

# PEACE CORPS

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CONGRESSIONAL  
PRESENTATION

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FISCAL YEAR

1988



# PEACE CORPS



February 2, 1987

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

PEACE CORPS  
INFORMATION SERVICES  
DIVISION

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As Peace Corps enters its second quarter century, I am pleased to submit to you the Administration's Fiscal Year 1988 budget request for the Peace Corps.

In keeping with the President's commitment toward deficit reduction and with his awareness of the need for improved foreign assistance development programs, the Peace Corps is requesting an appropriation of \$130,682 million, a modest increase of \$682 thousand over the Fiscal Year 1987 appropriated level.

The requested level will finance about 5,000 Volunteers in sixty-two developing countries around the globe. These Volunteers will continue to provide assistance in people-to-people programs directed to basic human needs in the areas of food production, health, energy conservation, forestry, small business and community development, water resources, and education.

I am pleased to report that the Peace Corps' Africa Food Systems Initiative and the Initiative for Central America are progressing with much success. The Africa Food Systems Initiative, a 10-year long-term team effort begun in 1985, has been initiated in four African countries and will be expanded in Fiscal Year 1988 into four additional countries. This effort to improve food production methods continues to have a high priority with Peace Corps.

The Initiative for Central America, resulting from the Jackson Plan (Kissinger Report), is proving successful. In Costa Rica, students at 174 rural sites are now receiving a higher quality of instruction due to increased Volunteer participation. In Guatemala, Volunteers conducted over 14,000 medical consultations and trained nearly 300 health workers, while in Honduras, Volunteers helped assist over 2,500 people to improve small cottage industries and cooperatives. The Caribbean Basin Initiative, targeted at improving the standard of living for the rural poor, also continues to be a high priority program.

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

The Peace Corps presently has approximately 5,000 Volunteers serving in sixty-two developing nations worldwide. Last year we fielded 2,600 new trainees.

In Fiscal Year 1988, we hope to field approximately 2,900 new trainees. Although the average age of the Volunteers remains in the late-twenties, we will continue to place emphasis on our older American program. More and more older Americans are coming forward to offer their expertise to the less fortunate in the developing world.

Last year we had no new country entries. This year, although several countries have expressed an interest in Peace Corps programs, we have set funds aside for possible entries into Equatorial Guinea and Chad.

In Fiscal Year 1988, the Peace Corps will have begun its second twenty-five years of grass roots development work. Since 1961, over 120,000 Americans have served in the Peace Corps in 92 developing nations worldwide. Last year I advised you that the results of the 25th Anniversary symposia would be shared with you. In this regard a paper has been assembled which we call the "Futures Team Report". This report contains the insights and suggestions collected during last year's events, with emphasis on how the Peace Corps can better meet the challenges of the future. This report is being sent to you under separate cover.

In this, my sixth year as Peace Corps Director, I still remain greatly touched by the tremendous commitment of the thousands of Americans who continue to step forward to give so much so that those in the developing world can have a chance for a better life, and more importantly -- so that this world can have a better chance for true peace through increased understanding of our fellow man.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Loret M. Ruppe". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Loret" being more prominent and the last name "Ruppe" following in a similar 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), \$130,682,000, 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 1988 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

### GENERAL STATEMENT

The Peace Corps Act of 1961 established the following three goals which, after 25 years of service throughout the world, continue to serve as the Agency's major objectives:

- To promote world peace and friendship by making available to interested countries Americans willing to serve overseas who will help people of these countries to meet their needs for trained manpower;
- To help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of people served; and
- To promote a better understanding of other people on the part of the American people.

The Peace Corps interprets this mandate to mean that volunteers will

- address locally-identified needs for trained manpower in ways that promote self-sustaining solutions to local problems, foster cross-cultural understanding, and increase the capacity of people to meet their own needs; and
- focus on human development, training people and strengthening local organizations within the development projects of host countries.

As the Peace Corps moves into its second quarter-century, it needs to continue to evaluate its role in fulfilling the needs of developing countries and in the context of U.S. foreign relations. Training local specialists, building up the private sector, and adapting modern technologies to local needs are accomplished through the long-term commitment of human resources, and by programs that are responsive to local economic and social conditions. Reducing hunger and malnutrition, disease and early death, and illiteracy and lack of education, while increasing employment, income, and agricultural production requires sustained effort by both national and international development organizations over many years.

Where does Peace Corps fit into this picture? Peace Corps is both a provider and a developer of human resources. Responding to requests from host country governments, Peace Corps volunteers work almost exclusively on a people-to-people level, helping to meet basic human needs -- health, food, water, and education.

Volunteers work at the village level to teach basic nutrition, control disease through improved sanitation, find and develop sources of clean water, increase the production of food products, develop means of creating discretionary income, and eliminate the illiteracy which prevents people from taking full advantage of modern technologies to improve the quality of their lives. Peace Corps is unique among U.S. development programs in that it provides the labor pool essential to the effective implementation of grassroots development programs.

Peace Corps also benefits foreign relations programs by providing a positive demonstration of American support, with high visibility, effective communication, and low cost. Given the current emphasis on reducing the Federal deficit through reductions to the Federal budget, Peace Corps offers a relatively cost-effective means of reinforcing our commitment to peace and democracy in the developing world.

Peace Corps activities also offer significant benefits to the United States itself, both cultural and economic. Returned volunteers constitute a pool of people with first-hand knowledge of the developing world and its people. They can contribute to foreign assistance decisions with their knowledge of the realities of life in developing countries. They can also guide American businesses toward expanded commerce and other beneficial relations with these countries, using their experience and contacts to ensure the most effective choices among the opportunities available.

Of equal importance is the ability of returned volunteers to share with other Americans their understanding of the needs, desires, and beliefs of other people; the societies in which they live; and the political and economic frameworks within which they function.

A previous interagency review of Peace Corps' relationships to U.S. foreign policy concluded that Peace Corps programs are "a highly valuable component of our foreign policy both in terms of the specific countries where it serves and in terms of the contribution to broad U.S. foreign policy goals." Twenty U.S. Ambassadors surveyed by the State Department expressed extremely high levels of satisfaction with Peace Corps. They also confirmed that the development and cross-cultural achievements of Peace Corps are valued by both the leadership and general public of host countries.

Peace Corps is a development agency with a proven track record. In its 25 year history, Peace Corps has clearly demonstrated its ability to field programs and projects that work. Peace Corps programs are directed at helping host country nationals at the village and community level to meet their needs in the areas of food productivity, energy conservation, health, forestry, fisheries, small enterprise development, water resources, education, and women in development.

