part of the school lunch program.

Mali

AFSI volunteer teams work in over 40 locations in both rain-fed and irrigated agricultural zones. Under the auspices of the Malian 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, gardening, small animal husbandry, primary school agriculture education and rural enterprise development.

Accomplishments include the construction or improvement of wells, construction of small dams, installation of manual pumping devices, promotion of new vegetable crops and year-round gardening in both communities and schools, establishment of tree nurseries for woodlots and windbreaks, planting of live fences, training of farmers to produce grafted fruit trees, and construction of improved fuel-efficient woodstoves. A major emphasis is on the improvement of capabilities of local development committees to plan and implement projects and to establish watershed management plans.

Niger

Two teams of volunteers have been working in the Say and Ouallam areas since 1987 on projects promoting soil conservation, small-scale irrigation, dry-season gardening, small animal husbandry, and marketing skills. Eighteen volunteers work with village development councils to identify and manage local projects that are partially funded by USAID.

Accomplishments include construction of wells, establishment of village nurseries for woodlots, live fences and fruit trees, improvement of village gardens, promotion of sheep, poultry and rabbit production, construction of fuel-efficient woodstoves, and organization of literacy/numeracy courses to improve village-level financial management capabilities. Plans are under way

for expansion into a third zone in 1990 at the request of the Government of Niger.

Senegal

Two teams of volunteers began work 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 have improved the management of existing food stocks through better storage techniques and seed selection. Other projects stress soil and water conservation, dry-season production and marketing.

The quality of peanut seed and seed storage was identified as a significant problem, and on-farm trials of affordable, locally-available technologies to reduce losses were conducted. Extension of trial results will be undertaken during the current storage period. In addition, trials of improved varieties of rice and millet are being implemented. Village nurseries will also be established for woodlots, fruit trees and live fencing.

Zaire

Twenty volunteers were placed in the Bandundu Region in 1989 to work with two local non-governmental organizations and USAID to improve agricultural extension services in the region.

Activities included introduction of improved cassava varieties, dry-season gardening, small animal husbandry, and execution of a baseline survey of agricultural and economic indicators in the region. In 1991, the focus will shift to include marketing of agricultural produce and agro-forestry activities.

The African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP)

The African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP) reflects the realization of African countries that sustained economic growth is a key to development. This long-term program will provide individual entrepreneurs or small businesses with technical assistance and support ranging from training in market surveys and bookkeeping to resource mobilization and credit. The key features of this program are:

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

Four target countries were chosen to pilot ASAP program in 1988: Botswana, The Gambia, Guinea, and Kenya. 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. Five volunteers have been

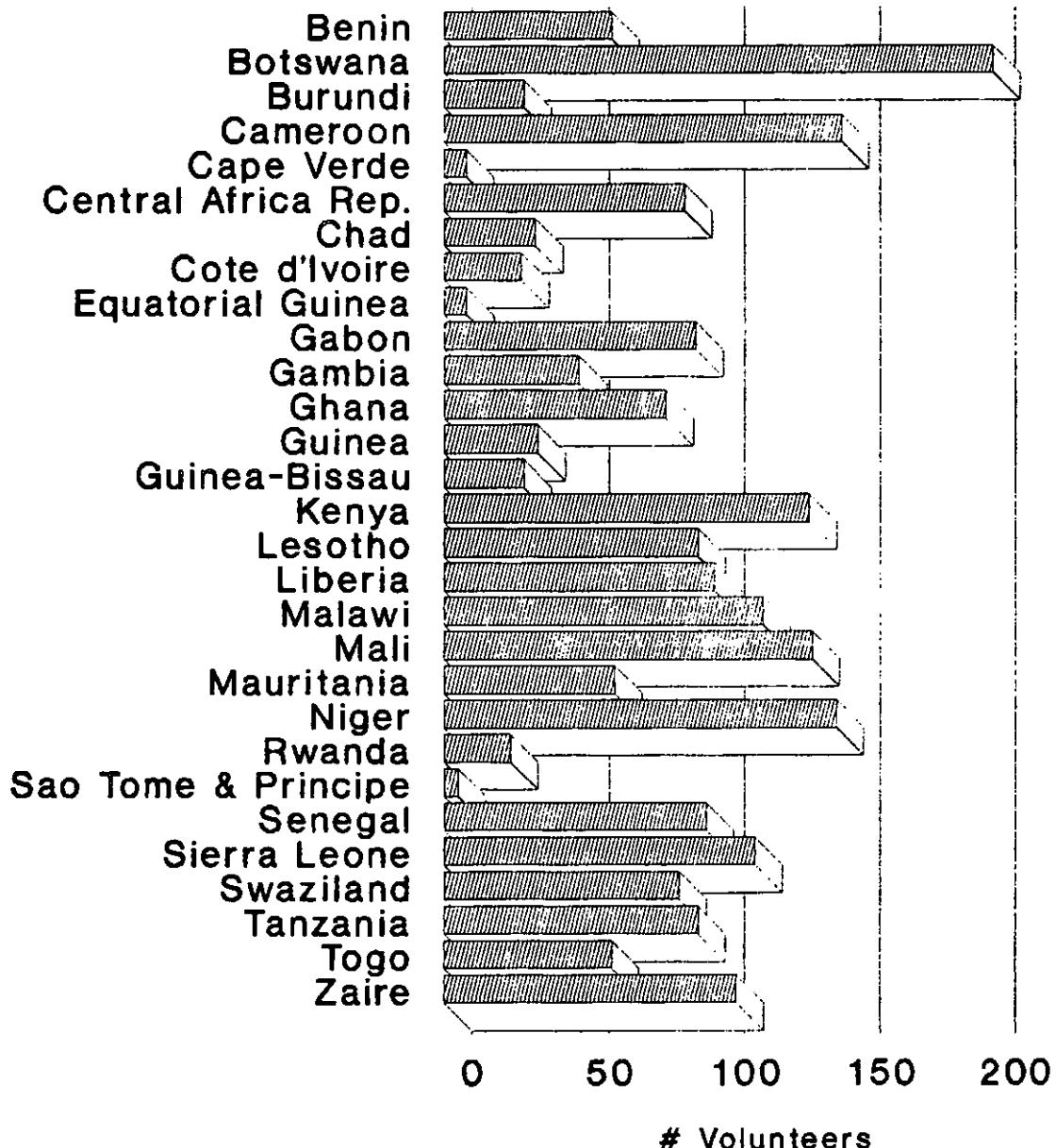
trained to provide technical assistance to the loan committees at each of the five sites. This initiative also serves as a model for other ASAP loan projects.

Currently, Peace Corps, in collaboration with USAID, is contributing to the development of ASAP activities in Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, and Senegal.

Africa

1991 Volunteers

Country



TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, PROGRAM FUNDING AND FTE LEVELS BY REGION FY 1989-1991
(in thousands of dollars)

	Trainees			V Years			(\$ 000)			FTE Level		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
AFRICA												
Benin	48	28	28	48	55	61	1,650	1,602	1,718	7.1	6.6	6.8
Botswana	137	122	121	199	210	202	3,861	4,192	4,046	9.5	10.7	10.9
Burundi	15	17	17	26	28	29	797	860	1,000	3.0	3.7	3.0
Cameroon	81	60	58	127	156	146	3,494	3,816	3,611	11.2	10.8	11.0
Cape Verde	0	6	6	8	8	8	52	87	95	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central African Republic	59	45	45	86	90	88	2,485	2,568	2,700	6.6	6.7	6.9
Chad	14	24	24	20	24	33	873	1,117	1,619	4.0	4.3	4.5
Cote d'Ivoire	0	20	20	0	0	28	0	395	1,041	0.0	0.5	1.5
Equatorial Guinea	0	9	9	9	2	8	256	427	497	0.4	1.0	1.0
Gabon	40	50	51	74	87	92	2,144	2,556	2,833	6.2	7.1	7.1
The Gambia	34	27	27	51	54	49	1,153	1,198	1,269	6.1	5.9	5.9
Ghana	43	58	58	90	93	81	1,940	2,158	2,354	9.2	8.7	9.7
Guinea	16	23	24	37	40	34	1,341	1,302	1,378	4.5	5.8	5.1
Guinea-Bissau	0	29	29	16	26	29	662	1,167	1,326	3.5	4.7	4.0
Kenya	90	84	83	186	160	134	3,404	3,278	3,176	15.0	12.8	13.8
Lesotho	53	60	60	96	93	93	1,937	2,039	2,395	6.2	6.8	7.3
Liberia	68	55	55	136	114	99	2,943	2,648	2,410	8.4	8.8	8.8
Malawi	88	45	44	94	149	117	2,002	2,508	2,524	5.6	5.8	5.8
Mali	95	70	70	141	143	135	4,064	3,921	3,982	9.0	9.0	9.0
Mauritania	44	24	24	58	61	62	1,903	1,700	1,749	7.0	7.1	6.4
Niger	81	70	68	128	139	144	3,472	3,489	3,456	9.9	10.3	9.6
Rwanda	12	12	12	10	19	24	419	624	652	2.7	2.9	2.9
Sao Tome & Principe	0	6	9	0	0	5	0	267	388	0.0	1.0	1.3
Senegal	61	46	47	89	97	96	2,501	2,637	2,596	10.9	11.3	11.3
Sierra Leone	89	55	55	122	122	114	2,973	2,734	3,366	14.1	12.6	12.6
Swaziland	45	44	44	74	88	86	1,581	1,848	2,143	7.2	7.8	7.8
Tanzania	43	55	55	29	64	93	1,212	1,868	2,417	5.0	4.9	4.9
Togo	24	45	45	101	80	61	2,946	2,504	2,442	9.2	8.4	8.4
Zaire	48	85	86	138	146	107	3,275	3,668	3,016	13.7	13.4	14.4
Total	1,328	1,274	1,274	2,190	2,346	2,259	55,341	59,177	62,198	194.9	199.4	201.7

BENIN

Population: 4,454,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$340

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Benin in 1967 when 29 volunteers arrived to assist the Ministry of Rural Development in animal husbandry, grain storage and gardening projects. To date, over 650 volunteers have served in Benin.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	48	28	28
Volunteer Years	48	55	61
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	1,650	1,602	1,718
Host Country Contributions	40	37	37

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: A major focus of the Government's development plan is the promotion of income-generating schemes to improve the quality of life for subsistence-level households. In keeping with Benin's policy of economic reform and its increasing movement toward privatization, Peace Corps will be directing the majority of its programming efforts in the area of small business development. Special emphasis will be placed on income-generating projects among female farmers who represent the majority of farmers.

The Government has also targeted vocational and technical education as a necessary ingredient in its economic recovery. The Ministry of Education has formally requested Peace Corps' assistance in providing nearly 100 teachers in industrial arts, business education, home economics, and agricultural education, as well as traditional requests for assistance in math, science and English education.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Environment	6	0	Volunteers set up tree nurseries, village woodlots, and provide technical assistance in reforestation and land management.

Education	16	8	Volunteers teach math, physics and agronomy in secondary schools and technical English at the Agronomy School of the National University.
Health	6	0	In collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) and USAID, volunteers assist rural villages with the construction of wells, cisterns and latrines. Volunteers also serve as disease control specialists working to eliminate waterborne diseases through community education and improved sanitation practices.
Community Development	0	20	Volunteers work with host country counterparts at district social centers and are involved in all aspects of community development including the promotion of income-generating projects, agriculture, maternal and child health care, nutrition and construction of fuel-efficient mudstoves.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps has worked closely with the Government of Benin to address the country's development goals, particularly in the area of water sanitation. In cooperation with UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health, seven volunteers began work on a pilot project in the northernmost province of the country aimed at the eradication of the waterborne parasite guinea worm. Based upon the success of the pilot project, UNICEF has launched a ten-year guinea worm eradication program that will be expanded throughout Benin.

As the largest and most diverse volunteer organization in Benin, Peace Corps has witnessed a resurgence of enthusiasm among the various Ministries that request volunteer assistance. Peace Corps was recently commended for its outstanding work by President Kerekou in his 1989 year-end message to the people of Benin.

Outlook: The number of volunteers serving in Benin will increase as Peace Corps expands its program in vocational education and community development activities.

BOTSWANA

Population: 1,164,000

Annual Per Capita Income: N/A

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 24

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps Botswana came into being the same year that Botswana gained independence (1966). Throughout this 24-year partnership, the Government of Botswana (GOB) has taken the initiative in planning its own development, utilizing the Peace Corps as a resource in achieving its development aims. Though historically Peace Corps' major program focus was on education, within recent years there have been strong efforts to diversify programming to address other development needs in the fields of agriculture, health, environmental protection, and small business development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	137	122	121
Volunteer Years	199	210	202
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3,861	4,192	4,046
Host Country Contributions	236	278	300

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Principal priorities, both for the Government and Peace Corps are: the expansion of productive employment opportunities, improvement of health facilities, broad access to education, and sound economic practices.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	93	90	Botswana has pledged to provide universal access to secondary education by 1991. This commitment has dramatically increased the demand for qualified teachers. Peace Corps has assisted Botswana in meeting this demand by providing teachers of English, science, math, technical trades, home economics, and art.
Agriculture	5	4	Unreliable rainfall and substantial dependence on South Africa for food supplies makes increased food production a high priority for the GOB.

			Volunteers help farmers market their produce, develop local techniques in analyzing agricultural projects, and assist in managing the publication of a national agriculture magazine.
Small Business Development	15	15	Despite rapid growth, Botswana's economy lacks both diversity and rural enterprise for production of goods and services. With funding support from USAID, volunteers foster entrepreneurial and business skills by facilitating cooperatives, helping secure business loans for small entrepreneurs, and promoting handicraft production.
Health	5	8	Due to the exceptional work of Peace Corps' small cadre of health volunteers, the Ministry of Health has requested an increase in Peace Corps' assistance. Among several possible new areas of assistance, volunteers may be asked to assist in the training of health professionals.
Environment	4	4	Though Botswana has set aside 25 percent of its country as national parks and game reserves, it lacks the necessary trained personnel to carry out its conservation efforts. Peace Corps provides volunteers experienced in forestry, wildlife preservation, conservation, and environmental education to train Botswana nationals in these fields.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In the village of Romotswa, Susanna Spaulding, a volunteer from New York, has served as coordinator of the Tswelelopela Brigades Center. In Botswana, brigades act as both productive enterprises and centers for skill training and education. Susanna has several remarkable achievements to her credit, among them: restoring her brigade to a sound financial footing, obtaining special USAID funding for the construction and renovation of school facilities at the center, and writing a proposal to conduct a feasibility study for a new training unit at the Brigades Center. The training unit, targeted to rural women, will provide instruction in commercial skills needed for starting and operating small enterprises.

Paula Jean Harris from Tupelo, Mississippi, typifies the self-sacrificing individual one would expect to find in Peace Corps. Ms. Harris is assigned as a course development officer for bookkeeping and commerce in the non-formal education department of the Ministry of Education. In addition to her primary job, Paula Jean produces weekly radio broadcasts of correspondence lessons, tutors several students in two evening sessions per week, is active in the Gaborone Music Society, and is one of the organizers, as well as the track coach, for the first Botswana Special Olympics.

Outlook: Consistent with the development initiatives being encouraged at Peace Corps headquarters, Peace Corps Botswana is reviewing how it might include urban development as a program objective. However, rather than embarking on a new venture, Peace Corps expects it will be able to integrate the urban development initiatives within existing programs.

BURUNDI

Population: 5,149,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$230

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 7

Peace Corps Country History: The first volunteer began work in a Burundi cattle tick control program in July 1983. Eleven volunteers joined him in September 1983. To date, almost 40 volunteers have completed service in Burundi.

Since its beginning, Peace Corps has worked closely with the Government of Burundi (GOB) to establish programs responsive to the needs and priorities of the government. Volunteers have worked in education, forestry, wildlife conservation, marketing and inland fisheries.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	15	17	17
Volunteer Years	26	28	29
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	797	860	1,000
Host Country Contributions	17	16	17

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps will continue participating in a successful fish culture project, and will place volunteers in all 15 of Burundi's provinces.

Beginning in July of 1990, the Foreign Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Farmer Training Project in collaboration with Peace Corps, will concentrate on development of private demonstration fish farms. These farms will enable local farmers to receive hands-on training in appropriate fish culture techniques. Farmers will see first-hand what can be attained by using these improved methods.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	13	6	Volunteers work as extension agents, teaching local fish farmers improved techniques for pond construction, management, and harvesting.

Environment	0	5	Volunteers are working in conjunction with the National Institute for the Environment and Nature Conservation to establish a management plan for Burundi's parks. They are also helping to create a structure for tourism by training park rangers, developing park conservation education curricula, and conducting an inventory of the flora and fauna .
Small Business Development	4	6	In this relatively new field, volunteers are working as small business advisors to women's groups that are involved in profit making ventures. They also work with the Ministry of Social Affairs to provide management and marketing training to handicapped centers involved in the production of handicrafts and other goods.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Over 4,500 farmers have become fish farmers as a result of volunteers' efforts. Farmers who have adhered to project standards have realized harvests of over 2,000 pounds per acre per year which represents up to 250 percent increase in per capita income.

There were several exciting accomplishments in small business development during 1989. Jo Anne Cohn, a volunteer from Menlo Park, California, in collaboration with USAID, was able to obtain funds and technical support to assist two cooperatives embark on new business ventures. The first grant helped Home St. Kizito, a home for handicapped children, obtain food processing equipment for the production of pasta and baked goods. Proceeds from the sale of these items will help support 150 physically handicapped children at the center. Other grants were used to boost the operations at "La Cooperatif de l'Unite de Ngagara", a women's group which produces handicraft items and embroidered goods. As a result of volunteer efforts, both projects should be self-supporting by end of 1990.

This year, President Buyoyo attended the opening ceremonies for a refurbished woodworking center in the capital of Burundi. Gregory Wong, a volunteer from Brookfield, Wisconsin, provided direction and helped obtain a USAID self-help grant for the renovation of the center which is located at a vocational education school in Bujumbura's Kinama quarter.

Outlook: In the future, Peace Corps will maintain the level of volunteers in its highly successful fisheries project, while gradually increasing the number of volunteers in small business development and wildlife conservation programs.

CAMEROON

Population: 11,213,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,010

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Programs began in 1962 with approximately 20 volunteers posted in the English-speaking region of the country. Peace Corps' original emphasis was in education and rural development. Twenty-eight years later, Peace Corps has diversified into a wide range of activities, and has volunteers working throughout the country.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	81	60	58
Volunteer Years	127	156	146
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3,494	3,816	3,611
Host Country Contributions	783	441	485

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Taking into account the Government of Cameroon's Sixth Five-Year Plan, Peace Corps plans in 1991 to reinforce the agriculture/rural development sector by introducing agroforestry and reforestation activities. The Ministry of Agriculture has indicated support for a long-term program in agroforestry, currently in the design stage. Peace Corps intends to increase collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and private voluntary organizations.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	40	36	Volunteers teach math, physics, biology, chemistry and English at secondary schools, in addition to vocational education at technical training schools, primary school education, and teacher training at teacher training colleges.
Health	7	7	Working in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and USAID, volunteers focus on maternal and child health, emphasizing malaria control, immunizations, oral rehydration therapy, growth monitoring and nutrition.

Agriculture	5	7	Volunteers in fisheries promote public interest in fish culture, expand areas for fish cultivation and teach farmers better pond management techniques.
Community Development	8	8	Volunteers assist in mobilizing communities to improve bridges and roads, and train/supervise female community development extension workers, as well as village leaders in the principles of community development.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps is very proud of its twenty-eight years of service to the Government and people of Cameroon. It enjoys the respect and admiration of Cameroonian from the Presidency to the rural villages where volunteers live and work in the true spirit of Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps Director regularly receives expressions of gratitude and appreciation from the people of Cameroon for the effective personal contributions that volunteers have given working in small rural health dispensaries, rural cooperative credit unions, urban schools for vocational training or teacher-training, as well as assisting farmers to build fish ponds and establishing markets for inland fisheries programs, and much more.

The Country Director recently received the following comments in a letter from the principal of a secondary school in Nyasso, Southwest Province:

"Miss Deborah Bouvier was transferred from Government High School Mamfe this September, 1989. For the short time that she has been here, I am very satisfied and very impressed with her work.

In my opinion, I consider her as one of the ideal teachers from whom others must draw inspiration.

I shall therefore be grateful if you prolong her stay here so that we could emulate and learn from her teaching experiences."

Volunteers taught model lessons, observed and critiqued teacher trainees, conducted in-service training for teachers, and supervised practice teaching in primary schools. In 1990, over 50 primary school teachers will graduate from teacher training colleges where volunteers are posted.

Outlook: Peace Corps is investigating additional collaborative and programming efforts with other development organizations and is participating in long-range integrated program planning with the Government of Cameroon. The environment will be an important area for future program expansion as the Government attempts to increase conservation activities.

Volunteer numbers will remain constant over the next few years. In addition, the agriculture sector will expand as the credit union and young farmer training programs are completed.

CAPE VERDE

Population: 352,000

Annual Per Capita Income: N/A

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 2

Peace Corps Country History: Nine volunteers began service to Cape Verde in 1988, as English teachers, agricultural extension agents, community health workers and urban planners.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	6	6
Volunteer Years	8	8	8
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	52	87	95
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: One of the greatest problems faced by Cape Verde is its lack of natural forests. For this reason the Government has placed great emphasis on afforestation and conservation of the top soil. To address this need, Peace Corps will collaborate with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to provide technical assistance in forestry extension and land management.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	1	3	To help reduce the rapid migration to urban centers and abroad, volunteers work with rural villagers to meet their communities' agricultural needs through increased production, crop diversification and improved marketing techniques.
Education	2	1	Volunteers teach English to secondary school students and work with host country teachers to develop a language teaching methodology to meet the English education needs of the country.
Health	2	1	Volunteers and their host country counterparts develop health education materials and present workshops designed to combat malnutrition and

Urban Development	1	1	disease in rural and urban communities. Volunteers also serve as water and sanitation engineers, organizing the construction of wells, irrigation systems and sanitation facilities.
			In cooperation with the Ministry of Local Administration and Urbanism, volunteers work with urban communities to design and implement projects that will improve the social and physical infrastructure of large, unplanned neighborhoods.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: With no natural bodies of fresh water and minimal rainfall, one of the greatest concerns of the Government is the provision of adequate potable water for its population. During its second year in country, Peace Corps was able to respond to this need by establishing a new project in water and sanitation engineering. Volunteers use low-cost technologies to develop new water sources and improve existing sanitation and waste disposal methods which serve to decrease the high rate of waterborne disease.

