

PEACE CORPS

CONGRESSIONAL
PRESENTATION

FISCAL YEAR
1987



**Proud to make
a difference**

PEACE CORPS



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

FEB 4 1986

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is my pleasure to submit to you the Administration's Fiscal Year 1987 budget request for the Peace Corps. In keeping with the President's deficit reduction program and the Administration's support for the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings provisions, Peace Corps is requesting a budget authority of \$126.2 million, a decrease of \$3.8 million from our 1986 appropriated level of \$130 million.

This request was developed in conjunction with the Agency for International Development and the Department of State through the integrated foreign assistance budget process. The requested level will finance about 4,860 Volunteers in sixty-three developing countries around the globe.

These Volunteers will continue to provide assistance at the village and community level in programs directed at helping host country nationals meet their needs in the areas of food production, energy conservation, health, forestry, small business and community development, water resources, and education.

Peace Corps has a proven twenty-five year track record of providing assistance through programs which are effective both in terms of impact and cost. We are continually reminded of the impact made by our American Volunteers on host countries, as evidenced by the increasing number of Volunteer requests we continue to receive from host country governments.

Peace Corps presently has approximately 6,000 Volunteers serving in sixty-three developing nations worldwide. Last year we fielded over 3,400 new Volunteers. In fiscal years 1986 and 1987, we hope to field approximately 2,600 new Trainees each year, with more and more older Americans coming forward to offer their expertise to the less fortunate in the developing world.

Last year we had a new country entry into Guinea, Africa. This year, we will enter Equatorial Guinea. In fiscal year 1987, no new country entries are planned. Last year we also moved forward on the Africa Food Systems Initiative. Program and project studies have been completed and we are now ready to begin placing teams of Volunteers into three of the four pilot countries: Mali, Zaire, and Lesotho, beginning this summer. In Niger, the fourth pilot program will be initiated in fiscal year 1987.

The Africa Food Systems Initiative, as noted last year, is planned as a long-term food production program to benefit up to twelve African nations. Teams of from five to ten Volunteers will work with small-scale African farmers, at the village level, using proven technology appropriate to local conditions and constraints to help the Africans develop sound farming practices, maximize efficient use of scarce water and energy resources and improve soil fertility, as well as preserve, process, distribute and market their crops. This Initiative continues to be a high priority for Peace Corps.

In fiscal year 1987, Peace Corps plans to continue its initiatives for the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, although the rate of replacing Volunteers there will be reduced. Our two main goals of this program continue to be to improve the standard of living for the rural poor, and to promote income generation projects. Our Volunteer programs in the NANEAP Region (North Africa, Near East, Asia and the Pacific) will continue to emphasize rural development, income generation and education.

In fiscal year 1987, Peace Corps will have completed twenty-five years of grass roots development work. In that time, over 120,000 Americans have served in the Peace Corps in 92 developing nations worldwide. At the close of fiscal year 1986, we are looking forward to reviewing the results of a series of symposia held around the country honoring the Peace Corps' 25th Anniversary. These symposia are designed to focus the nation's attention on the need to reassess and better address the needs of the developing world and to promote a better understanding of their peoples and culture (the "third goal" of the Peace Corps).

I look forward to assessing the materials gathered from these symposia and to sharing with you any insights gained as to how Peace Corps can better meet the challenges of the future. I continue to be enthusiastic about our ongoing programs, but more importantly, I am greatly touched by the tremendous commitment of the thousands of Americans who are willing to give so much so that those less fortunate in the developing world can have a chance for a better life. I look forward to discussing Peace Corps' programs with you in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Loret M. Ruppe". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Loret Miller Ruppe
Director

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APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), \$126,200,000, 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 in this paragraph shall be used for abortions.

THE PEACE CORPS
1987 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduction

In 1987, Peace Corps emerges from a milestone year, our 25th Anniversary, with renewed confidence in our mission and support within the Administration. The budget request reflects the high value this Administration places on the effectiveness of Volunteers overseas and the contributions made by returned Volunteers within our country.

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

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

Americans who have responded to the call for service continue to contribute to our nation after they leave the Peace Corps. Their work does not end with their overseas experience. They form an important resource as they communicate about their Peace Corps experience and increase our understanding of other peoples and other cultures. In addition, their commitment to hard work and helping others serves this country in both the private and public sector.

Budget Request Summary

This presentation supports the Administration's request to the Congress of the United States to appropriate \$126.2 million for the Peace Corps for fiscal year 1987. The 1987 funding level is a decrease of \$3.8 million from the 1986 appropriation of \$130 million. \$5.59 million of 1986 appropriation has been proposed for sequestration in compliance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. We will recruit 2,600 new Volunteers and support 4,858 Volunteer-years of service in Africa, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, the Middle East and the Pacific. Peace Corps plans to operate in 63 countries.

Program Summary

Several themes have formed the foundation for successful Peace Corps programs in the past and will continue to be emphasized in 1987. The first is the focus on helping others to better meet their own needs. This central tenet of President Reagan's development assistance philosophy has long been supported by Peace Corps. Volunteer projects are designed not only to provide trained manpower, but also to help host country citizens develop the skills needed for greater self-sufficiency, particularly in food production, and economic self-sufficiency.

Second is the spirit of partnership and binationalism. We will ensure that projects not only respond to the changing priorities and basic needs of the people Peace Corps seeks to serve, but also that projects are jointly developed, implemented and supported by our host countries.

Third, Peace Corps will continue to place Volunteers where they can have the greatest effect. This will mean a continuous review of current programs and priority given to assignments where Volunteers serve as catalysts and where their efforts will have lasting multiplier effects.

Guided by these themes, Peace Corps will program regional operations to move ahead in several established areas:

- ° Africa Region. In 1987, Peace Corps will recruit 1,070 new Volunteers and provide 2,029 Volunteer-years of service in the Africa Region. Sub-Saharan African countries continue to be faced with severe economic problems due to economic decline and poor agricultural production. Foreign debt has increased and countries face critical balance-of-payment problems. While food production has improved, it has not matched the growth in population; per capita food production has actually declined. Africa Region countries rank low on development indicators such as per capita income, life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy. Progress in improving conditions has been slowed by the scarcity of educated and skilled people. Serious health problems, particularly in rural areas, reduce the productivity of the labor force.

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

- ° Africa Food Systems Initiative. Peace Corps will continue the Africa Food Systems Initiative in response to the growing food problem in Africa. The Agency will recruit 150 new Volunteers and support 90 Volunteer-years of service. In recent years, many African countries have suffered from recurring drought, rapidly increasing populations and deteriorating economies. These factors have contributed to widespread hunger and, in some cases, mass starvation. Currently, many public and private agencies are working to provide assistance, but relief efforts are hampered by the magnitude of the problem, deteriorating country infrastructures and the short-term focus of many aid programs. Our goal is to establish a long-term, village-based program in Africa to help countries reverse the decline in per capita food production and achieve self-sustaining food systems. Programs will be continued in Zaire, Mali, and Lesotho and initiated in Niger.

- ° Inter-America Region. In 1987, Peace Corps plans to field 680 new Volunteers and support 1,526 Volunteer-years of effort in Inter-American countries. Programs will center on small business development, education, education/management, health, nutrition and sanitation, self-help housing, appropriate technology, agriculture, and fisheries.

The majority of the people in the rural areas of Inter-American countries live in poverty in rural areas. They have little access to education, health, and technical assistance services. Lack of technical skills and knowledge result in low productivity and insufficient income to finance basic needs. The majority of the children are malnourished. The lack of medical services, basic sanitation, and potable water supplies creates severe health problems. The people are further threatened by the destruction of their environment. Destruction of forests leads to soil erosion, reduced soil fertility, and loss of fuelwood. Balance-of-payment problems in many countries further reduce the resources available to deal with problems facing the rural poor.

The needs of Central America will receive priority attention. However, lower levels of Volunteers will be maintained than originally planned under the Initiative for Central America.

- ° North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific (NANEAP) Region. In 1987, Peace Corps will recruit 680 new Volunteers and support 1,177 Volunteer-years of effort. Development needs are the result of high birth rates, limited land and natural resources, and extended life expectancies. Critical needs include improved food production, training, and improved services for the expanding population. Programs in this area are closely tied to host country priorities. Projects involve expanding agricultural production, increasing rural health services and potable water, expanding small business and private sector opportunities, and improving educational opportunities.

Increased Collaboration. To enhance Agency programming, Peace Corps will increase collaboration with private and public sector organizations in the United States and in developing countries. We plan expanded collaboration with the Agency for International Development (AID) and other federal agencies as well as joint ventures similar to our agreements with Partners of the Americas and the League for International Food Education. The effectiveness of the Volunteers will be enhanced by working in projects receiving support by others in the development field and by maximizing our resources and sharing our expertise through technical information dissemination.

AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS
FY 1962 - FY 1987
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Original Budget Request	Amended Budget	Authorized	Appropriated (Including Reappropriation)	Appropriation Transfers	Allocation from USAID	Obligated as of end of period	Unobligated as of end of period	Reappropriated
1962	\$40,000	\$ ---	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 29,496	\$ 504	\$ ---
1963	63,750	---	63,750	59,000	444	---	54,692	3,864	3,864
1964	108,000	102,000	102,000	95,964	---	---	76,164	19,800	17,000
1965	115,000	106,000	115,000	104,100	7	---	85,449	18,644	12,100
1966	125,200	---	115,000	114,000	---	---	113,173	827	---
1967	110,500	112,150	110,000	110,000	104	---	104,525	5,371	---
1968	124,400	118,700	115,700	107,500	---	---	106,846	654	---
1969	112,800	---	112,800	102,000	49	---	100,301	1,650	---
1970	109,800	101,000	98,450	98,450	---	---	90,776	7,674	---
1971	98,800	94,500	94,500	90,000	---	---	84,978	5,022	---
1972	71,200	82,200	77,200	72,500	---	2,600	75,037	63	---
1973	88,027	---	88,027	81,000	427	---	80,560	13	---
1974	77,000	---	77,000	77,000	37	---	76,949	14	---
1975	82,256	---	82,256	77,687	---	---	77,670	17	---
1976	80,826	---	88,468	81,266	---	---	77,041	---	---
Transition									
Quarter	25,729	---	27,887	24,190	---	---	25,878	2,537	---
1977	67,155	---	81,000	80,000	---	---	79,975	25	---
1978	74,800	89,513	87,544	86,234	---	---	86,145	89	---
1979	95,135	100,358	112,424	99,179	---	---	98,399	780	---
1980	105,404	106,199	105,000	99,924 ^{a/}	---	---	99,204	720	---
1981	118,800	114,656	118,531	105,531 ^{a/}	---	---	104,700	831	---
1982	121,900	83,600	105,000	105,000	---	---	104,694	306	---
1983	97,500	---	105,000	109,000 ^{a/}	---	---	108,501	499	---
1984	108,500	---	115,000	115,000 ^{a/}	---	---	114,573	427	---
1984/5	---	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	1,985	15	---
1985	115,000	124,000	128,600	128,600 ^{a/}	---	---	127,998	602	---
1986	124,400	125,200	130,000	130,000 ^{b/}	---	---	---	---	---
1987	126,200	---	130,000	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

^{b/} In accordance with PL 99-177, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act), \$5,590,000 is proposed for sequestration.

OBLIGATIONS BY ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM

Obligations by Activity	(\$000)	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Activity 1: Volunteer Operations		77,388	77,900	76,000	-1,900
Activity 2: Recruitment Communications and Development Education		11,496	11,100	10,900	- 200
Activity 3: Program Development and Support		<u>40,649</u>	<u>41,000</u>	<u>39,300</u>	<u>-1,700</u>
Total obligations		129,533	130,000	126,200	-3,800
PL 99-177, The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman- Hollings Deficit Reduction)			-5,590		
Budget Authority		129,533	124,410	126,200	+1,790

PROGRAM	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 <u>a/</u> Estimate	FY 1987 <u>a/</u> Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Trainee input <u>b/</u>	3,430	2,600	2,600	---
Volunteer years <u>b/</u>	4,828	5,073	4,858	-215
Full-Time Equivalent Staff Years	1,056	1,039	1,039	---

a/ Estimates based on \$124.41 million budget level in FY 1986.

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

BUDGET ACTIVITY I

VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Total obligations (\$000)	77,388	77,900	76,000

This activity provides direct support for Peace Corps Volunteers. The primary components of this budget activity are the placement and training of new Volunteers; the provision of allowances, job-related travel, supplies, and equipment to Volunteers in the field; and health and medical services for Volunteers. In 1987, the Peace Corps will recruit, train and place 2,600 new Volunteers and produce 4,858 Volunteer-years of service in Africa, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, Asia, the Middle East, and the Pacific Basin. Direct support requirements in 1987 for these Volunteers are as follows:

- o Screening, Selection, and Placement. During 1987, \$2.0 million in Volunteer Operations funds will be spent on screening, selecting and placing an estimated 2,600 new Volunteers. In summary, this will mean Peace Corps will:
 - Select the most suitable candidates from an estimated 5,300 qualified applicants.
 - Review an estimated 4,400 applicant medical examinations against our stringent standards.
 - Review more than 3,600 formal requests for Volunteers submitted through overseas country staff, and match qualified applicants with the most appropriate assignments for their skills and interest.
 - Screen candidates for the most sensitive and difficult programs in special eight-day Centers for Assessment and Training. Other candidates will be screened during a five-day Center for Reassessment and Training which emphasizes self-selection, or a three-day comprehensive staging which emphasizes pre-departure orientation.
 - Continue to develop and test shorter, less expensive screening programs.
- o Training. In 1987, \$16.8 million will be spent on Volunteer training. Peace Corps training promotes self-sufficiency, problem-solving ability, and critical thinking. Training enhances both the technical skills and cultural sensitivity of Volunteers. Training falls into two categories, pre-service and in-service.
 - a. Pre-service Training. In 1987, Peace Corps will provide an estimated 32,500 weeks of pre-service training to new Volunteers. Most pre-service training takes place overseas, although some programs are conducted in the United States. Stateside training programs provide Volunteers with intermediate-level technical skills which Peace Corps needs but has difficulty recruiting. Examples include fish culture,

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

Pre-service training in 1987 will include:

- Language instruction in over 75 languages. Language training for Peace Corps Volunteers means developing materials, hiring teachers, and providing formal instruction in dozens of languages. In 1987, for example, some Volunteers will be taught French, Spanish, Arabic, or Swahili. Others will master such national languages as Thai, Fijian, Gilbertese, Tuvaluan, Nepali, Pijin, Creole, Samoan, Chichewa, Setswana, and Siswati. Many will learn regional tongues, including Quechua, Guarani, Pulaar, Wolof, and Mandika. In many countries, Volunteers will first learn French or Spanish, then go on to study a regional language.
 - Technical job training in a variety of fields. For some Volunteers, training will mean brushing up on work skills they already have; for others, it will mean learning new skills. Some programs will train Volunteers to teach mathematics, science, English, welding, engine repair, woodworking, adult education, or community extension. Others will prepare Volunteers to construct wells, repair pumps, or build hydraulic rams. Still others will teach Volunteers to work in community health projects. Some will prepare Volunteers to raise, catch and market fish; to work with cattle, rabbits, chickens, pigs, or bees; to farm; or to assist small businesses.
 - Cross-cultural training in customs. Volunteers will be instructed in the history, current events, social structures, religions, beliefs, and values of other societies. They will learn the skills needed to live in societies vastly different from America. For example, some will learn that it is an affront to shake hands, to touch someone, or offer gifts with one's left hand; some will learn new standards of public behavior. Most will learn that pre-service training is only the beginning of two years of learning.
 - Essential survival skills. Volunteers accustomed to preparing meals of meat and processed foods will be taught how to have a balanced diet based on rice, potatoes, millet, corn, cous-cous, taro, or breadfruit, and how to prepare them without modern conveniences. Many will learn to raise their own vegetables because there will be no stores or marketplaces near their homes. They will learn nutrition, first aid, and basic health care. In some programs they will learn water safety and motorboat engine repair to prepare them for day-to-day travel by sea. They will learn the essential elements for adapting to life on small islands, in the mountains of the Andes and Himalayas, in the tropics, or in the desert and near-desert conditions of North and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- b. In-Service Training. Peace Corps uses in-service training to meet Volunteers' needs that emerge after they begin work. Most in-service training provides rapid enhancement of technical skills and local language acquisition. Other in-service training assists Volunteers by reinforcing program efforts, conducting project planning and review,

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

- o Direct Support. \$45.7 million is needed to fund direct Volunteer support. Direct support of Volunteers falls into three general categories: allowances, travel, and job-related supplies and equipment.