Some Peace Corps accomplishments in these areas are:

#### Food Productivity

The Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) is a long-term collaborative effort scheduled to assist up to 12 African nations in their struggle to reverse declining per capita food production and attain self-sustaining food systems. During 1986, the program began in three pilot countries, Zaire, Mali and Lesotho; a fourth pilot program in Niger is to begin early in 1987. The program will expand to four additional countries in 1988.

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

#### Energy Conservation

Volunteers are conducting projects in charcoal production, woodfuels combustion, fuelwood extension, and renewable energy technology dissemination. In Benin, the University of Rural Development expressed appreciation for the successful efforts in the fuel-efficient mud stoves project. Volunteers built mud stoves for more than 250 households. Testing under various conditions has shown that these stoves reduce wood and charcoal consumption by 35 to 50 percent.

#### Health

Volunteers offer health and nutrition education courses for rural mothers, and train host country nationals to continue this vital education. Volunteer nurses provide basic health care and staff rural health posts. Health volunteers in Ecuador have aided over 2,000 families in 30 communities in maternal child health care, vaccination campaigns, latrine construction, and nutrition education. Volunteer efforts have helped to reduce infant mortality by as much as 30 percent in several areas.

#### Forestry

Approximately 25 volunteers in the Dominican Republic are teaching local communities reforestation technologies and the planting of live fences. They are also helping to set up community nurseries to propagate fruit trees and other species with income-generating potential.

#### Fisheries

Volunteers in Zaire have trained a sufficient number of fish farmers in the Bandundu Region to allow a gradual phase-out of volunteer activities, thus permitting the expansion of the fish culture program into the Kivu Region. The fish culture project in Zaire is designed to increase fish production as a source of food and income for rural farmers.

#### Small Enterprise Development

A retired volunteer couple in Papua New Guinea revitalized a local handicraft marketing business by emphasizing quality control to attract the tourist trade in the capital of Port Moresby.



### Water Resources

In Yemen, volunteers in the rural water supply project completed 18 potable water systems in rural areas. On a larger scale, several volunteer civil engineers in the Seychelles assisted in the construction of a major water treatment, storage, and distribution system on the island of Praslin.

### Education

Under the Initiative for Central America, 29 volunteers in Costa Rica started teacher training projects in English, and adult and elementary education. As a result, students at 174 rural sites are now receiving a higher quality of instruction.

### Women in Development

The Peace Corps has placed a great deal of emphasis on the role of women in development, especially in the areas of health improvement, nutrition education, food production, water source improvement, and small enterprise development. Volunteers in Togo have trained rural women to design and build fuel-efficient stoves. This training has affected 500 families, thereby easing the daily workload of women and improving safety of 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 in Togo and assisted in the organization of cottage industries in 25 countries.

These are just a few of the Peace Corps' many achievements which occur every day in over 60 countries around the world. The 1988 request supports 5,000 volunteers to continue the Peace Corps work in these critical areas of people-to-people development assistance.

### COLLABORATION

In the past few years, the Peace Corps has emphasized inter-agency collaboration with both government and private voluntary organizations. Only when the Peace Corps' programs complement the efforts of other development organizations can its volunteers' potential and its development impact be maximized.

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

For example, maize production in the Gambia increased from 95 to 15,000 hectares in three years as a result of a coordinated effort by the Peace Corps, AID, and the Ministry of Agriculture. Maize was introduced as a supplementary cash and food crop to reduce the Gambia's dependence on groundnuts as its sole cash crop, and to reduce food imports. The Peace Corps assigned four volunteers to serve as primary extension agents teaching agricultural assistants, demonstrating planting techniques to farmers, and helping them to use ox-drawn cultivators and to build improved storage facilities.

The Peace Corps is also involved in collaborative efforts with international agencies such as the World Bank, the United Nations International Children's Education Fund, and the World Health Organization; other U.S. Government Agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of State; private voluntary organizations such as Partners of the Americas, Catholic Relief Services, Project Hope, and Partners for Productivity; and other bilateral donors, including the Governments of Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution in the Dominican Republic has generated a project for the production of the Caribbean King Crab to provide a source of protein for the local population and increase the income of local fishermen.

Funding from the Inter-American Development Bank has enabled Ecuador's National 4-F Foundation to work jointly with Peace Corps to increase food production and income opportunities for rural farmers. In Guatemala, Peace Corps and CARE are working together to provide technical assistance to rural farmers for the establishment of family fish ponds, and volunteers advise the families on methods of cooking fish for enhanced nutritional intake.

Peace Corps and the Pan American Development Foundation are working in Haiti with the Haiti National Development Foundation to develop small enterprise projects; and, in Belize, on a project to re-establish cacao as an income-generating crop for low-income and subsistence farmers and refugees from other Central American countries.

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

#### CHALLENGES

Traditionally, two major challenges of the Peace Corps have been matching qualified volunteers with host country requests and providing adequate support for volunteers overseas. In addition, the escalation of uncontrollable costs has emerged as a serious obstacle to Peace Corps' ability to maintain adequate support for its programs.

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

Peace Corps recruitment efforts provided 2,600 trainees in 1986. 1987 will produce more than 2,700 trainees and 1988 will increase the number of trainees to 2,900.

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

The Peace Corps also works closely with host country officials to examine alternative ways to meet their needs. Different skill mixes or skill-trained generalists can often meet the requirements of host countries without compromise to program quality.

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

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

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

Headquarters efforts to provide technical support and training to volunteers in the field, decrease administrative burdens through assessment of reporting requirements, and expanded ADP support will increase effectiveness in the field.

Headquarters is also addressing the issue of staffing constraints by reviewing its own staff functions in order to streamline operations, and by deciding which services could be provided effectively by outside contractors.

Despite efforts to reduce administrative costs, general budget items continue to increase. Many of these costs are beyond the control of Peace Corps. In 1988, costs for the Foreign Affairs Administrative Support System (FAAS) are estimated to increase 10 percent over the 1987 estimate. The change in the General Services Administration's pricing system will require agencies to pay 100 percent of rental costs in 1988, a 47 percent increase over the Standard Level User's Charges in 1986. Communication costs continue to rise due to increased tariffs and line charges. Terminal leave, severance pay, and unemployment compensation are anticipated to increase through 1988-91 due to the conversion of ACTION staff to the 5-year rule at the time of Peace Corps' separation from ACTION. In 1988, FECA payments for Peace Corps staff and volunteers is estimated at \$5.0 million by the Department of Labor. Added costs in 1988 under the new Federal Employees Retirement System are estimated at \$1.7 million and the full-year effect of the January 1987 pay raise will cost Peace Corps an estimated \$930 thousand.

The escalation of these costs has, of course, affected the ability of Peace Corps to maintain its current level of programs and volunteers, and its efforts to reach the 10,000 volunteer goal authorized by Congress.