Peace Corps has entered into a trilateral agreement with the Ministry of Education and the British Council to improve the quality of English language education in Cape Verde. Two volunteers serving as teacher trainers worked closely with host country counterparts and the British Council representative to develop in-service training seminars and establish a new national training program for future English teachers.

Outlook: The number of volunteers in Cape Verde will increase as Peace Corps expands its core program to include new projects in water sanitation and forestry. Volunteers are currently serving on three of Cape Verde's ten islands but will soon be placed on additional islands, at the Government's request.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Population: 2,794,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$390

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 18

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps has worked in the Central African Republic (CAR) since 1972. During the initial years, volunteer activity was centered in education, but programs have become more diversified over the years. Currently, volunteers serve in health, education, fisheries, agriculture and community development.

In coordination with the priorities of the government, Peace Corps continues its long standing efforts in rural development and education. In 1986, volunteers were placed with the U.S. Agency for International Development's Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD) project funded by the Centers for Disease Control. Based on the potential for increased agriculture programming, the CAR was chosen as a target country for Peace Corps' Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) in July 1989. AFSI promotes integrated programming in all phases of food production, from soil improvement, better cropping techniques, improved food processing, storage and marketing, to nutrition education in schools and communities.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	59	45	45
Volunteer Years	86	90	88
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2,485	2,568	2,700
Host Country Contributions	175	59	61

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps will focus on an integrated approach to development with emphasis on the Africa Food Systems Initiative. In this program, volunteers with varied technical expertise will collaborate with one another in efforts to identify and address problems which affect food availability.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input			
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	17	12	Volunteers act as extension agents, teaching local farmers improved farming techniques. Currently, they advise farmers on fresh water fish culture, beekeeping, and gardening.

Education	15	18	Volunteers fill the need for well-trained, qualified teachers in the education system. They teach biology, math, and English at the secondary level, with some volunteers acting as teacher trainers at the national teachers' college.
Health	13	15	Volunteers continue to work with the Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases Project funded by USAID and the Centers for Disease Control. They provide technical assistance in health education to health personnel, focusing on vaccinations, diarrheal diseases, and malaria. Two volunteers also work in AIDS education.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In an historic move, volunteers have, for the first time, been invited into a country's national AIDS Program. While AIDS is a problem of unquestioned importance, it is also a politically and socially delicate subject. This program builds on a strong foundation of over ten years of Peace Corps participation in Central African health education, and a strong reputation for curriculum and publication development. The two volunteers working on this project are third-year volunteers whose expertise in local language and customs will enable them to carry out their duties in this sensitive area.

Volunteers are participating in the Dzanga-Sangha Reserve Project, which seeks to conserve the last remaining, undisturbed, lowland tropical forest in the country, while providing local residents with alternative sources of income. Volunteer Quinton Epps of Kingstree, South Carolina extended his service for a third year to carry out a statistical survey of local capture fisheries, while other volunteers are doing biological inventories, and conservation education.

Outlook: Peace Corps will maintain the current level of volunteers in the Central African Republic, while focusing on the Africa Food Systems Initiative's philosophy of integrated programming.

CHAD

Population: 5,399,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$160

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 16

Peace Corps Country History: Chad received its first volunteers in 1966 and benefitted from 13 years of assistance in the areas of education, well construction and forestry. In 1979 Peace Corps was forced to withdraw from Chad due to the tenuous political situation caused by civil strife. Over the next eight years the assistance that Peace Corps had given was not forgotten by Chadians and, as a result, volunteers were invited to return to Chad in 1987.

Since 1987, Peace Corps has concentrated mainly in the area of education. There are currently 18 volunteers teaching English in the university and in high schools throughout the country. In January 1988, two foresters transferred to Chad and in May of the same year, four volunteers working in water resource management were added to the program.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	14	24	24
Volunteer Years	20	24	33
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	873	1,117	1,619
Host Country Contributions	39	25	25

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Due to years of drought and serious political strife, Chad is faced with tremendous roadblocks to its development. When volunteers first returned to Chad they concentrated their activities in sectors and programs which had proven successful in the years prior to the war. Now, and in the future, Peace Corps will begin to also meet some of the other pressing needs of the country including requests for agriculture and forestry volunteers.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Environment	1	4	Working closely with private voluntary organizations, volunteers collaborate with schools and at community workshops to transfer agroforestry skills emphasizing soil conservation and reforestation.

Education	14	14	Volunteers teach English in secondary schools and at the university. As the program progresses, a greater emphasis will be placed on teacher training.
Health	9	4	Volunteers work with village organizations to identify and develop community water resources. They provide technical assistance in pump repair and well construction. In addition, they sensitize villagers to the importance of maintaining clean water sources.
Agriculture	0	2	Peace Corps Chad is looking forward to meeting the requests for volunteers who will work primarily in gardening and crop production activities.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In addition to teaching and teacher training activities, a volunteer-initiated teacher's guide for first-year secondary school English was published this year by the National Institute of Educational Science. Volunteers worked with Chadian English teachers to gather materials for this important guide. This effort has proven to be so popular that the Institute has requested assistance to develop a similar guide for second-year English.

Working with rural cooperatives, volunteers have used local funds and volunteer expertise to repair nearly 30 water pumps in the past year.

Two volunteers working in forestry established three tree nurseries that produced more than 40,000 seedlings. These same volunteers, in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development, initiated National Tree Week in Chad.

Outlook: Over the next few years, Peace Corps foresees stable growth in many of its programs. Since Peace Corps' re-entry into Chad in 1987, exploratory efforts continue to be undertaken for developing viable projects which can have the greatest long-term positive impact. Peace Corps will begin to shift some of its focus and resources from education to rural development projects and will begin to look at small business development programming.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Population: 397,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$350

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 2

Peace Corps Country History: After exploratory visits by Peace Corps staff members in 1980 and 1984, the U.S. Ambassador was authorized by the State Department in 1986 to begin country agreement negotiations with the Equatoguinean Government. Peace Corps and the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA) signed a contract for the management of the program in June 1988. The first group of trainees arrived in September 1988. Upon completion of the CLUSA contract in July 1989, an Associate Peace Corps Director was fielded to oversee the Peace Corps' program.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	9	9
Volunteer Years	9	2	8
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	256	427	497
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps will continue to address the needs of the Equatoguinean people through its education and community development/health programs initiated in 1990. The government has recognized the need for development in these areas, and Peace Corps will tailor future programming accordingly. Due to the small nature of the program, projects will continue to focus on only a few sectors in order to maximize the effectiveness of volunteers in the country.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Health	7	7	As community development/health animators, volunteers work with rural communities in the implementation of activities such as construction of latrines, water systems, hygiene, and nutrition education.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers are assigned to agricultural marketing cooperatives, working with existing cooperatives and the development of new groups. In addition, they are involved in secondary community development projects such as road repair, community water systems, development of village health clinics, and informal teaching of English.

Outlook: Peace Corps looks forward to slow but steady program growth and expansion, with the introduction of nine new trainees in 1990. As Equatorial Guinea is one of the most isolated and least developed countries in Africa, there is great potential for development of projects within Peace Corps' initiatives.

GABON

Population: 1,077,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$2,970

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 20

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Gabon in 1963 and left in 1967. An invitation to return was issued by the Government of Gabon in 1973, and a year later volunteers returned.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	40	50	51
Volunteer Years	74	87	92
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2,144	2,556	2,833
Host Country Contributions	1,066	501	445

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Education, agriculture, health, and improvement of the infrastructure continue to be the top priorities for the Government of Gabon as we move into the 1990s. As classroom teaching projects draw to a close in the mid-1990s, the potential exists for programming in small business, urban, and environmental development.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	24	25	Volunteers teach math, science and English in secondary schools, as well as conduct teacher training.
Health	5	5	Maternal/child health care nurses and coordinators work to improve the overall health and well-being of mothers and children.
Agriculture	9	8	Volunteers are involved in the promotion of fresh water fish culture for the dual purpose of increasing villagers' incomes and contributing protein to their diets.

Community Development	12	13	Volunteers supervise the construction of rural primary schools while training counterparts in carpentry/masonry skills.
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Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The Peace Corps Gabon Women in Development Committee established a scholarship fund and raised over \$700 for female Gabonese students.

A pilot program was initiated in 1990 in Teaching English for Special Purposes (ESP) at the University of Science and Technology at Masuku, which trains engineers and science technicians. This program is geared to improve technical English proficiency necessary for engineering and science coursework.

A primary health care project at the village level was also begun to provide health and nutrition services to the rural poor. Activities included training village health workers and promoting water and sanitation projects.

Volunteers were awarded four United States Embassy Self-Help Grants to renovate a local hospital, purchase science lab equipment for schools in the country's interior, build a dispensary, and provide furniture for a nursery school.

Outlook: Peace Corps intends to expand its program in the coming years by adding an environmental education component to its secondary education program. Its fisheries program will include more income-generating activities such as fish smoking.

Areas being considered for re-programming include extending the mathematics program through 1996 at the request of the Government, and a phasing out of the rural primary school construction program due to the Government's commitment to build and the level of achievement by the volunteers.

Steady, even growth has been achieved in all sectors through the redesign of the projects and/or the development of new components. Small enterprise and urban development will be explored regarding the potential for new projects in 1995 and beyond.

THE GAMBIA

Population: 822,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$220

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History: The first 17 volunteers arrived in The Gambia in 1967 and worked as mechanics, cooperative organizers, carpenters, construction specialists, cattle marketing advisors and electrical engineers. With a review of its programming strategy, Peace Corps decided to maintain a project portfolio in line with its small in-country staff while focusing on maintaining its alignment with the priorities of the Gambian Government.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	34	27	27
Volunteer Years	51	54	49
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	1,153	1,198	1,269
Host Country Contributions	4	5	4

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps programming in 1991 will continue to stay in line with the Government of The Gambia's emphasis on agricultural production, agroforestry initiatives and secondary school teaching. A revision of the health sector programming will include primary health care and guinea worm eradication, (a parasite that afflicts thousands of rural people every day).

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Health	3	3	The health program focuses on training and teaching basic nursing skills. Volunteers also direct classes in health education, primary health care and environmental health. Tutors assist host country nurses in upgrading the writing and verbal skills of nursing students.
Education	9	12	In addition to teaching math and science, volunteers are also involved in functional literacy and educational materials development. Volunteers assist in the development of visual aids, demonstration kits, field trip development guides and resource libraries. Volunteers are involved in

			upgrading in-service programs, teaching guides and syllabi for local counterparts.
Environment	6	6	Volunteers work in nursery management and extension, promoting participatory conservation activities through village organizations and non-formal education. The volunteers are also involved in beekeeping and the promotion of fuel-saving woodstoves made from local resources.
Agriculture	9	6	Volunteers concentrate on the improvement of farming activities by women, primarily gardening and rice production. Their emphasis is market-oriented and serves to strengthen women's skills in production, marketing and business management. Volunteers are also working on soil conservation activities which address the problems of ineffective use of rainfall on farm lands and the intrusion of salt water into traditional rice fields.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Mary Novotny, a volunteer from Tama, Iowa, published three books on soil conservation and was able to have them approved and adopted for nationwide use in the primary education curriculum.

Host country counterparts were trained in fruit tree grafting and orchard management. This allowed for the introduction of improved mango and other fruit trees for processing and export.

In forestry, over 90 village-based and individual nurseries were established by volunteers who continue to provide management and training at seven government-operated divisional nurseries. This activity increases the villagers' interest in trees that will provide environmental protection and serve as an income generator.

Jim Zinn of Davis, California, is developing educational materials on wildlife conservation for use in six primary schools.

Volunteers produced a mathematics topic development guide for secondary technical schools which is currently being used in 17 such schools throughout the country. In collaboration with the Teachers' College at Columbia University, a four-day workshop on math and science teaching was conducted for 11 volunteers, 24 host country nationals and three British volunteers. The workshop exposed participants to creative technologies in math and science instruction while making use of local resources, and other enhanced teaching methods and strategies in the classroom.

Outlook: Due to the success of previous nursery management techniques, Peace Corps expects to phase out of nursery management in 1990 and refocus programmatic efforts on forestry extension. After having successfully concluded its program in nurse training, Peace Corps will be phasing out of this sector activity in 1991. Peace Corps will continue to develop the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program which had its start this year. This six-year project will involve the efforts of 12 volunteers per year.

GHANA

Population: 14,040,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$400

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History: In 1961, Ghana became the first country to welcome Peace Corps volunteers. At one point during the 1960s, the size of the program in Ghana reached a total of 415 volunteers, most of whom served as secondary school teachers. In 1983, due primarily to Ghana's economic difficulties, the number of volunteers dropped below 100 for the first time in 22 years. Since 1983 economic conditions in Ghana have slowly improved.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	43	58	58
Volunteer Years	90	93	81
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	1,940	2,158	2,354
Host Country Contributions	96	43	33

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: An improved economy in recent years has created new opportunities for small business development. With strong encouragement from the Government of Ghana, Peace Corps will continue to develop and expand projects in this area.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	23	23	Volunteers provide direct classroom instruction in secondary mathematics, chemistry and physics.
Environment	11	12	In the Collaborative Community Forestry Initiative (CCFI), volunteers assist in the country's reforestation effort by establishing community-owned and managed tree nurseries.
Health	12	11	Volunteers specializing in village water sanitation plan, organize and implement projects dealing with water supply, sanitation and health education.

Small Business Development	6	6	Volunteers promote and sustain micro/small-scale business activities. Such activities encompass needs assessments, productivity and marketing analysis, and general accounting.
Urban Development	6	6	Volunteers assist small community groups to plan and implement self-help development projects aimed at improving living conditions.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Ghana continues its economic recovery and its adoption of broad-based economic reforms. In step with the improving economy, Peace Corps has focused its development efforts on secondary education and the environment.

The education project continued to provide volunteers to meet a critical shortage of mathematics and science teachers at the secondary level. Volunteers developed a general science-teaching manual for use by all host country and volunteer teachers in the science program.

Eight community-owned and managed tree nurseries were established by volunteers. Production projection for these eight nurseries range from 20,000 to 30,000 seedlings per nursery. These nurseries will help rehabilitate the environment and provide a valuable source of firewood.

Outlook: In an effort to address critical environmental issues, Peace Corps will continue to be an integral part of the Collaborative Community Forestry Initiative (CCFI). The initiative proposes to establish 20 community-owned and managed tree nurseries over a six to eight year period. Funding will be provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and World Bank.

GUINEA

Population: 6,641,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$350

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 10

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps has had a program in Guinea twice before, from 1964 to 1967 and from 1969 to 1971 and left both times due to political factors extraneous to Peace Corps. In 1985, an exploratory team determined that it was feasible for Peace Corps to re-enter Guinea and volunteers working in forestry arrived in November of that year. In recent years, however, programming and strategy have been greatly influenced by the establishment of the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) and the African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP). Both of these initiatives are consistent with major development priorities of the country which stress the decentralization of government services to promote private sector self-initiative in developing health, business and agricultural sufficiency.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	16	23	24
Volunteer Years	37	40	34
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1,341	1,302	1,378
Host Country Contributions	30	8	14

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps will continue to assist locally elected community councils within the framework of the host government's Rural Development Communities program in such areas as public health and sanitation while maintaining existing programs in small business development, and math and English education.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Small Business Development	7	0	This project has established a process of providing modest sums of credit and intensive appropriate technical advisory services to small-scale producers, vendors and the landless poor in areas outside of the capital city who would normally not be eligible for credit from banking institutions.

Health	16	0	Volunteers work in rural areas promoting health education with emphasis on child survival and general health and sanitation conditions.
Education	0	24	Volunteers teach English and math in secondary schools throughout the country.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In this, the first year of the ASAP program volunteers have facilitated the disbursement of 82 loans for nearly \$58,000, with the average loan being \$702. Typical loan recipients and their accomplishments include fishermen expanding their potential by using outboard motors obtained with the loan, enabling them to bring in greater quantities and varieties of fish. Women tie-dyers in two areas of the country have been able to buy large quantities of cloth and dye at lower prices. The loan project also enabled a woman entrepreneur managing a knitting and embroidery business to expand her output to the extent that she had to increase her employees from 12 to 25 persons in five months time.

Volunteers have been instrumental in encouraging the teaching of English and in making it possible for the Ministry of Education to include English on national school graduation examinations. Also, through adult English classes, volunteers are assisting doctors, pharmacists, teachers and other professionals who desire access to information published in English.

Volunteers received the first Small Project Assistance (SPA) funds distributed in Guinea, through the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) program, these funds were used to construct wells and latrines and develop small animal production.

Outlook: Future programming in Guinea will rest mainly in the areas of community development, public health and sanitation. This will include the construction of wells and latrines, the training of community leaders on the effective utilization of governmental and non-governmental funds and assistance in their community development initiatives, and the continuation of loans for small businesses through ASAP projects. Peace Corps will continue education programs with emphasis on English and math in the secondary schools and projects in the areas of child survival and general health conditions in rural and urban areas.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Population: 940,000

Annual Per Capita Income: N/A

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 2

Peace Corps Country History: Twenty-two volunteers began their service to Guinea-Bissau in 1988 as English teachers, agricultural extension agents and community health workers.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	29	29
Volunteer Years	16	26	29
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	662	1,167	1,326
Host Country Contributions	0	24	24

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government of Guinea-Bissau has recently begun the process of decentralization and privatization of the country's infrastructure to encourage self-sufficiency and economic growth. Peace Corps has responded to this new policy of economic liberalization by initiating a small business development program in collaboration with Guinea-Bissau's Department of Research and Agriculture Extension and Africare.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	8	5	Volunteers work with host country counterparts in rural communities to teach modern gardening practices including improved crop storage and soil protection techniques.
Education	12	10	Volunteers teach English to secondary school students and work with host country teachers to develop a language teaching methodology to meet the English education needs of the country.
Health	6	5	Volunteers work in rural areas to improve nutrition and pre- and post-natal care for women

			and infants. Volunteers also assist in improving the environmental sanitation conditions of their communities.
Urban Development	3	3	Volunteers assist the Municipal Council in planning and rehabilitating poor neighborhoods in and around the capital city of Bissau. Volunteers mobilize the population to improve their own living conditions.
Small Business Development	0	6	Volunteers in this new program will encourage private sector investment in agriculture and fisheries and promote employment opportunities and income-generating projects in these areas.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: As one of Peace Corps' newest country entries, the program in Guinea-Bissau has been successful in addressing the country's development priorities in both the urban and rural sectors over the past two years. In response to the growing number of requests from the Government, the number of volunteers in education and urban development increased in 1990.

Presently, the only opportunity Guineans have to learn English is in selected high schools and teacher training schools. Volunteer Deborah Hemenway of Melrose, Massachusetts has begun work in support of an English Language Learning Center in Bissau. When completed, the Center will assist private business managers, government officials and those who work for English-speaking organizations, enhance their professional, academic and entrepreneurial opportunities as well as increase interaction between the Government and international agencies.

Outlook: The number of volunteers serving in Guinea-Bissau will remain at its present level as Peace Corps consolidates its existing program and continues to develop its new project in agricultural marketing.

COTE D'IVOIRE

Population: 11,587,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$740

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 20

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps volunteers previously served in Cote d'Ivoire from 1962 to 1982. Over 1,250 volunteers served in the country, primarily in health and education programs.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	20	20
Volunteer Years	0	0	28
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	0	395	1,041
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: A programming/assessment team will meet with Cote d'Ivoirian officials in January 1990 to determine specific programs. The Agency anticipates 20 volunteers in the field by the end of 1990.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	10	10	Programs relating to introduction of improved agricultural techniques are expected to be discussed by the Peace Corps assessment team.
Urban Development	10	10	It is anticipated that volunteers will address the needs associated with urban migration which is so prevalent in African nations today. The assessment team will explore this sector.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The Government of Cote d'Ivoire has requested that the United States Peace Corps re-establish a program in this country. In response to this request a programming/project assessment team will go to Cote d'Ivoire in early 1990, followed by an administrative organizational mission in early March.

Outlook: By December 1990, twenty Americans are expected to be trained and sworn-in as volunteers to begin work in agriculture and urban development. Peace Corps is looking forward to the re-establishment of its program in Cote d'Ivoire.

KENYA

Population: 23,021,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$360

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 25

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps' entry into Kenya was preceded by an exchange of letters between U. S. Ambassador William Attwood and the Prime Minister of Kenya, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, on August 26, 1964. The country agreement was finalized in January 1965, and the first volunteers arrived shortly thereafter. Since 1965, shortly after Kenya's independence, Peace Corps has been assisting the Government of Kenya (GOK) in meeting many of its development needs by providing volunteers in areas such as education, small business development, and public health.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	90	84	83
Volunteer Years	186	160	134
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	3,404	3,278	3,176
Host Country Contributions	171	171	171

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Consistent with GOK's focus on job creation, an enhanced small business assistance program will continue to be expanded emphasizing the teaching of improved record keeping, management, accounting and marketing practices.

Environmental education and conservation programs will be developed during 1991 in an effort to meet the growing need for environmental protection and awareness.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Health	0	6	Volunteers conduct basic research on the spread of malaria in the western and eastern provinces of Kenya in conjunction with the United States Centers for Disease Control.
Education	49	49	Secondary education teachers instruct students in math, English, sciences and skilled trades.