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

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

Peace Corps' expenses for Volunteer service-related supplies and equipment will include items such as helmets, replacement parts and fuel for motorcycles. Other support expenses include maintaining an inventory of technical material for Volunteers. Recent additions to the collection of over 800 titles include manuals on literacy, maternal and child health care, and education.

- o Medical Support. Peace Corps provides health and medical services to Volunteers overseas and responds to Volunteer emergencies. In 1987, Peace Corps will:

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

Health service costs will be \$11.5 million in 1987, including an estimated \$4.7 million in payments to the Department of Labor required under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 U.S.C. 8147) to cover Volunteer claims for compensation.

BUDGET ACTIVITY II

RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Total obligations (\$000)	11,496	11,100	10,900

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

Plans include:

- o In 1987, almost ten million dollars will fund Peace Corps' recruitment and communications programs. Three Peace Corps regional offices and sixteen area offices will review over 12,000 applications. Peace Corps continues to improve recruitment through increased public awareness. This Peace Corps awareness campaign focuses both on the general public and on specific groups with special skills sought by host countries such as agriculture, forestry, mathematics and science education, and industrial arts. Peace Corps will continue to produce and distribute public service advertisements, posters, and press releases on Volunteers' activities and accomplishments.
- o The Agency recruitment goals include increasing minority and Older American participation while developing less labor-intensive recruitment techniques, such as direct mailing. Efforts will continue to be directed at recruiting Volunteers for high priority initiatives such as the African Food Systems program.
- o Another important goal is to increase collaboration with the private sector. Peace Corps currently obtains support for Volunteer projects from individuals, schools, and businesses in the United States. Through the Peace Corps Partnership Program, Volunteers identify construction needs for schools, community water systems, and health centers which can be funded through private sector contributions. In-kind contributions, such as vegetable seeds, medical supplies and equipment, and donated transportation services, also assist in Volunteer efforts.
- o Peace Corps will recruit and fund twenty new Volunteers through the United Nations Volunteer (UNV) Program. The UNV program allows American Volunteers to participate in a multi-national volunteer force serving either UN agencies or ministries of host country governments. American Volunteers serving with the UNV program often serve in countries where there is no formal Peace Corps program. In 1986, American UN Volunteers are serving in non-Peace Corps countries including Bangladesh, Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Somalia, People's Republic of China, and Turkey.
- o This budget activity will support a program to help recently-returned Volunteers obtain employment and further education.

BUDGET ACTIVITY III

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Total obligations (\$000)	40,649	41,000	39,300

Funds in this budget activity provide overseas and headquarters support for Peace Corps programs. Included are costs for overseas programs and Volunteer support functions, administrative services provided by the Department of State and Washington-based services.

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

Use of the Department of State's Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) system enables Peace Corps to make the most effective use of its limited overseas staff and resources. Included in this payment to the State Department are costs for use of diplomatic pouch, customs clearance assistance, local wage administration and other necessary services. Peace Corps estimates FAAS services will cost 3.2 million in 1987.

Program support funding includes the Washington-based geographic divisions - Africa, Inter-America, and NANEAP. The regional headquarters staff provides direct day-to-day support to the overseas programs. Policy guidance and coordination is provided by the Office of International Operations. The Office of Training and Program Support provides assistance overseas through a small staff of program specialists who advise on agriculture, health, education, and other areas of programming and training. Other Peace Corps headquarters functions such as policy and planning, program development, management information, compliance, administrative services, legal counsel, financial, and personnel management are also included in this budget activity.

In 1987, our capabilities to track resource use and personnel will be greatly expanded through coordination of the Peace Corps systems with the State Department's financial reporting systems. Reorganization and redefinition of the headquarters responsibilities will allow us to provide a better foundation for the increased numbers of Volunteers who began their tours in late 1985 and early 1986.

Program support accomplishments in 1985 and 1986 include:

- o First steps toward using the State Department's Consolidated American Payroll Processing and financial management systems, which will greatly improve resource monitoring and utilization.

- o Development of a scarce skills distribution process which more fairly allocates highly skilled Volunteers among Regions and better directs resources towards the recruitment of such Volunteers.
- o The installation of microcomputers in overseas posts. This allows for the automation of all tracking systems and greatly improves communication between posts and headquarters.
- o Development of standardized evaluation techniques for monitoring program activities and outputs. These techniques will improve our ability to determine successful programming and to transfer those elements to other projects.

TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEERS YEARS, AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
BY REGION, FY 1985-1987

<u>TRAINEE INPUT</u>	<u>FY 1985 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1986 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1987 Estimate</u>
Africa Region	1,459	1,189	1,220
Inter-American Region	1,157	711	680
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	798	680	680
<u>Special Programs</u>			
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	16	20	20
TOTAL	3,430	2,600	2,600

<u>VOLUNTEER YEARS</u>	<u>FY 1985 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1986 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1987 Estimate</u>
Africa Region	2,124	2,251	2,119
Inter-American Region	1,334	1,561	1,526
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	1,328	1,224	1,177
<u>Special Programs</u>			
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	37	32	36
Sudan/PVO	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>.4</u>
TOTAL	4,828	5,073	4,858.4

<u>BUDGET ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1985 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1986 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1987 Estimate</u>
Africa Region	46,826	45,811	47,107
Inter-American Region	27,811	27,412	27,930
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	25,302	23,412	23,735
<u>Special Programs</u>			
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	369	400	400
Sudan/PVO	12	12	7
World-wide support	<u>29,213</u>	<u>27,363</u>	<u>27,021</u>
TOTAL	129,533	124,410	126,200

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Overview

Regional Development Needs

In Sub-Saharan Africa per capita food production has declined over the past twenty years. This decline has been brought about by a variety of converging circumstances, including environmental degradation, itself exacerbated by drought, increasing average life spans, and inappropriate pricing and other economic policies. However, in light of the severe problems resulting from declining per capita food production, African governments and major donors are according the highest priority to making improvements in this area.

Although other development problems may be subordinate to the overriding issue of food production, nonetheless, there remain critical deficiencies in other areas, including education and health care. The programming strategy is to focus on the interrelationship of agriculture, health, education, and other development areas to achieve the maximum impact from projects.

Program Strategy

° Agriculture/Food Production

Food production and related projects provide the foundation for the Peace Corps program in Africa for 1987 and beyond. These projects will include efforts in agricultural extension, particularly in areas where the Volunteer can serve as a critical link between research development and the subsistence farmer; in fisheries; in agroforestry; in agricultural education; in small business development, for example, agricultural cooperatives; in water resource development; and in other areas such as beekeeping and animal husbandry.

° Education

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

° Health

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

° Other Program Areas

Host country requests reflect mounting awareness of the compelling need to conserve natural resources. African and Peace Corps planners will focus on forestry, water, and wildlife programs.

Peace Corps will also be involved in appropriate technology/renewable energy, small enterprise development, and non-formal education.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer-Years and FTE
FY 1985 - FY 1987
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			-----Trainees-----			-----V Years-----			-----FTE Level-----		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
AFRICA												
Benin	1,271	1,048	1,022	25	22	20	64	45	37	5.0	5.0	5.0
Botswana	1,940	1,870	1,878	74	61	55	103	110	105	9.0	9.0	9.0
Burkina Faso	1,535	1,612	1,608	52	47	45	70	85	79	8.0	7.0	7.0
Burundi	671	776	839	11	18	18	14	20	24	4.0	4.0	4.0
Cameroon	2,637	2,397	2,219	76	60	50	126	125	109	10.0	9.0	9.0
Central Afr Rep	2,028	2,006	2,030	52	40	40	77	75	73	7.0	6.0	6.0
Equatorial Guinea	0	66	107	0	6	6	0	1	5	0	0	1
Gabon	1,806	1,660	1,627	40	34	30	81	65	59	5.0	5.0	5.0
Gambia	972	938	956	39	25	25	43	50	48	6.0	5.0	5.0
Ghana	1,294	1,419	1,475	42	44	40	49	65	68	11.0	8.0	8.0
Guinea	10	221	251	0	10	10	0	7	8	0	1	1
Kenya	4,468	4,188	4,270	173	120	126	235	260	245	18.0	17.0	17.0
Lesotho	1,374	1,282	1,234	29	30	30	79	70	55	8.0	8.0	8.0
Liberia	3,611	2,666	2,749	165	0	50	140	175	125	13.0	13.0	13.0
Malawi	1,061	1,143	1,279	48	40	40	46	60	68	5.0	5.0	5.0
Mali	1,815	1,784	1,807	43	43	40	74	70	69	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mauritania	1,529	1,592	1,663	49	40	30	45	59	67	6.0	6.0	6.0
Niger	2,579	2,516	2,493	78	71	65	128	131	120	10.0	11.0	11.0
Rwanda	93	109	212	4	4	6	6	6	7	0.0	0.0	1.0
Senegal	1,965	1,826	1,740	48	40	35	97	90	70	10.0	10.0	9.0
Sierra Leone	3,077	2,975	2,829	99	82	80	174	180	150	15.0	14.0	14.0
Swaziland	1,694	1,460	1,365	47	35	29	85	75	65	7.0	7.0	7.0
Tanzania	1,872	1,779	1,903	75	39	35	56	75	85	5.0	5.0	5.0
Togo	2,386	2,307	2,169	58	50	50	106	107	86	10.0	9.0	9.0
Zaire	4,719	4,500	4,259	132	120	115	226	230	202	17.0	17.0	17.0
Africa Food Init	419	1,741	3,123	0	108	150	0	15	90	0.0	15.0	16.0
Total	46,826	45,881	47,107	1,459	1,189	1,220	2,124	2,251	2,119	195.0	202.0	204.0

POPULATION: 3,809,00

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1968

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$290

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 38

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	25	22	20
Volunteer Years	64	45	37
FTE-Staff Years	5.0	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,271	1,048	1,022
Volunteer Operations	1,017	798	772
Program Support & Development	254	250	250
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	13	20	20
Volunteer Operations	12	15	15
Program Support & Development	1	5	5

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Due to Benin's growing capability to provide its own teachers for secondary schools, Peace Corps will phase out of this sector this year. The program will shift to technical education and teacher training.
- ° Water source and sanitation improvement is an area of urgent need. Volunteers will be involved in a project to drill wells in about 200 villages; each well is expected to service approximately 500 people. *Peace Corps estimates that there are only about 1,000 wells to supply water to over 3,000,000 people in the villages of Benin. At least 6,000 more wells need to be constructed to meet the water requirements of the current population. An experimental low-cost latrine program will also be initiated. The Volunteers in this program also will help identify well sites, oversee digging, and train villagers to operate and maintain pumps and other equipment. In addition, they will teach basic health techniques. (*Report issued by Peace Corps in conjunction with Peace Corps/AID Collaborative Report, 1985.)
- ° Many international donors currently provide funding for programs in agricultural extension, village woodlots and multiple-use reforestation. Field technicians are needed to oversee technical progress and to aid in village-level participation in several of these projects. At the request of both the donors and the Government of Benin, Peace Corps will provide Volunteers for projects in agriculture, rural infrastructure, animation, forestry, and small enterprise development.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Benin began in 1967 with concentration on rural development programs in grain storage, animal traction, and rural construction. An average of sixty Volunteers per year served in Benin from 1968 until 1973. Because of uncertain political conditions, the program declined to six Volunteers in the mid-to-late 1970's. There was a shift of activities from agricultural education to agricultural extension, with primary focus on working with farmer groups and secondary emphasis on working with schools. In 1981, at the request of the Government of Benin, the program expanded into appropriate technology (mud stoves), agricultural education, and rural school construction. The number of Volunteers who taught mathematics, English, and science in secondary schools also increased. By 1984, the government shifted its emphasis on requests for secondary school teachers to trainers of teachers. Peace Corps is involved in fisheries and agricultural extension.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In 1985, due to the success of the fuel-efficient mud stoves project, the Ministry of Rural Development applauded Peace Corps for their effective efforts. Volunteers built mudstoves for more than 250 households. Testing under various conditions has shown these stoves save 35 to 50 percent of wood and charcoal consumption.
- ° In forestry, Volunteers set up tree nurseries to serve village needs, organized and educated beneficiary groups, and gave technical assistance in forestry and watershed management. The people served were poor farmers, merchants, and householders. About 7,500 individuals benefitted directly. The nurseries' readily available source of fuelwood and lumber has resulted in a diminished expenditure of time and labor.

BOTSWANA

POPULATION: 998,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$920

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 48

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	74	61	55
Volunteer Years	103	110	105
FTE-Staff Years	9.0	9.0	9.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,940	1,870	1,878
Volunteer Operations	1,450	1,420	1,438
Program Support & Development	490	450	440
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	60	95	95
Volunteer Operations	50	70	70
Program Support & Development	10	25	25

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will be playing an increasingly important role in Botswana's National Development Plan, in education, agriculture production, solar technology, and small business development.
- ° Peace Corps will maintain the number of Volunteers teaching secondary education in community junior secondary schools and in government secondary schools. The primary focus of the teacher assistance will be in mathematics, science, agriculture, and vocational education.
- ° Peace Corps will assist the Botswana in growing vegetables and increasing nutritional awareness. A future village backyard gardening project will teach farmers how to use water harvesting systems based on recycled water.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide Volunteers to teach vocational education, rural income generation, and renewable energy.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps went into Botswana shortly after independence in 1966. At that time, 56 Volunteers provided development assistance in three sectors: health, rural development, and education. Over the years, Volunteer numbers increased steadily. In 1985, the Government of Botswana requested 118 teachers, and followed that in early 1986 with a request for another 40 teaching Volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° During 1985 and 1986, Peace Corps increased the number of education Volunteers in response to the Government of Botswana's request for teachers due to a shortfall in the number of Botswana completing teacher training. As a result of this increase, approximately 10,000 Botswana students are expected to directly benefit from the education projects.
- ° Volunteers have provided assistance to the Government of Botswana in its quest to achieve agricultural independence from South Africa. Peace Corps' recent involvement in the agriculture sector has been twofold. Over the short term, Volunteers are overseeing food distribution to prevent starvation in the villages. They also work with village leaders and local organizations to identify food production projects that will have an effect over the longer term. There are currently seven Volunteers serving as drought relief technical officers and two Volunteers who are working at the Botswana Agriculture College as lecturers on farm machinery and agriculture communications. Peace Corps has initiated discussions with the Government of Botswana Ministry of Agriculture for expansion in its agriculture program.
- ° Thirteen Volunteers have helped to establish ten new enterprises and have assisted poor rural entrepreneurs in obtaining over two hundred seed loans or grants. They have also helped set up rural industrialization district offices and have produced an "Introduction to Business" handbook. These small enterprise development activities are responding to the government's wishes to develop employment opportunities in rural areas and to increase the participation of the indigenous Botswana people in business and commerce and restrain the flow of rural poor to urban areas unable to absorb them.
- ° Volunteers working in renewable energy technology have helped to set up solar houses in two villages, install solar water heaters, and promote wood-saving metal stoves and solar cookers. They also assisted in the installation of Botswana's first photovoltaic borehole pump and a deep-pumping windmill.

BURKINA FASO

POPULATION: 6,666,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$180

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 20

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	52	47	45
Volunteer Years	70	85	79
FTE-Staff Years	8.0	7.0	7.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,535	1,612	1,608
Volunteer Operations	1,152	1,262	1,258
Program Support & Development	383	350	350
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	158	130	130
Volunteer Operations	147	120	120
Program Support & Development	11	10	10

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to respond to development assistance requests from the Government of Burkina Faso. Programs will include agriculture, income generation, and rural development.
- ° The program will include projects in reforestation, food production, health education, and secondary mathematics and science education.
- ° Peace Corps will initiate projects in health and nutrition education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Burkina Faso in 1967. Currently there are 89 Volunteers working in the areas of rural development, small business consulting, forestry, education, and sanitation. For the first time, the swearing-in ceremony for fifty new Volunteers was carried live over national radio.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Education Volunteers taught English to over 3,000 students and provided training in teaching English to 40 teachers.
- ° Forestry Volunteers worked in twenty tree nurseries training eleven counterparts in nursery management and improved production techniques.