This presentation supports the Administration's request to the Congress of the United States to appropriate \$130.7 million to continue Peace Corps development efforts in 1988. This budget request will support 2,900 new volunteers and 4,500 volunteer years of service in Africa, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, the Middle East and the Pacific.

AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS

FY 1962-FY 1988

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Authorized	Budget Request	Appropriated a/	Trainee Input	Volunteer Years f/
1962	\$ 40,000	\$40,000	\$ 30,000	3,699	3,599
1963	63,750	63,750	59,000	4,969	6,634
1964	102,000	108,000	95,964	7,720	10,494
1965	115,000	115,000	104,100	7,876	12,892
1966	115,000	125,200	114,000	9,216	Not Available
1967	110,000	110,500	110,000	7,565	Not Available
1968	115,700	124,400	107,500	7,391	Not Available
1969	112,800	112,800	102,000	6,243	Not Available
1970	98,450	109,800	98,450	4,637	Not Available
1971	94,500	98,800	90,000	4,686	Not Available
1972	77,200	71,200	72,500	3,997	6,632
1973	88,027	88,027	81,000	4,821	6,194
1974	77,000	77,000	77,000	4,886	6,489
1975	82,256	82,256	77,687	3,296	6,652
1976	88,468	80,826	81,266	3,291	5,825
Transition Quarter	27,887	25,729	24,190		
1977	81,000	67,155	80,000	4,180	5,590
1978	87,544	74,800	86,234	3,715	6,017
1979	112,424	95,135	99,179	3,327	5,723
1980	105,000	105,404	99,924 <u>b/</u>	3,108	5,097
1981	118,531	118,800	105,531 <u>b/</u>	2,729	4,863
1982	105,000	121,900	105,000	2,862	4,559
1983	105,000	97,500	109,000 <u>b/</u>	2,988	4,668
1984	115,000	108,500	115,000 <u>b/</u>	2,781	4,779
1984/5	2,000	2,000	2,000		
1985	128,600	115,000	128,600 <u>b/</u>	3,430	4,828
1986	130,000	124,400	130,000 <u>c/</u>	2,597	5,162
1987	137,200	126,200	130,000 <u>b/d/</u>	2,784 <u>e/</u>	4,836 <u>e/</u>
1988	---	130,682	---	2,900 <u>e/</u>	4,547 <u>e/</u>

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

b/ Funding provided by continuing resolution.

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

d/ Excludes pending supplemental appropriation requests of \$436 thousand for retirement contributions under the Federal Employees Retirement System (PL 99-335) and \$324 thousand for the January 1987 civilian pay raise (PL 99-500).

e/ Estimate.

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

TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, AND BUDGET ESTIMATES  
BY REGION AND ACTIVITY, 1986-1988

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
<u>TRAINEE INPUT</u>			
Africa Region	1,151	1,136	1,082
Inter-American Region	777	832	1,036
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	650	796	762
United Nations Volunteers	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
Total Trainee Input	2,597	2,784	2,900
<u>VOLUNTEER YEARS</u>			
Africa Region	2,236	2,175	1,935
Inter-American Region	1,610	1,475	1,446
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	1,286	1,151	1,124
United Nations Volunteers	<u>30</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>42</u>
Total Volunteer Years	5,162	4,836	4,547

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<u>FUNDS (\$000)</u>			
Africa Region	45,977	48,515	45,585
Inter-American Region	27,254	27,777	30,675
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	23,376	24,243	23,212
United Nations Volunteers	281	323	325
World-wide Support	<u>27,161</u>	<u>29,902</u>	<u>30,885</u>
Total Funds	124,049	130,760 <u>a/</u>	130,682

<u>OBLIGATIONS BY ACTIVITY (\$000)</u>			
Volunteer Operations	74,479	78,404	76,297
Recruitment Communications and Development Education	9,936	10,265	10,958
Program Development and Support	<u>39,634</u>	<u>42,091</u>	<u>43,427</u>
Total Obligations	124,049	130,760 <u>a/</u>	130,682

a/ Includes pending supplemental appropriation requests of \$436 thousand for retirement contributions under the Federal Employees Retirement System (PL 99-335) and \$324 thousand for the January 1987 civilian pay raise (PL 99-500).

PEACE CORPS  
VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS  
(in thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	FY 1986 ACTUAL -----	FY 1987 ESTIMATE -----	FY 1988 ESTIMATE -----
SELECTION	1,784	1,957	2,243
-----	-----	-----	-----
Placement	707	741	786
Staging	1,078	1,215	1,458
TRAINING	17,855	18,534	19,047
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Pre-service Training	14,301	15,203	16,088
In-service Training	2,323	1,822	1,908
Information & Technical Resources	1,231	1,510	1,050
DIRECT VOLUNTEER SUPPORT	39,927	40,202	39,096
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Assignment Travel/Transportation	2,720	3,157	3,308
Living/Leave Allowances	14,566	12,300	11,200
Special Services	693	778	816
Readjustment Allowances/FICA	13,180	12,467	12,272
Other	8,768	11,500	11,500
MEDICAL SUPPORT	9,402	9,972	9,946
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Medical Evacuation	2,470	2,250	2,135
Medical Supplies	1,198	994	992
Volunteer FECA	3,810	4,759	4,753
Other	1,924	1,969	2,065
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	5,512	7,739	5,965
-----	-----	-----	-----
Overseas Vehicles	52	216	216
Other	5,460	7,523	5,749
TOTAL VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS	74,479	78,404	76,297
REIMBURSEMENTS	1,239	2,939	2,020
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PASAs	903	2,702	1,918
Overseas Vehicles	336	237	102
PROGRAM FACTORS			
Invitations	3,568	3,814	3,973
Trainee Input Goal	2,597	2,784	2,900
Volunteer Years	5,162	4,836	4,547
Training Weeks - Trainees	25,970	27,840	29,000
Training Days - Volunteers	54,537	57,292	56,799
Number ICE Requests Filled	4,160	3,640	3,590
Number Staging Events	61	59	62
Number of MEDEVACS	345	375	325
Number Volunteers Receiving			
Workman's Compensation	500	525	525
Number Vehicles Replaced	32	34	26

## VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

Volunteer Operations represents 60 percent of the funding for Peace Corps. It provides the direct assistance required to train, maintain and support the volunteers overseas. In 1988, the Peace Corps will train approximately 2,900 new volunteers and support over 5,000 volunteers in over 60 developing countries worldwide.

### SELECTION

Placement: The link between the resource and technical requirements of host countries and the group of available and qualified applicants is provided by the Office of Placement. The skills of the applicants are matched with the skills requested by host country governments to provide development assistance to the host countries. In 1988, some 4,000 invitations will be issued to place 2,900 trainees.