			Volunteers assist school directors in curriculum development, teacher training and general management and school operations.
Small Business Development	25	20	Volunteers provide assistance and advice to entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial work groups, women's groups, youth polytechnic trainees, and self-help groups.
Urban Development	10	8	Volunteers conduct feasibility studies and advise on financial, economic, and technical implications in the development of town planning designs and community water delivery system.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers working in community water delivery programs constructed over 40 ferro-cement water tanks and 30 improved latrines, installed 10 handpumps, improved three spring sites and laid over five kilometers of water pipes providing potable water to more than 25,000 people.

Volunteers surveyed and designed five markets, four elementary school facilities, a church and two slaughterhouses. Two new bus parks, whose construction was supervised by volunteers, became operational.

Scott Cousin of Lawrenceville, Georgia, a welding instructor at Givigoi Polytechnic, had few tools or materials to teach welding. Consequently, Scott made contacts with welding shops in the area, and found these local professionals excited to learn. He now teaches three days per week of formal classroom instruction and works with four welding shops the other two days. As a result of Scott's efforts, students have, for the first time, been given an opportunity for regular practical work, using tools and scraps at the shops. Scott has also helped the community identify funding sources to assist in the development of the Polytechnic.

There are currently 46 business advisors throughout Kenya assisting 100 groups and various individuals in implementing self-help and income-generating projects. Chris Dunston of Charleston, South Carolina, one such business advisor, identified an organization which wished to market a skin care product but was having trouble in perfecting a formula. Chris suggested some changes to the product, helped develop a business plan and marketing strategy for the new product. The product is now on the open market and the group is fully functional.

Outlook: We look forward to closer cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development in small business development. Peace Corps anticipates moving into new program areas such as agro-forestry and environmental education.

LESOTHO

Population: 1,673,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$410

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps first sent volunteers to work in Lesotho in 1967, one year after the country gained independence from Great Britain. Throughout the 23-year history of Peace Corps in Lesotho, volunteer support in education has been its primary focus. Of late, there has been an increasing number of volunteers involved in the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFS). This initiative involves an integrated approach to placing volunteers in the agriculture sector. Though Peace Corps has had a limited input of volunteers in health, it is phasing out of direct involvement in the sector and teaming up with Basotho health workers in a new project initiative.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	53	60	60
Volunteer Years	96	93	93
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1,937	2,039	2,395
Host Country Contributions	139	139	139

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Lesotho will enter its third year of a structural adjustment program with the World Bank. Lesotho is attempting to reduce government expenditures and promote greater reliance on the private sector. In support of this effort, Peace Corps expects to place additional volunteers in a joint U.S. Agency for International Development Peace Corps (USAID/PC) home gardens/nutrition project. In addition, Peace Corps expects to launch a new self-reliance project at an agriculture school with the Ministry of Education and the United Nation's World Food Program. Peace Corps also expects to increase the number of volunteers working as teacher trainers at the primary school level.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	33	33	At present, volunteers are assigned to the Ministry of Education, teaching at the secondary and primary levels, and teacher training, all in predominantly rural locations. Volunteers teach math, science, English, agriculture, home economics, and vocational skills to more than 9,000 Basotho

students. Due to the distressing shortage of qualified teachers in Lesotho, many volunteers find themselves teaching several subjects as well as participating in extra-curricula activities in their schools and communities.

Agriculture	23	25	Programs within the agriculture sector are among the highest priorities of the Government of Lesotho (GOL). In 1986, Peace Corps, in close cooperation with the GOL, carried out an assessment of potential volunteer involvement within the agriculture sector. The result of that assessment led to the inclusion of Lesotho into Peace Corps' Africa Food Systems Initiative.
Health	4	2	Peace Corps presently has four volunteers assigned to the Ministry of Health. These placements will soon be phased out in preference for a collaborative venture with the Ministry of Agriculture in which agriculture volunteers will team up with Basotho health workers to promote home and school gardens for better nutrition.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteer Scott Jensen from Plymouth, Minnesota was chosen as one of two worldwide recipients of the Shriver Peace Worker Award for 1989. This award was based on his service as a secondary math/science teacher, his academic achievements and an essay concerning applied ethical principles to public policy.

Preliminary evaluations of the new home-gardens nutrition project are very encouraging. Peace Corps expects the project to have a very positive impact on food self-sufficiency of Basotho living in remote mountain districts. The project, signed in 1989, includes funding provided by USAID through its Lesotho Agricultural Policy and Institutional Support (LAPIS) project, and may serve as a model for joint USAID/PC programming throughout Africa.

Outlook: The major focus of Peace Corps' programs over the next three years will be to develop and implement a Small Business Development (SBD) project. Through 1994, as many as 60 new volunteers may be recruited for the project. Peace Corps expects the SBD pilot program to be implemented in 1992.

LIBERIA

Population: 2,401,000

Annual Per Capita Income: N/A

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: The Peace Corps program began operations in 1962. The first contingent of volunteers, numbering 96, worked as educators in schools throughout the country. Since then, over 4,200 volunteers have proudly served in Liberia. During the initial years, Peace Corps programs focused on education. Teachers were provided to teach subjects at all levels of instruction, including mathematics, science and language arts. In an effort to meet the expressed development needs of the Government of Liberia, program focus expanded and diversified to include inland fisheries, rural development, health and forestry.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	68	55	55
Volunteer Years	136	114	99
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2,943	2,648	2,410
Host Country Contributions	87	223	198

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government of Liberia and Peace Corps will implement three new programs. The Ministry of Youth and Sports will accelerate its programs geared towards urban youth. Peace Corps will provide volunteers to train school drop outs in technical skill areas such as carpentry, plumbing and dressmaking. The Ministry of Education has requested that Peace Corps increase its number of teacher trainers. In response to a request from the Ministry of Natural Resources, Peace Corps will expand its natural resource management program to provide advisors for natural conservation.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	9	8	Fisheries extension agents assist rural farmers to construct and maintain fish ponds. The fish ponds provide both an excellent source of protein to their diets and additional income for their home.
Education	20	22	Volunteers provide direct classroom instruction in secondary mathematics and science. Volunteers

			working as teacher trainers conduct workshops on curriculum development.
Environment	5	6	Volunteers work in both advisory and technical roles in the development of Sapo National Park, promoting conservation education, park management and research.
Health	11	9	Health educators, primary health care technicians and laboratory technicians work to provide high impact preventative and curative health care services for rural communities. For example, volunteers conduct maternal, childcare and sanitation workshops.
Small Business Development	5	5	Volunteers work with community organizations to identify small business opportunities and resources. They provide organization members with skills to implement, monitor and evaluate profit-making and income-generating activities.
Urban Development	5	5	Volunteers promote self-help development projects within rural communities. Volunteers facilitate the construction of latrines, wells and schools. They also conduct workshops on sanitation and lowland farming techniques.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In an effort to provide maximum impact, Peace Corps implemented the teacher cluster project. Volunteer math, science and language arts teachers were all placed at the same secondary school. Students at all levels benefit from a variety of teaching methodologies.

The Combating Communicable Childhood Diseases (CCCD) Project focused on laboratory instruction and training of laboratory technicians at health facilities throughout Liberia. During country-wide vaccination campaigns, volunteers have provided support in logistics coordination and inoculations against childhood diseases.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue its master trainer contract with the Center for Human Potential (CHP) within Liberia. Fisheries training in Liberia has proven to be one of the best in Africa. As a result, Peace Corps is moving from U.S.-based training to on-continent training. The CHP staff in Liberia will provide technical training for over 100 fisheries volunteers from seven other African countries.

MALAWI

Population: 8,155,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$160

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 20

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Malawi just prior to its independence in 1963, building up rapidly to include more than 350 teachers and health volunteers. Over the years, numbers of volunteers have fluctuated, but a close working relationship between the Government of Malawi (GOM), Peace Corps, and other development organizations within the country has emerged.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	88	45	44
Volunteer Years	94	149	117
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2,002	2,508	2,524
Host Country Contributions	0	286	286

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: National health issues continue to pose a challenge to the GOM, especially child survival and maternal health, activities in which volunteers continue to be involved.

In the Small Business Development sector, Peace Corps and the GOM are working to promote donor cooperation. In recent discussions with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank, Peace Corps has encouraged joint planning and emphasized the value and importance of the utilization of volunteer resources in this sector.

The GOM has placed a high priority on the development of its civil service. Peace Corps is helping the GOM meet its needs for trained manpower by placing volunteers in positions vacated by Malawians sent abroad for training and in jobs where there is potential for skills transfer through on-the-job training or other more formal means of training co-workers.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	1	1	Volunteers assist farmers to establish fish ponds and train fish farming extensionists.

Education	15	15	Volunteers teach math, science and business in secondary schools, universities, and teacher training colleges.
Environment	0	2	Volunteers participating in the establishment of Lake Malawi National Park and the training of personnel in all aspects of aquatic park management.
Health	10	10	Volunteers promote child survival activities, improve health personnel training, and provide rural communities with sources of safe drinking water.
Small Business Development	9	6	Volunteers train Malawian staff to establish and maintain village-level credit unions, to build in-house training capabilities, and to improve regional management and supervision of the Malawi Union of Savings and Credit Cooperatives.
Urban Development	10	10	Volunteers supply scarce manpower to help meet needs in technical areas of government-related projects and operations, such as computer programming, architecture, and accounting.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Glade Roberts of Missoula, Montana, a sanitation coordinator for the city of Blantyre, has trained co-workers to train local government, community, and school officials and employees in sanitation techniques and prevention of sanitation-related diseases.

Sally Lazar of Boulder, Colorado, a nurse tutor assigned to a government School of Health Sciences, has co-facilitated a national curriculum workshop for all senior tutors of enrolled (licensed vocational) nursing schools in Malawi.

Outlook: Peace Corps anticipates that the GOM will continue its commitment to develop its civil service. Efforts to provide advanced training alternatives to Malawians and the need for volunteers to serve in these roles will continue to expand through 1990 and beyond.

MALI

Population: 7,989,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$230

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 19

Peace Corps Country History: Twenty-five volunteers first arrived in Mali in 1971 to help combat the devastating effects of a prolonged drought. These volunteers worked on projects which included vegetable production, poultry raising, and water resource management.

During the next 19 years, the Peace Corps program in Mali gradually increased to comprise the 140 volunteers that presently serve in Mali. Concomitant with this increase in numbers was an expansion into a variety of other fields such as forestry, education and small business development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	95	70	70
Volunteer Years	141	143	135
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	4,064	3,921	3,982
Host Country Contributions	44	65	65

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Due to years of drought and economic strife, the government of Mali is faced with profound ecological and financial problems. To combat the expansion of the Sahara Desert and the effects of prolonged drought, Peace Corps has developed a forestry project concerned primarily with agroforestry and soil conservation. Peace Corps has also initiated a small business development project that operates on both rural and urban levels to provide instruction and advice to small businesses. At the urban level, volunteers work closely with local Chambers of Commerce to train Malians in business management.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Environment	16	16	Volunteers work to develop rural woodlots, community tree nurseries and, most recently, have assisted in watershed management. Volunteers teach techniques for maintaining and reclaiming natural resources such as woodlands.

Health	16	16	Volunteers help Malian communities maintain and develop clean and reliable water sources by providing technical advice on well construction and sanitation.
Education	14	14	Volunteers teach math and science skills at the secondary school level. In 1989, six volunteers initiated a project in agricultural education at the primary school level.
Agriculture	16	16	Volunteers collaborate with village groups to develop individual, community and school gardens by demonstrating improved techniques in food production and storage. They also provide information on nutrition and food preparation.
Small Business Development	8	8	Volunteers design and deliver training courses on business management in rural, as well as urban, areas. The volunteers in urban areas collaborate with the local Chamber of Commerce to establish these courses, while in rural areas, volunteers work with village cooperatives.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In an effort to improve the management skills of private sector entrepreneurs, volunteers working with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry began organizing and teaching management training courses in five regional capitals. Approximately 100 entrepreneurs have enrolled in these courses which include business math, project planning, and marketing. The efforts of volunteer Gary Vizzo demonstrate the project's goals. While working with local business people in Segou, Mr. Vizzo realized that there was no credit available to start new businesses or expand existing ones. By using funds supplied by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Gary was able to set up a revolving credit fund that has spawned more than 25 new business endeavors.

Twenty years of drought and an ever increasing demand for firewood have led to the severe depletion of Mali's natural resources. In an effort to combat this, 40 volunteer forestry specialists expanded their work to nearly 70 villages. Volunteers have initiated 15 soil conservation projects and organized numerous planting and agroforestry activities in hopes of increasing the production of forestry products.

Outlook: Over the next five years Peace Corps Mali would like to increase the numbers of volunteers and continue its commitment to the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI). AFSI is an interdisciplinary approach that combines the resources already available in forestry, water, agriculture, education and business programs to make a comprehensive effort aimed at achieving food self-sufficiency.

MAURITANIA

Population: 1,907,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$480

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 20

Peace Corps Country History: The first 12 volunteers arrived in Mauritania in 1967 to build roads and wells. Due to conflicts in the Middle East, Peace Corps left that same year. In 1971, a volunteer was placed in Mauritania marking the return of Peace Corps. Over the next 10 years Peace Corps gradually increased its numbers in a variety of fields including health and agriculture. In response to Government priorities in 1984, Peace Corps doubled the number of volunteers in agriculture, since then forestry and education projects have also been added.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	44	24	24
Volunteer Years	58	61	62
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1,903	1,700	1,749
Host Country Contributions	200	90	148

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Due to 20 years of drought in the Sahel, the Government of Mauritania has designed programs to halt the advance of the desert and to impede the resultant rural exodus. In response to these problems, Peace Corps has initiated a dune fixation/reforestation project in hopes of stabilizing the shifting sands of Mauritania. Also, in an effort to avoid rapid urbanization, Peace Corps has endeavored to improve the quality of rural life through its work in the agriculture, education, and health sectors.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	0	9	The agriculture program in Mauritania focuses primarily on the production of vegetables and cereal crops.
Education	9	5	Volunteers teach English at high schools, the teacher training college, and at the university. They also provide instruction in technical English to Mauritanian businessmen.

Environment	0	4	Volunteers work primarily on reforestation, dune fixation, and agroforestry.
Health	15	6	Volunteers work to provide a clean source of water in rural villages by teaching sanitation techniques and providing technical assistance in well and latrine construction.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Social unrest, economic plight and desertification have combined to create major obstacles to the growth of Mauritania's economy. During these difficult times, Peace Corps has provided the Government of Mauritania with manpower and technical assistance in each of its primary sectors. The work of Volunteer of the Year Moni Slater exemplifies the spirit of this assistance. Moni worked to preserve the fragile oasis where she lived by initiating a forestry project. By planting trees in a band around the oasis, villagers were able to halt the intrusion of sand dunes, thus preserving the economic viability of the oasis.

Nine other volunteers working in agriculture conducted ground and air surveys while providing logistical support for the U.S. Agency for International Development crop protection services. This was part of an international effort to control the locust infestation in Mauritania and Senegal in order to protect the grain harvest.

In the immediate aftermath of communal rioting in Nouakchott, leaving hundreds dead and thousands in refugee centers, 30 volunteers provided basic hygiene services, including the construction of 150 latrines in seven camps for approximately 20,000 Mauritanian and Senegalese refugees. The volunteers also managed food distribution to the refugees.

Outlook: Over the next five years, Peace Corps plans to maintain its current activities in agriculture and education. Volunteers will become increasingly involved in well and latrine construction. The forestry program will expand to 10 volunteers to meet the very real need to both protect existing resources and to reclaim parts of the desert that have been damaged by the drought.

NIGER

Population: 6,998,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$310

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps began in Niger in 1962 with seven volunteers teaching English. In later years, programs expanded to include education, health, agriculture, and environmental conservation at the request of the Nigerien government.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	81	70	68
Volunteer Years	128	139	144
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3,472	3,489	3,456
Host Country Contributions	245	43	45

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The first priority of the Government of Niger is food self-sufficiency, followed by education. In keeping with these initiatives, Peace Corps programming is directed in two broad currents: one aimed directly at the country's food, health, and nutrition needs, and the other directed at education. Every project planned for trainee input in 1991 falls into one of these two categories. Peace Corps continues to seek collaboration with host country and private voluntary organizations for additional programming and training linkages.

In 1991, non-formal education programs will expand to include the primary school level. Extension of the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program from six to ten years will also be considered. This program provides villages with the human and material resources to design and implement community development projects at the local level.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	18	20	Volunteers teach math, science, and physical education at the secondary level. English and teacher training are taught at the university level.

Health	1 8	1 4	Volunteers monitor the health and nutritional status of mothers and infants, provide nutrition and sanitation education to mothers, and work in centers where the severely malnourished are cared for.
Agriculture	1 7	1 7	In collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), projects in the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program include gardens, wells, nurseries, water-lifting devices, food processing and small animal husbandry.
Environment	1 7	1 7	Volunteers work in natural forest management, agroforestry extension, energy conserving stove construction, and wildlife management.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In response to the priorities of the Government of Niger, Peace Corps expanded its Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) project from two to three teams, with the opening of a new team in Tillaberi. This integrated approach to rural development has produced 18 dry-season garden sites, 26 cement wells, 10 irrigation systems, and the initiation of 45 tree nurseries.

The secondary education program will be completed in 1990, ending over 30 years of Peace Corps English language teaching in Niger. This project has successfully produced competent Nigerien English teachers sufficient to staff all schools.

The new Environmental Protection Program was begun in 1990 as a consolidation of the agroforestry, nurseries, and improved wood-conserving stoves programs. Volunteers have promoted environmental conservation measures to decrease soil erosion, supply wood products and fruit, and decrease firewood consumption, to farmers.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to explore the development of integrated programming and training activities around environmental issues. Primary education and expansion of non-formal education activities will also be explored and developed.

Within the AFSI program, projects will promote income generation and small business development. Peace Corps is looking at new small business development activities in collaboration with CARE.

RWANDA

Population: 6,657,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$310

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 15

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Rwanda in 1975 with three volunteers working in university education and one assigned as a home economics teacher trainer. Programming has expanded into fisheries, agriculture, forestry, and cooperative extension.

Peace Corps has begun new initiatives in marketing. In 1989, 13 volunteers were invited to teach English in secondary schools and the university, work as primary health extensionists, and help coordinate forestry conservation efforts in the Nyungwe Forest.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	12	12	12
Volunteer Years	10	19	24
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	419	624	652
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps will continue to focus its efforts in education and health in 1990 and 1991. Volunteers teaching, math, science, and English at the secondary and university level will help alleviate the shortage of qualified instructors in Rwanda's rapidly expanding education system.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	0	2	Volunteers work as aquaculture training coordinators, helping local farmers improve their management skills in integrated farming systems, while training Rwandan counterparts as fisheries extension agents .
Education	5	7	Volunteers are currently teaching English at the secondary and university levels. In 1990, Peace Corps will field its first math and science teachers to work in the secondary school system.

Environment	2	0	Volunteers work in conjunction with the National Parks and Tourism Office to design and present education programs on natural resources conservation for schools and the public.
Health	4	3	Volunteers work in conjunction with the Ministry of Health in staffing and operating nutritional programs at Rural Health Centers in Rwanda. Emphasis is on preventative strategies to combat childhood malnutrition. There is also one physical therapist working at the Gatagara Rehabilitation Center.
Small Business Development	1	0	Volunteers work as marketing coordinators for the Ministry of Youth and Cooperative Development. They help develop marketing strategies to deliver Youth Training Center products to regional and urban markets.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps successfully launched new programs in education and health this year, placing ten teachers at the secondary and university levels and four nutrition personnel with the Ministry of Public Health.

Volunteers assigned to the Nyungwe Forest Conservation Project have established a viable structure of hiking trails and campgrounds, and have helped train local rangers for the Park. Another volunteer working in cooperation with the African Wildlife Foundation has expanded environmental education programs in the regions surrounding Rwanda's Park des Volcans. His work was credited in the program "Gorillas in the Midst of Man" which recently aired on American public television.

Outlook: Peace Corps will maintain its current level of volunteers following the rapid growth and expansion of 1989. They hope to focus their efforts on education and health, looking towards expansion in these areas once the programs are firmly established.

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

Population: 119,000

Annual Per Capita Income: N/A

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 0

Peace Corps Country History: In June 1988, the Government of Sao Tome and Principe formally requested talks regarding the opening of a Peace Corps program through letter from the Minister of Cooperation. Negotiations are currently underway for a future Peace Corps presence.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	6	9
Volunteer Years	0	0	5
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	0	267	388
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Based on the recommendations made by the Peace Corps programming/assessment team which will visit with Sao Tomean officials in mid-1990, it is anticipated that six volunteers will be placed in the field by 1991.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input			
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Health	3	5	Programs relating to health education, water sanitation, and nutrition are expected to be discussed by the Peace Corps assessment team.
Education	3	4	It is anticipated that volunteers will address the educational needs of the country, and this area will be explored by the assessment team.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The Government of Sao Tome and Principe has requested that the United States Peace Corps establish a program in the country. In response to this request, a programming/project assessment team will visit Sao Tome in 1990.

Outlook: Peace Corps anticipates initiating a program in Sao Tome in 1990. Approximately, six volunteers are expected to work in health and education, depending on assessment team recommendations.

SENEGAL

Population: 7,154,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$630

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 27

Peace Corps Country History: The Peace Corps program in Senegal began in 1963 with the assignment of 15 English teachers to various secondary schools around the country. Now volunteers work in all regions of the country in a wide range of projects.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	61	46	47
Volunteer Years	89	97	96
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	2,501	2,637	2,596
Host Country Contributions	208	214	201

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government of Senegal and Peace Corps will continue to emphasize working at the grassroots level in rural areas with a variety of projects, such as improved grain and seed storage, while increasing their presence in small business development both in urban and rural areas.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Environment	17	18	Volunteer projects range from the establishment of village woodlots, nursery management, tree planting and protection, to introduction of new methods and techniques in agroforestry.
Urban Development	5	5	With an emphasis on small business development, volunteers are involved in activities to improve the quality of life by enhancing the ability of individual communities to solve development problems through their own efforts, drawing on technical and human resources.