- ° Volunteers, working in a joint Peace Corps/AID semi-arid food grain research program, perform mid-level technical research on improved crop varieties. They conduct field trials, assess pest damage to crops, and carryout surveys on farming methods. If continued, this effort has the potential to have significant impact on the agricultural development in Burkina Faso.
- ° In 1986, small business development Volunteers are processing loans and training 22 Burkinabe loan agents in business and management skills. Through this program, 290 Burkinabe families in nine communities receive direct assistance.

BURUNDI

POPULATION: 4,466,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1983

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$240

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 35

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	11	18	18
Volunteer Years	14	20	24
FTE-Staff Years	4.0	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	671	776	839
Volunteer Operations	392	509	569
Program Support & Development	279	267	270
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	36	25	25
Volunteer Operations	25	15	15
Program Support & Development	11	10	10

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide Volunteers in parks management, fisheries, vocational education, and handicapped cooperatives development.
- ° Peace Corps will field its first Volunteers in animal husbandry extension and will expand activities in crop extension and community development. These programs are geared to meeting the needs of the rural population for technical assistance, and are linked to the government's view of agriculture as a top priority and key to economic development.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to work with AID, UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization, Catholic Relief Services, and other development organizations.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps signed a country agreement in August 1982 and fielded its first Volunteers in 1983 working in vocational education, curriculum development, road construction, and forestry.
- ° The program has since expanded and now includes Volunteers working in parks and wildlife management, inland fish culture, and special education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In 1985, five fisheries Volunteers began small farmer extension activities, while one began renovating a fingerling station in collaboration with the Swiss Government.
- ° In 1985, a Volunteer initiated Special Olympics activities at three handicapped centers.
- ° In 1985, a Volunteer assisted the Government of Burundi to construct and complete a farm-to-market road which was funded by AID.
- ° In 1986, two Volunteers are working in handicapped marketing cooperatives development.
- ° In 1986, the number of Volunteers associated with the inland fish culture project increased to ten.
- ° A Volunteer works with Burundian counterparts to establish satellite nurseries, replant trees in exploited areas of the forests, and encourage farmers to plant trees with food crops. Fast-growing species are being planted as an alternative source of wood for construction and fuel. Since only an estimated three percent of the country's total land area is still forested, it is hoped that the forestry program will result in greater agricultural productivity and more available income for farmers who will be able to spend less for fuel.

CAMEROON

POPULATION: 9,562,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$800

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 47

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	76	60	50
Volunteer Years	126	125	109
FTE-Staff Years	10.0	9.0	9.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,637	2,397	2,219
Volunteer Operations	2,051	1,922	1,744
Program Support & Development	586	475	475
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	325	300	300
Volunteer Operations	325	300	300
Program Support & Development	0	0	0

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Fisheries Volunteers will increase production in existing fish ponds by teaching improved pond management techniques and introducing integrated aquaculture under Peace Corps' inland and capture fisheries programs.
- ° Volunteers will provide planning and technical assistance in the construction of wells, latrines, improved springs, piped water, and sanitation systems under the community development program.
- ° Education programs will continue in English, mathematics, science, and economics at all levels.
- ° The rehabilitation program continues to engage Volunteers in work with the physically and mentally handicapped and with speech, hearing, and visually impaired children and adolescents.
- ° The Women's palm oil cooperative program will expand into marketing foodstuffs.
- ° The rehabilitation of an old and neglected hotel in Kribi will occur as Volunteers train Cameroonians in business and hotel management.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Volunteers trained over 100 community development field agents to work on improving roads, health services, and markets. The community development program has helped bring potable water to rural communities in the drought-prone northern regions of Cameroon.
- ° Volunteers working as village cooperative advisors have expanded their activities to include feasibility studies and market surveys. They have also implemented a new credit scheme which resulted in the acquisition of tools, fertilizers, and other inputs by local cooperative members. In 1985, the Cameroon Credit Union League began operating independently under the direction of Cameroonians. Since 1980, Volunteers have been working to raise the standard of living of the rural population by fostering the development of credit unions through the Cameroon Credit Union League. Volunteers have provided on-the-job training for credit union bookkeepers, conducted educational seminars and served as field workers.
- ° Volunteers and their trained counterparts in the aquaculture program instructed over 500 families in fish culture techniques, teaching farmers to produce fish for family consumption and sale and helping them to set up their ponds and manage them for maximum yield.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 2,470,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1972

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$280

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 33

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	52	40	40
Volunteer Years	77	75	73
FTE-Staff Years	7.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,028	2,006	2,030
Volunteer Operations	1,546	1,581	1,605
Program Support & Development	482	425	425
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	30	50	50
Volunteer Operations	30	50	50
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Programs will continue in secondary education, health (including prevention of childhood diseases) and rural development, with an increased emphasis on small agricultural development projects, including inland fisheries which Peace Corps is promoting to help reduce the need for food imports and to increase protein intake among villagers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps began its program in the Central African Republic in 1972, with projects in secondary education.
- ° Since 1974, projects have diversified into other areas including fish culture, agriculture extension, food preservation and storage, health and rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° By 1985, Volunteers had provided instruction in preventive health care to a sufficient number of Central African primary school teachers so that a phase out of the program could begin.
- ° Volunteers in the fisheries project, together with 1,100 Central African farmers, constructed or maintained 3,000 fish ponds and harvested 40,000 kilograms of fish, which provides an income source for farmers and protein for the diets of the rural population.

- ° Two apiculture Volunteers have trained one Central African supervisor and twenty-one extension agents in improved beekeeping techniques. The extension effect has involved over 5,000 farmers and, as a result, high quality wax production has increased from 87 to 107 tons per year. Beeswax is a potentially valuable export. In the past, beeswax was discarded or sold at very low prices and the honey was underused.
- ° In 1986, Peace Corps fielded its first three Volunteers to begin work on the joint AID/CDC project to combat childhood communicable diseases which focuses on selective primary health care activities designed for mothers and children (newborn to 5 years). Volunteers will train mid-level health personnel and extension agents on the integration of health education with other activities such as oral rehydration therapy, treatment of malaria, vaccination techniques, and other accepted child survival practices, as well as community analysis and organization.
- ° In 1986, in cooperation with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Nigeria, Peace Corps has begun programming plans to begin a root crop extension program. This program aims to test and introduce improved strains of manioc and other crops along with improved planting techniques to the rural population of the Central African Republic where present manioc production has been drastically reduced due to plant diseases.
- ° To reduce the country's dependence on rice imports, Volunteers are helping two of the rice production centers to improve their capacity to provide technical assistance to farmers. Volunteers work with managers of the centers helping them in accounting, bookkeeping, inventory control, machinery installation, and maintenance of irrigation system. Volunteers also conduct trials of new varieties of rice and hold education sessions for rice farmers. Education is extremely important as farmers' participation in the cooperatives is vital and has been weak in the past.
- ° Volunteers are helping to address the large post-harvest losses of the farmers by providing technical assistance in two major activities: baseline study to quantify crop losses and identify solutions; feasibility studies of new technologies that can be applied to villages.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

POPULATION: 360,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1986

PER CAPITA INCOME: N/A

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 33

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	6	6
Volunteer Years	---	1	5
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	1.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	---	66	107
Volunteer Operations	---	66	107
Program Support & Development	---	---	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps plans to continue its work in food production.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1986, a country agreement was negotiated with the Government of Equatorial Guinea and a small program of Volunteers working in cooperative education and agricultural extension was established.
- ° The Peace Corps program in Equatorial Guinea represents a pilot effort in which some administrative responsibilities are carried out by an AID-funded private voluntary organization.

GABON

POPULATION: 695,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963/1973

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$4,250

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 35

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	40	34	30
Volunteer Years	81	65	59
FTE-Staff Years	5.0	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,806	1,660	1,627
Volunteer Operations	1,471	1,340	1,317
Program Support & Development	335	320	310
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	466	400	400
Volunteer Operations	401	350	350
Program Support & Development	65	50	50

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will meet with the New York Zoological Society to discuss support and collaboration for a new wildlife preservation program.
- ° Secondary physics and science education programs will be expanded.
- ° Collaborative efforts will include the design of a small animal husbandry program.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1963, Peace Corps was invited to Gabon to construct schools and to teach English in secondary schools. Peace Corps left Gabon in 1967 when the Government of Gabon lacked funds to support Volunteers.
- ° A second government invitation resulted in Peace Corps' re-entry in 1973. Since 1973, about eighty Volunteers per year have been working in school construction, Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL), mathematics education, and agricultural extension programs.
- ° School construction Volunteers and counterparts built more than thirty primary schools and more than twenty teachers' houses. Sixteen hundred families in twenty-two communities benefitted directly from this program as overcrowded and substandard classrooms in rural villages were replaced and thirty-six unskilled Gabonese workers were trained in carpentry and masonry work.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° About 26 Volunteers per year have worked in education, representing a further decrease from prior years as trained Gabonese teachers replaced their Volunteer counterparts.
- ° A nutrition education program focusing on maternal and child care is in the planning stages and will address high infant mortality rates due to poor diets and unsanitary practices plaguing more than 80 percent of the rural population.

THE GAMBIA

POPULATION: 697,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$290

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 16

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	39	25	25
Volunteer Years	43	50	48
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	972	938	956
Volunteer Operations	714	703	726
Program Support & Development	258	235	230
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	5	5	5
Volunteer Operations	3	3	3
Program Support & Development	2	2	2

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The Ministry of Agriculture has requested five Volunteers with expertise in agricultural statistics, program development, agricultural marketing, policy analysis, and farm economics.
- ° Peace Corps will place two Volunteers in the Kanifing Resource Center. This center produces primary science booklets, mathematic teaching sets, and other instructional materials for primary schools.
- ° The Forestry Department has requested an additional four to eight Volunteers to help establish village woodlots.
- ° Peace Corps has been asked to provide mathematics and science Volunteers to teach in each of the country's secondary technical schools.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered The Gambia in 1967 with seventeen Volunteers, including mechanics, carpenters, construction specialists, cattle marketing advisors, and electrical engineers. In 1969, The Gambia received its first education Volunteers; agriculture and health Volunteers were subsequently added.
- ° Volunteers have been recruited to introduce the American educational system to The Gambia by developing the first Teachers Resource Center, where materials such as books, visual aids, and relevant teaching materials and methods are developed and available for use by primary school teachers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° This year began the initial phase in the Gambian Five-Year mathematics and science education project. Thirteen mathematics Volunteers and sixteen science Volunteers will be placed in the school system.
- ° Three Volunteers are serving as soil conservationists, testing the soil, making recommendations for planting, and studying soil erosion throughout the country.
- ° The mixed farming project, which diversifies both cropping patterns and grain consumption habits to break dependency on a single crop for export and food consumption, will be completed in April 1986. However, because of the outstanding work of the Volunteers and the project's success, host country officials are planning to request more Volunteers for the project. The Department of Agriculture is also expanding portions of the project and a larger number of farmers are becoming involved.
- ° Maize production in the Gambia increased from 95 hectares to 15,000 hectares in 3 years as a result of a coordinated effort between Peace Corps, the Ministry of Agriculture, and AID. Maize was introduced as a supplementary cash and food crop to reduce dependence on groundnuts. Four Volunteers served as extension agents teaching agricultural assistants, demonstrating planting techniques, and helping farmers to use ox-drawn cultivators and build improved storage facilities.
- ° Forestry Volunteers are helping village communities set up woodlots, plant fruit and fuel trees, and intercrop their wooded lands with groundnuts and vegetables. Additional Volunteers have been requested for this program.
- ° Eleven health Volunteers are helping to improve primary health care in Gambia's villages. Last year a special effort focused on training health workers and mothers on oral rehydration therapy. They also trained host country nationals in child health nutrition, hygiene, first aid, and managerial skills.
- ° Five Volunteers are working on income-generating projects. They are helping villagers identify income-generating projects such as honey production, and teaching them basic managerial skills to enable the villagers to continue the projects on a self-sustaining basis.

POPULATION: 12,518,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$320

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 48

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	42	44	40
Volunteer Years	49	65	68
FTE-Staff Years	11.0	8.0	8.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,294	1,419	1,475
Volunteer Operations	892	1,065	1,128
Program Support & Development	402	354	347
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	41	50	50
Volunteer Operations	41	50	50
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to emphasize agriculture and rural development.
- ° Peace Corps will expand appropriate technology and energy projects, along with water and sanitation projects, to raise agricultural production and to strengthen small-scale income-generating enterprises.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide teachers in business education, mathematics, general science, physics, and teacher training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In August 1961, Ghana became the first country to receive Volunteers. Since then over 2,200 Volunteers, working primarily in education, have served in Ghana.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Peace Corps provided enough Volunteer beekeepers to allow the national beekeeping program to double the number of cooperatives, serving over 500 individuals.
- ° Education Volunteers taught mathematics and science to over 5,000 students. In addition, the program was expanded to include business education and teacher training, resulting in the training of fifty new teachers.

- ° During this period, Peace Corps initiated over five primary and secondary projects in forest conservation and reforestation.
- ° Volunteers worked with the newly-opened Intermediate Technology Transfer Unit (turned over to Ghana by AID in 1985) to develop simple agricultural implements such as maize planters, which can be locally produced. They also study local methods of food production, harvesting, and storage. In the past, Volunteers have helped set up cottage industries in soapmaking and foundries which use palm kernels as fuel and locally-produced clay for the brick linings of the ovens.
- ° During 1985, Peace Corps was able to expand to crucial upcountry rural sites.

GUINEA

POPULATION: 5,831,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1964/1969/1985

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$30

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 25

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	10	10
Volunteer Years	---	1.0	8
FTE-Staff Years	---	1.0	1.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	10	221	251
Volunteer Operations	10	151	181
Program Support & Development	---	70	70
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 Program Highlights and Plans

- ° Peace Corps plans to continue having Volunteers working with small land-holders in agricultural extension and agroforestry.
- ° Peace Corps also plans to expand its secondary education program, primarily teaching English.

Program History

- ° Peace Corps has been in Guinea twice previously: 1964-67 and 1969-71. Both times, Peace Corps was asked to leave by the late President Sekou Toure for reasons not directly related to Peace Corps. Peace Corps continued to enjoy a good reputation in Guinea, and with the change of government in 1984, interest was expressed in Peace Corps' return.
- ° Following an exploratory mission in 1985, Peace Corps formally reestablished the program there, reactivating the existing country agreement. Third-year Volunteers transferring from other countries began training in late fiscal year 1985. They are working on an agroforestry project.

POPULATION: 18,900,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1965

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$340

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 56

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	173	120	126
Volunteer Years	235	260	245
FTE-Staff Years	18.0	17.0	17.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	4,468	4,188	4,270
Volunteer Operations	3,623	3,369	3,440
Program Support & Development	845	819	830
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	91	100	100
Volunteer Operations	56	60	60
Program Support & Development	35	40	40

1987 PROGRAMS HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° All secondary education Volunteers currently have mandatory secondary projects in reforestation. The secondary project concept in reforestation/afforestation will be extended to include Volunteers in all program sectors.
- ° Peace Corps will increase the number of Volunteers in the northern arid/semi-arid area. These Volunteers will give a significant amount of attention to combatting drought through reforestation.
- ° The agricultural/food production program will be expanded. The program will focus on improving skills that will allow crop producers to increase their production and income.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps has served in Kenya since 1965. Historically, the primary focus has been on secondary education; however, Volunteers also work in fisheries and agroforestry, health/water sanitation, rural women extension, small business development, small town development, and youth polytechnic education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° The focus of Peace Corps' secondary education program is now fully on the schools that are most in need. Volunteers have been switched from government schools to the harambee (community supported--generally not government funded) schools. The harambee schools are, for the most part, located in

funded) schools. The harambee schools are, for the most part, located in rural areas. One hundred-forty Volunteers represent ten percent of Kenya's harambee teacher population. They are teaching approximately 20,000 students. Most Volunteers work in mathematics, science, and English.