Staging: Pre-training events that provide cultural orientation to the country of assignment, initial medical treatment (e.g., typhoid inoculation, etc.), and additional evaluation of an individual's suitability for service are included in staging events. In 1988, 62 staging events are scheduled to accommodate 2,900 trainees.

### TRAINING

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

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

Information and Technical Resources: Information, Collection and Exchange (ICE) is a depository of technical materials available to assist volunteers in their individual projects. ICE responds to an average of 3,500 volunteer requests each year for specific technical information on subjects such as water-sealed toilets, apiculture, smokeless stoves, growing vegetables in the tropics, oral rehydration, and many more. The Training and Program Support staff provide technical assistance to volunteers and staff in the program areas of health, education, agriculture, water/sanitation, small enterprise development, forestry, fisheries, women in development, and coordinate all stateside training programs.



## DIRECT VOLUNTEER SUPPORT

Assignment Travel: The average cost of providing transportation for volunteers from their homes to their assigned countries and return is approximately \$2,400.

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

Readjustment Allowance: The volunteer readjustment allowance is accrued monthly at the rate of \$175 per month and is transferred to volunteers at the completion of service. The funds assist volunteers in their re-entry to living in the United States.

Special Services: Funds for special services are utilized to provide volunteers and their families with administrative, counseling, and emergency services. Special Services is the communication link between volunteers and their families at home in the event of family emergencies. They also provide special counseling to volunteers who require additional assistance to re-adapt to living in the United States.

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

## MEDICAL SUPPORT

Medical Evacuation: Adequate medical facilities and care are not always available within the countries in which volunteers serve. An average of 350 volunteers are transported each year to appropriate medical facilities in the United States and/or other third countries for diagnosis and medical treatment.

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

Volunteer FECA: Volunteers often work in conditions that are physically demanding and difficult. Peace Corps provides as much support as possible to assure the complete safety and care of each volunteer. This is sometimes not enough and maintenance is required following service in the form of Workmen's Compensation benefits. The cost of providing Workmen's Compensation benefits to former volunteers is increasing and will rise 25 percent (\$943 thousand) between 1986 and 1988.

Other: Other medical support costs include the funds required to maintain a professional staff of physicians, nurses, and technicians to support the volunteer health and medical requirements.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Overseas Vehicles: Reliable transportation is needed to enable the staff to provide the physical, emotional, and technical support required to assist volunteers in completing their assignments with success and in good health. Staff must also be able to reach volunteers, especially those in isolated areas, in times of emergencies. In 1988, with the combined appropriated funds and funds available from the sale of used vehicles, Peace Corps will be able to purchase 26 replacement vehicles.

Other: The major items in this category include funds for the cost of communications (postage, cables, telephones, etc.), as well as the replacement and maintenance of the computer system in each country. In 1988 Peace Corps will begin to replace its current computer system overseas to be compatible with the system of the Department of State. A compatible system will greatly facilitate and enhance the integrated administrative management of each post overseas and increase the sharing of information among posts and with Peace Corps headquarters.

#### PARTICIPATING AGENCY SERVICE AGREEMENTS (PASA)

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

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

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	FY 1986 ACTUAL -----	FY 1987 ESTIMATE -----	FY 1988 ESTIMATE -----
RECRUITMENT -----	5,922	5,957	6,540
PRIVATE SECTOR RELATIONS/DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION -----	347	767	593
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS -----	281	323	325
GSA RENTAL PAYMENTS/FIELD -----	733	678	849
OTHER -----	2,653	2,540	2,651
 TOTAL RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	 9,936	 10,265	 10,958

PROGRAM FACTORS

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS  
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Trainee Input	19	20	20
Volunteer Years	30	35	42

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS  
-----

Inquiries	221,181	220,311	229,491
Applications	12,960	13,224	13,775
Nominations	6,891	6,960	7,250

## RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

Public awareness of the goals and accomplishments of Peace Corps play a vital role in the success of Peace Corps programs overseas by generating more than 200,000 inquiries about service, placing nearly 3,000 American citizens each year, and promoting public knowledge of the greater world.

### RECRUITMENT

Recruiters are the direct link that locates and matches individuals to the skill requirements of host countries and the suitability requirements of the Peace Corps. Recruiters must use a variety of methods to reach people of diverse skill backgrounds. Potential volunteers are found not only among recent college graduates, but increasingly among older and experienced workers. These are persons who are looking for change after a few years of working, and persons who are retiring. Recruiters will answer over 200 thousand inquiries and will generate written applications from about 14 thousand individuals in order to provide 2,900 trainees in 1988.

### PRIVATE SECTOR RELATIONS/DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (PSR/DE)

PSR/DE coordinates gifts and contributions to the Peace Corps and initiates activities involving returned volunteers. The major gift program, the Partnership Program, has provided the opportunity for thousands of Americans to contribute to the projects of volunteers since 1964. Partnerships foster a cultural exchange between groups in the United States and groups in Peace Corps host countries.

In-kind contributions continue to provide much valuable assistance to Peace Corps volunteer projects. These contributions include medical supplies, agricultural seeds, and educational materials that would not otherwise be available.

Educating Americans about the developing world is the Third Goal of Peace Corps. The Peace Corps works through and with returned volunteers, civic, business, and university groups to share information gained through the activity of the volunteers.

### UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

U.N. volunteers (UNVs) are recruited from all U.N. member nations and serve in development projects executed by U.N. agencies. These include the United Nations International Children's Education Fund, the World Food Organization and the Food and Agricultural Organization. Peace Corps recruits Americans interested in serving as UNVs and pays the transportation and resettlement expenses for all American UNVs. Most Americans serving as UNVs have also served as Peace Corps volunteers.

### GSA RENTAL PAYMENTS/FIELD

These are rental payments made to GSA for space occupied by the sixteen area, and three regional, recruiting offices. Rental costs will increase in 1988 over previous years as GSA implements the new policy requiring each agency to reimburse for 100 percent of the market value of their occupied space.

OTHER

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

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

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	FY 1986 ACTUAL .....	FY 1987 ESTIMATE .....	FY 1988 ESTIMATE .....
OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT .....	21,070	22,262	22,929
Salaries and Benefits	11,353	12,420	13,290
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support	2,941	3,200	3,500
Other	6,775	6,642	6,138
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT .....	18,564	19,829	20,499
GSA Rental Payments/Headquarters	1,403	2,233	2,289
Communications	1,166	1,234	1,284
Staff Travel, Transp., Storage	1,457	1,149	1,227
Staff FECA	109	175	262
Other	14,431	15,038	15,436
 TOTAL PROGRAM SUPPORT	 39,634	 42,091	 43,427
<hr/>			
REIMBURSEMENTS	51	61	66
<hr/>			

## PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

Funds in this budget activity provide overseas and Washington-based support for Peace Corps programs worldwide. Many of these items represent costs over which the Peace Corps has no control. Increased costs for items such as GSA rental payments, additional contributions under the newly-implemented Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS), and the costs of providing administrative services overseas are among these uncontrollable items.

### OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Salaries and Benefits: Peace Corps overseas staff are responsible for developing and implementing volunteer programs. Staff members must work closely with host country authorities and Peace Corps headquarters in order to provide programs which meet the needs of the host country. The staff designs and administers in-country training programs for volunteers, makes periodic site visits to monitor progress and offer technical guidance, and ensures that volunteers receive allowances, housing, supplies and equipment. Staff members are also responsible for ensuring that personal counseling and health care services are provided when needed. The FY 1988 request of \$13.3 million will support 473 FTEs in over 60 countries.

Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS): Peace Corps reimbursements to the Department of State for administrative services provided under the FAAS system are expected to cost \$3.5 million in 1988. Services utilized by Peace Corps posts include Foreign Service National (FSN) personnel, budget and fiscal services, use of diplomatic pouch, customs clearance assistance, local wage administration and other general administrative services. The use of the FAAS system allows Peace Corps to make the most effective use of its limited overseas staff.

Other: Other overseas support costs include residential and non-residential rent and utilities; telephone, telex and other communication costs; maintenance and repair of equipment, vehicles, and property; dependent education travel; in-country and international travel and transportation of things; and other items such as purchase of supplies, equipment, and printing and reproduction services.

### DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

GSA Rental Payments/Headquarters: Changes in the General Services Administration's (GSA) pricing system will require agencies to pay 100 percent of rental costs in 1988. Based on a market assessment by GSA, headquarters rental payments in 1988 are estimated at \$2.3 million, an increase of 63 percent over 1986 costs.

Communications: In 1988, \$1.3 million is requested to fund FTS and other telecommunication services.

Staff Travel, Transportation, and Storage: The \$1.2 million request for this category will provide funds for overseas staff assignment travel and shipment of staff household effects. Other costs include shipping costs, home leave travel, in-country and international travel.

Staff FECA: In 1988, Workmen's Compensation payments to the Department of Labor for Peace Corps staff will increase 50 percent over 1987.

Other: Other domestic administrative support includes policy guidance and coordination of direct day-to-day support by regional headquarters staff to overseas programs. Headquarters functions such as planning and program development, management information, audit and investigations, ADP support, administrative services, legal counsel, financial and personnel management are also included.

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



## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

### Overview

#### Regional Development Needs

In sub-Saharan Africa, the problems of agriculture and food production continue to constrain development, although favorable rains in many parts of the continent have alleviated the dire drought conditions. The impact of the decline in per capita food production over the past 20 years continues to be exacerbated by a variety of circumstances including environmental degradation, inappropriate intervention in the free market system, increased average life span and an increased population growth rate of 3 percent. In light of these circumstances and the resultant problems, African governments and major donors are affording the highest priority to providing improvements in the area of agriculture and food production.

Increased food production remains the greatest need in Africa, followed closely by needs in other areas which include economic development, health care and education. Our programming strategy in Africa will continue to focus on the interrelationship of agriculture, small enterprise development, health, education and other areas appropriate to achieve the maximum impact. In addition, our long-term effort to reverse declining per capita food production under the Africa Food Systems Initiative will remain an integral part of our regional strategy.

#### Program Strategy

##### ° Agriculture/Food Production

Food production and related projects will continue to provide the foundation for the Peace Corps program in Africa for 1988. These projects will include efforts in agricultural extension, particularly in areas where the volunteer can serve as a critical link between research and development and the subsistence farmer in fisheries, agroforestry, agricultural education, and other areas such as beekeeping and animal husbandry.

##### ° Private Sector Development

Volunteers have been working for many years to establish or improve the efficiency of agriculture, handicrafts, women's cooperatives, local credit unions, and rural housing credit programs. In 1988, Peace Corps will be expanding the scope of its activity in income generation and small enterprise development projects throughout sub-Saharan Africa. This expansion will focus primarily on the creation and strengthening of internal markets for agricultural production and the development of viable small businesses. These initiatives are planned to coincide with many countries' current programs aimed at fostering stronger private sector economies.

##### ° Health

Peace Corps volunteers will continue to work in projects related to combatting childhood diseases, primary health care, providing training in public health services, and improving rural water sources and sanitation.

- Education

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

- Other Program Areas

Host Country requests reflect mounting awareness of the compelling need to conserve natural resources. Peace Corps volunteers and their counterparts will continue to work in agroforestry and wildlife programs.

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

- The Africa Food Systems Initiative

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

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.

Based on comprehensive assessment and program design studies carried out in 1987, the Initiative will expand to Senegal, Sierra Leone, Guinea (Conakry) and the Central African Republic in 1988.

Volunteer numbers will increase by approximately 145 in the pilot countries of Mali, Niger and Lesotho.

An overview of current Initiative activities details the nature of Peace Corps' response to Africa's ongoing crisis in diminishing food availability:

- MALI

AFSI's primary targets are in three diverse agricultural zones - rainfed, irrigated, and mixed. Mali volunteers under the auspices of the Government of Mali and in collaboration with AID and the European Economic Community, are working with farmer groups in soil conservation/agroforestry, small-scale water supply, and gardening. Many of the projects focus on women farmers. Fifty volunteers are planned for 1988.

- LESOTHO

The Lesotho Initiative calls on volunteers with diverse yet complementary skills to work together to combat declining food production, increase income earning opportunities, circumvent drought through water resource development, encourage concentrated efforts in erosion prevention practices for preservation of arable soils, and overcome the declining productivity of the existing land base. Thirty-five additional volunteers will be assigned to the Lesotho Initiative in 1988. Collaborators on AFSI projects include AID, Catholic Relief Services, and CARE.

- NIGER

The AFSI program in Niger was approved by the Nigerian Government in 1986 and follows very closely the national priorities for increasing food production at the village level. Beginning in early 1987, two teams of volunteers were placed in the Say and Oullam areas to focus on projects promoting agroforestry/soil conservation, small-scale irrigation, and dry-season gardening techniques. Each team of seven members contains expertise to assure a broad coverage of resources for the program. Additional volunteers will enter Niger in 1988 pending review of the Initiative by the Government of Niger.