Agriculture	10	10	Volunteers work with farmers, administrative authorities and other international development agencies to improve grain storage, seed preservation, and promote agroforestry at the village level.
Health	12	12	Volunteers are working in clusters at the departmental and county levels with host country supervisors and nurses to assist them in primary health care activities.
Small Business Development	2	2	Volunteers work with projects that provide training in financial and business management to small business people.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In honor of over 2,000 Americans that have served in Senegal over the previous 25 years, the Government of Senegal issued a special 25th Anniversary commemorative postage stamp in 1988.

The reforestation/natural resources program has more than doubled in size within the last three years. Some 28 volunteers work with over 100 villages implementing nurseries, tree planting, improved seedling varieties, windbreaks, soil conservation and agroforestry techniques. Long-term plans have been designed with the Ministry of Protection of Nature for volunteer involvement in natural resource preservation. Approximately 40 host country nationals were trained in nursery management skills which will perpetuate the on-going efforts in reforestation and agroforestry initiatives.

The Primary Health Care Program was introduced in 1988 after officials from the Ministry of Health observed the positive results of volunteer work in health. Volunteers have continuously fostered primary health care activities.

Over 200 Senegalese farmers attended seed-storage field days conducted by volunteers and their village counterparts. These events promote food self-sufficiency and ensure a higher quality and quantity of seed available for planting. A high level of interest was shown in storage techniques (sand, ash, chemical insecticide, mud-brick storage box, etc.). A third of the farmers expressed interest in trying one or more of the techniques demonstrated.

Two volunteers are working successfully with a finance and business management skills training project in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). This project organizes various artisans into trade groups, determines training needs, and designs training programs.

Outlook: In response to the Senegalese Government's continued priorities for economic restructure, primary health care and food security at the village level, Peace Corps plans to focus volunteer work activities over the next few years on small business development, community health projects and the continued promotion of reforestation and land conservation.

SIERRA LEONE

Population: 3,938,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$240

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Sierra Leone was one of the first countries into which Peace Corps entered. In 1962, 37 volunteers began service as teachers in secondary schools. Since then, over 6,200 volunteers have served in the country. In the latter part of the 1960's, and during the early part of the 1970s, Peace Corps program expanded to include health, rural development and agriculture. In an effort to meet the expressed development needs of the country, Peace Corps has focused its program on agricultural extension, forestry and national parks preservation.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	89	55	55
Volunteer Years	122	122	114
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2,973	2,734	3,366
Host Country Contributions	57	93	93

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government of Sierra Leone has placed high priority on small business development, literacy and adult education. Peace Corps' response is to include literacy and adult vocational education into its existing education program. At the same time, Peace Corps will increase the number of volunteers with skills in small business development.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	11	9	Agricultural extension agents assist rural farmers in swamp rice, tree, and vegetable crop production. Volunteers working in fisheries help rural farm families to construct and stock fish ponds.
Education	16	19	Volunteers teach secondary subjects such as mathematics, science, agricultural science, home economics and vocational education. Volunteer teacher trainers work at teacher training colleges

			to assist rural teachers in curriculum development and classroom management.
Environment	5	5	Volunteers provide demonstrations, training and supervision for farmers engaged in tree planting. In order to facilitate other tree planting activities, volunteers establish and manage rural tree nurseries. Volunteers assist in national park management, wildlife studies and conservation education, and have helped establish the new National Park and Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary.
Health	17	14	Community health workers help conduct needs assessments, identify community resources, and facilitate the implementation of primary health care programs. These programs include maternal and child health, nutrition, environmental sanitation, and control of communicable diseases.
Small Business Development	6	8	Volunteers work with community members to identify small business opportunities and resources, increase skills in planning and monitoring profit-making activities, and improve capabilities to produce quality outputs at reasonable costs.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps, in cooperation with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), has implemented several reforestation pilot projects. These pilot projects are designed to assist rural farmers to develop farming systems which will permit them to supply adequate food and wood for growing populations, while preserving the lands' productive capacity.

In an effort to provide income generating skills for the urban youth, Peace Corps provides a volunteer as the technical advisor to a school for the handicapped. Another volunteer works as the technical adviser for the Boys' Society of Freetown. Volunteers provide training in carpentry, home building and masonry.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to provide technical training in fisheries and forestry. Volunteers will work at the University of Sierra Leone as college lecturers in the health professions. Peace Corps will maintain the number of volunteers working in adult education in its efforts to increase literacy rates.

SWAZILAND

Population: 737,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$790

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 22

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps has been involved in the development of Swaziland since its' independence from Great Britain in 1968. Education and community development were initial areas of program concentration. The program remains predominantly school-based, as there is a serious shortage of teachers. In keeping with the Government of Swaziland's recently expressed preference for manual skills/trades development, Peace Corps has shifted much of its programming focus towards vocational training centers.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	45	44	44
Volunteer Years	74	88	86
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1,581	1,848	2,143
Host Country Contributions	130	93	98

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps is expanding its involvement in primary education via the opening of new Teacher Innovation Distribution Centers (TIDC). The focus of the project is on primary teacher education, and its specific purpose is to improve and expand the capacity of Swaziland's teacher training system to prepare and support in-service and pre-service training for primary school teachers.

The long-term goal of both the TIDC project and the Government's greater emphasis on vocational education is to make Swaziland's education system more relevant to development needs and projected employment opportunities in the country.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	39	40	Volunteers serve in several capacities within this sector, among them: vocational/technical teachers, math/science teachers, managers of TIDCs, and training coordinators for rural education centers. The majority of volunteers teach at the secondary school level as math/science teachers or as technical teachers. Volunteers involved with the

			TIDCs organize and facilitate programs for the enhancement of primary school teachers' skills.
Urban Development	4	3	Volunteers work in urban and environmental planning for the Ministry of Natural Resources. The Physical Planning Branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for all current and advanced planning of urban areas as well as for formulating policies related to national and regional physical development. Peace Corps' volunteer input both supplements and complements the few trained Swazi planners on staff, and strengthens Swaziland's planning institutions and capabilities.
Health	1	1	One volunteer works as a speech and hearing therapist at the Mbabane Government Hospital. His duties include: building an infrastructure of diagnostic and rehabilitation services for the country's speech and hearing-impaired population, promoting public awareness to the needs and potential for assisting the hearing impaired, and developing a frame of reference for special education within the regular school system.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Seventy-five percent of students taught by volunteers pass their required courses and exams. As a result of volunteers' efforts, more females have enrolled in technical education, a computerized inventory of teaching materials and supplies has been set up and implemented for four of the TIDCs, and over 100 primary school teachers were trained at a Peace Corps-sponsored workshop this year.

Volunteers completed long-term physical development plans for five urban areas, established the first computerized urban land database to monitor ownership, use, and development of urban area plots, and reduced the time needed to process building permit application requests from two to three weeks to two days.

Outlook: Peace Corps will pursue the prospects for small business development.

TANZANIA

Population: 24,739,000
Annual Per Capita Income: \$160
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 16

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Tanzania in 1962. Volunteer numbers reached a high in the mid- to late 1960s of approximately 300 volunteers. Peace Corps left Tanzania in 1969 and returned 10 years later with the signing of a new country agreement. Rural development is the Government of Tanzania's (GOT) primary development goal. Peace Corps assists the GOT in improving the standards of village dwellers through such programs as agriculture, education, crop production, fisheries and natural resources development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	43	55	55
Volunteer Years	29	64	93
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	1,212	1,868	2,417
Host Country Contributions	62	62	62

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government of Tanzania's (GOT) rural development initiative emphasizes agriculture and natural resources. An expanded Peace Corps program in these areas has been instituted and evolves around volunteer placements in animal husbandry, agriculture education and parks and wildlife management.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	28	17	Agriculture education, animal husbandry and crop development comprise the bulk of placements in Tanzania. Volunteers develop agriculture curricula and conduct teacher training workshops. Volunteers maintain and improve herds and the dairy health infrastructure and deliver extension services to small farmers. Crop specialists promote integrated pest management practice. Fisheries extensionists maintain existing ponds, develop new ones and organize small-scale farmers into producer groups.

Environment	11	13	Rural communities, youth clubs, game reserves and national parks provide avenues for environmental and preservation education throughout Tanzania. Areas of concentration include game preservation, environmental awareness, and animal census.
Education	16	25	Volunteers develop math and science curricula and teacher training workshops.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Within six months of signing the first country agreement, the program grew from 16 to 76 volunteers. The number of projects was reduced from 13 to eight in an effort to streamline programming and a new natural resources and conservation program was launched in response to a request from the GOT to help integrate their parks and game reserve systems. The latter effort was stimulated by Peace Corps and GOT co-sponsorship of a continent-wide environmental education workshop for over 60 participants from 14 countries. In addition, Small Program Assistance activities were initiated and Peace Corps redefined and refocused its freshwater fisheries program by improving site selections.

At the completion of his services, Pat Bergin, a volunteer from Merna, Illinois, and a second-year agricultural education instructor, was commended by his principal and the regional authorities for his contribution in revising an applied education program for small farmers. The improved program tripled the number of farmers who will receive annual education benefits.

Vickie Carroccio, a volunteer from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and an agricultural education instructor, initiated a number of secondary projects for rural women's groups. Ms. Carroccio's efforts greatly increased the income levels of individual rural women and solidified the establishment of the districts' women's program.

Outlook: It is the intent of Peace Corps that the programmatic areas be reduced from eight to six. In addition, an expanded program in natural resources and conservation will focus on developing a national strategy in the areas of conservation of natural resources. Continuing efforts will be made in securing further support from host ministries.

TOGO

Population: 3,362,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$370

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Dating from 1962, the program in Togo is one of Peace Corps' oldest. Initially, the program focused on education, but gradually evolved to include agriculture, rural development and health projects. To date, over 1,600 volunteers have served in Togo.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	24	45	45
Volunteer Years	101	80	61
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	2,946	2,504	2,442
Host Country Contributions	115	45	45

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: To alleviate the problems caused by high population growth, urban migration and lack of economic growth, Peace Corps is working to design a small business development project in collaboration with local private voluntary organizations and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Once implemented, this project will address both the unemployment and underemployment crisis in Togo by creating new job opportunities in the private sector.

Peace Corps Program by Sector: The Peace Corps' programming strategy parallels the Government's development goals for food self-sufficiency, health, education and income generation. The current program plays a significant role in helping the country achieve these objectives by focusing on increased agricultural production, improved marketing techniques, small business development, preventative health practices and conservation of scarce energy resources.

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	21	24	To increase food production in the rural sector, volunteers provide technical assistance in agricultural education, small animal husbandry, animal traction, fish culture, and crop extension.

Education	3	5	Volunteers train host country teachers and develop teaching methodologies in science education at the secondary level and early childhood education at the pre-school level.
Environment	7	7	Volunteers provide technical assistance in reforestation and land management, and are involved in the construction of fuel-efficient mudstoves and the promotion of solar energy technology.
Health	7	9	In collaboration with USAID, volunteers provide technical assistance to the Community Health Education for Child Survival (CHECS) project, and have recently expanded their work in this sector to include guinea worm eradication.
Urban Development	7	0	Volunteers facilitate the construction of low-cost housing and sanitation facilities in urban communities and serve as intermediaries between beneficiaries, contractors and local lending institutions.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In an attempt to address one of Togo's most neglected development objectives, Peace Corps initiated an urban sector project which focuses on construction of low-cost housing and improved sanitation facilities.

Because there are now an adequate number of host country English and science teachers, Peace Corps has phased out all direct classroom education projects. The current program emphasizes teacher training in order to upgrade current teachers' skills.

Outlook: The number of volunteers in Togo will remain near its present level as Peace Corps consolidates its programming efforts and focuses on the training of host country counterparts to continue the implementation of work begun by volunteers, particularly in cooperative management, classroom education and primary health care.

ZAIRE

Population: 33,615,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$170

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 20

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Zaire in 1970. The program grew rapidly and by 1973 there were almost 200 volunteers working in education, health, rural development and fisheries. By the late 1970s, volunteer numbers had doubled to 400, but programs were curtailed for many years due to ethnic conflict in the Shaba Region and other internal factors.

During the past three years, relations with the Government of Zaire have improved and Peace Corps has been able to once again begin expansion. Peace Corps has reentered the Shaba region with a USAID-sponsored agricultural extension program. The Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI), fielded its first volunteers in 1988 with the introduction of agricultural extension agents in the Bandundu region. These volunteers are working with other volunteers involved in health and water management in an integrated approach to development. This collaboration of volunteers with differing technical expertise is designed to address numerous problems which affect food availability. Due to past success in the Bandundu Region, the AFSI program is projected to expand to the Kasai Oriental region in 1990. Volunteers are currently serving in the areas of fisheries, crop extension, integrated agriculture, health, water sanitation, and large animal husbandry.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input volunteer Years	48 138	85 146	86 107
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated Host Country Contributions	3,275 646	3,668 824	3,016 824

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Volunteers will continue working in agriculture and health while concentrating their efforts on conservation and environmental protection in the coming years. Volunteers will be involved with watershed management and will encourage the planting of trees in rural communities, while others will introduce anti-erosion, soil improvement, and nursery production techniques to local farmers. These efforts are aimed at minimizing the rate of deforestation, providing much needed firewood, and improving yields from heavily utilized soils.

Volunteers will also focus their attention on integrating rural Zairian women's issues (food production, labor, and child care) into all projects. Regional committees have been formed and volunteer coordinators have been trained to disseminate information and assist other volunteers working largely with women farmers who comprise the bulk of Zaire's labor force.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee input			
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	42	43	Volunteers work as extension agents, teaching local farmers improved techniques and introducing enhanced varieties in fish farming, crop and vegetable production, small animal husbandry, and integrated agriculture.
Health	43	43	Volunteers work towards the expansion of preventative health programs in the rural health zones through nutrition education, training village health workers, and developing training curricula. Other volunteers work with village development committees in rural health zones constructing latrines, capping wells, and conducting lessons on hygiene and water sanitation.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In 1989, 13 community-based projects were funded and completed through the Peace Corps/USAID "Self-Help" funds. These projects included construction and rehabilitation of maternity/child health centers in rural health zones, conducting health education and training programs for school teachers, production of aquaculture newsletters for local fish farmers, and construction of improved outdoor latrines. Fifteen such projects have been funded for 1990.

One successful project recently completed was the construction of a water-powered grist mill. The mill will process grain for a rural agricultural community of 50,000 people in Eastern Zaire.

As Peace Corps Zaire enters its twentieth year, it receives continued support from the Government of Zaire, and plans for a celebration of Peace Corps' accomplishments in February 1990 are underway.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to concentrate on agriculture and health projects.

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--especially for young people in the region, who approach or exceed 50 percent of the total population in most countries.

Program Strategy

With the wave of democratically-elected governments assuming power in 1989-1990 in Latin America, Peace Corps hopes to be able to enter into discussions with some of the new governments which do not currently have Peace Corps programs and respond to any requests for assistance which may be forthcoming. For the first time in many years, there are tremendous opportunities for cooperation in countries ranging from Chile and Uruguay, to Panama and Guyana. Hopefully, assessment and discussions during the

remainder of 1990 will lead to new programs in at least two countries. In addition to the development assistance which volunteers can provide, it has been proven over and over that Peace Corps programs improve and promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of host countries.

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 the areas of small business development, environmental conservation, and urban development (especially youth development).

Small Business Development

The Region's Small Business Development (SBD) Initiative, begun in 1988, 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 SBD training. It is anticipated that the application of basic SBD skills in all volunteer projects will substantially increase the success rate of SBD and SBD-related projects.

Environmental Conservation

Natural resource preservation and land management have been important programs for many years. Thousands of volunteers, for example, 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 environmental 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, with volunteers advising 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.

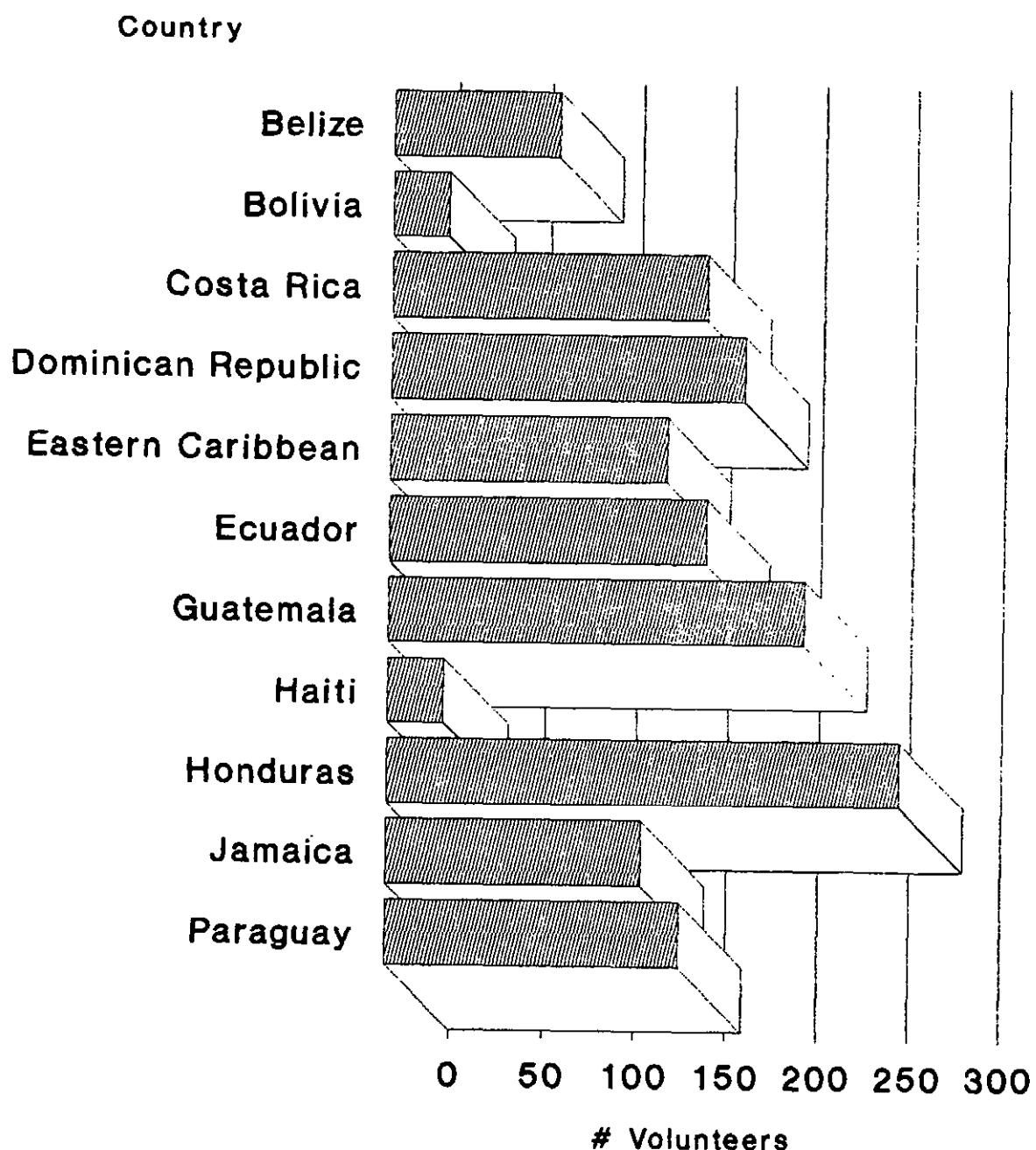
Urban Development

Peace Corps has been working with 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 youth with little education and few or no vocational skills. A 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. Similar projects are being developed 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 1991.

With the technical assistance from the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) and funding from USAID, Peace Corps has been involved in a shelter program in Costa Rica for several years. The program, which features low cost, self-help housing construction and rehabilitation with loans administered by a local savings and loan association, has proven successful. Peace Corps plans to develop similar cooperative models with USAID, CHF, and local lending associations in one or two other countries in 1991.

Inter-America 1991 Volunteers



TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, PROGRAM FUNDING AND FTE LEVELS BY REGION FY 1989-1991
 (in thousands of dollars)

	Trainees			V Years			(\$ 000)			FTE Level		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
INTER-AMERICA												
Belize	65	48	45	110	102	89	2,445	2,470	2,367	13.8	14.0	14.1
Bolivia	0	30	30	0	8	30	0	826	1,238	0.0	4.2	6.0
Costa Rica	124	109	95	210	191	171	3,547	3,517	3,020	15.2	15.0	15.1
Dominican Republic	114	92	95	142	180	192	2,673	3,115	3,315	11.9	13.1	13.0
Eastern Caribbean	96	80	80	181	139	150	4,126	3,488	3,803	19.2	19.1	23.4
Ecuador	106	88	120	201	171	172	3,526	3,251	3,738	16.7	17.0	18.2
Guatemala	126	124	111	249	242	226	4,173	4,470	4,257	16.3	17.0	17.1
Haiti	0	30	30	0	8	30	198	807	1,468	3.0	5.1	6.0
Honduras	171	140	134	316	306	279	6,269	6,192	5,827	21.0	23.1	21.4
Jamaica	96	80	90	136	152	138	3,046	3,381	3,314	13.0	13.4	14.0
Paraguay	103	85	95	161	173	159	2,727	2,908	3,013	12.9	12.8	13.0
Total	1,001	906	925	1,706	1,671	1,634	32,728	34,426	35,359	143.1	153.9	161.3

BELIZE

Population: 182,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,460

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: The first group of volunteers arrived in Belize in 1962. Since that time, more than 1,100 volunteers have served. Currently, volunteers are providing assistance in education, small business development, conservation, and agriculture. Over the years, program emphasis has shifted from an urban to a rural base.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	65	48	45
Volunteer Years	110	102	89
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2,445	2,470	2,367
Host Country Contributions	41	40	40

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Education receives a larger share of the Government's budget than any other ministry. The Ministry of Education has set as its number one priority improving the quality of teaching and increasing the number of students who are able to enter secondary school. The largest request for volunteers is for certified primary and pre-school teachers to train rural and secondary teachers for subjects in which there are no trained Belizean teachers available or for locations where they are unable to attract Belizean teachers.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	33	26	The majority of volunteers in Belize work in education. They serve as teachers, and also provide assistance in teacher training, curriculum development, and pre-school, primary, secondary, adult and vocational education.
Small Business Development	3	7	Volunteers provide technical and managerial assistance to agricultural, fishing and beekeeping cooperatives. They also work with local artisans in the production of crafts.