- ° Two hundred acres of land were donated to agroforestry Volunteers to develop as forestry plots. These Volunteers are providing technical assistance to other Volunteers who are working with reforestation projects. They also have established six permanent farmer training centers.
- ° Approximately 15 Volunteers are working with local farmers on a project aimed at halting Kenya's serious deforestation. Since it is impossible to ban tree cutting, these Volunteers are teaching rural farmers how to replant and care for trees in conjunction with compatible food crops and to make more efficient use of cut wood by using improved cookstoves and alternate energy sources.
- ° AID established a Small Projects Assistance fund (SPA) for use by Volunteers. This program provides funding and technical assistance for small community projects. There are now fifty Volunteer SPA projects.
- ° Peace Corps provided Volunteers to the Ministry of Local Government through the small town development program for infrastructure development and low cost housing development. These Volunteers are involved in the Local Authority Development planning; e.g., deciding how the infrastructure, water system, sanitation, housing and electrical system should be set up; reviewing plans for design at headquarters level; and implementation of the development plan to construct low-cost housing, and other items.
- ° A program directed at helping rural women increase their skills as food producers and their ability to generate income from agriculture-related activities has been so successful, that it will be extended. Numbering between ten and twenty at any time, Volunteers work directly with individual women and rural women's groups, teaching them vegetable gardening, beekeeping, small animal husbandry, nutrition, home improvement and marketing. The rural women extension program was developed as a joint effort between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, AID, and the Peace Corps. The success of this program has been great enough for AID to initiate a three-year extension.
- ° Peace Corps established a demonstration program of housing construction for most harambee schools. This program requires a six-year development plan by the schools; Peace Corps guarantees three consecutive Volunteers. Vocational educational schools build housing using Peace Corps-developed, Ministry-approved, low-cost methods.

LESOTHO

POPULATION: 1,437,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$470

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 52

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	29	30	30
Volunteer Years	79	70	55
FTE-Staff Years	8.0	8.0	8.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,374	1,282	1,234
Volunteer Operations	976	919	874
Program Support & Development	398	363	360
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	37	35	35
Volunteer Operations	37	35	35
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to be an integral part of the Government of Lesotho's development strategy in education, and rural/agriculture development. Emphasis will be placed on teaching high school mathematics, science, vocational education, and English as a second language.
- ° Peace Corps will also continue to provide Volunteer assistance in the fight against high infant mortality rates through the Combatting Childhood Communicable Disease program (CCCD).

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps started its program in Lesotho in 1967; sixty Volunteers primarily worked in education projects. In 1980, Peace Corps expanded its programs in the business sector to include work with cooperatives. In 1983, Peace Corps diversified its program by increasing the number of Volunteers in rural/agriculture development. In 1986, the rural/agricultural development programs are being refocused through the Africa Food System Initiative on increasing food availability.
- ° During 1985, mathematics, science, English, agriculture and vocational education Volunteers taught 9,000 secondary and high school students.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° During 1986, Peace Corps will field 15 highly skilled agriculture/horticulture Volunteers to assist the Government of Lesotho to increase food production. These Volunteers will be involved in diversified projects including: 1) nursery extension in which Volunteers will be helping village members to plant agroforestry tree species of honey locust, black locust, and nepal alder; fruit tree species of peaches, apples, pears, and grapes; and vegetables including cabbage, tomatoes, and onions; 2) community development extension in which Volunteers will work with village members as facilitators to assist them in developing community or individual agriculture, poultry, or dairy projects; and 3) water development in which Volunteers will be responsible for survey, planning, design, and construction supervision of several crews building water systems in selected villages. The Volunteers will work with village leaders to coordinate the design, construction, and maintenance of the water systems by community members.
- ° Volunteers also work to strengthen the country's cooperative credit unions by educating local cooperative members in better management practices.

LIBERIA

POPULATION: 2,090,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$470

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 41

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	165	---	50
Volunteer Years	140	175	125
FTE-Staff Years	13.0	13.0	13.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,611	2,666	2,749
Volunteer Operations	2,912	1,974	2,049
Program Support & Development	699	692	700
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	96	105	105
Volunteer Operations	73	80	80
Program Support & Development	23	25	25

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will be placed in inland fisheries projects and secondary education, specifically science, mathematics, and rural communications.
- ° Twelve engineering and construction Volunteers will continue to work on a farm-to-market road project helping over 6,000 farmers in Lofa County
- ° Volunteers will continue working in rural health, in order to reduce mortality from preventable diseases.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The second Peace Corps Africa program was in Liberia; since 1962 over 3,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have served here. Initially, Liberia's program was comprised largely of primary education teachers. Over the years, the program has expanded and offered services in education, health, agriculture, forestry, wildlife, community development, fisheries, small enterprise development, and rural communications.
- ° Ministerial participation increased due to a recent country project agreement. Designated Ministerial Liaison Officers from each Ministry or agency will travel with Peace Corps staff to Volunteer sites at least three times a year providing needed programmatic support.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° After phasing out of primary education in the 1970's, Volunteers were reinvited to teach in primary education, in an attempt to solve some of the illiteracy problems facing the country. Eighteen Volunteers have been requested in 1986 to teach an average class of twenty-five to eighty-five children.
- ° An increase in inland fisheries Volunteers has been requested by the Ministry of Agriculture due to their excellent effort in teaching farmers to generate income as well as to provide necessary protein in their diet.
- ° Peace Corps has expanded from 130 to over 200 Volunteers due to the expansion of programs in primary education, teacher training, inland fisheries, and marine fisheries.
- ° Two new programming areas were introduced in 1986: marine fisheries in which Volunteers help small fishermen remain independent, and small animal husbandry in which Volunteers work to organize the breeding cycles of the smaller animals used for food as well as grow improved crops for sale and local consumption.
- ° Community development Volunteers are working with rural communities and villages teaching them to build clinics, schools, water-sealed latrines, fuel-efficient stoves, crop storage facilities, and potable water systems.
- ° Rural communications in Liberia are being improved through an AID/Peace Corps cooperative venture. Six Volunteers are helping to construct four rural radio stations and training Liberians in communication techniques. AID is funding the effort.
- ° Agroforestry Volunteers have helped to develop an educational conservation program in an effort to control the exploitation of Liberian forest resources. They also conduct agroforestry research and work with reforestation managers. Seventy percent of the Liberian population are dependent upon forest resources for food, fuel, and fiber.
- ° Health Volunteers working with their host country counterparts have developed a locally-made oral rehydration solution. Working to help reduce childhood mortality from preventable diseases, the Volunteers are developing techniques for increasing the skills of village health professionals.

POPULATION: 6,670,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963/1979

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$210

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 29

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	48	40	40
Volunteer Years	46	60	68
FTE-Staff Years	5.0	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS, (\$000)	1,061	1,143	1,279
Volunteer Operations	795	881	1,008
Program Support & Development	266	262	271
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	40	90	90
Volunteer Operations	40	60	60
Program Support & Development	---	30	30

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will develop programs promoting local economic development and small enterprise development among the rural population.
- ° Peace Corps will continue programs in integrated rural development. Volunteers will work as engineers in the design and construction of rural roads and bridges. Other Volunteers will work in agricultural production, fisheries and forestry.
- ° Health Volunteers will continue their efforts to improve primary health care with emphasis on prevention and control of communicable diseases among children.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° From 1963 through 1971, Peace Corps programs in Malawi grew from 40 to 278 Volunteers serving in education, public health, community development and agriculture. After 1971, the Government of Malawi began requesting only highly skilled and difficult-to-recruit Volunteers, which caused a gradual phase-out of the program. The current Peace Corps program was reinstated in 1979 and has emphasized rural development, agriculture, health, small enterprise development, and education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° A community development project concentrates on physical therapy and vocational training for 600 handicapped persons in the areas of carpentry, callipers, shoe-making, gardening, and tailoring. More than 600,000 people in Malawi suffer serious handicaps. Women in development projects provide income-generating activities to rural women.
- ° Volunteer nurse trainers trained forty-five nurses.
- ° Education Volunteers teach more than 8,000 students per year in French, English, mathematics, and physical and biological sciences.
- ° The fisheries production program reached over 400 families providing an average food production of 100 kg per family per year. The fisheries are a substantial source of supplemental income.
- ° Small enterprise development Volunteers trained thirty cooperative societies in basic accounting.
- ° Oral Rehydration Corners (centers) were established in conjunction with the AID/CCCD programs. Volunteers serve as staff trainers and function as liaisons in hospitals and health clinics providing care to 400,000 people.
- ° One hundred-twenty miles of roads and twenty bridges have been constructed using self-help labor and World Bank funds, with the assistance of engineering Volunteers.

POPULATION: 7,277,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1971

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$150

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 27

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	43	43	40
Volunteer Years	74	70	69
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,815	1,784	1,807
Volunteer Operations	1,376	1,353	1,372
Program Support & Development	439	431	435
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	10	10
Volunteer Operations	---	10	10
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The program will continue to emphasize community development with greater attention given to improved agricultural production.
- Peace Corps will focus on reforestation, water resource management, and fuel-efficient woodstove construction in an effort to assist in long-term drought relief activities.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The first Volunteers arrived in Bamako in April, 1971 to help ease the hardships caused by a severe drought. These 25 Volunteers developed projects in poultry raising, vegetable production, water management, and agricultural extension. Currently there are 78 Volunteers working in the fields of secondary education, teacher training, agriculture, nutrition education, community development, forestry, water resource management, woodstove dissemination, and small business development.
- Woodstove dissemination Volunteers trained over 7,300 Malians to construct and maintain fuel-efficient woodstoves.
- Forestry Volunteers worked in twenty-one tree nurseries and established eighteen woodlots while training fourteen counterparts in nursery management and improved tree production techniques. Forestry Volunteers

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

encourage tree planting and conservation among villagers. Over the last five years, their efforts have resulted in the planting and care of thousands of trees. Volunteers also gather data on the best species of trees to plant.

- ° Under the expanded small enterprise development program, Volunteers worked in regional offices of the Chamber of Commerce to improve that agency's ability to service and represent its clients. The project aims to strengthen small and medium-sized enterprises which have potential to generate substantial employment and income, but lack technical know-how to operate efficiently.

MAURITANIA

POPULATION: 1,637,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967/1971

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$440

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 30

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	49	40	30
Volunteer Years	45	59	67
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,529	1,592	1,663
Volunteer Operations	1,097	1,161	1,228
Program Support & Development	432	431	435
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	30	60	60
Volunteer Operations	20	40	40
Program Support & Development	10	20	20

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to address the Government of Mauritania's priorities in the agriculture and health sectors by strengthening existing projects and expanding into new geographic areas.
- ° Peace Corps will field eight new Volunteers to begin an English teacher training program.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In 1986, the number of Volunteers in the food production sector will increase. Volunteers are helping to establish more than 80 village and school gardens, totaling over 600 acres and involving more than 8,000 people. They are also providing extension services to over 2,400 farmers in 30 rice cooperatives.

- ° In 1986, community health Volunteers trained 22 Mauritanian counterparts in health education practices including oral rehydration therapy. With a high infant mortality rate of 170 per 1,000 and high incidence of childhood diseases, Mauritania has been selected as one of the primary targets for the Combatting Childhood Communicable Disease program. Volunteers are working in two aspects of this project: health education and oral rehydration therapy. Seventeen Volunteers are training local health workers, developing educational materials such as slides and charts, and giving health lessons to villagers. The Volunteers also help to promote and carry out health-related community projects involving vegetable gardens, water filters, and reforestation.
- ° Eight agriculture Volunteers began teaching improved methods of vegetable and field crop production and protection to Mauritanian farmers in remote rural oases. Two hundred to three hundred subsistence farmers will be affected by this program.

NIGER

POPULATION: 6,057,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$240

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 27

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	78	71	65
Volunteer Years	128	131	120
FTE-Staff Years	10.0	11.0	11.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,579	2,516	2,493
Volunteer Operations	2,002	1,948	1,918
Program Support & Development	577	568	575
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	37	30	30
Volunteer Operations	37	30	30
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Agricultural programs will continue to expand with additional Volunteers working in agroforestry, and community agricultural extension.
- ° Volunteers will continue to work closely with Nigeriens in Tahoua, Agadez, Niamey, Iferouane, and elsewhere combatting desertification and deforestation in forestry and range management programs.
- ° Education programs will continue to stress English language skills but will also include mathematics and science education. The need for primary school teachers will continue to be met by third-year Volunteers.
- ° Nutrition programs will continue to encourage better nutrition during and after pregnancies by monitoring child growth, encouraging breastfeeding, and training Volunteers in intervention techniques to rehabilitate malnourished infants.
- ° Volunteers will continue secondary projects in the villages where they live; trees will be planted, small vegetable gardens will be started, and small wells will be planned.
- ° Peace Corps entered Niger in September 1962 with a small group of Volunteers trained to teach English.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over the decades, Peace Corps developed new programs and changed old ones to respond to current needs in agriculture, forestry, and health. Currently there are 145 Volunteers working on 17 different projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° A series of secondary schools text books have been developed to meet the nationwide lack of teaching materials.
- ° Twenty forestry Volunteers are engaged in the construction of windbreaks, mapping and surveying activities, nursery work and the regeneration of natural species.
- ° Agriculture Volunteers are working on the problem of low farm productivity. They are helping to verify the quality of seeds being produced and are responsible for training local agricultural extension agents to teach improved farming methods to farmers. These Volunteers encourage the initiation of year-round village development projects, help to dig wells, plant vegetable gardens, and build chicken coops in several villages.
- ° In an effort to develop new food sources, fisheries Volunteers are working in two projects to help exploit the potential of inland fish culture and develop "capture fisheries" in the Niger river. The Volunteers assist in constructing and maintaining fish ponds and train villagers in weighing and classifying fish.

RWANDA

POPULATION: 5,720,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1975

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$270

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 45

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	4	4	6
Volunteer Years	6	6	7
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	1.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	93	109	212
Volunteer Operations	93	109	137
Program Support & Development	---	---	75
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	10	10
Volunteer Operations	---	10	10
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide Volunteers in education, health, and forestry, areas of high priority for the Government of Rwanda.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1975, Peace Corps entered Rwanda with programs in conservation and education. Since 1978, when the Peace Corps staff left and the American Embassy assumed the day-to-day management of the program, Peace Corps has provided Volunteers in forestry, physical therapy, and education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In 1985, five Volunteers provided English instruction for over 250 Rwandan university students.
- ° In 1985, a physical therapy Volunteer worked with over 200 disabled children and trained a staff of nurses in physical therapy techniques.
- ° In 1986, two forestry Volunteers are training Rwandan counterparts in forest management and reforestation techniques, and in tree nursery establishment and management. They also hold informational meetings for farmer groups and provide advice on an individual basis on planting techniques and cutting rates for Rwandan farmers.

SENEGAL

POPULATION: 6,195,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$440

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 30

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	48	40	35
Volunteer Years	97	90	70
FTE-Staff Years	10.0	10.0	9.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,965	1,826	1,740
Volunteer Operations	1,362	1,258	1,190
Program Support & Development	603	568	550
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	165	145	145
Volunteer Operations	146	130	130
Program Support & Development	19	15	15

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The Government of Senegal has again requested we continue one of Peace Corps' oldest projects, the rural development or "animation" program. In 1987, there will be an additional thirty Volunteers working in more than a dozen new village sites. This project emphasizes village-based improvement of health and agricultural practices, and small enterprise development.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to collaborate with AID, Catholic Relief Services, and other development agencies to improve existing programs in forestry and fisheries. Peace Corps will also use the Partnership Program funding to implement secondary projects identified by Volunteers in their villages. These projects include school construction, medical facility construction, and gardening.
- ° The major program emphases in 1987 will be rural development, forestry, inland fisheries, and fuel-efficient cookstoves. Testing under various conditions have shown that the locally-constructed, energy-efficient stoves save 35 to 50 percent on wood and charcoal consumption.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first Volunteers arrived in Dakar in February, 1963, three years after the country declared independence. Since the beginning, Volunteers have worked in villages on community projects such as kitchen and truck gardens,

well-digging, latrine construction, prenatal and child care, and market cooperatives. The Peace Corps program has been very popular with the Senegalese government and the people.