- ZAIRE

Selected as one of the pilot countries for AFSI in 1985, Peace Corps Zaire was expanded in 1985 and 1986 to prepare for the input of 60 additional volunteers by the end of 1986. Internal events beyond the control of Peace Corps halted program expansion in mid-1986. AFSI programming continues in the areas of improved water systems and health education, with the planned start-up of animal husbandry and agriculture extension programs in four additional regions postponed pending results of the on-going assessment of Peace Corps programs in Zaire.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE  
FY 1986-FY 1988  
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			----- Trainees -----			----- V Years -----			--- FTE Level ---		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
AFRICA												
Benin	1,261	1,427	1,254	41	30	30	44	45	50	4.8	5.4	6.0
Botswana	2,800	3,161	2,499	120	86	70	156	188	173	9.1	10.0	10.0
Burkina Faso	1,251	617	0	4	0	0	72	20	0	7.0	3.4	0.0
Burundi	518	614	853	4	16	15	13	11	30	4.0	4.2	4.0
Cameroon	3,390	3,597	2,859	104	80	70	135	156	122	8.6	9.0	9.0
Central Afr Rep	2,090	2,299	1,867	48	35	55	75	80	59	6.5	6.8	7.0
Equatorial Guinea	0	293	471	0	10	10	0	1	12	0	0	0
Gabon	1,949	2,056	2,326	59	45	45	71	78	90	5.1	5.0	5.0
Gambia	958	1,019	930	23	25	25	48	45	43	4.7	6.0	6.0
Ghana	1,463	1,673	1,612	50	45	45	65	73	72	8.1	8.6	9.0
Guinea	261	422	591	5	15	15	2	6	24	0.9	1.8	2.0
Kenya	3,786	3,763	3,958	104	80	75	244	238	141	17.9	17.4	17.0
Lesotho	1,470	1,679	1,633	42	46	55	74	83	80	7.0	7.0	8.0
Liberia	2,865	2,812	2,300	28	64	61	153	120	95	10.5	9.0	9.0
Malawi	1,060	1,227	1,164	20	30	30	68	63	48	4.8	6.8	7.0
Mali	2,153	3,094	2,989	50	86	65	75	92	137	7.0	8.0	8.0
Mauritania	1,660	1,593	1,310	36	30	30	61	64	53	5.8	6.4	6.0
Niger	2,870	3,026	2,154	78	65	45	122	133	96	10.0	10.0	10.0
Rwanda	77	287	434	1	5	10	5	6	12	0.0	1.7	2.0
Senegal	2,137	2,275	2,476	59	50	65	90	90	93	10.1	9.9	10.0
Sierra Leone	3,131	2,913	2,540	125	90	75	185	206	165	13.3	14.0	14.0
Swaziland	1,055	1,156	1,121	2	25	25	89	66	47	7.0	7.0	7.0
Tanzania	1,486	1,272	1,137	9	25	25	67	54	42	4.3	5.4	6.0
Togo	2,295	2,616	2,273	61	60	60	97	109	111	9.1	9.0	9.0
Zaire	3,993	3,623	4,833	78	93	81	227	147	140	21.3	19.0	19.0
Total	45,977	48,515	45,585	1,151	1,136	1,082	2,236	2,175	1,935	186.9	190.8	190.0

POPULATION: 3,809,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$290

	FY 1986 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 1987 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 1988 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,261	1,427	1,254
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	58	60	60
TRAINEE INPUT	41	30	30
VOLUNTEER YEARS	44	45	50

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps, AID, UNICEF and the Government of Benin will collaborate to provide potable water and improved sanitary conditions in rural Benin. Volunteers in this program will identify well sites, oversee digging and train villagers in the operation and maintenance of pumps. In addition, they will teach basic health/sanitation techniques to rural villagers.
- ° Peace Corps, at the request of the Government of Benin, will continue to provide volunteers for projects in agriculture, rural infrastructure construction, mudstove construction, forestry, small enterprise development and education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Benin in 1967 with volunteers in animal traction, grain storage and health education. Although numbers dwindled to six in 1979 due to uncertain political conditions, they began to increase again in 1980. Currently, there are 60 volunteers focusing on rural development and the transfer of skills to rural counterparts.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Twelve forestry volunteers, working with FAO and the Government of Benin, are involved in one of the largest forestry projects in Africa, setting up tree nurseries and woodlots in rural villages. This project has benefitted over 14,000 farmers in the last year and trained over 100 villagers in improved forestry techniques.
- ° Five water sanitation volunteers trained 31 members of village health committees in techniques to eradicate guinea worm and improve health conditions.
- ° Five construction volunteers trained over 50 Beninese counterparts and together built 20 schools, 5 medical facilities, 10 small bridges, 60 school latrines and 60 school wells. Volunteers are also exploring construction methods using only locally-available materials.
- ° Education volunteers taught math, science and technical English to over 10,000 students in secondary schools and the University. Teaching aids for technical English were developed and utilized.
- ° Fifteen appropriate technology volunteers trained more than 600 rural extension agents in mudstove construction techniques. In turn, these extension agents will train local villagers to build fuel-efficient mudstoves.

POPULATION: 998,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$920

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,800	3,161	2,499
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	188	150	150
TRAINEE INPUT	120	86	70
VOLUNTEER YEARS	156	188	173

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers will continue to play an increasingly important role in Botswana's National Development Plan, which includes education, agricultural production, solar technology, and small business development. The Ministry of Education has planned to build four vocational training schools, construct nine education centers, and upgrade three existing educational centers as part of the Government's development plan.
- ° Due to the demand for teachers, Peace Corps will continue to increase the number of volunteers teaching in secondary education in both the community junior secondary schools and the government secondary schools. The primary focus of the teacher assistance will be in mathematics, science, agriculture, and vocational education.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to expand the number of volunteers in vocational education, rural income generation and renewable energy.
- ° Peace Corps plans to expand its Teacher Training Program to assist the Government of Botswana in meeting its teacher supply needs. A new teacher training project will be developed which will place volunteers in the Teacher Training College and in the Education Centers.
- ° The Government of Botswana will sponsor several consultancy studies to research and evaluate ways in which they can implement a viable fisheries program.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Botswana shortly after independence in 1966. At that time, 56 volunteers provided development in three sectors: health, rural development, and education. In 1985, the Government of Botswana requested 118 teachers and another 40 teaching volunteers in 1986. Since then the number has risen to 170 volunteers. Programs now include small business development, drought relief, agricultural research and education. Volunteers figure predominantly in Botswana's civil service and are therefore expected to have high professional qualifications equivalent to those of the host country nationals with whom they work.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Peace Corps volunteers have provided assistance to the Government of Botswana in its quest to achieve agricultural independence from South Africa through village horticulture projects, farming, and agriculture product marketing. The volunteers have continued to supervise food distribution in Botswana in order to prevent starvation in the villages and also to work with the village leaders and local organizations on production projects that will have a long term effect. There are currently nine volunteers serving as Drought Relief Technical Officers, one volunteer working in animal behavior research and one volunteer working in legume research.
- ° The national YWCA is focusing on efforts to establish a regional structure capable of supplying to the local clubs the needed expertise and liaison in project identification funding and implementation.
- ° Through the Ambassador's Self-Help Project and the Small Project Assistance Program, 60 percent of the volunteers have been involved in numerous projects, such as farm poultry, agriculture marketing and food production.