Environment	5	8	Volunteers promote the development and protection of national parks and environmental education through conservation programs.
Agriculture	7	4	Volunteers help Belizean beekeepers effectively manage the Africanized bee in order to preserve the honey industry. Volunteers assigned to the Toledo Agriculture and Marketing Project assist in the post harvest storage, processing and marketing of cacao.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers have provided direct hands-on training to 250 Belizean primary teachers, as well as formal training in reading, health, and English as a second language. They have also tutored teachers in preparation for their qualifying examinations. Secondary teachers have introduced computer science education and developed a national syllabus for its instruction. Volunteers working in agriculture have assisted in the formation of the Toledo Cacao Growers Association, expansion of a cacao plantation, introduction of cacao processing and the creation of a cooperative supply center. Volunteers have developed scouting programs for both boys and girls and published a scout guide book.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to contribute a large number of qualified volunteers as teachers. Volunteers will provide teacher training at the primary and secondary levels, and establish and maintain several teacher resource centers around the country. The Government of Belize has made a substantial commitment to protecting the environment and natural resources and has asked for Peace Corps' assistance in that effort. We will provide teacher trainers in the area of environmental education, which will be part of a new curriculum to be taught in schools nationwide. Additionally, volunteers will help establish environmental resource centers, marine biology centers and archaeological sites. One of the most exciting new opportunities for Peace Corps Belize is the development of a Junior Achievement Program. Volunteers will help initiate the Program which will be sponsored and directed by the private sector in Belize.

Due to the uncertain political conditions that exist in neighboring countries, Belize has seen a large increase in the number of refugees that are settling in the countryside. Peace Corps Belize is initiating a series of projects relating to refugee assimilation and relief. These projects will include education for both adults and children, construction of needed infrastructure such as school facilities and potable water systems. Additionally, there will be a small business advisor assigned to these villages to assist in creating income-generating projects.

BOLIVIA

Population: 6,917,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$570

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 10

Peace Corps Country History: From 1962 through 1971, over 1,500 volunteers have worked in Bolivia. On December 14, 1987, after an absence of nearly sixteen years, the government of Bolivia (GOB) made a formal request that Peace Corps return to Bolivia. The GOB indicated specific technical assistance interest in the areas of agriculture, small business development, natural resource management and fisheries. Preliminary negotiations were put on hold until after the 1989 Bolivian national elections were conducted. The exchange of Diplomatic Notes (expected to occur in the first half of 1990) will signal the official reentry of Peace Corps into Bolivia.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	30	30
Volunteer Years	0	8	30
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	0	826	1,238
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The initiatives for Peace Corps Bolivia center around rational natural resource utilization and small business development.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Environment	14	14	Volunteers will focus on forestry extension projects including fodder and pasture production, as well as fruit and nut cultivation.
Agriculture	4	4	Soil conservation will be the central theme for volunteers in this sector. Other activities will include crop diversification and agricultural marketing.

Small Business Development	12	12	Volunteers will train people in small business management, product design, marketing and appropriate regulatory procedures.
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Program Highlights & Accomplishments: It is anticipated that programs in agriculture, environment, and small business development will be underway by the end of 1990.

Outlook: Peace Corps Bolivia is optimistic about the support it will be offering to both the public and private sectors of the country. With the continued backing of the Bolivian government and positive development efforts of well-trained volunteers, tangible results through mutual cooperation and understanding will once again appear in this Andean nation.

COSTA RICA

Population: 2,670,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,760

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 27

Peace Corps Country History: Volunteers have been serving in Costa Rica since 1963. In the past, agriculture was of primary concern to the Government of Costa Rica (GOCR). Numerous programs were made possible for Peace Corps in education, adult literacy, income generation and rural housing under the Initiative for Central America funding in 1986. These projects are still operating with great success. Community development has also been an area of high priority for both the GOCR and Peace Corps. Volunteers have always been well received by the people and official agencies of Costa Rica.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	124	109	95
Volunteer Years	210	191	171
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	3,547	3,517	3,020
Host Country Contributions	4	2	5

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Although elections will take place in 1990, we expect that GOCR development initiatives will remain largely unchanged. These include the creation of employment opportunities, the construction of new housing, reforestation, environmental education, agriculture, and education. Peace Corps will continue and expand its projects in small business development, low-cost housing, forestry, environmental education, rural development, and special education. A new social rehabilitation program will place volunteers in the metropolitan areas of the country to work with troubled urban youth and their families. Volunteers will participate in promoting financial incentives to reforest lands, establish programs in over 80 rural schools which will introduce environmental issues and concerns to school-age children, and participate in a small business credit program administered by the National Bank of Costa Rica.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	18	23	Volunteers promote community development projects and provide technical assistance to poor

			farmers so they can improve productivity and more effectively utilize available credit resources.
Education	21	26	Peace Corps provides adult, elementary, English and special education teacher trainers.
Environment	10	12	Volunteers conduct reforestation activities, establish nurseries, and work with national agencies and community committees on environmental education and the use and conservation of natural resources.
Health	25	16	Rehabilitation extensionists raise social awareness, and train medical personnel, para-professionals, parents and other community members in how to work with the handicapped and elderly.
Small Business Development	29	18	Volunteers assist rural cooperatives and owners of small businesses by providing technical assistance in marketing, financial planning and management, quality control, and in the procurement and use of credit. Volunteers also facilitate the organization and execution of house construction in rural areas.
Urban Development	6	0	Volunteers counsel and guide poor and homeless urban youth and juvenile offenders in the metropolitan areas.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers in the rural housing program have established home purchase and home improvement credit systems in 15 rural savings and loan cooperatives. More than 1,400 loans have been made in this program.

Volunteer teacher trainers have graduated over 250 teachers through the Regional State University in the areas of special education and teaching English as a foreign language. Continued work in adult literacy remains a major accomplishment with volunteers training teachers in over 200 schools. In collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development, volunteers have participated in the upgrading of over 300 small rural schools.

Volunteer Lynn Ervin, from Virginia, played a major role in the publication of a health manual for asthma sufferers, the first of its kind in the country. She also helped to start and promote a national foundation for Costa Ricans with respiratory diseases.

Outlook: While not anticipating major shifts in development priorities, Peace Corps will continue to enhance its current programs to make them more effective with a greater number of beneficiaries. Exciting possibilities include an iguana/reforestation project, and increased credit availability for beginning small businesses.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Population: 6,859,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$680

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered the Dominican Republic in 1962. It is notable that the Peace Corps remained in the Dominican Republic during the suspension of diplomatic relations in 1963 and the civil war of 1965. Over 2,000 volunteers have served since the inception of the program.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	114	92	95
Volunteer Years	142	180	192
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	2,673	3,115	3,315
Host Country Contributions	0	2	2

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Dominican Republic is facing a period of economic and political instability. Inflation is running at more than 50 percent per year and for most of 1990 the country is expected to focus more on elections than development initiatives. Peace Corps in the Dominican Republic is redoubling its efforts in small business development and natural resources, in response to long-term needs articulated by all components of Dominican society.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	25	6	Volunteers work with rural youth groups, schools, and individual small farmers in a variety of subjects including vegetable gardening, crop storage, and environmental awareness.
Education	17	29	Volunteers promote the participation of the community in projects that enhance the local school's ability to provide quality education.
Environment	8	21	Peace Corps has been instrumental in providing technical assistance for reforestation and soil

			conservation projects. Volunteers are also involved in promoting environmental education. Volunteers work with communities to build aqueducts, wells, catchment tanks, irrigation systems and other water sanitation projects.
Health	22	21	Volunteers focus on child survival programs. They perform community diagnostics in order to determine the degree of malnutrition, and then work with rural mothers' clubs and community groups in the promotion of good health, hygiene and nutrition practices.
Small Business Development	20	18	Peace Corps Dominican Republic is in its first year of receiving PASA funds available through the U.S. Agency for International Development. Volunteers work directly with small and micro-businesses, and with private indigenous agencies, to promote sound business practices.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The recently-created small business development program is now going well with 42 volunteers working in a wide range of settings. Natural resources, water and appropriate technology initiatives have been strengthened to focus on environmental issues critical to the long-term welfare of all Dominicans.

Outlook: While placement of volunteers with host government agencies will continue to be important for Peace Corps, more consideration is being given to the placement of volunteers with Dominican private development agencies. In August 1990, Peace Corps Dominican Republic will begin to decrease the number of volunteers and to increase the effectiveness of programs through consolidation of numbers and sector integration.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Population: 810,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$900-\$4,925

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps operations in the Eastern Caribbean (EC) have been historically centralized on Barbados. The decision was made in January 1989 to reorganize Peace Corps operations into two separate posts, the Leeward and Windward Islands. Difficulties were encountered in the implementation of this plan, and after a careful analysis, it was concluded that Peace Corps operations in the EC should revert to a one-post configuration with headquarters on St. Lucia. The State Department approved the new plan in December 1989.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	96	80	80
Volunteer Years	181	139	150
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	4,126	3,488	3,803
Host Country Contributions	83	87	52

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Less favorable trade agreements between European and EC nations are anticipated with the launching of the 1992 European Common Market. This raises economic uncertainty for the Region's banana and sugar industries. Volunteer assignments in small business and agriculture will promote agro-resource management and agricultural diversification to address problems arising from the change. EC nations are becoming more interested in environmental issues due to the belief that global warming is contributing to a higher incidence of fierce hurricanes, and water pollution is destroying fishing beds and coral reef systems. In response, Peace Corps is implementing an environmental education program in conjunction with the Ministry of Education on St. Kitts.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Urban Development	16	14	Volunteers work in youth programs geared to develop leadership and employable skills. Other volunteers are assisting with reconstruction efforts following Hurricane Hugo.

Small Business Development	13	13	Volunteers teach basic business techniques to cooperatives and small business personnel.
Agriculture	18	20	Volunteers are engaged in reforestation, wildlife management, and environmental education, including the development and maintenance of national parks.
Health	17	17	Volunteers work in hospitals and health clinics training host country personnel in general health care practices including physical and occupational therapy skills.
Education	16	16	Volunteers focus on teacher training and address teacher shortages in secondary schools.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo, one volunteer was assigned to the UN Disaster Preparedness Emergency Relief Center where he developed the computer program that tracked the receipt and distribution of emergency relief supplies. An architect designed much of the pre-fabricated housing for the homeless of Montserrat, which sustained severe destruction.

At the St. Kitts' Fisheries Division, a volunteer trained staff to improve cooperative services to over 700 fishermen. The volunteer initiated a coastal inventory and provided government officials with information on enhanced coral reef and grassbed management. He also developed a three-year curriculum on Fisheries and Maritime Science for the Ministry of Education.

Two volunteers were asked by the Ministry of Education to provide a report at the conclusion of their service as special education teachers, with recommendations on education of the handicapped. These recommendations were accepted and are presently being implemented.

A volunteer assigned to Dominica's Cultural Division is largely responsible for the establishment of the country's first museum. The volunteer also worked closely with Dominicans to produce the first Creole dictionary and preserve the language.

A volunteer couple assigned to Barbuda were featured on the World Monitor Program in 1989 for their work as Senior Volunteers and contributors in agriculture. The volunteers encouraged villagers to develop home gardens on the island as a nutritional supplement to their diets and for personal income.

Outlook: By the end of 1990, the reorganization of Peace Corps in the EC will be completed. During this year, a newly-designed training program to provide improved technical support will be implemented. Peace Corps will monitor the impact of the impending 1992 European Common Market to determine if increased programming in agriculture and small business is necessary. The Agency will review current goals, objectives and outcomes of its Conservation and Environmental Education Program. Potential for additional programming and training involvement by Peace Corps, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Environmental Protection Agency will be assessed.

ECUADOR

Population: 10,154,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,080

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps has provided technical assistance to Ecuador since 1962 for 28 uninterrupted years. During that time, over 4,200 volunteers have served in all of Ecuador's provinces working primarily in agriculture, rural public health, rural infrastructure, education, forestry, youth development, and small business development. Currently, 65 percent of the volunteers are working in rural-based projects.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	106	88	120
Volunteer Years	201	171	172
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3,526	3,251	3,738
Host Country Contributions	62	54	62

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps' current programming reflects the government of Ecuador's (GOE) development priorities as well as the needs of people traditionally left out of development efforts. Peace Corps is increasing its collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private voluntary organizations (PVOs) as the economic crisis worsens and the GOE agencies have fewer and fewer resources with which to work. Peace Corps, in conjunction with host country agencies, PVOs and NGOs, is currently programming a major environmental initiative to attempt to mitigate some of the environmental destruction and contamination that is now occurring. Other important initiatives that are being undertaken address urban youth development and environmental education.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	26	40	Volunteers provide technical assistance to improve agricultural practices, improve cattle and sheep production, and establish and operate fresh-water fish stations. Volunteers also teach gardening, beekeeping, and small animal husbandry.

Education	9	18	Volunteers working in special education provide technical training to teachers, parents and other related professionals.
Environment	15	18	Volunteers are involved in agroforestry, the establishment and improvement of nurseries, and forestry extension.
Health	27	26	Volunteers teach preventive health practices and assist rural communities in the construction of basic infrastructure facilities such as water systems, sewage systems, handpumps and latrines.
Small Business Development	5	10	Volunteers provide technical assistance in marketing, financial planning and management and quality control to small business owners.
Urban Development	6	8	Urban youth promoters work in sports, small business development, handicrafts, job skill training and counsel children with behavior problems.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers provided technical support in the areas of marketing and product development to numerous small artisans throughout the country. They initiated income generation projects with groups of women prisoners, and conducted several joint wool marketing and animal husbandry seminars throughout the highlands to make more wool available to artisans while at the same time increasing income for sheep producers.

In the forestry/natural resources program, volunteers began agroforestry systems with farmers, concluded an environmental education plan for the Galapagos Islands, established community and family nurseries, and initiated forest management projects. A major project plan for the recuperation, protection, conservation, and management of the environment was completed.

Physical, dental and visual exams were provided to over 8,600 school children and 11,000 vaccinations were provided.

Outlook: Peace Corps Ecuador has begun a program reorganization in order to better prepare itself to face the challenges in the coming decade. The economic situation in Ecuador, as in most other Latin American countries, is steadily deteriorating; therefore, Peace Corps anticipates an ever increasing demand in the coming years for the technical assistance that we are providing.

GUATEMALA

Population: 8,688,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$880

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 27

Peace Corps Country History: The first volunteers arrived in Guatemala in 1963. Since that time, more than 2,000 volunteers have served in Guatemala. Volunteers have long provided community development assistance in rural and poor areas. At present, volunteers are concentrated in the eastern areas of Guatemala although Peace Corps has recently moved back to selected areas of the western highlands. Volunteers are currently specializing in agriculture, environmental conservation, health, and small business development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	126	124	111
Volunteer Years	249	242	226
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	4,173	4,470	4,257
Host Country Contributions	15	33	30

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Guatemala has now successfully completed four years of democratic government. Much of the government's attention for the first two years was on implementing macro-economic policies to turn around the critical economic situation the new government faced upon entering office. With this successfully done and an actual real growth rate of 3.5 percent, specific development sectors are now receiving more attention to improve the socio-economic situation of the majority of Guatemala's population. Areas of particular concern include conservation and management of natural resources, agriculture, health and nutrition, and small business development. Peace Corps is actively participating with Guatemalan agencies in all of these sectors, contributing approximately 250 volunteers this year.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	62	50	Volunteers are working in soil conservation in order to restore and preserve potentially valuable agricultural land and forest acreage from severe erosion. Other projects include crop improvement and diversification, fish farming, livestock development and 4-H Clubs.

Health	22	16	Volunteers are assigned to rural health clinics, working with community and school groups, promoting proper nutrition and hygiene and monitoring the growth of children. Other volunteers are assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture, promoting the production of nutritious foods and providing nutrition education. In addition, volunteers assist in vaccination campaigns, health education and the training of village health promoters and midwives.
Environment	31	36	Volunteers work in reforestation and resource management education. Others assist in the development of national parks and in wildlife management. Volunteers utilize appropriate technologies to respond to needs such as firewood conservation, health improvement and economic development.
Small Business Development	9	9	Peace Corps has re-established small business projects and the first group of volunteers began their service in September 1988. They are training members of production and service cooperatives in the fundamentals of business management.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps Guatemala signed an agreement to manage the Special Development Fund program, formally a U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) fund which was turned over to the Guatemalan Ministry of Finance as local currency funds. CARE has the administrative responsibility for the fund and they provide a full-time field supervisor. Volunteers have formed a committee that reviews and approves small income-generating projects and health and sanitation projects submitted by volunteers and rural communities.

The fish farming development project is undergoing important changes. It is addressing the farmers' need to move from subsistence to commercial fish farming and to diversify production. The new project, integrated agricultural systems, integrates the production of small animals, vegetables and fish. There is close collaboration with the host agency, CARE and USAID.

The conservation of natural resources project has been used as a model by both the host country agency and Peace Corps. The project was a subject of a region-wide, multi-agency seminar on the use of "Food for Work". The project demonstrates close collaboration among Peace Corps, the host country agency, CARE, and USAID.

Outlook: Peace Corps Guatemala's primary management objective for this year and beyond is to consolidate projects where appropriate and concentrate its efforts in five sector areas: agriculture, health, conservation of natural resources, small business development and youth development. They have successfully consolidated several projects (i.e., vegetable production and crop improvement and diversification) and phased out others which staff felt did not meet the criteria for Peace Corps projects. Peace Corps Guatemala will play an important role in the area of conservation of natural resources. In addition, they will continue to contribute a large number of qualified volunteers in agriculture and health and expand their efforts in small business development.

HAITI

Population: 6,254,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$360

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 5

Peace Corps Country History: A country agreement between Peace Corps and the Government of Haiti was signed on August 12, 1982. After a programming visit by a Peace Corps team in November 1982, the Ministry of Planning made a formal request for an initial contingent of six volunteers to serve in the areas of agroforestry, fisheries and vocational training. The request was later increased to eight volunteers. In December 1982, Peace Corps opened an office in Port-au-Prince.

Volunteer operations continued until 1987 when political unrest and a Congressional Resolution resulted in a decision to discontinue volunteer activities. With a new president, General Prosper Avril, a lifting of the congressional ban barring Peace Corps from working in Haiti, and assurances from the U.S. Embassy and Peace Corps staff in Port-au-Prince on volunteer security, a decision was made in March 1989 to resume volunteer operations in 1990.

The first group of trainees are scheduled to arrive in Haiti in January 1990 to work in health care, health administration, teacher training and youth development. Later groups will work in agriculture, agro-forestry and small business development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	30	30
Volunteer Years	0	8	30
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	198	807	1,468
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Avril Government is attempting to bring the country back to a solid footing in order to improve the social and economic standards of the populace. The task will be particularly challenging during this year as it is an election year. Peace Corps, through its programming initiatives in health, education, natural resources and agriculture, is confident that it will be able to offer positive contributions to this process.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input			Description
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	
Health	8	9	Volunteers will work in rural health care management, rural public health nursing, and health/nutrition extension, with the focus on outreach programs.
Education	13	9	Early childhood education and physical education are represented in this sector. Projects include teacher training in the use of improved non-formal education techniques, and promotion of non-traditional sports (e.g., basketball and volleyball).
Environment	9	4	Projects include agro-forestry research and extension. Research will include studies of tree nursery management and production; extensionists will work to employ environmentally sound and profitable farming techniques.
Small Business Development	0	4	Volunteers will work with local artisans and business persons to help improve the quality of production and develop more effective management and marketing strategies.
Agriculture	0	4	Volunteers will focus primarily on the conservation of soil and water resources to help small farmers utilize to the fullest their parcels, while at the same time maintaining those resources.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Nineteen volunteers serving in Haiti at the end of 1987 were brought home on a 30-day holiday leave in December of that year, but did not return because of instability in the country. However, the Peace Corps has maintained a presence in Haiti in the last two years by keeping a small support staff there. A country director and additional staff will be hired to support the new contingent of volunteers.

Outlook: Peace Corps Director Paul Coverdell stated in August 1989, "There is unfinished work to be done there. Assisting the people of Haiti is vital." The programming initiatives for 1990 and 1991 in Haiti accurately reflect Director Coverdell's statements. Volunteers will be working in projects related to health, education and natural resources, all of which are vital to the sustained, long-term development of the western hemisphere's poorest country.

HONDURAS

Population: 4,837,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$850

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Honduras in 1962 with volunteers in health, agriculture and education. In 1973, Peace Corps/Honduras grew to be one of the largest Peace Corps programs in the world. Today, there are over 360 volunteers working in ten technical programs with 22 specific project areas.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	171	140	134
Volunteer Years	316	306	279
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	6,269	6,192	5,827
Host Country Contributions	145	141	143

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: As a predominantly agricultural nation, Honduras has, as a consequence, exploited its natural resources. These resources have become so overtaxed that, for the first time in history, environmental issues were deemed important during presidential elections. Peace Corps has responded to Honduras' expressed needs by strengthening programming in the areas of environmental education, natural resource management, forestry, small business development and agricultural technology.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	30	30	The heart of Peace Corps' agriculture programs rests in maximizing production, especially on fragile lands. Hillside agriculture and small-scale irrigation projects have allowed farmers to extend the life of their plots indefinitely and lengthen the growing season.
Education	33	31	Volunteers have been instrumental in developing special education, environmental education and teacher training curriculum for primary and secondary school teachers.