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Sixty Volunteers involved in the rural development "animation" program have directly assisted about 23,800 individuals in 68 different communities by helping them with small animal husbandry, gardening, literacy, sanitation and health, windbreaks, village woodlots, school construction, and small-scale business projects.
- ° The small fisheries project helped develop additional fish ponds resulting in the harvest of over three tons of fish for 30 villages. A new pilot station has been built in a second region of Senegal to extend the concept of inland fisheries to other rural farmers.
- ° The improved cookstoves program directly benefitted 1,475 families in 358 communities.
- ° The forestry program, which involves training villagers to create village nurseries, woodlots, windbreaks, and to intercrop trees in farmlands, indirectly served over 6,000 families in approximately 60 communities.
- ° One Volunteer, working in the village of Ndiobene, assisted the village women's cooperative in obtaining a millet grinder, funded partly by the women from profits of vegetable sales and partly by AID SPA funds. The machine will have a direct effect on 500 to 600 women in 6 surrounding villages. It will employ 2 villagers to keep records and create income for the village. In preparing for the millet grinder, the women learned to keep records and manage a bank account. Under the guidance of this same Volunteer, the village women also began a sewing/tie-dyeing center, which is an additional income-generating project for the village.

SIERRA LEONE

POPULATION: 3,265,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$380

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 26

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	99	82	80
Volunteer Years	174	180	150
FTE-Staff Years	15.0	14.0	14.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,077	2,975	2,829
Volunteer Operations	2,506	2,464	2,309
Program Support & Development	571	511	520
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	20	50	50
Volunteer Operations	20	50	50
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will increase the proportion of Volunteers working in promoting self-sufficiency in food production through agriculture extension, swamp rice development, and marine and inland fisheries.
- ° Additional Volunteers will work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in the establishment and conservation of Sierra Leone's national park resources.
- ° Peace Corps will initiate a forestry/conservation program to help the Sierra Leonean government combat encroaching desertification in the north.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 5,100 Peace Corps Volunteers have served in Sierra Leone since the first group started service in 1962. Volunteers continue to serve in nearly every district throughout the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In 1985, two National Park Service professionals became the first Volunteers to begin work on establishing the Outamba-Kilimi Park as the first national game park in the country.

- ° In an effort to create a valuable source of protein and an additional source of income for rural families, Volunteers in the inland fisheries program, with close support from AID, assisted farmers with the construction of fifty ponds to raise fish. Volunteers work directly with the farm families teaching them the skills to build, stock, and manage the ponds. The Volunteers are also writing a fish-farming manual which will be used by Sierra Leonean extension agents.
- ° Agriculture Volunteers working in primary and secondary schools and in community extension, will receive training to expand their work into small animal husbandry, community gardens, and grain storage. More cropland is being placed under cultivation in areas where rice can be produced year-round by Volunteers working on small-scale irrigation projects. At the same time, these Volunteers are teaching farmers intensive planting methods, weeding, and harvesting techniques to obtain maximum yields. Surplus rice in this project will be sold for cash. In addition to the rice project, Peace Corps and AID are helping to develop alternative crops for variety in diet and extra cash. AID is doing the research and Volunteers are carrying out extension work among farmers.
- ° The marine fisheries program, in cooperation with private voluntary organizations such as the German Technical Assistance, introduced a financial analyst to assist over ten fishing cooperatives in marketing and better overall project planning.

SWAZILAND

POPULATION: 688,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1969

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$890

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 55

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	47	35	29
Volunteer Years	85	75	65
FTE-Staff Years	7.0	7.0	7.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,694	1,460	1,365
Volunteer Operations	1,420	1,189	1,090
Program Support & Development	274	271	275
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	183	140	110
Volunteer Operations	124	100	80
Program Support & Development	59	40	30

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to concentrate on education, with emphasis on mathematics, science, and vocational education.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to assist farmers in promoting improved crops and identifying and controlling diseases for better yields.
- ° Peace Corps will provide an economic planner and a computer systems analyst Volunteer to assist the Ministry of Finance with long-range planning and development.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide Volunteers with skills in farm mechanics, sheet metal work, general construction, auto mechanics, and audiovisual technology, reflecting the Government of Swaziland's desire for graduate students with employable vocational skills.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps has been providing development assistance in Swaziland since 1969. Volunteers have served in education, agriculture, health, finance, and community development. In 1987, Peace Corps will focus its programs on secondary and vocational education.
- ° In 1985, Volunteers taught mathematics and science to over 10,700 students.
- ° During 1986, Volunteers are training over 1,100 in vocational skills.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In 1986, water engineers are designing water systems for 37 percent of the population.
- ° Volunteers, serving as agriculture extension agents, worked with rural farmers to assist them in setting up demonstration plots and to teach them to recognize and control plant diseases so that better yields can be achieved. They are working on maize, vegetables, dry beans, and soya production.

TANZANIA

POPULATION: 20,410,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961/1979

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$240

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 61

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	75	39	35
Volunteer Years	56	75	85
FTE-Staff Years	5.0	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,872	1,779	1,903
Volunteer Operations	1,410	1,382	1,491
Program Support & Development	462	397	412
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	25	55	55
Volunteer Operations	25	50	50
Program Support & Development	---	5	5

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will concentrate on agriculture and community development projects.
- ° Peace Corps will provide mathematics and science teachers in Tanzanian secondary schools.
- ° Peace Corps plans to expand its program into small enterprise development and youth employment.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Between 1961 and 1969, the Peace Corps had as many as 300 Volunteers serving throughout Tanzania. However, in 1969, no new Volunteers were requested and the program phased out until re-entry in 1979. In June 1983, the Peace Corps efforts in Tanzania were rewarded with an historic meeting of the entire Peace Corps contingent with President Julius K. Nyerere, who praised the outstanding work of the Volunteers and commended them on their commitment to development in the Third World.
- ° In the past, the Government of Tanzania had taken great care in separating their youth from contact with Western ideology. In 1984, the Tanzanian Government requested that Peace Corps provide secondary education teachers. Now there are more than 25 secondary education Volunteers in Tanzania.

- ° In November 1985, Ali Hassan Mwinyi became the second president of Tanzania. President Mwinyi has given top priority to improving Tanzania's economy by continuing the economic liberalization policy initiated by President Nyerere in 1984. High ranking government officials in the Tanzania Labor Commission have since shown an interest in Peace Corps assistance in small enterprise development, agribusiness management, and the improvement of the marketable skills of Tanzanian youths.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In 1985, 30 fisheries Volunteers aided 600 small farmers to construct and maintain 3,000 fish ponds which yielded a total of 42,000 kilograms of fish.
- ° In 1985, 13 agricultural Volunteers working in 10 villages trained 500 rural farmers in appropriate use of pesticides, planting techniques and food preservation, and aided these farmers in constructing 325 grain silos.
- ° In 1986, 26 education Volunteers are teaching mathematics, chemistry, and physics to 5,200 secondary school students.
- ° In 1986, 6 small enterprise development Volunteers in 4 vocational training centers are teaching accounting, bookkeeping, and cooperatives management principles to 720 Tanzanian youths.

POPULATION: 2,847,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$280

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 37

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	58	50	50
Volunteer Years	106	107	86
FTE-Staff Years	10.0	9.0	9.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,386	2,307	2,169
Volunteer Operations	1,910	1,873	1,739
Program Support & Development	476	434	430
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	10	20	20
Volunteer Operations	10	20	20
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue projects in well construction and sanitation, health education, fisheries, improved cookstoves, and energy conservation. Other projects will include community development and cooperatives, secondary education and teacher training, appropriate technology, rural school construction, marine and inland fisheries, and agriculture education.
- ° Peace Corps' animal traction program will expand because private organizations have asked Volunteers to become involved in their effort to promote animal traction. Animal traction methods of cultivating have expanded field cultivation from the normal 2 hectares (with hoe methods) to an average of 5 to 6 hectares and in some cases 8 to 12 hectares.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The program in Togo is one of Peace Corps' oldest, dating from 1962. Since then, Peace Corps has concentrated on agriculture, rural development, education, and health. In recent years, Peace Corps has completed a transition from a program with two-thirds of the Volunteers in education to a program with two-thirds of the Volunteers in agriculture, rural development, and health.
- ° There has been an increase in teacher training activities at the University level. This programming shift is in direct response to Togo's shortage of trained teachers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In 1985, Peace Corps increased its involvement in women in development activities, especially in the area of health improvement and nutrition education, food production, water source improvement, and small enterprise development. Volunteers trained rural women to design and build fuel efficient stoves which has affected 500 families, thereby easing the daily workload of women and creating improved safety for children and women. These women were also trained to build stoves for other women as an income-generating activity. Volunteers also taught business management skills to rural women and assisted in the organization of cottage industries in 25 communities.
- ° In water source projects, Volunteers have taught health education, hygiene, and sanitation to local village water supply committees. This was done in collaboration with the installation of rural wells in an effort to create much-needed potable water. The Volunteers are now shifting their efforts to areas where wells have not been successful. They are training Togolese ministry personnel in spring capping, rainwater harvesting, and cistern construction as alternative water sources.
- ° In 1986, seven animal traction development Volunteers are assisting 160 farmers increase their cultivated land area from an average of one to four hectares.
- ° Peace Corps' construction projects (schools and small bridges) have served 150,000 individuals in 1,500 communities.
- ° In 1986, agriculture education Volunteers are providing practical education to 1,500 students in 45 communities.

ZAIRE

POPULATION: 31,627,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1970

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$160

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 51

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	132	120	115
Volunteer Years	226	230	202
FTE-Staff Years	17.0	17.0	17.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	4,719	4,500	4,259
Volunteer Operations	3,680	3,456	3,209
Program Support & Development	1,039	1,044	1,050
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	522	510	470
Volunteer Operations	508	500	460
Program Support & Development	14	10	10

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to respond to the Government of Zaire's requests for Volunteers in health, fisheries, education, agriculture, and rural development.
- ° Buildings on the success of the Kivu Region's cattle extension project, Peace Corps will begin activities in small animal husbandry extension.
- ° Volunteer numbers in the community health program will remain stable at 40. The program will continue to emphasize combatting childhood diseases and other child survival activities. The lack of basic health facilities in rural areas and trained personnel to staff them is one of Zaire's most critical problems.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Zaire in 1970 with a modest program in health, education, and agriculture.
- ° In 1985, Zaire was selected to be the first country for the Peace Corps' Africa Food Systems Initiative. Peace Corps placed staff members in four regions of the country to facilitate long-term, area specific programming in food production, storage, and water improvement.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In 1985, Volunteers in secondary and university education provided instruction to over 20,000 Zairian students, and involved over 4,000 students in non-formal education activities.
- ° In 1985, a Volunteer-produced fish culture manual was published in five languages for distribution to fish farmers at cost.
- ° In 1986, a sufficient number of fish farmers will have been trained in the Bandundu Region to allow a gradual phase out of Volunteer activities. This enables expansion of the fish culture program in the Kivu Region. The fish culture project has been designed to increase fish production as a source of food and income for rural farmers.
- ° In 1986, thirty-five health Volunteers are working in twenty-one rural health zones training health workers in management skills, community organization techniques, the health needs of pregnant women and children under five, and CCCD activities, in collaboration with AID's CCCD and SANRU (Rural Health) projects. This joint effort is coordinated with the Zaire Government's plan to set up self-sufficient health centers in all of the country's rural zones and meet the goal of having 300 rural health stations in operation by 1990.
- ° Volunteers in the village water improvement program, together with their counterparts, constructed 60 improved water resources and provided sanitation education to rural Zairians in 45 villages.

AFRICA FOOD SYSTEM INITIATIVE

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	108	150
Volunteer Years	---	15	90
FTE-Staff Years	---	15.0	16.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	419	1,741	3,123
Volunteer Operations	419	991	2,323
Program Support & Development	---	750	800
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

The Africa Food Systems Initiative is a long-term (ten-year) collaborative effort assisting up to twelve African nations in their struggle to reverse declining per capita food production and attain self-sustaining food systems. During 1987, the Volunteer numbers will increase by 150 in Mali, Zaire, Niger, and Lesotho. Following an evaluation of this two-year pilot phase at the end of 1987, Peace Corps plans to expand to an additional four countries in 1988.

Under the Initiative, Peace Corps' role is to assist local institutions and communities develop, adapt, and implement appropriate technologies designed to overcome food system obstacles. Working in collaboration with host country ministries, AID, and non-government development agencies, key objectives include not only the development of self-sustaining food systems but also the upgrading of local capacity, both public and private, to continue the development process independently.

The pilot programs under the Initiative illustrate the nature of Peace Corps' response to the food crisis in Africa:

- ° MALI: The Mali initiative targets three regions, which involve differing agricultural zones--rainfed, irrigated and mixed. In all three, Volunteers work with farmer groups to upgrade their capacity to respond to new incentives and technical packages. Since the majority of farmers in this region are women, the programs have been designed to their needs. Peace Corps is working with AID, AFRICARE, and the European Economic Community. Twenty-eight Volunteers are being sent to Mali in 1986; an additional thirty-five are planned for 1987.
- ° ZAIRE: The size and diversity of Zairian agriculture combined with the absence of basic infrastructure (roads, markets, agricultural research, extension and credit facilities, etc.), make it one of the most challenging of all African countries. At the same time, Zaire's untapped

agricultural potential is enormous. Not only does it have the capacity to feed itself, but it could also provide considerable food exports to its neighbors. The Zaire initiative is initially based in three regions--Bandundu, Kivu and Kasai, with expansion to Shaba slated for 1987. In a collaborative effort with AID, the first teams of Volunteers will concentrate on soil development and the introduction of new plant materials, improvement of animal husbandry techniques, water development, and nutrition education. Up to 65 new Volunteers are being sent to Zaire during 1986, with an equal number planned for 1987 and 1988.

- ° LESOTHO: The Kingdom of Lesotho is completely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. Nearly 40 percent of Lesotho's adult male labor force is employed in South Africa, primarily in the mines. The economy is currently dependent on mine employment with very little agriculture production underway in Lesotho. Women farmers have little access to either extension services or to loans. The unavailability of low-cost imported food, the reduction of arable land due to soil erosion from drought and overgrazing, and population growth coupled with the likelihood of increased unemployment over the next decade make an increase in food production crucial. In collaboration with AID, CARE, and Catholic Relief Services, Peace Corps has developed a program to address these agricultural restraints at the level of the individual farmer. Volunteer activities throughout 1986 will focus on vegetable and fruit production, small-scale irrigation and soil conservation and land productivity. Fifteen Volunteers were requested for June 1986. Placement of fifteen Volunteers in both the June and November training cycles will continue through November 1987 and bring the total number of Volunteers to 65 by January 1988.
- ° NIGER: AFSI program design for Niger follows very closely the national priorities set by the Niger Government's plan for increasing food production at the village level. In 1987, Peace Corps will begin programming dry season gardening activities using small-scale irrigation techniques. Twenty Volunteers will be placed in teams in and around Quallam and Say near Niamey. Volunteer team activities focus around community agriculture, agroforestry and water resource extension.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Overview

Regional Development Needs

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

Program Strategy

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

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

° Small Enterprise Development

A major priority is the development of agricultural and other businesses to generate income, provide food, and create employment. In 1987, roughly one-half of the Volunteers will be involved directly or indirectly in the planning, start up, and management of small and medium-scale income-producing projects. The majority of these projects will be in the area of agribusiness and food production.

° Health, Nutrition, and Sanitation

During the past two decades, host country governments have improved their health services with assistance from AID, International Development Bank, Pan American Health Organization, and other development assistance agencies. In 1987, Volunteers living mostly in rural communities will continue to conduct health, nutrition, and sanitation education courses for rural mothers and train counterparts to carry on this work. Volunteer nurses will provide basic health care and help staff rural health posts.

° Environmental Education and Management

In 1987, Volunteers will continue to conduct educational courses for small-scale farmers and provide technical assistance in reforestation and the energy-efficient use of firewood. Peace Corps' work in environmental management is enhanced by collaborative support from AID.