BURKINA FASO

POPULATION: 6,666,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$180

	<u>FY 1986 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,251	617	0
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	47	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	4	0	0
VOLUNTEER YEARS	72	20	0

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The Peace Corps program in Burkina Faso is scheduled to cease in 1987, with the last group of volunteers completing their service in the summer.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Burkina Faso in 1967. Currently there are 30 volunteers working in secondary education, agricultural education and forestry.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Ten agricultural education volunteers trained over 1,000 primary and secondary school children in improved gardening and animal husbandry techniques.
- ° Fourteen forestry volunteers established 34 tree nurseries in rural villages and trained 160 farmers in erosion control and improved forestry techniques.
- ° Twenty secondary education volunteers taught math, science and English to over 2,400 students in the capitol and rural towns. Volunteers helped to establish seven school libraries by identifying funds to acquire educational and literary materials from the U.S. Information Service and other donors.



POPULATION: 4,466,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1983

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$240

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	518	614	853
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	74	80	85
TRAINEE INPUT	4	16	15
VOLUNTEER YEARS	13	11	30

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide volunteers in parks management, fisheries, vocational and business education, and cooperatives for the handicapped.
- ° Peace Corps will expand its activities in community development through increased programming in cooperatives for the handicapped and marketing/management training for rural artisanal enterprises.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to work with AID, UNICEF, FAO, CRS, and private development organizations, such as the Food Industry Crusade Against Hunger (FICAH), to identify new areas of collaboration.

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 includes volunteers working in parks and wildlife management, inland fish culture and special education.
- ° In 1986 and 1987, Peace Corps, in conjunction with the Government of Burundi, slowed the growth of the Peace Corps program to assess and better integrate Peace Corps' strategy with the development goals of the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° In 1986, five fisheries volunteers working with 200 small scale farmers continued pond construction in four regions of the country. The FAO's study of fish culture in Burundi praised the Peace Corps system and recommended it to the Government as the best type of program for Burundi's needs.
- ° In 1986, three volunteers trained over 225 students at two vocational education schools in welding, plumbing, heavy machinery mechanics, and metal machining skills.
- ° In 1987, four volunteers began work in the development of marketing cooperatives for the handicapped and in continuing business education.

- ° Four volunteers worked in two wildlife and forest reserves assisting the Government of Burundi in data collection and research. These reserves are unique ecosystems and provide a much needed source of income to Burundi through tourism. Volunteers are assisting the Government to better manage and protect these national parks.
- ° In 1987, the first conservation education volunteer was fielded to assist Burundi in integrating rural populations into the national program of wildlife preservation.

POPULATION: 9,562,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$800

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,390	3,597	2,859
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	943	990	990
TRAINEE INPUT	104	80	70
VOLUNTEER YEARS	135	156	122

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps is presently working in four major program areas: fisheries, community reforestation, agriculture and education. The goal of the program is to make every village in Cameroon resemble a model village within 25 years. This would include such components as credit unions, marketplaces, dams, ponds, cash crop plantations, food crop fields, community centers, wells, schools, gardens, etc.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Cameroon in 1962 with volunteers addressing the education and rural development sectors. Since then, Peace Corps efforts have expanded and contracted according to the needs and emphases established by the host government and PC staff. Today, the programs consist of inland fisheries, community reforestation, agricultural training and extension, credit union fieldwork, cooperative education fieldwork, TEFL, math/science and economic teaching, rural Primary School Project - Curriculum Development (IPAR), community development, cooperative development, and cooperative field management.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Efforts to establish cooperative links with private voluntary organizations have succeeded in placing three volunteers in the Child Survival Action Program established by Save the Children. Coordination with CARE has resulted in a strengthened in-land fisheries program in the East Province.
- ° Volunteers have succeeded in programs to reach the pygmies through a special TEFL project, and through an emphasis on fisheries and Women in Development programs.
- ° Twenty-six volunteers working in community development have directly assisted 5,000 villagers in building health centers, roads and bridges, community halls, improved water sources and sanitation facilities.
- ° Volunteers have produced a bilingual practical work manual for use nationally in training agricultural extension agents.

- ° A manual for primary coffee cooperative societies was developed by a volunteer and is now being implemented by six other volunteers in the North West Province. Some 23,000 cooperative farmers are benefitting from improved management and bookkeeping practices.
- ° Six thousand secondary school students received training in math and science from 51 volunteers.
- ° Eight volunteers assisted in improving the status of Cameroonian women by providing management assistance to palm oil and foodstuffs marketing cooperatives.
- ° Assistance from the U.S. Navy Seabees was arranged in constructing a school for the blind in Dschang, an on-going secondary project organized by Peace Corps volunteers.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 2,470,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1972

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$280

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,090	2,299	1,867
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	66	65	70
TRAINEE INPUT	48	35	55
VOLUNTEER YEARS	75	80	59

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Programs will continue in health education, village cooperative pharmacies and perinatal health care, with an emphasis on expanding agriculture and rural development projects in beekeeping, agroforestry, and large animal husbandry. The secondary education program will be renegotiated with the Central African Government this year to refocus Peace Corps's efforts in vocational and business education. Contingent upon the results of the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) programming assessment to be conducted in 1987, the first AFSI Volunteers will be fielded in root crop extension and water sanitation in mid-1988.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps began its program in the Central African Republic in 1972, with projects targeted towards secondary education.
- ° Since 1974, projects have diversified into other areas, including fish culture, apiculture extension, food preservation and processing, agroforestry, large and small animal husbandry, health, and rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° In 1986, the first Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD) volunteer was fielded in a joint AID/CDC project which focuses on selective primary health care for mothers and children. In cooperation with Central African nurses and doctors, the volunteer developed health education materials that are being used in rural health extension efforts. In 1987, three additional volunteers were added to the program as health extension agents to help educate rural populations in oral rehydration therapy, treatment of malaria, vaccination techniques, and other child survival practices, using the materials developed by the CCCD team in Bangui.
- ° Volunteers in the fish culture project, together with over 1,000 Central African small scale farmers, constructed or maintained 3,500 fish ponds to provide an income source for farmers and protein for the diet of the rural population.