Environment	21	20	Volunteers working directly on environmental degradation and its causes include those in forestry, wildlands management, environmental education, and agroforestry. They work hand-in-hand with Honduran agencies to head off what could be a disastrous overuse of Honduras' natural resources. These volunteers are working very closely with volunteers in other sectors to promote their message.
Health	26	24	Volunteers are involved in water sanitation, latrine construction, waste disposal, nutrition, hygiene and mental health. Most work with counterparts on a local level to organize community-based outreach groups.
Small Business Development	12	12	Volunteers are instrumental in providing technical assistance to both individuals and groups, focusing on assisting the micro-entrepreneur.
Urban Development	18	17	With urban migration straining metropolitan resources, urban-based volunteers work directly on those problems faced by urban migrants, and rural-and semi-rural-based volunteers address those problems which cause urban migration.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Several events in the past year have been excellent indicators of Peace Corps' impact in Honduras. One of these events is the adoption of the special education teacher training manual by the Ministry of Education. The manual is the culmination of three years' effort put forth by volunteers and their counterparts and marks a turning point in educational thinking in Honduras. Prior to Peace Corps' work in special education, those with learning disabilities or handicaps were excluded from the formal education system. Another event which marks Peace Corps' success is the award issued by the Ministry of Education each year for the past three years to volunteers for their outstanding work in establishing adult literacy circles in rural areas. Another example includes a surging tide of concern for the environment demonstrated by private citizens, community and teachers' organizations and ministries fomented by volunteers and their counterparts.

Outlook: Providing well-trained, technically skilled volunteers is a must for Peace Corps in order to continue to meet the needs of the host country. Agencies are requesting more skilled volunteers in more specialized areas to help them keep abreast of ever more challenging social and economic problems. To train volunteers in the requested areas, Peace Corps has instituted a very successful combination of skills and pre-service training which enables generalists to become technically competent.

JAMAICA

Population: 2,429,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,080

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Since 1962, volunteers have worked in education, agriculture and health. The small business development sector was established in 1987 and, in 1988, the community services sector was initiated to work with youth development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	96	80	90
Volunteer Years	136	152	138
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3,046	3,381	3,314
Host Country Contributions	28	63	64

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: In his recent address to the nation, Prime Minister Michael Manley, stressed the tremendous importance of strengthening the economy and reversing the import/export imbalance. He related this to improvement in education and building agriculture production. Peace Corps priorities in small business development, improved primary and secondary education, and agriculture production address these prime needs. The Prime Minister also emphasized the pressing need for improving health services and relieving the nursing shortage, along with pushing for better living conditions for the poor, and preservation of the environment. Peace Corps initiatives in health, community development and conservation are targeted at these needs.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Urban Development	19	22	Volunteers assist agencies and groups that focus on youth development programs in rural and urban areas to upgrade skills, thereby enhancing employment possibilities for local youth.
Small Business Development	14	25	Volunteers assist businesses to develop viable business enterprises and strengthen the technical

			capabilities of small business agencies and credit institutions.
Health	12	15	Volunteers assist the Ministry of Health to strengthen primary health care services. Peace Corps also assists the Jamaican Cancer Society to establish a screening and educational center in each parish.
Education	23	19	Volunteers conduct workshops/seminars for primary school teachers to introduce them to available resources and enable them to identify, modify and/or develop remedial programs.
Agriculture	12	9	Volunteers provide technical support to training institutions and government programs engaged in a drive for national self sufficiency in food, dairy products, meat and fish production, for the benefit of the rural small farmer.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The close relationship between national priorities and Peace Corps programming reflects close collaboration. The recent addition of community services as a major programming area has prepared Peace Corps to increase assistance in the low-income areas of Kingston.

Volunteer Janet Hunter, working in the extremely poverty stricken section of Kingston, has, in less than six months, created the first medical clinic to help more than 10,000 people living in this slum area, including securing part-time doctors and nurses on a voluntary basis. She is presently developing a library, a woman's group, and is securing a grant to repair a hurricane-damaged building to convert it into a skills training center for the district.

Volunteer John Owens has made great progress in solving a major problem threatening the important tourist industry in the Ocho Rios area. The hassling of tourists caused cruise ship lines to consider removing the Ocho Rios stop from their routes. The volunteer organized the vendors into seven cooperatives and taught them effective sales techniques, marketing approaches and management skills.

Jamaica is just beginning to realize the importance of special education and care for the handicapped. A volunteer, a victim himself of muscular dystrophy, by example and teaching is helping Jamaican handicapped children emerge from the shadows and lead more normal lives.

Outlook: During the next few years, Peace Corps' programming goals in Jamaica will remain basically the same, adapting to possible changes in national priorities. More emphasis will be placed on addressing problems in the urban area, particularly as they affect the extremely poor.

PARAGUAY

Population: 4,042,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,180

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History: On November 4, 1966 a bilateral agreement between the governments of Paraguay and the United States was signed, paving the way for the first group of volunteers to arrive the following year. This initial group included volunteers working in agriculture, health and education programs. Peace Corps' volunteer levels have steadily increased since that time, peaking in 1988 with approximately 200 volunteers in such varied projects as environmental education, forestry, and small business promotion.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	103	85	95
Volunteer Years	161	173	159
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	2,727	2,908	3,013
Host Country Contributions	0	57	57

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Paraguay, under a newly elected government, is refocusing its efforts to improve the socio-economic level of the population. Among the areas of interest to the new government are land use and distribution, the environment, increasing production of export crops and maternal/child health care.

The Peace Corps is responding by placing emphasis on crop diversification, soil conservation and agroforestry techniques to maximize the land available to small farmers; on environmental education and promotion in rural and urban areas; on the stimulation of the private sector through cooperative and small business promotion; and, on child survival programs.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	14	14	Volunteers promote improved teaching techniques through teacher training.
Agriculture	14	14	Volunteers work with rural farmers to improve soil conservation practices and supplement income through honey production.

Small Business Development	16	19	Volunteers work with small farmers and businesses to provide training in management skills and marketing techniques.
Environment	14	16	Volunteers are working to reduce the degradation of natural resources through agroforestry extension, and environmental education.
Health	27	32	Volunteers focus on child survival, parasite control and sanitation/nutrition programs in rural areas.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers in education worked with handicapped children preparing individualized programs to meet their specific needs, trained community leaders in early childhood education concepts, and provided environmental education training to school teachers. Teacher training was carried out in math, science and language arts.

Volunteers trained rural families through the transference of improved agriculture and agroforestry techniques. Beekeeping promotion and marketing techniques were offered to help increase income to over 270 rural families.

Volunteers working with cooperatives provided training in cooperative education, promotion, financial analysis, accounting and marketing to nearly 9,000 members. Similar assistance was provided to small businesses.

Volunteers in environmental programs promoted tree planting and agroforestry systems in centralized, school, and individual nurseries in an effort to stabilize rural populations, increase income and decrease resource degradation. Environmental education was addressed through buffer zone activities in two national parks and one reserve, and awareness raising through the presentation of rural- and urban-based campaigns.

Volunteers assisted in vaccination campaigns which reached nearly 12,000 rural school children.

Outlook: Over the next four years, Peace Corps intends to continue to utilize an integrated programming approach to identify communities where, together with volunteer support, local/national resources are available to address identified needs. Paraguay will redouble its efforts to promote small business development, address environmental issues at all levels, promote crop diversification and small farmer economic stability, provide teachers at the rural level, and improve the nutrition and health of rural communities.

PACIFIC, ASIA, CENTRAL EUROPE AND MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

OVERVIEW

Regional Development Needs

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

With its entry into Hungary and Poland in 1990, Peace Corps is demonstrating its belief that there should be no cultural, geographic or political barriers to the pursuit of peace. The new governments in these countries have asked for Peace Corps' assistance in their transition from state-run economies to freer and more democratic societies. The needs range from expansion of their English instruction for increased international contact to improvements in the environment and in the economy.

The Mediterranean sub-region is characterized by a lack of productive land, a high infant mortality rate, and a short life expectancy. Nonetheless, several of the countries within this sub-region 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 improved environmental conditions, expansion of income generation, and strategies to address increased urbanization. The provision of greater educational opportunities to increase literacy and practical job skills is of great importance as well.

Assistance requirements in the Asian subregion range from basic health, sanitation, agriculture, and reforestation to the expansion of small-business development and secondary school education.

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

Program Strategy

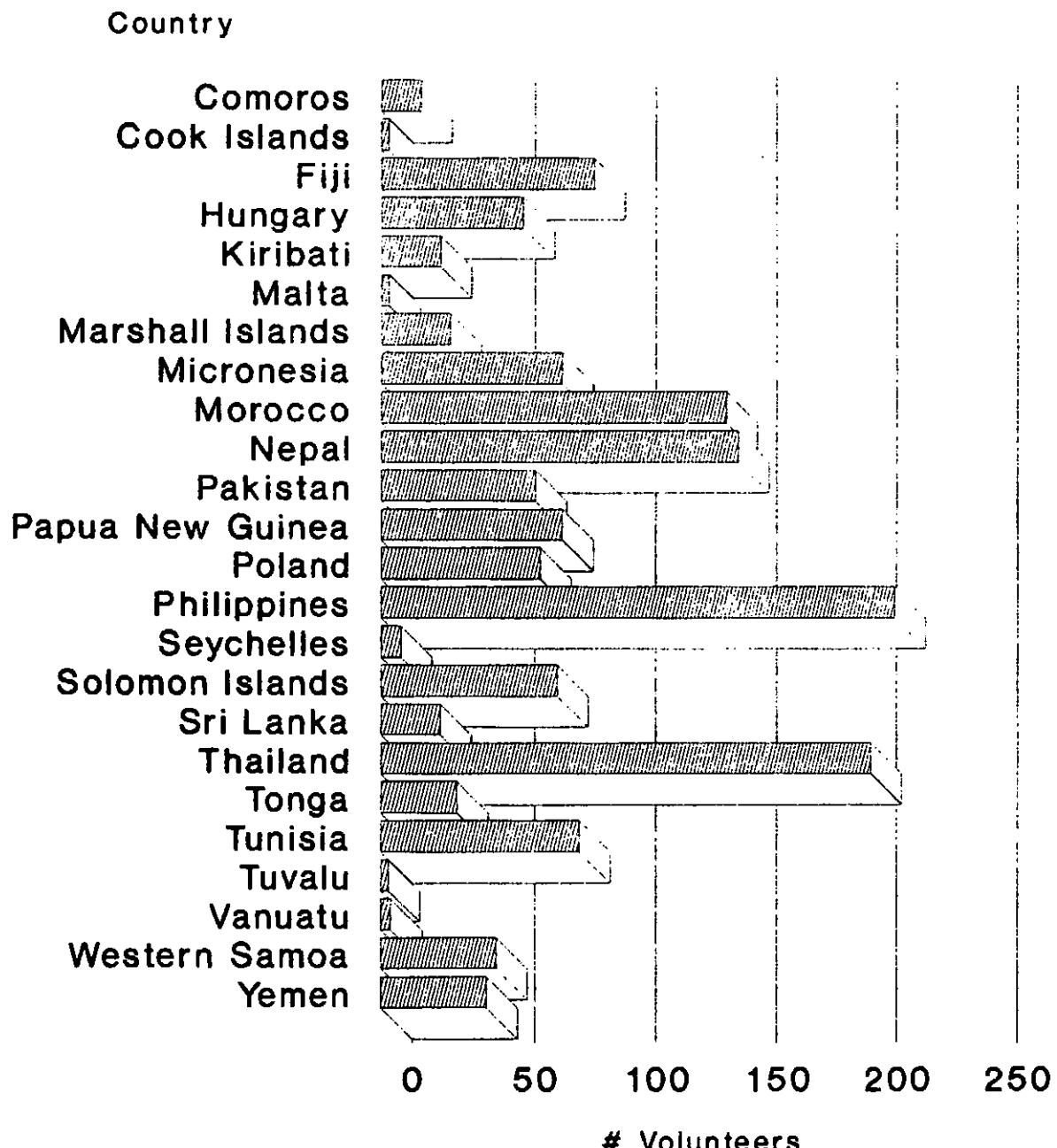
Primary program emphases are on education, agriculture, income generation, rural development, and health education. Host country governments frequently request assistance in these areas because their needs cannot be met by other sources.

Considerable effort will be devoted to increasing the number of volunteers working in small businesses and income generation. The current project in Fiji, in which volunteers serve as bank advisors and planning consultants, will serve as a model for replication throughout the Pacific posts. The small business programs in Pakistan and Nepal will also be expanded.

In 1991, 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 Morocco, the current Associate Volunteer program utilizing veterinarians will be expanded to include additional sites.
- In Hungary and Poland, volunteers will play key roles in the conversion of the English language curricula and teacher training at elementary through university levels.
- In the Philippines, volunteers will be assigned to parts of the island of Mindanao following an absence of five years.
- In Malta and Vanuatu, we will expand the number of volunteers following the placement of initial contingents in 1990.

PACEM
1991 Volunteers



TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, PROGRAM FUNDING AND FTE LEVELS BY REGION FY 1989-1991
(in thousands of dollars)

	Trainees			V Years			(\$ '000)			FTE Level		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
PACEM												
Comoros	6	11	11	8	10	16	338	451	599	1.0	1.0	0.9
Cook Islands	0	0	5	0	0	3	11	4	13	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	19	44	44	55	86	87	1,360	1,791	1,792	8.9	9.5	10.5
Hungary	0	60	60	0	5	58	0	1,263	2,117	0.0	4.9	6.0
Kiribati	15	15	15	16	18	24	509	531	629	1.2	1.8	1.9
Malta	0	3	3	0	2	3	0	32	38	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	19	18	18	34	28	28	799	750	808	3.0	2.8	2.8
Micronesia	59	58	58	58	72	74	2,030	2,214	2,499	11.3	11.3	11.3
Morocco	84	89	78	140	153	142	3,051	3,454	3,361	10.9	11.3	11.3
Nepal	92	90	90	130	140	147	2,674	2,707	3,363	16.8	15.7	15.9
Pakistan	9	32	50	4	18	63	328	822	1,893	2.0	2.9	3.8
Papua New Guinea	40	50	50	67	63	74	1,788	1,918	2,143	6.6	6.7	6.5
Philippines	180	177	150	294	262	212	5,856	5,902	5,727	26.1	26.5	27.1
Poland	0	60	80	0	5	65	0	1,221	2,743	0.0	2.8	5.0
Seychelles	10	0	5	15	11	8	323	267	285	0.5	0.9	0.9
Solomon Islands	31	50	40	65	62	72	1,292	1,460	1,438	5.7	5.8	5.6
Sri Lanka	13	16	16	30	13	24	714	631	819	4.0	2.8	3.6
Thailand	133	110	110	167	206	202	4,011	4,225	4,737	17.7	16.7	17.0
Tonga	26	10	10	41	34	31	850	737	709	3.3	3.9	3.7
Tunisia	59	60	60	57	74	81	1,560	1,797	2,152	7.8	7.5	7.4
Tuvalu	0	2	2	1	2	3	14	51	77	0.0	0.0	0.0
Republic of Vanuatu	0	3	3	0	2	4	0	60	91	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Samoa	41	23	23	53	48	47	1,315	1,162	1,157	6.4	5.7	5.6
Yemen	32	25	25	54	48	43	1,408	1,329	1,388	6.7	5.7	5.8
Total	871*	1,006	1,006	1,289	1,361	1,511	30,230	34,779	40,579	139.8	146.2	152.6

* Includes three trainees on administrative hold at the end of FY 1989 due to the delay of Peace Corps entry into China.

COMOROS

Population: 442,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$440

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 2

Peace Corps Country History: The post was officially established in May 1988. The first group of nine volunteers arrived in August 1988. Their arrival constituted the largest group of Americans ever to live and work on the islands. There are currently six volunteers in secondary education and five pedagogical advisors training secondary and junior high school teachers.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimates	FY 1991 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	6	11	11
Volunteer Years	8	10	16
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	338	451	599
Host Country Contributions	29	33	34

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: With only three university-trained host country national teachers of English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) and no supervising instructors, the Peace Corps plans to increase its involvement with Comorian teachers in junior high schools. This is seen as an essential next step, since the teaching of English is being expanded from three to seven years in secondary school. In addition, Peace Corps wants to explore the development of youth programs with the Education and Health Ministries. New programs may include physical education (sports teams) and small business development (i.e. woodworking shops, and youth centers).

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input			Description
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	
Education	11	4	Volunteers teach secondary school students and provide in-service training to Comorian teachers of English.
Health	0	5	Volunteers will train underprivileged women and girls in self-sustaining preventive health care, including nutrition, sanitation, and first aid.

Small Business Management	0	2	Volunteers will train underprivileged women and girls in small business management skills and also develop artisan projects for marketing.
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Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers have trained over 800 secondary school students using locally-designed materials and curricula (including environmental education). In 1989, a second-year volunteer began training secondary and junior high school teachers in classroom teaching techniques.

Outlook: Over the next five years, Peace Corps plans to maintain its current activities in education. Future growth will be in areas such as health, small business development, and youth programs, with volunteer assignments in local community centers.

COOK ISLANDS

Population: 18,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,000

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 8

Peace Corps Country History: The Peace Corps Country Agreement with the Government of the Cook Islands was signed in May 1981, and the first group of trainees entered training in March 1982. The first volunteers were assigned to central government departments in vocational education, energy planning, and small business development projects. Since inception, 12 volunteers have served in the Cook Islands.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	0	5
Volunteer Years	0	0	3
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	11	4	13
Host Country Contributions	3	5	6

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government of the Cook Islands has identified agricultural development as the primary focus of Peace Corps' assistance. Four volunteers have been requested by the Government for 1990-1991 to work on the outer-islands in agriculture extension.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	0	5	Volunteers have been requested to work with the Ministry of Agriculture in the planning and implementation of a rootcrop development program in three outer-islands.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: One volunteer worked in both grower-driven research activities and with outer-island grower associations in the propagation, harvest, and marketing of new fruit and vegetable cash crops. The proper use of pesticides and herbicides is also taught to small crop growers.

Volunteers have published education pamphlets in Maori and English on nutrition, prenatal and postnatal care, and breast-feeding. These publications are being used in health and child care classes in many village communities.

Outlook: Agriculture has been the backbone of the Cook Island economy but, since 1979, production has declined. In response to this, agriculture has been declared by the Government to be the top development priority. The Government of the Cook Islands recognizes that Peace Corps can play a significant role in its strategies to restore agricultural production. Over the past year, Peace Corps delayed trainee placements to enable staff to develop new outer-island projects which effectively address the agricultural needs of the Islands.

FIJI

Population: 732,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,540

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 22

Peace Corps Country History: The first group of 57 volunteers began service in Fiji in 1968. This initial group of volunteers were assigned to the three sector areas of education, rural development, and health. These program classifications remain the major areas for technical assistance. Over the past 22 years, 1,400 volunteers have served in Fiji.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	19	44	44
Volunteer Years	55	86	87
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1,360	1,791	1,792
Host Country Contributions	47	68	82

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: In the aftermath of two bloodless coups in 1987, the two main goals of the interim Government are to restore the economy and return the country to parliamentary democracy. To achieve these goals, the government has identified strategies which focus on rural Fiji and local economic development. The government of Fiji has requested Peace Corps' assistance in addressing the priority development issues of: (a) qualified secondary school teachers (b) local economic development; and (c) non-cash crop food production. Peace Corps' programming is on line with the host country requests for assistance during this period of rebuilding and renewed growth.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	24	23	Volunteers teach physics, chemistry, and accounting at the secondary schools. It is anticipated that the Ministry of Education will continue its request for teachers due to the continuing emigration of local professionals and the subsequent shortage of qualified secondary school teachers.

Small Business Development	16	16	In collaboration with the Fiji Development Bank, volunteers work as management planners and small business advisors, transferring planning and training skills at the provincial level
Urban Development	0	5	Volunteers will work with senior and mid-level civil servants to assist in planning and developing management training systems.
Health	1	0	A volunteer is assigned to work with the Fiji National Food and Nutritional Committee as an Assistant Consultant in Food and Nutrition Research.
Environment	3	0	In conjunction with the Rural Aquaculture Program, volunteers are working in the management and development of fish farming in the interior.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps will expand its programming efforts in the areas of small business development and urban planning. This expansion is reflective of the Fijian Government's request. An increase of 15 volunteers has been projected to meet the challenges in these program areas. Peace Corps will continue to work in collaboration with the Government to ensure quality programming that will meet the needs of the people.

Outlook: In the future, Peace Corps intends to concentrate on the development of consolidated projects for volunteers. Groups of volunteers working in similar job capacities will merge skills to achieve common project goals. For example, volunteers who specialize in small business management will work with volunteers specializing in fish farming to increase productivity and income at the same time.

HUNGARY

Population: 10,604,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$2,460

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 0

Peace Corps Country History: In the summer of 1989, President Bush announced that Peace Corps would send English teachers to Hungary. The announcement was met with overwhelming acclaim which reinforced a well-known fact: There is a great need of English teachers in Hungary.

The post is expected to be established with the arrival of Peace Corps staff in the spring of 1990, culminating nine months of negotiations between the government of Hungary, Peace Corps/Washington, and the American Embassy in Budapest. The first volunteers are expected to begin training in June 1990. Their arrival will constitute the first group of Peace Corps volunteers to work in Central Europe and the 100th country to receive Peace Corps volunteers.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	60	60
Volunteer Years	0	5	58
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	0	1,263	2,117
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Peace Corps' initiative for English teaching in Hungary encompasses training and skill enhancement of Hungarian teachers at university, secondary and primary school levels. At the university level, volunteers with advanced degrees will provide instruction at teacher-training institutions located primarily in Budapest. Volunteers training teachers at the secondary school level will comprise the largest percentage of volunteers and will be located primarily in small towns and villages in rural areas. Volunteers teaching in primary schools will be similarly posted in rural areas and will focus on training of teachers whose students would correspond to grades seven and eight in the U.S.