° Appropriate Technology

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

Program, Trainees, Volunteer-Years and PTE
FY 1985 - FY 1987
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			-----Trainees-----			-----V Years-----			-----PTE Level-----		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
INTER-AMERICA												
Belize	2,480	2,390	2,508	130	21	50	97	135	120	12.0	14.0	14.0
Costa Rica	2,892	3,064	3,158	173	48	70	125	195	180	14.0	16.5	17.0
Dominican Republic	2,493	2,346	2,342	89	57	55	115	125	120	12.0	12.0	12.0
Eastern Caribbean	3,169	3,257	3,348	107	96	75	127	150	166	20.0	19.8	20.0
Ecuador	3,408	2,965	2,800	115	77	80	218	188	162	18.0	18.4	19.0
Guatemala	3,040	3,170	3,175	114	107	80	153	180	180	17.0	17.4	18.0
Haiti	1,035	1,040	1,261	41	14	30	22	38	44	4.0	4.0	5.0
Honduras	4,983	5,302	5,407	227	162	140	222	310	310	21.0	24.0	25.0
Jamaica	2,376	2,197	2,274	117	64	60	122	140	145	11.0	11.5	12.0
Paraguay	1,935	1,681	1,657	44	65	40	133	100	99	12.0	12.0	12.0
Total	27,811	27,412	27,930	1,157	711	680	1,334	1,561	1,526	141.0	149.6	154.0

7

BELIZE

POPULATION: 153,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,140

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 89

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	130	21	50
Volunteer Years	97	135	120
FTE-Staff Years	12.0	14.0	14.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,480	2,390	2,508
Volunteer Operations	2,020	1,890	2,008
Program Support & Development	460	500	500
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	109	170	170
Volunteer Operations	98	150	150
Program Support & Development	11	20	20

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Under the Initiative for Central America (IFCA), Peace Corps programs will continue in the areas of teacher training, small enterprise development, and health/nutrition.
- ° A new rural teacher training project will provide assistance in isolated rural areas which in the past have not trained educational personnel.
- ° Peace Corps, in cooperation with the Government of Belize, will continue to provide assistance in income generation, youth development, agriculture, public health, education, and some technical services. Emphasis will be placed on education in the production of items for the market and for consumption. In the area of health, future emphasis is planned for rural water supply enhancement, sanitation, and malaria control.
- ° Additional projects in small business development and cooperatives are planned.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first group of Volunteers arrived in Belize in 1962. Peace Corps has provided many primary and secondary teachers as well as assistance in agriculture, health, small business development, and technical services. Volunteers have been requested by the Government of Belize for assignments to various government and host country agencies.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° A joint Peace Corps/AID project established the first junior level agriculture school in Belize. Practical agricultural skills are taught to young adults, concentrating on those young adults who have dropped out of the formal school system. During 1985, forty persons received training at the school. The possibility of replicating this project in the southern-most district is under review.
- ° Three Volunteers have begun working on a new cacao production project in collaboration with private industry. This project incorporates basic community skills development activities in conjunction with production and marketing related efforts.
- ° During 1985, the goal for placement of Volunteers in Belize under IFCA was surpassed. Many of these new Volunteers worked to provide increased assistance in the sectors of education and small enterprise development.
- ° In areas of agriculture and related projects, Volunteers assisted in an AID-funded road construction project to enable farmers to market their produce more easily at less cost. Another Volunteer is working with dairy farmers to improve dairy herds and create a domestic dairy industry which will reduce imports of milk and milk products.

COSTA RICA

POPULATION: 2,378,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,020

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 91

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	173	48	70
Volunteer Years	125	195	180
FTE-Staff Years	14.0	16.5	17.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,892	3,064	3,158
Volunteer Operations	2,322	2,454	2,548
Program Support & Development	570	610	610
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	74	85	85
Volunteer Operations	67	80	80
Program Support & Development	7	5	5

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps is planning to assist in the implementation of a \$1 million AID program for rural school improvement.
- ° Market testing will start on a smoked tilapia fish project developed by Association of Banana Producers and the Ministry of Agriculture two years ago.
- ° Responding to the Government of Costa Rica emergency plan for rural housing, Peace Corps will assist in the construction of new housing.
- ° Eight Volunteers in the community services program will work in collaboration with the Health Ministry to implement a food-for-work program. Needy, unemployed citizens will receive food and training while working on a variety of community service projects.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Volunteers have been serving in Costa Rica since 1963. Agriculture has been the area of primary concern to the Government of Costa Rica. Within the agricultural sector, most Volunteers have been involved in teaching improved agriculture practices through extension work at the community level. Forestry and fisheries extension programs now augment the four other agriculture programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Under the Initiative for Central America, 29 Volunteers in a new education sector program started teacher training projects in English, adult, and elementary education. As a result, students at 174 rural sites are now receiving a higher quality of instruction.
- ° The new community services program with eleven Volunteers began projects in potable water, sanitation, firewood scarcity, nutrition, roads and bridges, and income generation.
- ° Six new Volunteers in occupational therapy began to train Costa Ricans to extend services from hospital environments to rural areas.
- ° Volunteers working in the pilot phase of the self-help rural housing project completed the last houses, bringing the project total to 212.
- ° Through the work of a Volunteer in a student cooperatives project, the Government of Costa Rica and the Spanish Mission donated machinery to the project valued at \$1 million.
- ° In the forestry extension program, over 600,000 forest and fruit trees were produced and sold in a nurseries program for local farmers.
- ° Peace Corps implemented the first accredited university course for training rural elementary teachers to work with learning disabilities and classroom management techniques. Sixty teachers attended the course.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 5,908,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,380

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 70

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	89	57	55
Volunteer Years	115	125	120
FTE-Staff Years	12.0	12.0	12.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,493	2,346	2,342
Volunteer Operations	1,884	1,739	1,742
Program Support & Development	609	607	600
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	7	20	20
Volunteer Operations	7	20	20
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The Peace Corps program in the Turks and Caicos Islands, administered through the Dominican Republic, will focus on a single-sector emphasis in marine fisheries and environmental education. Volunteers will work in fisheries extension, marine resource commercialization, and reef protection and management; all high governmental priorities.
- ° A new small enterprise development initiative is projected for the entire eastern region of the Dominican Republic. Volunteers will conduct market feasibility studies for new food production and income-generating projects.
- ° In keeping with the Dominican government's priorities on aquaculture and natural resources, Peace Corps will continue to emphasize and expand programming in these areas. Water and sanitation, fisheries - both inland and marine, and agroforestry programs will grow to become sectors in their own right.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution, Peace Corps initiated the production of Caribbean king crab and began mariculture extension with local fishermen.
- ° Caribbean Basin Initiative programs included a highly successful domestic turkey production project, accounting training for fishermen's cooperatives, and new funding for small business projects from non-traditional sources.
- ° One Volunteer coordinated the construction of a rural aquaduct that today provides potable water to several thousand local inhabitants.
- ° A Peace Corps-sponsored conference on oral rehydration therapy (ORT) for Volunteers and their counterparts spurred a national agenda for ORT programming.
- ° Agriculture Volunteers are working with the Dominican Republic in its efforts to increase its own food production by teaching agroforestry techniques, soil conservation, helping to build farm-to-market roads, and promoting non-traditional export crops.
- ° Approximately 25 forestry Volunteers are teaching local communities reforestation techniques and the planting of line fences. They are also helping to set up community nurseries with fruit trees and other species with income-generating potential.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

POPULATION: 826,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$820 - \$3,930

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 83-93

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	107	96	75
Volunteer Years	127	150	166
FTE-Staff Years	20.0	19.8	20.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,169	3,257	3,348
Volunteer Operations	2,283	2,409	2,498
Program Support & Development	886	848	850
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	85	85	85
Volunteer Operations	62	65	65
Program Support & Development	23	20	20

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Health programs will be expanded emphasizing primary health care in rural areas.
- ° Special education will be expanded and the number of Volunteers in direct classroom teaching will be decreased.
- ° Small enterprise development initiatives will continue to foster the entrepreneurial spirit in CBI projects such as fresh-cut flower exportation, winter vegetable production, candle making, freshwater shrimp farming, and the king crab project.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Nursing training program initiated on Grenada has been fully implemented with six Volunteers.
- ° Seven Volunteer museum curators are assisting in the development of seven national museums for the promotion of national pride and cultural background awareness and history.
- ° The handicraft production training program on Antigua continues to train local artisans in production methods, techniques, product development, and marketing. Approximately 150 to 175 have received this training to date.
- ° A successful small enterprise development conference on the principles of entrepreneurship was held for Volunteers and host country nationals.
- ° During 1985, 34 Volunteers taught 680 students diversified subjects such as science, mathematics, Spanish, business education, physical education, remedial reading, auto mechanics, and special education.
- ° Twenty-five Grenadians and Volunteers participated in a twelve-day extension training workshop on food preservation. During 1986, these people will be conducting workshops which will teach over 250 Grenadians to increase the nutritional value of their diets, limit food waste, develop food products for sale, and reduce the import of costly foodstuffs.

ECUADOR

POPULATION: 8,193,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,430

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 73

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	115	77	80
Volunteer Years	218	188	162
FTE-Staff Years	18.0	18.4	19.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,408	2,965	2,800
Volunteer Operations	2,730	2,317	2,137
Program Support & Development	678	648	663
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	9	15	15
Volunteer Operations	9	15	15
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In close collaboration with AID, Volunteers will be assigned to a skills training/employment generation project tentatively planned to operate in three regional centers. This effort supports a top priority of the Ecuadorean government.
- ° The small enterprise development program will increase to twenty Volunteers. They will work with rural cooperatives in helping secure loans for the informal and micro-business sector, and will assist in augmenting the agricultural business curriculum of rural technical agriculture high schools.
- ° Rural water and sanitation projects will continue training community residents in installation and maintenance of water systems, latrine construction, and hygiene.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Special education Volunteers in conjunction with local associations: conducted a handicapped awareness day which attracted over 500 people; sponsored three seminars for 120 teachers; helped establish four special education resource rooms in schools; helped establish income generation projects for the deaf and blind in three major cities, established orientation and mobility programs for the blind in three sites; and established a pilot early stimulation program for deaf infants and parents, with deaf adults as counterparts.
- ° Health Volunteers have aided over 2,000 families in 30 communities in maternal child health care, vaccination campaign, latrine construction, family and community gardens, and nutrition extension. Infant mortality has decreased as much as 30 percent in several areas.
- ° Rural infrastructure Volunteers designed and assisted in the construction of 27 village water systems, 350 latrines, 35 handpumps, five sewage disposal systems, and 50 improved cookstoves.
- ° Increased collaboration with AID was responsible for not only increased technical support for Volunteers in six project areas, but also for the training of more than 250 counterparts in marketing feasibility, post harvest technology, cookstove improvement, poultry production, nutrition/horticulture, and arts for the handicapped.

GUATEMALA

POPULATION: 7,932,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,120

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 60

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	114	107	80
Volunteer Years	153	180	180
FTE-Staff Years	17.0	17.4	18.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,040	3,170	3,175
Volunteer Operations	2,426	2,558	2,544
Program Support & Development	614	612	631
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	42	40	40
Volunteer Operations	40	40	40
Program Support & Development	2	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° As part of the Initiative for Central America, Peace Corps is implementing an agri-business project to assist Guatemalan farmers in identifying and marketing viable small income crops.
- ° Peace Corps is researching possible ideas for programming in the areas of marine fisheries and additional activities in small enterprise development.
- ° Because the Government of Guatemala and Peace Corps concur that the agricultural sector is most important for the future of Guatemala, most Volunteers will continue to serve in agricultural projects such as fish farm development, vegetable production, soil conservation, animal husbandry, and agricultural cooperatives.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1963, over 1,500 Volunteers have served in public health and nutrition, community development, agriculture, forestry, and natural resources.
- ° Volunteers have worked in all geographic areas of Guatemala, although they are currently concentrated in the eastern sections of the country. Additionally, 14 Volunteers are working in the northwest highlands.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Volunteer nurses performed over 12,000 medical consultations, trained over 500 health workers, and vaccinated over 2,000 individuals.
- ° Nutritionists presented over 1,000 health talks to school and community groups benefiting approximately 34,000 individuals.
- ° Agricultural projects included planting 400 vegetable gardens and teaching 900 families animal husbandry.
- ° Volunteers trained small farmers in beekeeping; tree planting techniques - including terracing, contour plowing, and forest fire prevention; nursery establishment; inter-cropping erosion control; fish pond construction; and stocking, harvesting and marketing of fish.
- ° Appropriate technology Volunteers taught and oversaw construction of firewood-saving stoves, biogas digestors, solar dryers for fruits and vegetables, solar water purifiers, and windmills.

HAITI

POPULATION: 5,300,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1983

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$320

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 43

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	41	14	30
Volunteer Years	22	38	44
FTE-Staff Years	4.0	4.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,035	1,040	1,261
Volunteer Operations	796	800	981
Program Support & Development	239	240	280
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will be expanding the health sector to include rural health education and oral rehydration therapy. New programs will be established in the education sector focusing on teacher training and adult literacy and in small enterprise development for rural Haitian women.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Haiti and private voluntary organizations to define the technical areas where Volunteers can best assist the country meet its development needs. Current plans call for additional agroforesters, inland fisheries extensionists, and small animal husbandry specialists in swine, poultry, and rabbits.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Volunteers continued to assist the Medical-Social Complex of Cite Simone to improve the living conditions of some 50,000 of Port-au-Prince's poorest residents through education, nutrition/health promotion, and handicrafts development. At rural sites, Volunteers trained farmers in small animal production, carried out swine inoculation projects, and taught accounting procedures for small businesses.

- ° Programming in the agriculture sector was expanded to include a new focus on agroforestry and cacao production - both are national priorities. Haiti's cacao industries is one of its major sources of the country's foreign exchange and has been adversely affected by soil degradation, deforestation, and hurricane damage.
- ° Through collaborative programming, Peace Corps established itself as a liaison between the Government of Haiti and private voluntary organizations, such as CARE, UNICEF, the Pan-American Development Foundation, and consequently increased public awareness of Peace Corps newly-established program in Haiti.

HONDURAS

POPULATION: 4,097,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$670

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 63

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	227	162	140
Volunteer Years	222	310	310
FTE-Staff Years	21.0	24.0	25.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	4,983	5,302	5,407
Volunteer Operations	4,037	4,299	4,385
Program Support & Development	946	1,003	1,022
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	43	45	45
Volunteer Operations	33	40	40
Program Support & Development	10	5	5

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Projects in all areas of education, health and income generation will continue reflecting Peace Corps participation in Initiative for Central America (IFCA).
- ° Programming will focus on much needed assistance in the areas of health and youth development for the urban poor. While the majority of Peace Corps Volunteers will continue to work in rural areas, the increasingly severe problems of the urban poor will also receive attention, especially in the area of income-producing activities for homeless youth.
- ° Plans are underway for a self-help housing project.
- ° The possibility of placing an increased number of Volunteers in the eastern area of Honduras, the Mosquitia, is being researched. Volunteers would work in isolated rural areas on community development projects.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1963, Honduras has hosted one of the largest Peace Corps programs in the Inter-American Region. Over 2,000 Volunteers have provided assistance in education, agriculture, natural resources, community services, rural development, and public health.
- ° In late 1984 Peace Corps began a major expansion under IFCA. There are currently 370 Volunteers in Honduras.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Volunteers in Honduras successfully researched and began implementation of several agricultural income-generating projects under the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Included were projects in goat and papaya production and snow peas. Volunteers are also working with Honduran farmers to improve farm productivity. Natural resources Volunteers are also training farmers in tree planting, soil conservation, composting, water catchment methods, and building and using fuel efficient stoves. Several Volunteers are assisting with experiments on fast growing fuelwood species.
- ° Peace Corps continued to work closely with a number of public and private agencies in an attempt to maximize the coordination of technical services and small-scale resources available for use in isolated rural areas. Volunteers have used available resources to develop community based schools, water facilities, income-generation, and agricultural projects.
- ° Health Volunteers are teaching community nutrition education, implementing school and complementary feeding programs, and conducting education workshops for professional and community health personnel.
- ° During 1985, 40 Volunteer teachers substituted in local schools allowing low income teachers from Honduras to participate in USIA's campus program to develop better teaching credentials.