Most volunteers will spend at least their first semester as regular classroom teachers to facilitate their understanding of education norms in Hungary. It is Peace Corps' expectation that Volunteers will pursue secondary projects in addition to their regular teaching duties. Such projects could include extended tutoring of English as well as independent work in small business development, health, environmental education or other sectors, as appropriate.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	60	60	Volunteers will teach English and train English teachers in universities, secondary and primary schools.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers will begin training hundreds of university, secondary, and primary school teachers in the first year of the program. Less quantifiable, but of equal value, will be the enhancement of communications and mutual understanding between Americans and Hungarians in accordance with Peace Corps goals.

Outlook: Peace Corps initially agreed with the Hungarian Government that the program would provide volunteers in education programs until 1996. The program is unusual in that a definite conclusion is planned but it can be re-examined at a later date. At present, Peace Corps is not planning for volunteers to do primary work in other development sectors as the Government of Hungary has not requested such assistance.

KIRIBATI

Population: 67,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$650

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 17

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps involvement in Kiribati began in 1973 with the assignment of one volunteer. Peace Corps' presence was limited and sporadic until 1979 when 12 volunteers arrived to dedicate themselves to projects in health, water supply, sanitation and construction. While maintaining Peace Corps' commitment to work in the rural areas of Kiribati, programming emphasis has shifted to education, secondary and vocational, in an attempt to maximize the level of support available to volunteers in their assignments.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	15	15	15
Volunteer Years	16	18	24
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	509	531	629
Host Country Contributions	8	7	9

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Building on a program which will begin in 1990, Peace Corps will help to increase English language oral proficiency through the teaching of English at rural, outer-island primary schools. Based on a thorough assessment which documented the perceived needs of those in the country's educational system, this project has the strong backing of the Government of Kiribati as well as Peace Corps staff.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	15	15	Volunteer assignments involve a variety of activities including formal classroom/workshop teaching, community workshops in different skill/appropriate technology areas, and practical applications of skills within the rural training centers. In secondary education, volunteers are assigned to outer island schools as English, science and math teachers. English will also be taught in the rural primary schools.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In addition to regular classroom duties, volunteers helped to instruct and supervise the construction of five host country-built houses, nurtured the development of school oversight committees, and trained outer-island women in community development processes.

Outlook: With the appointment of two, highly-qualified co-Directors in 1989, and new directions for the education program, Peace Corps hopes to support a small expansion in overall volunteers numbers within that program sector.

MALTA

Population: 358,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$3,470

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 7

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps volunteers first arrived in Malta in 1970. Volunteers worked in architecture, library science, archaeology, education and veterinary science. The program was in operation from 1970 through 1977 and exclusively featured individual placements. Peace Corps was invited to assign volunteers to Malta in 1989 and a new program will begin in June 1990, with three volunteers.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	3	3
Volunteer Years	0	2	3
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	0	32	38
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The new Nationalist Party government has intensified Malta's efforts to attract foreign investment, particularly in offshore drilling activities around Malta. The modernization of the infrastructure in Malta is a high priority of the current administration and the government has begun modernizing the water distribution system and upgrading Malta's telecommunications system. Malta is an associate member of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the government has announced its intention to seek full membership.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	3	3	Two veterinarian volunteers will arrive in Malta, June 1990 to assist in the development of more efficient herd management practices and better feeding programs.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In the mid-seventies, skilled veterinarians were critical in stopping an outbreak of hoof and mouth disease in dairy cattle. Volunteers in veterinary science also taught co-workers critical management skills necessary to prepare them for the takeover of a model farm.

Outlook:

Three volunteers will assist the Department of Agriculture in its goals of brucellosis and TBC eradication from cattle, goats and sheep. Herd management practices and better feeding programs will also be introduced, particularly the use of high quality roughage. Peace Corps expects to continue discussions with Maltese officials for further program expansion.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Population: 38,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$6,000

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 24

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps started programs in the Marshall Islands in 1966 as a sub-component of the Micronesia program. Early, emphasis was on teaching English in elementary and secondary schools. By the early 1970s, there were more than 100 volunteers, a ratio of one volunteer per 300 Marshallese. Programs in health, agriculture, appropriate technology, small business development and vocational education were gradually introduced. In the late 1970s, the education program was completed. By 1984, with a new constitutional government in place in the Marshalls, Peace Corps established an office in country and conducted a major program assessment. Peace Corps entered into the health sector in 1986 with a focus on rural sanitation and family life/health education. In 1988, a new program, based on revised requests from the Ministry of Education, was instituted with the entry of 15 volunteers to teach English, health and science.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	19	18	18
Volunteer Years	34	28	28
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	799	750	808
Host Country Contributions	7	11	13

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Marshall Islands government believes that business development is critical for the nation's overall development. In 1990, Peace Corps will assign a volunteer to act as an advisor to small businesses chosen to become part of the "Business Incubator" project of the Marshallese government. This project is designed to assist small businesses during the first couple years of operation, a time when most businesses fail. Another volunteer will teach secretarial skills at Marshall Islands High School to help prepare students for employment positions that can help support local business ventures.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education/Health	15	15	Working under the Ministry of Education, volunteers teach English as a second language two

			hours per day as well as two to three hours of health per week in rural elementary schools. Volunteers also become involved in nutritional surveillance of children, sanitation education, water supply and gardening/nutritional training.
Education/ Science	1	1	Volunteers teach science in rural high schools to help alleviate the Marshalls' critical shortage of trained teachers. By improving the overall science education curriculum and instruction throughout the educational system, Marshallese students will be better prepared for vocational and higher education so as to meet the country's long-term manpower needs.
Business	2	2	Volunteers will be working in the promotion of small business through two different avenues: one, in the aforementioned "Business Incubator" project; the other, through the teaching of secretarial skills at the Marshall Islands High School.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers have developed teacher training programs in their first year of assignment for implementation during their second year of service. This training of teachers is an integral component of the Marshallese Ministry of Education plans.

Outlook: Peace Corps will train volunteers in non-formal education techniques to be incorporated in their assignments of work. Plans for volunteers to teach science and vocational skills are built around RMI plans to support the education and training of Marshallese teachers for these subjects by the 1993-1994 school year. Volunteers assigned to teacher training on a full-time basis will arrive in 1990.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA/ REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Population: 86,000

Annual Per Capita Income: N/A

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 24

Peace Corps Country History: Volunteers arrived in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) in 1966 and focused on primary and secondary English teaching. In the mid-1970s, the program expanded to include health, agriculture and village development projects. Projects were developed in 1985 to meet the stated needs of the newly-independent nations of the FSM and Palau. At the requests of the governments, English teaching at the primary level became an integral component of all volunteer assignments. In addition to the primary program focus, volunteers were given a secondary focus chosen by the government of each State. In 1990 these long-term, community-based programs include: health education in Truk, youth development in Palau and Pohnpei, small business advisement in Kosrae, and general community development in Yap.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	5 9	5 8	5 8
Volunteer Years	5 8	7 2	7 4
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2,030	2,214	2,499
Host Country Contributions	3 8	8 9	8 9

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives:

At present, an FSM-wide education study is being conducted by Ohio State University. The recommendations from the study may have implications for Peace Corps programming and placement of volunteers. The recommendations will be available the first quarter of 1991, and if significant to Peace Corps programming, will be reflected in Peace Corps' March or June projections.

Kosrae State has communicated a change in volunteer placement. Each will have a single assignment in education in 1991, small business development (SBD) in 1992, and alternating placements thereafter. The potential for an increase in SBD programming exists in Pohnpei and Palau as well, especially in connection with existing community/youth development projects. Follow up discussions are pending with host agency representatives.

Currently a number of volunteers are involved with environmental issues in connection with youth and community development projects in Pohnpei and Palau. Peace Corps will further

explore programming possibilities in environmental education. Discussions with Pohnpei State Conservation and Resources Development officials is scheduled for this year.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Youth Development	35	38	Peace Corps has taken the lead in the Pacific with programming and training for youth development. All volunteers assigned to Pohnpei State and to the Republic of Palau work with organizations in rural villages and outer island communities to assist in the development of youth activity projects.
Health	18	16	Volunteers assigned to Truk State with local health aides on outer islands and rural villages deliver Public Health Department programs on immunizations, mother and child health care, sanitation, family life and health education in elementary schools. They also plan and prepare for medical team visits; identify health needs; and initiate projects to meet those needs.
Small Business Development	5	4	Small business advisors are currently working in the State of Kosrae. These volunteers teach basic skills in management and accounting to small, family-type businesses and conduct on-site support and training follow-up to encourage economic development in that State.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers will continue to serve as community development workers and as teachers of English as a second language at the primary level in rural and outer island communities where development needs are greatest. Several volunteers, in cooperation with fellow teachers, counterparts, and the Department of Education, have developed FSM-based curriculum materials to enhance U. S.-based classroom materials. In schools where volunteers teach English, students consistently out-perform students from other schools.

Outlook: Volunteers will be working closely with youth and their families to develop community projects to meet Micronesia's perceived needs. With assistance from the University of Hawaii, volunteers will be able to plan innovative strategies to address some of the underlying issues contributing to youth-related problems on the islands.

MOROCCO

Population: 23,290,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$750

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 27

Peace Corps Country History: Since 1963, over 2,500 Peace Corps volunteers have served in Morocco working in education, health, urban development and agriculture. The first group of 53 volunteers worked as surveyors, English teachers and irrigation specialists. The teaching of English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) has been a high priority of the Government of Morocco, vis-a-vis Peace Corps. During the past 27 years of collaboration, the number of Peace Corps volunteers has ranged from 50 to 200 in a single year.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	84	89	78
Volunteer Years	140	153	147
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3,051	3,454	3,361
Host Country Contributions	0	41	46

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Morocco's Five-Year Plan for 1988-1992 places highest priority on rural and agricultural development, according 60 percent of planned investment to rural development. Priority is also being given to the conservation of natural resources which are threatened by desertification, erosion of soils, deforestation and the pollution of water sources. Potable water and electricity are deemed to be indispensable priorities for both rural and urban people. Perhaps the most pressing problem is that 61 percent of Morocco's population is 25 years or younger, creating high levels of unemployment.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	26	24	The agriculture program in Morocco focuses on crop extension, small animal husbandry and veterinary medicine.
Environment	10	8	The environmental program in Morocco emphasizes conservation and activities for the protection of rare and endangered animal species and their

			habitats along with plans for proposed parks and reserves.
Health	20	19	Volunteers are working to develop, improve and maintain rural water supplies. A rural health extension project was started in 1988 which promotes health education in rural communities.
Youth Development	13	11	Volunteers work in rehabilitation centers providing physical therapy, social rehabilitation and recreational therapy for disabled children.
Education	20	16	Education has traditionally been Peace Corps' largest program. Volunteers are teaching English in high schools, universities and technical institutes.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In 1985, Peace Corps Morocco began a collaborative effort with the Department of Waters and Forests for the development of wildlife reserves. From the beginning of Peace Corps involvement, it has been clear that volunteer wildlife biologists have made significant contributions by establishing park management plans as well as efforts in environmental education.

Phillip De Maynadier, a wildlife biologist at Mount Toubkal National Park was selected as Peace Corps Morocco's 1989 Volunteer of the Year. According to volunteer Phillip De Maynadier, "It is my sincere hope that Mount Toubkal National Park might act not only as an "island" in the high Atlas Mountains, protecting a small portion of Morocco's natural heritage for future generations, but further as a model for an alternative land management strategy that could be implemented throughout Morocco's mountainous regions."

Outlook: Over the next five years, Peace Corps hopes to meet the Government of Morocco's priorities with increased collaboration in rural development through agriculture and health and greater attention towards wildlife management. In the 1990's, the Wildlife Management Program will introduce an environmental education component in the hopes of encouraging greater protection of Morocco's environment.

NEPAL

Population: 18,053,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$170

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Since 1962, over 2,700 volunteers have served in a wide variety of programs to assist His Majesty's Government (HMG) in meeting basic human needs in Nepal. Efforts today have grown to include programs in natural resources, education, health, and rural development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	92	90	90
Volunteer Years	130	140	147
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2,674	2,707	3,363
Host Country Contributions	4	9	14

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The overall goal of HMG as stated in the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1990-1995) is to meet the basic human needs of all Nepalis by the year 2000. Peace Corps is involved in the following areas to assist HMG in meeting this goal: education, health, agriculture, environment, urban planning, and business.

Of particular emphasis will be assistance in forestry and small business development. Volunteers will teach at the Nepal Institute of Forestry. They will also be instructors at Labor Supply Centers and Basic Vocational Training Projects of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	44	31	In their first year of service, volunteers work in existing teacher training projects providing classroom instruction in math, science, and English; in their second year, they train primary and secondary teachers in these fields.
Health	11	5	Training Nepali nurses and strengthening the clinical component of the basic nursing curriculum

			is one aspect of this project. Volunteers also work with Nepali private organizations to assist in the education of the mentally retarded, blind and deaf.
Environment	18	18	Volunteers assist in the establishment of nurseries, production and distribution of seedlings, development and implementation of forest management plans, and the establishment of committees to manage protected forests. They will also provide technical instruction at the Nepal Institute of Forestry.
Agriculture	9	15	This project focuses on extension, training and research in crop production, and livestock and farm management.
Small Business Development	0	15	Through the Agriculture Development Bank, volunteers are active in introducing appropriate technology to rural Nepal. Peace Corps will also assist the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare in its effort to increase income generation opportunities by providing vocational and skills development trainers.
Urban Development	8	6	Volunteers work in survey, design, cost estimation, project planning, land use mapping, and drawing master plans for the country's 33 districts.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The trade and transit disagreement with Nepal's neighbor, India, along with poor public health and deforestation, create great obstacles to HMG's struggle to meet basic human needs for all Nepalis. Peace Corps continues to provide Nepal with trained personpower and technical expertise in each of its primary development sectors.

Volunteers in appropriate technology have addressed the needs of rural Nepal by introducing methods of egg preservation and fruit storage, and increasing fuel-efficiency of wood-burning cookstoves. They have also trained villagers in beekeeping, small enterprise skills, and have served over 50,000 rural villagers through their work with improved drinking water systems.

Outlook: In the next five years, Peace Corps will continue its work in Nepal's primary development sectors with increased emphasis on the environment and small business development. HMG will increasingly seek the assistance of specialized and experienced Americans to serve the needs of the country. As one former volunteer puts it, "Nepalis expect a lot more from us now than ever before. We have to move forward if we are to meet that expectation."

PAKISTAN

Population: 105,677,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$350

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 8

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps first entered Pakistan in 1961 with 60 volunteers skilled in public works projects. The program swelled to 200 before political unrest precipitated the withdrawal of volunteers in 1967. In 1988, Peace Corps returned to Pakistan with a small contingent of trainers of English teachers.. Peace Corps is prepared, with the consent and cooperation of the Government of Pakistan, to increase the number of teacher trainers serving in Pakistan as well as providing volunteers for small business development and community health projects.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	9	32	50
Volunteer Years	4	18	63
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	328	822	1,893
Host Country Contributions	0	24	33

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Pakistan faces severe public health problems and a shortage of community health workers. The Government of Pakistan is striving to address these issues in its new health policy. Peace Corps plans to assist the Government in this area by involving volunteers in a program to train trainers of village health workers. Peace Corps is also pleased to become involved in the Government's new interest in small business development as a means of alleviating the rapidly rising unemployment rate.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input			Description
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	
Education	21	23	Volunteers work primarily in teacher training colleges in order to impact most effectively the country's English proficiency.
Health	5	12	Volunteers with expertise in special education are working within existing institutions to develop training courses and deliver services to the

disabled. Volunteers will also train community health trainers.

Youth Development	6	15	Working with the Youth Investment Promotion Society, volunteers are employed as advisors in small business development.
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Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps is actively engaged in addressing the social and economic needs of Pakistan as identified by the government of Prime Minister Bhutto. In the 1990s Peace Corps will continue to develop assistance programs in education, health, and youth development.

Volunteers collaborated closely with their co-teachers to develop and deliver in-service teacher training modules in Education Extension Centers and in the countryside.

Volunteers have begun a fruitful relationship with the Directorate General of Special Education and its institutions in meeting the needs of the disabled population of Pakistan.

Outlook: Over the next five years, Peace Corps will continue to explore new areas of cooperation and activity with the Government of Pakistan. The focus in the next two years will be on providing trained personpower assistance and skills transfer in the education and health sectors.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Population: 3,804,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$770

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 9

Peace Corps Country History: The first group of nine volunteers arrived in Papua New Guinea in September 1981. Volunteers, ranging in age from 22 to 70 years old, currently serve in nearly every province in Papua New Guinea. They work in health, secondary education, and rural community development projects.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	40	50	50
Volunteer Years	67	63	74
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1,788	1,918	2,143
Host Country Contributions	126	126	140

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: In the Papua New Guinea Development Plan (1989-1993), the government's initiatives are guided by an Integral Human Development approach. Integral Human Development embodies the State's obligation to assist people to improve themselves through: 1) provision of adequate shelter, food and water; 2) educational opportunities; 3) access to health care and social welfare services; and 4) protection of basic human rights.

Within this general framework, the Government has identified the following development priority areas: Law and Order, Education and Manpower Development, Economic Growth and Job Creation. Peace Corps projects in health, education, micro-enterprise and rural development address these initiatives in the spirit of assisting people to improve themselves.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	14	14	Volunteers work to improve self-sufficiency and economic earnings of agriculture-based village communities.

Small Business Development	4	6	Volunteers work with officers of the Agriculture Development Bank to improve loan management and promote extension of vital rural credit services to micro-enterprise operators and small farm holders.
Health	8	8	Volunteers develop and deliver primary health and nutrition training with an emphasis on community participation.
Education	24	22	Volunteers assist provincial governments to provide adequate numbers of qualified teachers in rural high schools.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In 1989, volunteers implemented the first Peace Corps/USAID Small Project Assistance (SPA) activities. SPA funds enabled volunteers to work closely with community groups to initiate, design and manage small development projects.

Six consecutive years of volunteer support and assistance in agriculture, health and small business development have resulted in "volunteers working themselves out of a job" when trained Papua New Guinean counterparts took over the management of a vegetable market and tradestore activities.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to assist the government in meeting its current development priorities and stands ready to explore new areas such as expanded involvement in small business development, non-formal education, literacy and youth development.

POLAND

Population: 37,873,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,850

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 0

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps was contacted by the Polish Government regarding assistance in September of 1989. Since that time, two teams from Peace Corps have travelled to Poland to assess the need and the feasibility for volunteers to serve there as requested by the Polish government. A third team departed in January to examine programming possibilities in a variety of development sectors. Based on the initial consultation with the Ministry of Education, the first group of volunteers, expected to travel to Poland in June of 1990, will be teachers of English. The post is expected to formally open upon the arrival of Peace Corps staff in the spring of 1990.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	60	80
Volunteer Years	0	5	65
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	0	1,221	2,743
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Volunteers in the English teaching program will focus on teacher training rather than direct student instruction to maximize their influence in this sector. Instruction will be provided for teachers at the university, secondary, and primary levels. While program plans have not yet been finalized in other sectors, it is anticipated that volunteers will begin work in the areas of small business development, the environment, and computer education.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	60	80	Volunteers will teach English and train English teachers in universities, secondary and primary schools.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: While it is too early to specify accomplishments for this program, it is anticipated that volunteers will be able to begin training hundreds of English teachers at the university, secondary, and primary school levels in the first year of the program.

Outlook: Poland's non-traditional development obstacles and the apparent need for haste in addressing them will present some of the most formidable challenges Peace Corps has faced. Nevertheless, Peace Corps is anticipating that significant contributions can be made in several development sectors. As always in Peace Corps' programming, improved communication and mutual understanding between Americans and Poles will be a cornerstone of the planned program.

Although the program will initially consist of teachers and teacher trainers as volunteers, negotiations are currently underway to provide volunteers in the fields of small business development, industrial waste management, and computer training. Small business advisors with backgrounds in accounting, marketing, and management will work as extensionists in a variety of small-business and/or credit ventures.

PHILIPPINES

Population: 59,686,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$630

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History: In October 1961, the Government of the Philippines invited Peace Corps volunteers for assignments in math and science education. The program shifted in 1970 to the areas of health and nutrition, agriculture, and income generation as a result of the change in a priorities of the Philippine Government.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	180	177	150
Volunteer Years	294	262	212
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	5,856	5,902	5,727
Host Country Contributions	0	140	152

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Philippine Government development goals for 1987-1992 are:

- (a) alleviation of poverty,
- (b) generation of more productive employment,
- (c) promotion of equity and social justice, and
- (d) attainment of sustainable economic growth.

Peace Corps projects in agriculture, agroforestry and fisheries seek to increase the production and income of rural families.

The environmental impact of deforestation and fouling of marine resources is at a critical point. Peace Corps is providing volunteers to assist communities in combatting the degradation of their environment.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Environment	46	59	Volunteers assist upland farmers to develop their land using appropriate agroforestry/hillyland farming practices. They also support

			reforestation, establishment of nurseries and tree planting activities. Environmental education initiatives are gaining strength. Volunteers work with community leaders to plan, construct and maintain potable water systems, sanitary water disposal systems, and promote an awareness of proper environmental sanitation.
Agriculture	53	2.7	Volunteers assist the Department of Agriculture in increasing production and income of farm families by linking them to information and services on environmentally sound methods of crop and animal production and small farm management. Volunteers assist the Department of Agriculture in extension efforts to increase available protein and non-coastal farm family income. Volunteers work with coastal fishermen to increase catches by establishing artificial reefs and other environmentally sound methods. Volunteers educate local fishermen on the destructive effects of cyanide and dynamite fishing.
Education	78	64	Volunteers assist the Department of Education, Culture and Sports in its efforts to upgrade teachers skills in the subjects of math, science, English, and primary education. Volunteers assist the Government in providing the hearing-impaired population with opportunities for education, social and personal development.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In 1989, Peace Corps and the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency developed and instituted procedures to strengthen the role of the volunteer in her/his Host Country Agency (HCA). Continuing in this effort to improve coordination and collaboration between Peace Corps and the HCAs, the Regional Liaison Officer (RLO) was created. RLOs work with Peace Corps staff to ensure volunteers have viable job and site assignments.