JAMAICA

POPULATION: 2,264,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,300

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 91

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	117	64	60
Volunteer Years	122	140	145
FTE-Staff Years	11.0	11.5	12.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,376	2,197	2,274
Volunteer Operations	1,965	1,796	1,854
Program Support & Development	411	401	420
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	63	55	55
Volunteer Operations	37	35	35
Program Support & Development	26	20	20

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue the newly-established small enterprise development program collaborating more closely with local private institutions. Volunteers will continue to assist in the development of small-scale commercial enterprise crafts marketing and cooperatives, building on the Caribbean Basin Initiative.
- ° Future agricultural programs will focus on rural community development and agricultural extension, as well as inland fisheries.
- ° Looking for more private sector collaboration, Peace Corps will expand vocational education programs in wood-working and employment for youth and the handicapped. Volunteers will continue to serve in education and teacher training in the basic and secondary schools systems.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

Peace Corps programs in small enterprise development, agricultural marketing, health education, and nutrition all grew, bringing the number of Volunteers serving in Jamaica to 160. Volunteers working as agriculture extension agents taught farming, livestock management, and beekeeping to rural farmers. This is part of a joint effort to bolster Jamaica's small-scale farming productivity in light of falling revenues from bauxite and tourism.

- ° Volunteers working with the mentally and physically handicapped played leading roles in the AID-sponsored National Conference on Special Education which established a local Special Olympics. One Volunteer has been selected as Regional Special Olympics Coordinator for the Caribbean.
- ° Special education Volunteers assisted in identifying children with special needs through a mobile diagnostic unit, counselling parents, and training student teachers.

PARAGUAY

POPULATION: 3,211,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,410

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 80

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	44	65	40
Volunteer Years	133	100	99
FTE-Staff Years	12.0	12.0	12.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,935	1,681	1,657
Volunteer Operations	1,445	1,181	1,135
Program Support & Development	490	500	522
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	30	30
Volunteer Operations	---	20	20
Program Support & Development	---	10	10

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps plans to expand its small project assistance fund to provide technical training for host country national counterparts involved in income generation, food, and energy projects.
- ° Volunteers in the biological inventory project will continue to work to provide a baseline inventory of the native flora and fauna of Paraguay and to improve local management of these resources.
- ° Peace Corps will strengthen programming for women in development and will train Volunteers to develop extension skills which include Paraguayan women as project implementers and beneficiaries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° A small enterprise development project was established to provide Paraguayan businesses with technical information and assistance in accessing credit.

- ° Volunteers in health projects administered 22,000 vaccinations, constructed 400 latrines, and instructed 1,600 persons in oral rehydration therapy.
- ° City/country educational programs have been established where youth from small rural schools in the interior of the country can visit with youth from schools in the capital.
- ° Approximately 37 Volunteers teach farmers improved production techniques and help them become more self-sufficient through crop diversification, beekeeping and other income-generating activities. Approximately 220,000 small-scale farms suffer from low productivity and are not reached by technical assistance.
- ° In joint Peace Corps/AID program geared toward improving natural resources, Volunteers are providing extension services to local farmers and training host country counterparts in an effort to stem deforestation and promote wise land use.

NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, ASIA and PACIFIC COUNTRIES

Overview

Regional Development Needs

Great diversity in development needs exists among the countries in the North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific (NANEAP) Region. The North Africa/Near East sub-region is characterized by a lack of productive land, a high infant mortality rate, and a life expectancy of approximately 55 years. Literacy ranges from 28 percent in Morocco to 62 percent in Tunisia; annual per capita income ranges from \$510 in Yemen to \$1,290 in Tunisia. However, several of these countries are among our most sophisticated host countries. Our projects there can be more complex and highly technical. Critical needs for these countries include expanding agriculture production, increasing rural health services and potable water, expanding small business opportunities, and enhancing literacy and practical job skills.

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

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

Program Strategy

Peace Corps programs are aligned with each host country government's development priorities. The primary program emphases are in the areas of education, agriculture, income generation, rural development, health education, and energy. These program areas are the most requested by host country governments and are representative of needs not being met through other sources. Peace Corps will continue to emphasize the integration of Volunteer placements into host country development priorities and strategies. To that end, the Volunteer assignments in Micronesia have been re-designed to ensure better coordination with the new independent political entities in the area. In the Solomon Islands, the placement of Volunteers will be developed in accordance with the decentralization programs of the national government. This shift will result in a larger number of Volunteers being placed on the rural outer islands and away from the capital city area.

° Water Supply and Sanitation

Water-borne diseases continue to plague a large number of people in NANEAP countries. In the Solomon Islands, the program for water catchment and water-sealed toilet construction will be expanded to include the remote outer islands. The rural water supply program in Yemen will provide additional potable water systems to villagers.

° Forestry

The disappearance of forests continues at an alarming rate in several countries. Peace Corps will begin projects in Nepal and the Philippines to combat the effects that traditional farming practices have had on the fragile natural environments in these countries.

° Education

Peace Corps will continue to emphasize the transition of Volunteer placements from traditional classroom assignments to other forms of instruction. In Fiji, the emphasis will be on vocational training; in Morocco, the focus will be technical centers; in Sri Lanka, diversification of English instruction will continue.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer-Years and FTE
FY 1985 - FY 1987
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			-----Trainees-----			-----V Years-----			-----FTE Level-----		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
WANEAP												
Cook Islands	63	67	38	0	3	0	5	4	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	2,089	1,955	1,896	76	63	63	118	120	110	10.5	10.0	10.0
Kiribati	227	145	249	14	0	10	13	12	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	0	303	497	0	15	15	0	5	18	0.0	1.0	2.0
Micronesia	2,361	1,778	1,716	28	35	35	85	53	48	19.6	13.0	10.0
Morocco	2,278	2,158	2,092	65	64	65	141	125	105	13.2	13.0	13.0
Nepal	2,538	2,196	2,117	83	71	70	166	140	125	16.5	14.0	14.0
Papua New Guinea	919	932	918	19	15	25	36	38	28	4.0	4.0	4.0
Philippines	5,317	4,926	5,214	235	184	160	284	290	320	33.5	30.0	30.0
Seychelles	200	290	206	0	13	2	15	12	11	1.0	1.0	1.0
Solomon Islands	952	801	863	14	15	24	49	25	25	5.3	5.0	5.0
Sri Lanka	456	772	753	1	24	28	26	32	25	2.0	2.0	2.0
Thailand	3,179	2,784	2,804	103	75	70	170	145	140	18.2	16.0	16.0
Tonga	601	527	553	19	14	17	33	28	26	3.7	4.0	4.0
Tunisia	1,794	1,835	1,926	61	54	60	79	90	95	6.4	7.0	7.0
Tuvalu	34	41	43	2	2	0	2	2	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Samoa	1,166	1,005	917	37	24	25	71	68	48	6.5	5.0	5.0
Yemen	1,128	897	933	41	9	11	35	35	35	7.0	6.0	6.0
Sudan	12	12	7	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Total	25,314	23,424	23,742	798	680	680	1,333	1,229	1,177	147.4	131.0	129.0

COOK ISLANDS

POPULATION: 17,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1982

PER CAPITA INCOME: N/A

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	3	---
Volunteer Years	5	4	3
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	63	67	38
Volunteer Operations	57	67	38
Program Support & Development	6	---	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	2	2	2
Volunteer Operations	2	2	2
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In keeping with the Government of Cook Islands' objective to triple agricultural production, Peace Corps is assisting in this area. In 1987, a horticulturist and an agronomist will be placed.
- ° Since tourism is a rapidly developing source of income on the Cook Islands, an increased supply of energy is necessary. Presently, there is a Volunteer energy planner who will be maintained in the upcoming years.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program began in 1982 with the first Volunteers assigned to projects in vocational education, energy planning and small business enterprise, working primarily with central government departments.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° One Volunteer working in energy has designed and installed a small wood/steam plant on an outer island.
- ° Another Volunteer completed energy audits on all major commercial users and made suggestions for conservation.
- ° The forestry Volunteer developed a forestry development plan for the country.

POPULATION: 670,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1968

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,790

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 86

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	76	63	63
Volunteer Years	118	120	110
FTE-Staff Years	10.5	10.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,089	1,955	1,896
Volunteer Operations	1,635	1,525	1,456
Program Support & Development	454	430	440
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	208	170	170
Volunteer Operations	188	150	150
Program Support & Development	20	20	20

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1987, the shift of Peace Corps' education program from formal education to vocational training will continue. One of the most significant changes is the secondary school training in computer technology. Presently, there are four Volunteers serving in this area.
- ° The marine fisheries program and the freshwater fisheries program have been so successful that plans have been made to expand them in 1987.
- ° Medical librarians continue to gain importance in Fiji. For the first time the Fiji School of Medicine has a full-time librarian.
- ° Since there is an excellent supply of trained Fijian nurses, Peace Corps will shift its emphasis to training of primary health care workers. Peace Corps plans to place eight primary health care workers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Peace Corps' largest contribution to agriculture development is through the work of rural community development Volunteers. At present there are thirteen couples assisting in family food production, home gardens, and poultry projects as well as cash crops including cocoa, yaqona, and vegetables.
- ° One aquaculture researcher developed locally-produced prawn and shrimp feeds. Her work has been widely accepted in the South Pacific region and provides a good foundation for future work in this area.
- ° Five health educator Volunteers have improved the system of care for mothers in their antenatal and post-natal stage by providing in-service training for local nurses and community health workers.

KIRIBATI

POPULATION: 61,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1973

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$460

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	14	---	10
Volunteer Years	13	12	12
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	227	145	249
Volunteer Operations	220	140	242
Program Support & Development	7	5	7
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° As a consequence of a deepening fiscal crisis, the Government of Kiribati has sharply curtailed its services to outer islands and to institutions such as secondary schools. Peace Corps is filling an important gap by focusing on training young adults.
- ° On the rural outer islands, Peace Corps will continue to provide Volunteers to teach village-level skills in rural training centers. For outer island assignments, Peace Corps will increase the number of married couples assigned to the rural training centers.
- ° In the urban areas, Peace Corps will continue to provide industrial craft training to primary school graduates to give them income-generating skills. In the secondary schools, Peace Corps will continue to provide mathematics, science, and English teachers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Kiribati began in 1973 with three Volunteers working in fisheries. In 1979, Peace Corps developed projects in community health and rural construction. Volunteers worked with rural outer islanders to meet local needs in health, water supply, sanitation, basic infrastructure, and transportation. In 1985, in response to requests from the Government of Kiribati, Peace Corps increased the number of Volunteers in Kiribati with assignments in secondary education, non-formal vocational education, and technical training.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Volunteers assigned to the rural training centers contributed in a variety of ways: curriculum development, teacher training, organizational management, health education, manual arts instruction, appropriate technology construction, and women's interest workshops.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

POPULATION: 31,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,000 (est.)

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	15	15
Volunteer Years	---	5	18
FTE-Staff Years	---	1.0	2.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	---	303	497
Volunteer Operations	---	228	377
Program Support & Development	---	75	120
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will swear in the first group of health educators assigned to the government's Family Life Education program. Volunteers work with their host country counterparts on the outer islands in establishing preventative health care systems and practices.
- ° A youth development program is scheduled to begin in late 1987. Volunteers work with the Department of Social Services and local youth organizations to assist young people who are having to cope with situations unfamiliar to their elders, such as urbanization, industrialization, migration, and unemployment as a result of rapid social, political, and economic change.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

- ° In 1986, as a response to the government's request and in light of current political and economic changes, Peace Corps was established in the Marshalls as a separate and independently-operated program.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° A Volunteer designed a new health education curriculum for the primary schools. Volunteers assigned to the outer islands in 1986 will act as teacher trainers to assist the schools in implementing the new curriculum.
- ° A Volunteer more than doubled the water storage capacity of his islands by designing, constructing, and repairing the water catchment system.

MICRONESIA

POPULATION: 95,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,000

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	28	35	35
Volunteer Years	85	53	48
FTE-Staff Years	19.6	13.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,361	1,778	1,716
Volunteer Operations	1,443	1,125	1,116
Program Support & Development	918	653	600
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	108	65	65
Volunteer Operations	100	60	60
Program Support & Development	8	5	5

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will experience its first operational year under the new programming strategy initiated in mid-1986. These programs have been designed to better address the needs of the individual states and outer island/rural village residents and to increase the programing and Volunteer support responsibilities of the host agencies.
- ° New programs will be in marine fisheries, community agriculture extension, rural youth development and village development. All Volunteer assignments are dual in nature and include a teaching component. Volunteers will be assigned to outer islands and rural villages where the developmental needs are greatest.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Micronesia began in 1966 with an emphasis on primary and secondary English teaching. In the mid-1970's, the program expanded to include health and agriculture programs as well as village development, appropriate technology, and vocational education. Programs developed in 1985 meet the perceived needs of the new governments of the Federated States of Micronesia and include development of marine resources, village-level agriculture, and rural youth programs. In 1986, the Marshall Islands became a separate, independently-operated Peace Corps program. Programs in the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau will continue to operate with a headquarters office in Pohnpei.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Volunteers in the marine fisheries program surveyed the outer islands of Pohnpei State to determine availability and marketability of sea cucumbers, trocchus and other exportable sea products.
- ° Volunteers assigned to a water-sealed toilet construction project designed and implemented a health education component to the project. Volunteers worked closely with local health aides and primary school teachers in carrying out this project.

MOROCCO

POPULATION: 20,801,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$750.

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 49

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	65	64	65
Volunteer Years	141	125	105
FTE-Staff Years	13.2	13.0	13.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,278	2,158	2,092
Volunteer Operations	1,782	1,650	1,582
Program Support & Development	496	508	510
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	50	75	70
Volunteer Operations	---	25	20
Program Support & Development	50	50	50

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will expand its renewable energy program. Volunteers will be assigned to a Ministry of Agriculture solar dryer project where they will work with apricot farmers in the south of Morocco.
- ° Peace Corps rural water supply project will continue to be a priority. Volunteers assist communities in the installation and repair of water pumps, windmills, and irrigation systems.
- ° Education will remain a priority. More Volunteers will be placed in the English for specialized purposes program. New institutions will include Colleges of Letters and Sciences throughout Morocco.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first Volunteers arrived in Morocco in 1963. Since then more than 2,500 Volunteers have served in education, health, urban development, agriculture, and renewable energy.
- ° The program has grown from an initial 53 Volunteers to its current level of approximately 113.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Volunteers helped organize and run a four-week camp for children with cerebral palsy and their parents. The purpose of the camp was to provide training for parents to enable them to work with their children at home.
- ° Ten Volunteers working in a joint range management program are transferring their skills to Moroccan counterparts in an effort to help increase sheep and livestock food production.
- ° Five Volunteers assigned to four wildlife reserves developed conservation plans for the protection of rare and endangered animal species (bald ibis, Dorcus gazelle and Barbary sheep) and their habitat.
- ° Over 70 education Volunteers provided English language instruction to thousands of Moroccan high school students throughout Morocco.

POPULATION: 15,838,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$170

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 30

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	83	71	70
Volunteer Years	166	140	125
FTE-Staff Years	16.5	14.0	14.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,538	2,196	2,117
Volunteer Operations	2,057	1,762	1,669
Program Support & Development	481	434	448
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	51	25	25
Volunteer Operations	13	15	15
Program Support & Development	38	10	10

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will expand its programming in water sanitation. Volunteers will serve in assignments which aid local communities to increase their safe water supply.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to emphasize its programs in forestry and conservation. Community water supply, rural income generation, agriculture, and fisheries are high priorities. The education sector will continue to expand in teacher training and special education needs.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Nepal began in 1962 with the arrival of 72 Volunteers to teach English.
- ° Over the past 21 years, the Nepal program has gradually expanded to an average Volunteer level of 160. Volunteers currently work in 18 different projects in five sectors: agriculture, health, education, income generation, and rural construction.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Rural income generation Volunteers assisted over 80 groups of low income families in applying for and obtaining low-interest government loans to finance small-scale income-generating projects. Volunteers provided these family groups with technical assistance on a wide range of projects.

- ° Education Volunteers trained over 700 teachers in mathematics/science and English in 35 separate workshops.
- ° Peace Corps reestablished an agriculture project in cooperation with AID's agriculture research and production project. Volunteers are working in animal husbandry, crops extension, appropriate technology, and agriculture research.
- ° Special education Volunteers served in Nepal for the first time this year. Volunteers worked in deaf education, blind education, and vocational training for handicapped children.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

POPULATION: 3,197,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1981

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$790

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 45

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	19	15	25
Volunteer Years	36	38	28
FTE-Staff Years	4.0	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	919	932	918
Volunteer Operations	672	687	670
Program Support & Development	247	245	248
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will expand its primary health care program with Volunteers working in nutrition and health education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since the arrival of the first Volunteers in 1981, Peace Corps has consistently placed Volunteers in areas of the country that receive the least development assistance from other sources. The number of Volunteers directly involved in food production has increased from about twenty percent in 1981 to about forty percent in 1985.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Five Volunteers began working in the innovative Secondary Schools Community Extension Program (SSCEP). These schools emphasize skills that prepare students for life in rural areas.
- ° A retired Volunteer couple, working in the small business advisor project, revitalized a local handicraft marketing business emphasizing quality control, to attract the tourist trade in the capital of Port Moresby.

PHILIPPINES

POPULATION: 51,980,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$760

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 75

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	235	184	160
Volunteer Years	284	290	320
FTE-Staff Years	33.5	30.0	30.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	5,317	4,926	5,214
Volunteer Operations	4,266	3,921	4,183
Program Support & Development	1,051	1,005	1,031
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	164	155	155
Volunteer Operations	36	25	25
Program Support & Development	128	130	130

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to put a high priority on agricultural development, in line with the Government of the Philippines' Updated Development Plan, 1984-1987. Volunteers will assist small farmers increase production through crop diversification and inter-cropping systems development.
- ° Building upon successful strategies in agroforestry, Peace Corps will expand the number of Volunteers working in this project. Sloping agricultural land technology will be taught to more hill farmers to address the serious problems of soil destabilization, erosion, and deforestation.
- ° Volunteers working in fresh-water fisheries projects will continue to introduce low-cost technologies for increased fishpond production, providing needed improvement of family nutrition and income in rural areas.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps was invited to the Republic of the Philippines in 1961, making the Philippines one of the first Peace Corps countries. The first Volunteers taught mathematics, science, and English. By 1970, new projects were developed in agriculture, health and nutrition, and income generation. In 1982 and 1983, Peace Corps produced the training operations manual and the programming operations manual. They now serve as the basis for Peace Corps' Integrated Programming System (IPS).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Volunteers attended an AID-sponsored workshop on working with tribal minority groups. Volunteers worked with tribal Filipinos in agroforestry, water/sanitation, and agriculture.
- ° Sloping agricultural land technology was widely implemented by Volunteers. Hill farmers were taught techniques in multiple cropping and soil stabilization that enabled them to make use of lands that were previously denuded by traditional slash and burn agriculture.
- ° In collaboration with AID, primary health care Volunteers and their counterparts in the Ministry of Health received training in oral rehydration therapy (ORT), a simple yet life-saving means of treating diarrheal diseases. The training built upon a joint Peace Corps/AID project in 1984.

SEYCHELLES

POPULATION: 65,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1974

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$2,400

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 74

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	13	2
Volunteer Years	15	12	11
FTE-Staff Years	1.0	1.0	1.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	200	290	206
Volunteer Operations	136	215	131
Program Support & Development	64	75	75
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Increased emphasis will be placed on primary health care. Peace Corps staff are evaluating possible rural projects in health education and nutrition.
- ° Volunteers will begin to teach survival swimming to young children. This is extremely important because Seychelles is an island.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first Volunteers arrived in the Seychelles in 1974. Since then, Peace Corps has maintained a small but effective program focusing on education, engineering, and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Several Volunteer civil engineers assisted in the construction of a major water treatment, storage, and distribution system on Praslin, the second largest island.
- ° One occupational therapist Volunteer, working in the country's sole geriatric hospital, developed a daily activity program which focuses on improving residents' quality of life, maintaining their functional abilities, and providing in-service training for staff.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

POPULATION: 254,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1971

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$640

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 70

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	14	15	24
Volunteer Years	49	25	25
FTE-Staff Years	5.3	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	952	801	863
Volunteer Operations	679	544	603
Program Support & Development	273	257	260
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will focus its community development program by re-establishing programs in education. Increasing numbers of Volunteers will be assigned to the government-sponsored Rural Training Centers where adults receive life-skill and vocational training.
- ° The natural resource management and development program will expand, with Volunteers working as forestry extensionists, rural water supply advisors, and renewable energy extensionists. Under the supervision of the Land Use Development Ministry, Volunteers will provide technical assistance to rural agri-businesses on land-use management.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1971, the Peace Corps program in the Solomon Islands began with six Volunteers working with the World Health Organization on malaria eradication. This project successfully reduced the incidence of malaria to a maintenance level. In 1976, Volunteers were involved in the National Census which provided reliable population and economic data for government planning purposes. In 1979, Peace Corps expanded its program to include Volunteer assignments in vocational education and community development. In addition to continuing programs in rural small business development, village-level food production, and provincial-based technical advisors, 1986 saw new emphasis in natural resource development, including forestry, agroforestry, and renewable energy/appropriate technology.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Community development Volunteers assisted their communities in constructing water catchment systems, building water-sealed toilets and community centers. Small vegetable garden plots were used by Volunteers to demonstrate improved agricultural practices and to introduce new vegetables into the local diet.
- ° The first women's interest advisor participated in the planning, administration, organization, and curriculum development of a new training center where village women from throughout the Solomons will attend training workshops.

SRI LANKA

POPULATION: 15,419,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962/1967/1983

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$330

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 83

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	1	24	28
Volunteer Years	26	32	25
FTE-Staff Years	2.0	2.0	2.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	456	772	753
Volunteer Operations	303	619	599
Program Support & Development	153	153	154
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will coordinate with the Government of Sri Lanka in a continued refinement of teaching English as a foreign language program. In 1987, the TEFL program will be diversified, and new teacher training and English language related projects implemented.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to support diversification of its program to sectors outside of education, particularly entrepreneurial and income-generation skills training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° The third group of 15 TEFL Volunteers trained 1400 Sri Lankan students in regional model schools for teachers of English (DELIC).

- ° Volunteers assisted various agencies and private volunteer organizations during term breaks by providing intensive English language workshops.
- ° Volunteers organized and conducted the first annual DELIC conference which challenged their students to apply their knowledge of English in writing, debating, and comprehension.
- ° The first group of Volunteers completed training in preparation for their assignments in the Mahaweli Development Scheme.
- ° In 1986, a small project in deaf education began assisting regional deaf education schools in the implementation of recently developed sign language for Sri Lanka.

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SUDAN

POPULATION: 20,807,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1984

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$400

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 39

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	---	---
Volunteer Years	5	5	.4
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	12	12	7
Volunteer Operations	12	12	7
Program Support & Development	---	---	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to promote renewable energy projects in Sudan in coordination with Transcentury Corporation, Georgia Tech Research Institute, and the Agency for International Development until the project is due to be completed on November 1, 1986.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps embarked upon a collaboration with Transcentury Corporation and Georgia Tech Research Institute in response to the AID-funded Sudan Renewable Energy Project (SREP). Volunteers work as researchers and extension agents collecting and disseminating information to the Sudanese on renewable energy alternatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° The Volunteers worked in charcoal production, woodfuels combustion, fuelwood extension, and renewable energy technology dissemination in rural and urban areas of the country. They conducted stove workshops, participated in the design and construction of ceramic/metal stoves, initiated a briquetting program, school tree nursery construction, and an agroforestry project.

THAILAND

POPULATION: 49,568,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$810

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 79

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	103	75	70
Volunteer Years	170	145	140
FTE-Staff Years	18.2	16.0	16.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,179	2,784	2,804
Volunteer Operations	2,472	2,122	2,181
Program Support & Development	707	662	673
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	267	220	220
Volunteer Operations	227	200	200
Program Support & Development	40	20	20

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to serve in rural areas to promote basic health care and improved agriculture production, in conjunction with development plans of the Thai government.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Peace Corps expanded its community-based nutrition programs, in conjunction with Thailand's aim to extend health services to all citizens.
- ° Agriculture Volunteers supported reforestation in rural areas through the introduction and provision of seedlings of fast-growing trees. Volunteers also promoted adapted fruit trees to replace cultivated crops in eroded areas.
- ° Volunteers began working in plant protection to improve rural farmers' yields.

TONGA

POPULATION: 104,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$780

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 78

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	19	14	17
Volunteer Years	33	28	26
FTE-Staff Years	3.7	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	601	527	553
Volunteer Operations	425	347	370
Program Support & Development	176	180	183
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In Tonga, an agrarian society with limited land, Peace Corps will focus on agricultural extension training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Between 1967 and 1982, the majority of Volunteers taught in classrooms of primary, middle, and secondary schools throughout the Kingdom of Tonga. In 1982, a major country review and evaluation resulted in the phasing out of all primary and most middle school teaching assignments, and a new focus on technical assistance to government ministries and sponsoring organizations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° A Volunteer agronomist is directing his own crew of Tongan assistants to develop citrus root stocks and fruit strains that will do well in different Tongan soils and climates.
- ° One Volunteer developed appropriate technology materials and supplies which will be used for village-level seminars.
- ° Five Volunteers work in the fisheries scheme identifying local Tongans for boat ownership and training them in deep sea fishing techniques, boat maintenance, and small business skills.

TUNISIA

POPULATION: 6,846,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,290

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 65

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	61	54	60
Volunteer Years	79	90	95
FTE-Staff Years	6.4	7.0	7.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,794	1,835	1,926
Volunteer Operations	1,404	1,442	1,524
Program Support & Development	390	393	402
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	15	15	15
Volunteer Operations	15	15	15
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to place more agriculture Volunteers with the newly-created Regional Authorities. These placements will enable Volunteers to work with small-scale farmers in some of the more remote areas of Tunisia.
- ° In response to the Government's decision to make English language instruction a priority, Peace Corps will explore program possibilities for re-entry into this field.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first Volunteers arrived in Tunisia in 1962. Since then more than 2,000 Volunteers have served in health, education, vocational training, and agriculture.
- ° The program has grown from an initial 64 Volunteers to its current level of approximately 110.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In 1985, a marine fisheries Volunteer completed work on a refrigeration repair and maintenance manual to be used at port facilities along Tunisia's coast.

- ° Special education Volunteers in 18 facilities worked with counterparts to develop special development programs for mentally and physically handicapped children. In addition to his teaching activities, one Volunteer developed two income-generating projects (loom weaving and cement block fabrication) in which the children are active participants. All money earned goes towards purchasing supplies and equipment.
- ° In 1985, the Government of Tunisia chose the boat design drafted by a naval architect Volunteer as the prototype design for repair and maintenance boats to be used in inland reservoirs. In 1986, the Volunteers, along with host country carpenters and workers, are completing construction on the first of these boats.

TUVALU

POPULATION: 7,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1977

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$560

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	2	2	---
Volunteer Years	2	2	3
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	34	41	43
Volunteer Operations	32	38	40
Program Support & Development	2	3	3
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- ° In 1987, Peace Corps will continue to have a diesel mechanic in Tuvalu to service fishing vessels and train a counterpart.
- ° The Tuvalu government has the goal of reducing the nation's imported fuel costs. Thus, a Volunteer works as an energy planner to develop energy planning policy for the government.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Prior to independence in 1978, two Volunteers served in technical positions on the Island of Funafuti. With the establishment of the Regional U.S. Embassy in Suva in 1979, a more substantial program was developed.
- ° Five married couples arrived in Tuvalu in 1980 to begin service as island community developers on outer islands. They were replaced by five other couples in 1982.
- ° In 1982, because of the concern over safety and the unreliability of air evacuation, programs on the outer islands were phased out. Since 1982, Volunteers serving in Tuvalu are restricted to the Island of Funafuti.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In 1985, a Peace Corps fisheries mechanic Volunteers repaired outboard and diesel engines and trained Tuvaluans as machine mechanics.
- ° A health education Volunteer completed the initial stages of a primary health care plan and trained a local health educator to take her place.

WESTERN SAMOA

POPULATION: 161,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$400

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 84

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	37	24	25
Volunteer Years	71	68	48
FTE-Staff Years	6.5	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,166	1,005	917
Volunteer Operations	865	730	632
Program Support & Development	301	275	285
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	9	5	5
Volunteer Operations	8	5	5
Program Support & Development	1	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1987, Peace Corps will reduce its commitment in the education area phasing out English teaching, social science teaching, and the Secondary Teachers college. However, Peace Corps will continue to provide manual arts, business education, and physical education teachers.
- ° Agricultural productivity is the highest priority for the Government of Western Samoa as well as for Peace Corps. There are nine Volunteers working in crop protection, cocoa production, extension, beekeeping, vegetable garden propagation, women's committee, and agricultural education at the University of South Pacific.
- ° Volunteers in appropriate technology will continue. There are two Volunteers working with improving copra drying, and developing more efficient charcoal stoves and photovoltaics.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In the early years over 150 volunteers worked in agriculture extension, and rural sanitation programs. During the 1970's the Peace Corps program evolved into a program of 75 to 80 Volunteers, most of whom were working in education, curriculum development, educational administration, trades, and teacher training. Since 1982, the focus has changed from formal to vocational education with 60 to 70 Volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° One Volunteer purchased and demonstrated a new technology in tile-making to substitute for imported roofing. This has resulted in a new local business and a demonstration photovoltaic unit to show to rural villages interested in purchasing such units.
- ° Another Volunteer provides managerial and technical guidance for a private honey-making enterprise which has local and export market potential.
- ° A Volunteer works at the Asian Development Bank doing market studies for various businesses in Samoa.

YEMEN

POPULATION: 7,696,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1973

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$510

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 28

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	41	9	11
Volunteer Years	35	35	35
FTE-Staff Years	7.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,128	897	933
Volunteer Operations	744	549	576
Program Support & Development	384	348	357
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000)	118	100	100
Volunteer Operations	14	25	25
Program Support & Development	104	75	75

FY 1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Plans in 1987 call for a new collaborative effort between Peace Corps and AID. Volunteers will be involved with the construction, maintenance, and application of small demonstration irrigation systems at the village level.
- ° The first Volunteers placed at the University of Sana'a's Language Center successfully completed their first year. Peace Corps' participation will expand gradually over the next two years.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since the first Volunteers arrived in 1973, Peace Corps has emphasized programs in health, education, and rural construction. More recently, Peace Corps has initiated programs in urban development and photovoltaics.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° In 1985, Volunteers in the rural water supply project completed eighteen portable water systems in rural areas.
- ° Seven Volunteers assisted villagers in rural communities to rebuild their homes following the December 1982 earthquake. They provided technical assistance in earthquake-resistant building design and construction.

UNV Program created by UN General Assembly: 1970

First American Volunteer fielded: 1971

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	16	20	20
Volunteer-years	37	32	36
FTE Staff-years	---	---	---
<u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS:</u>			
R.C.D.E.	369	400	400

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps has again set a goal of nominating 100 Americans to the United Nations Volunteer (UNV) applicant pool for 1986 and 1987.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to concentrate on the recruitment of returned Peace Corps Volunteers and other individuals with technical and special skills needed for the UNV program.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to encourage UNV Geneva, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to consider and accept a greater number of qualified Volunteers from the U.S. and other industrialized countries to achieve a more balanced composition of volunteers from industrial and third-world countries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In addition to operating individual country programs, Peace Corps sponsors volunteers assigned to the UNV Program. All U.S. citizens applying to the UNV Program are first evaluated by Peace Corps. Peace Corps provides international transportation and readjustment allowances for those candidates selected by UNV Headquarters, Geneva, for Volunteer assignments.
- ° UN Volunteers, recruited from all UN member nations, serve in development projects sponsored by UN Agencies such as UNICEF, FAO, WFO, ILO and UNHCR, as well as in projects administered by host-country governments.
- ° In addition to recruiting and sponsoring American UNVs, Peace Corps provides the United States Government's annual contribution to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund. The primary purpose of this fund is to pay international travel and post-service resettlement costs for Volunteers from developing countries, which have no sponsoring organizations of their own. At the close of 1985, these volunteers made up 82% of all UN Volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- ° Fifteen, of the thirty-six Americans serving as UNVs at the end of 1985, were former Peace Corps Volunteers.
- ° American UNVs serve in many countries where Peace Corps has no bilateral program. At the end of 1985, nineteen American UNVs were serving in countries where there is no Peace Corps program: Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Qatar, Somalia, Turkey, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
- ° Peace Corps pledged \$75,000 to finance two American UN Program Assistant Volunteers. Program Assistants are UN Volunteers assigned directly to a host country United Nations Development Program (UNDP) office, and are responsible for the recruiting, programming, and logistical support of all UNVs assigned to that country.