Last year, volunteers planted seedlings, built fish ponds, and developed a marine conservation program. In education, volunteers organized teacher-training workshops.

Outlook: In the next few years Peace Corps will strengthen its relationship with the Host Country Agencies to improve volunteer placements.

Philip - Environ. - agroforestry, reforestation, ed.
water

AGY - crop, animal prod., protein/income, fisheries
Ed -

Micronesia

- Youth Projects
- Health
- (Small Biz.)

Morocco -

- Ag. (crop ext., animal bus.)
- (Environ.) (desertification issues, resource cons., animal wildlife mgmt, prot. & parks)

Health - ed. + water

Youth - disabled

Ed - Eng.

Nepal -

- Forestry - egg preservation / fruit storage / woodburning
- Small Biz. - app. tech + income generation
- Eng. - teacher-train - math (sci) / Eng
- Health (disabled)
- { Ag. - crops, animal mgmt)
(urban dev.)

Pakistan -

Ed - teacher training Eng

Health - disabled

[Youth - small bus.]

Papua NG -

Ag -

(Small Biz) - credit, loan mgmt

Health -

Ed -

Poland - TEP

SEYCHELLES

Population: 68,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$3,800

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 16

Peace Corps Country History: The Peace Corps program in Seychelles, begun with four volunteers in 1974, and has always been a technical program, with continuing requests for highly-skilled volunteers. Agriculture, health and education were the focus during the first few years. Road construction, water and sanitation and the expansion of the education program to include computer science have been added since 1982.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	10	0	5
Volunteer Years	15	11	8
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	323	267	285
Host Country Contributions	55	54	60

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps engineers were invited to conduct environmental impact assessments on the island of Coetivy where intensive shrimp farming is being planned, and in several bays where the government may construct sewage outfalls.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	0	2	Volunteers teach in computer science, mathematics, and special education.
Health	0	1	Volunteers are training technicians in patient rehabilitation, organizing in-service training programs for community nurses and working in the community to increase awareness of health needs.
Youth Development	0	1	One volunteer is currently working as a counselor/trainer in a juvenile home.

Community
Development

0

1

Volunteers plan, organize and supervise construction of new projects in water and road engineering.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps began an aquaculture program with the placement of a volunteer in aquaculture education at the Polytechnic. The Peace Corps program has also branched into youth and community development with a volunteer counsellor trainer to work with juveniles at a detention center. Volunteers designed and delivered the first professional training program for Seychellois occupational therapy assistants. A volunteer designed and began installing an irrigation system at the Indian Ocean Nurseries' export orchid farm. The volunteers assigned to the Ministry of Health designed and implemented a national in-service training program for nurses and physicians. They also established the first occupational health, alcohol abuse and anti-smoking programs in the country.

Outlook: Since 1974, Peace Corps' programming in Seychelles has been based on requests for technical expertise to meet manpower needs in areas where qualified Seychellois were unavailable. Peace Corps has seen its role as helping the country meet its human resource needs until the Seychellois can be educated and trained to take over positions. At the present time Peace Corps feels that the number of volunteers in Seychelles is appropriate and will maintain the figure for the foreseeable future.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Population: 304,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$430

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 19

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps began its program in the Solomon Islands (SI) in 1971 with the placement of six volunteers, four of whom worked with the World Health Organization on malaria eradication. In 1976, volunteers were involved in the national census, collecting reliable population and economic data for government planning purposes. Volunteers also served as small business advisors and primary education instructors. In the late 1970s, Peace Corps revamped its programs based on development plans of the newly independent Government which placed special emphasis on decentralization, self-reliance and local determination.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	31	50	40
Volunteer Years	65	62	72
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1,292	1,460	1,438
Host Country Contributions	22	24	24

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps will become actively involved with the rehabilitation of exhausted agroforestry lands and the introduction of new crops and gardening techniques, which have been identified as major needs by the SI Government.

During the past several years, credit unions have begun to develop in Solomon Islands through the efforts of local people within their communities. Their emergence is a result of spontaneous community efforts to compensate for the absence of other institutionalized banking facilities. Technical assistance from Peace Corps has been requested to insure their success.

For most of the 1970s and early 1980s, there was a virtual absence of organized health education. The Ministry of Health and Medical Services is in the process of formulating policies and strategies to accomplish its goal of health for all. Since there is currently a shortage of personnel to implement planned health education efforts in the seven isolated provinces of the country, Peace Corps has been asked to assist.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	2	5	Volunteers' activities include designing and conducting workshops in a wide variety of agricultural areas, and the training of village level counterparts and provincial agricultural extension personnel. In 1990, one volunteer will participate in the research and promotion of marine aquaculture food production.
Small Business Development	2	4	Volunteers will establish working procedures and develop the audit staff within the Solomon Islands Credit Union League, as well as help to establish local small businesses.
Education	40	26	Volunteers devote their energies to curriculum development and instruction in primary education and secondary math and vocational studies. Using non-formal education methods, volunteers will work with local area councils to plan and develop community resources.
Health	6	5	Volunteers will work in the field of health education to assist in the development of health training programs on the provincial level. Volunteers working in the establishment of rural water systems will help to prevent the spread of aquatic-borne diseases.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Invited to field-test a recently developed manual on non-formal education methods, Peace Corps Solomon Islands will be able to offer other countries important information on the successes of this training and application.

Outlook: New program developments depend in part on the SI government's present attempts to restructure their system of economic disbursement to the local governmental area councils.

SRI LANKA

Population: 16,565,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$420

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 12

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps returned to Sri Lanka in 1983. Volunteers had previously served in Sri Lanka from 1962-1964 and 1967-1970. Political issues of difference between the United States and Sri Lanka resulted in the termination of both programs. In the total twelve years of Peace Corps activity on this island, 200 volunteers have served. Turbulent political times in Sri Lanka in 1989 have resulted in a recent shrinking of the Peace Corps program. The increase in the number of volunteers will depend on the political stability of the country and security guarantees for volunteers in the next year.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	13	16	16
Volunteer Years	30	13	24
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	714	631	819
Host Country Contributions	15	12	11

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Sri Lanka is faced with a growing youth population whose needs and effective transition into the adult working world must be addressed. In 1979, the Government of Sri Lanka created the National Youth Services Council (NYSC) to address the needs and skills development of its youth (which makes up 40 percent of the population). Peace Corps has responded to the NYSC's increased activity by providing volunteers to assist in small business and vocational training in the 17 NYSC's throughout Sri Lanka.

Peace Corps continues to respond to the Government of Sri Lanka's emphasis on English language acquisition through the model English Language Teacher Training project that it began in 1983.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	16	8	Volunteers train future English teachers in District English Language Improvement Centers throughout the country.

Youth Development	0	4	Peace Corps is initiating a vocational and training project focusing on developing the skills of the country's youth.
Small Business Development	0	4	A project with the Ministry of Mahaweli Development emphasizes Small Enterprise Development skills for those Sri Lankans who were resettled as part of the Government's Mahaweli Dam Project.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The turbulent political and social scene of the past year in Sri Lanka has caused many interruptions in schools, work, and economic activity on the island resulting in a severe economic crisis. Consequently, Peace Corps' activities were reduced during this time; however, several accomplishments are worth noting.

Despite school closings, volunteers continued to teach successfully by creating new education environments in their communities: one volunteer was able to start a village school in a church five miles from her site. She worked with a dedicated Sri Lankan woman to provide English and Sinhala classes to 70 children from this poor village. Another volunteer started a school for the handicapped in her village offering 17 children, who had never gone to school, the opportunity to do so.

Working in the Mahaweli Development zone, one volunteer has been instrumental in developing an effective program in the safe use of pesticides, the misuse of which results in many deaths and illnesses among Sri Lankan farmers.

Outlook: Peace Corps carefully monitors the security of the volunteers in Sri Lanka and is prepared to interrupt its activities if the personal safety of the volunteers is threatened. Barring such interruptions, Peace Corps will continue its work in education, particularly English teacher training. The program will also focus anew on youth and small business development. Peace Corps staff, with the assistance of the American Ambassador, will explore the possibility of a new program in the Maldives.

THAILAND

Population: 54,469,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,000

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps' programs have continued in Thailand without interruption since 1962. Over 3,500 volunteers from every state in the United States have served two-year tours in every province. In numbers of volunteers on board, Thailand now ranks second only to the Philippines in a region that spans from North Africa and Eastern Europe across the Pacific. A new training group (the 95th) began in-country training in August 1989.

Volunteers in Thailand presently work mainly in health, education and agriculture. The average volunteer age is 30, with eight volunteers over 60 years old. Peace Corps also places disabled volunteers in Thailand. Volunteers are about 50 percent men and 50 percent women.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	133	110	110
Volunteer Years	167	206	202
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	4,011	4,225	4,737
Host Country Contributions	204	277	283

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Environmental deterioration is particularly evident in the destruction of forests and disappearing wildlife. Volunteers work with local villagers on reforestation projects. Volunteers working with the Wildlife Fund of Thailand to educate villagers about endangered wildlife in their country.

Volunteers will be recruited who are diversified in skills. These "generalists" will be able to provide a wide range of contributions within the communities they serve.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	44	42	Volunteers teach in rural community high schools and participate in the schools' demonstration vocational development projects.

Health	24	30	Volunteers work mainly in rural areas to improve the quality of life of Thai farm families through better nutrition and hygiene.
Agriculture	42	38	Volunteers work in a variety of projects from 4-H to fisheries.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps completed its first regional fisheries training for volunteers in 1989 with trainees from Nepal, Thailand, and Fiji participating. Additionally, volunteers have been placed for the first time in three of Thailand's private voluntary organizations.

Volunteers continue to provide economic assistance to rural villagers while achieving a high degree of job satisfaction. For example, 4-H volunteers have established market outlets for handicrafts produced by 4-H members and women's groups. Volunteers have developed and tested a training module for improved soybean cultivation practices on sloping land. Volunteers are placed in community high schools teaching approximately 6,600 students per year. These volunteers also have helped establish income-generating projects such as duck raising, mushroom production, silk raising, designing simple medical equipment, and a beef cattle feeding project.

Outlook: The desired volunteer for Thailand in the 1990s is clear. The field reality, the Thai government requests, and the American skill capability are all such that generalists are the best choice for volunteers for the majority of projects in Thailand. As volunteers repeatedly testify, to be a volunteer in Thailand you need a diversity of skills: you must be a linguist, a social scientist, an educator, a community developer, and a promoter of new techniques. Most importantly, if you do not have social skills to develop productive relationships, these other skills will not be effectively employed.

The Royal Thai Government has requested approximately 200 volunteers per year for the next several years to work in rural areas of the country. While Bangkok is a "developed" city in many ways, the rural areas remain largely undeveloped.

TONGA

Population: 101,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$800

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps first entered Tonga in October 1967 with more than 60 volunteers. Program strength has grown as high as 100 with an average of 70 volunteers until recent years. With the entry of volunteers in 1989, the total number of volunteers to serve in Tonga will exceed 1,000 since the program began.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	26	10	10
Volunteer Years	41	34	31
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	850	737	709
Host Country Contributions	58	34	38

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Education continues to be the backbone of Peace Corps/Tonga. The Ministry of Education and the Mission Schools system concur with Peace Corps in that their need for assistance is in education. In addition to teaching, volunteers are encouraged to develop secondary projects in school and in the local communities. Some areas where volunteers have made considerable impact outside of their primary assignment are sports, school gardens, and adult education.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	7	10	Education projects still continue to be the dominant program in Tonga. Volunteers are teaching science, math, industrial arts, and accounting. Due to lack of trained teachers, migration of teachers to urban areas, and an expanding school system, a teacher shortage has developed.

Agriculture	3	0	Tonga repeatedly asks for agricultural researchers. Tonga is an agrarian society and must rely on research and crop development to increase productivity on its scarce land resources. Volunteers are also working in forestry, natural resources and agriculture education.
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Program Highlights & Accomplishments: During the last few years Peace Corps has been able to provide more classroom instructors (chemistry, physics, biology, and general science) in the upper levels of the secondary schools. Volunteers have worked with teachers in curriculum and laboratory development. As a result, students have access to better organized laboratories and a more comprehensive educational system.

Outlook: At this time, Peace Corps, like Tonga, has evolved. The mutual understanding of the concepts and approaches to development have matured. Tonga is striving to improve its programs to more closely meet its pressing development needs. Peace Corps is in the process of assessing those needs, analyzing problems, and jointly planning realistic projects with the Government of Tonga.

TUNISIA

Population: 7,796,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,230

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps Tunisia's country agreement dates from February 1962, making it one of the Agency's oldest programs. Over the past 28 years, more than 2,000 volunteers have served in the fields of health, education, architecture, urban development and agriculture. There are currently 84 volunteers working in social services, special education, agriculture, rural development and English language education.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	59	60	60
Volunteer Years	57	74	81
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	1,560	1,797	2,152
Host Country Contributions	8	7	7

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government's number one priority remains the development of its economy into a more competitive, market-driven economy, an economy able to provide jobs at home. The country's internal development priorities continue to emphasize non-coastal, rural development. Increased agriculture efficiency is also a major priority with future plans to unify all regional agricultural projects.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	22	25	Volunteers are working in crop production, large animal husbandry, and beekeeping.
Youth Development	33	22	A growing number of volunteers are working in the youth development program in special education, urban development and sports education.
Education	5	13	Peace Corps Tunisia re-entered the education sector with a small program where volunteers are teaching English for technical purposes.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In the Youth Development and Special Education Program, volunteers and their Tunisian counterparts jointly established centers for the deaf and mentally handicapped. In 1989, Peace Corps Tunisia and The Very Special Arts Foundation jointly sponsored a workshop for special education volunteers and their counterparts, introducing art as a means of self-expression and development for the handicapped populations.

Outlook: Peace Corps Tunisia will strengthen programs in urban development, youth development and sports education in the 1990s. Peace Corps Tunisia's northwest integrated rural development project addresses the Government's priority to further non-coastal, rural development. A new rural, youth development project may be expanded to address social concerns of the youth in urban areas in Tunisia.

TUVALU

Population: 8,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$450

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 10

Peace Corps Country History: The Peace Corps program in Tuvalu began in 1980, providing assistance to government agencies and to island communities. The program was developed through direct collaboration with Save the Children Foundation (SAVE). The program continued with volunteers working as Island Community Developers until 1982, when that portion of the program was cancelled due to the termination of air service to the outer-islands. Due to the unique geography and political requirements of Tuvalu, Peace Corps' policy has been to respond to individual needs through individual placements.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	2	2
Volunteer Years	1	2	3
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	14	51	77
Host Country Contributions	3	9	9

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: At the request of the Government of Tuvalu, Peace Corps recruits skilled volunteers to meet a specific need through individual placements. Each placement has a long-term emphasis on training and transfer of skills to local counterparts. Our most recent placement has been an architect.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Environment	2	2	An energy planner is responsible for continuing to formulate the energy planning policy for the country. An architect is responsible for the design of buildings and structures as well as to provide contract drawings, prepare tender documents for contracts, carry out site surveys and prepare site plans. A marine fisheries advisor will establish procedures to collect data on bottomfish catches through research/survey cruises and commercial fishing operations. The work will include designing

data collection forms in the Tuvalu and English languages.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps will provide a marine biology advisor to the Government of Tuvalu to assist in the establishment of research programs and administrative procedures to conserve and manage marine resources, especially the deep bottom fish resources. Another volunteer will be assigned to work within the Ministry of Works and Communications. These positions reflect important placements within the Government and come with a great deal of responsibility.

Outlook: Close communication with Tuvalu Government officials continues on a regular basis to determine the need for volunteers in new project areas. Future placements will be examined on a case by case basis to ensure that they meet Peace Corps Tuvalu placement criteria. Volunteers have been very well received; they provide a major presence which has enhanced American goodwill and friendship in Tuvalu.

THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

Population: 151,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$820

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 0

Peace Corps Country History: Vanuatu is our newest country entry in the Pacific and will be initially administered from our Peace Corps office in Honiara, Solomon Islands. Three volunteers began their assignments in January 1990. The Government of Vanuatu (GOV) has requested that this initial entry focus on education projects.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	3	3
Volunteer Years	0	2	4
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	0	60	91
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives:

The Republic of Vanuatu is experiencing a shortage of teachers in various subject areas. Shortages in the areas of math and science are particularly acute and it is in these areas that the GOV has requested that Peace Corps direct its efforts.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	3	3	Volunteers are engaged in the teaching of math and science in the secondary schools of Vanuatu. In 1991, vocational education will be added as a program area to be addressed.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The first group of volunteers were sworn-in January 19, 1990.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to work with the GOV to explore new areas of need.

WESTERN SAMOA

Population: 168,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$580

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History: The first group of volunteers arrived in 1967. Programs focused on agriculture extension, rural sanitation and a few specialized positions. During the 1970's, a large percentage of volunteers were assigned to work in education. Since 1980, vocational and agriculture education have been emphasized. Peace Corps' technical training and education placements have shifted to senior secondary schools and highly-skilled technical positions.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	41	23	23
Volunteer Years	53	48	47
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1,315	1,162	1,157
Host Country Contributions	61	68	68

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Western Samoa has been selected by the Peace Corps Director as a country in which to expand the Agency's programming efforts in small business development. The Economic Development Department and Western Samoan Development Bank are in full support of the five additional volunteers who will be working in this area.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	1	1	A volunteer has been assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries to work in a new forestry extension program designed to promote agroforestry, production of firewood, building materials and diversified crops through intensive inter-cropping at the village level.
Small Business Development	3	5	Volunteers are teaching basic economics, business practices, and accounting in secondary schools. A

			volunteer is serving as a teacher trainer of business studies/management at the Teachers College.
Education	9	11	Volunteers are teaching at rural junior and senior secondary schools. In addition to teaching science and accounting, they assist in curriculum development.
Youth Development	5	0	Volunteers are working in the Youth Development Program at the Boys Brigade. They teach manual arts, which include: technical drawing, designing and implementation of projects, construction with wood, basic metal work and appropriate technology. Older students are offered marketing skills training. A volunteer is teaching basic motor mechanics and bicycle repair.
Health	5	6	Volunteers are working with organizations under the auspices of the Ministry of Health. A volunteer has been assigned to the Health Planning and Information Office to conduct long range program planning. Another volunteer is working with the Health Department to evaluate the resource management system and make recommendations to improve operations.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In November 1989, Peace Corps carried out an assessment of its programs. This was done in collaboration with the Government of Western Samoa and Samoan non-governmental organizations. The goal was to develop a three to five year programming strategy which would enable Peace Corps to work more effectively with Government departments and non-government organizations to meet the human development needs of the country. This not only is an accomplishment, but also shows Peace Corps' commitment to working closely with host country agencies.

Outlook: Volunteers will continue to work in existing areas as requests from the Samoan Government reiterate the need for such programs in their development strategies.

YEMEN

Population: 8,742,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$650

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 17

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps began its work in the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) in 1973, only two years after the ten-year civil war ended. Initially, Peace Corps' programs focused largely on the health. Over the years, volunteers have also worked in education, earthquake reconstruction, agriculture and rural water supply projects.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	32	25	25
Volunteer Years	54	48	43
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	1,408	1,329	1,388
Host Country Contributions	16	18	19

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Third Five Year Plan (1987-1991) of the Yemen Arab Republic is committed to a strategy of self-reliance. High priority was given to private sector investments, the production sectors (agriculture, fishing, mining and energy) and human resource development. The Third Five Year Plan also calls for the establishment of foreign exchange resources in order to achieve a comprehensive development plan.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	20	15	Education and enhancing English language capabilities is a priority for the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic which faces an acute shortage of English teachers. Volunteers are teaching English in the secondary schools, at the Yemen Arab Language Institute, the National Institute of Public Administration, and Sanaa University.

Health	5	10	In 1988, Peace Corps re-entered the health sector, with volunteers working as nurse educators and medical laboratory technicians at clinics in rural sites throughout the country.
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Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps Yemen is making major contributions in English Education in the Yemen Arab Republic. The Secondary English Education Program is now in its second year. Volunteers are assigned to the Ministry of Education working with Yemeni colleagues to improve classroom methods in the teaching of English.

Outlook: Peace Corps Yemen will evaluate its Health Program in 1990 in order to significantly enhance existing projects while exploring new project possibilities in primary health care. Peace Corps Yemen will continue to increase the collaborative dialogue developed over the past few years with the Ministry of Education.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

Number of years Peace Corps in Program: 19

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	18	25	25
Volunteer Years	29	35	39
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	338	404	400

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Since 1971, Peace Corps has recruited both returned Peace Corps volunteers and other individuals with the experience and highly specialized and technical skills requested by the countries participating in the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) program. Currently, our largest group of volunteers in any one country is located in China.

Peace Corps recruits, evaluates candidates, provides medical clearances, international transportation to and from site, and readjustment allowances for those candidates selected by the UNV headquarters in Geneva.

Peace Corps also provides the United States Government's annual contribution to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund. The 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. Such volunteers made up 86 percent of all UNVs at the close of 1989. Peace Corps provided a grant of \$72,600 for this fund in 1989.

FY 90 Volunteers by Country:

Country

Botswana	1	Burkina Faso	1
Burundi	1	China	11
Fiji	1	Ghana	1
Hong Kong	2	Indonesia	1
Jamaica	2	Kiribati	2
Lesotho	1	Malaysia	1
Mauritania	1	Morocco	1
Namibia	1	Nepal	1
Papua New Guinea	2	Sierra Leone	1
Sudan	3	Thailand	1
Tokelau	1	Vanuatu	1