- ° Volunteers have trained over 50 Central African extension agents in improved beekeeping techniques. The extension effort has involved over 6,000 farmers and, as a result, high quality wax and honey production have increased by over 30 percent. In the past, beeswax was discarded or sold at low prices, and the honey was underutilized.
- ° Eight volunteers worked with 40 communities to identify basic preventive and curative medicinal needs. The volunteers assisted villagers in developing cooperative means of funding to stock village-based medicine chests, and worked with community leaders on management techniques for these small pharmacies in an effort to improve the rural population's access to much needed basic health care.
- ° Five volunteers continued to address the problems of post-harvest food loss by providing technical assistance in two major activities: baseline data collection to quantify crop losses, and feasibility studies of appropriate technologies for improved food processing applicable at the village level.
- ° In 1987, an Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) team will undertake an assessment of the current Peace Corps programs in the Central African Republic and the needs and development goals of the Government. The team, in conjunction with Peace Corps staff and host country officials, will examine interventions in the area of food systems, with likely emphasis on root crop extension and water sanitation, as well as improved cropping techniques and animal husbandry. The first volunteer input is scheduled for 1988.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

POPULATION: 360,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1987

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: N/A

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	0	293	471
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	0	10	10
VOLUNTEER YEARS	0	1	12

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° A country agreement is being negotiated with the Government of Equatorial Guinea. A small program of volunteers working in cooperative education and agricultural extension is currently being planned.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program planned in Equatorial Guinea represents a pilot effort in which administrative responsibilities would be assumed by an AID-funded private voluntary organization, implementing the project under which Peace Corps volunteers will work.

POPULATION: 695,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963/1973

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$4,250

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,949	2,056	2,326
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	444	500	500
TRAINEE INPUT	59	45	45
VOLUNTEER YEARS	71	78	90

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to its emphasis on education through efforts in the construction of schools and by providing trained math and science teachers to help alleviate Gabon's shortage of qualified teachers.
- ° Agriculture and fish pond projects will become a stronger focus in 1988 as more farmers participate in Peace Corps training programs.
- ° Peace Corps is presently working with Wildlife Conservation International to study the possibility of providing volunteers to work with Gabon's forest elephant survey.

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 because the Government lacked funds to support volunteers.
- ° A second Government invitation resulted in Peace Corps' re-entry in 1973. Since then, about 80 volunteers per year have been working in school construction; teaching mathematics, science, physics and English; and working with inland fisheries and agricultural extension.
- ° School construction volunteers and Gabonese counterparts build an average of six rural primary schools a year. This includes housing for teachers, sanitary facilities and water catchment systems. The schools are built in the interior of remote tropical villages where little, if any, infrastructure exists. Each volunteer trains from four to six Gabonese in the skills of carpentry and masonry.



#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° The increase in interest in the project aimed at farmers working with in-land fisheries has been dramatic. Some 93 villages are benefitting from these new protein sources, especially in the northern regions.
- ° Improved scores on national exams have been noted in schools where volunteers teach. Officials from the Ministry of Education and local school administrators have attributed this improvement to the dedication of the Peace Corps volunteer teachers.
- ° The number of Gabonese farmers interested in the inland fisheries programs has increased dramatically as the benefits of increased protein and income availability have been demonstrated in the daily lives of farmers participating in the project.
- ° The math program, started in 1983, has been expanded with the addition of science and physics programs during 1986. Volunteers serve as teachers for programs in which the Ministry of Education has shortages of qualified teachers.

POPULATION: 697,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$290

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	958	1,019	930
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	5	5
TRAINEE INPUT	23	25	25
VOLUNTEER YEARS	48	45	43

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to address the Government of the Gambia's priorities with emphasis on agriculture, education and forestry. Peace Corps will also continue to provide mathematics and science volunteers to teach at the secondary school level.
- ° Peace Corps will place new emphasis on developing a rural health program.
- ° A selected number of volunteers will work in activities that will include the training of Gambian counterparts, as well as the farmers with whom they work, in on-farm research, analysis of fertilizer trials and the correlation of results with soil types, soil/crop/water balance studies, and small ruminant research.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered the Gambia in late 1967 with 17 volunteers in the areas of mechanics, carpentry, construction, cattle marketing and electrical engineering. In 1969, the Gambia received its first education volunteers. In general, the programming strategy pursued over the past several years has been designed to enhance the impact of Peace Corps in the Gambia. The current program has volunteers in education, agriculture, forestry, and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Nearly 40 hectares of dry-season gardens and orchards have gone into improved vegetable and fruit tree production as a result of Peace Corps volunteer involvement. An estimated 2,000 Gambian women will have increased their income and improved the nutritional intake of their families from their garden produce.
- ° The institutional production of fruit tree seedlings in the Gambia has tripled during 1986 due to a shift in Peace Corps programming to promote fruit tree production in village and school nurseries.
- ° Teachers in one third of the Gambian primary schools now have a resource center developed by Peace Corps volunteers, to use for producing visual aids, consulting reference materials and improving their teaching techniques.

- ° Environmental and forestry conservation classes are now held in over 40 schools with materials and curriculums developed by Peace Corps volunteers. The Peace Corps volunteers have trained a similar number of teachers in the use of these materials and the technical content of the sessions.
- ° The villages surrounding two important areas more than doubled their rice production through the control of fresh water runoff and salt water intrusion by constructing hand-made dams with the assistance of two Peace Corps volunteers.

POPULATION: 12,518,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$320

	FY 1986 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 1987 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 1988 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,463	1,673	1,612
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	86	99	99
TRAINEE INPUT	50	45	45
VOLUNTEER YEARS	65	73	72

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps, AID, and the Ministry of Agriculture are negotiating an agreement that would place volunteers in agro-forestry projects for the first time.
- ° Peace Corps will emphasize agriculture and rural development in response to the continued need in the rural areas.
- ° For the first time, volunteers will be placed in vocational schools under the auspices of UNICEF. These volunteers will be working to provide Ghanaian youths with employable skills for the rural areas.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to provide teachers in business education, math, general science, physics, and teacher training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° On August 30, 1961, 52 Peace Corps volunteers arrived in Ghana, stepping off the plane singing the Ghanaian National Anthem. These initial volunteers were to help supply badly needed teachers for the Ghanaian education system. Over the past 24 years more than 2,500 Peace Corps volunteers have served in Ghana. Peace Corps has provided the Government of Ghana with graduate and professional teachers in the areas of math, physics, chemistry, general science, biology, agricultural science, business education, and French at the secondary, teacher-training and university levels.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Several Peace Corps volunteers have assisted in the planting of thousands of trees to help stem deforestation in the north. These volunteers work with the local community to identify the type of tree desired and then help them to obtain seedlings from the Department of Forestry.
- ° For Peace Corps, water supply will continue to be an important project area in the rural development program. By the spring of 1986 over 125 water well projects had been completed with another 25 to 30 to be completed by the summer of 1987.

- ° Peace Corps provided enough beekeepers to allow the national beekeeping program to double the number of cooperatives.
- ° 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.
- ° Approximately 50 percent of the Peace Corps program in Ghana is comprised of teachers. Peace Corps volunteers teach in both urban and rural areas, although Peace Corps has begun shifting more volunteer teachers to the rural areas, where the needs are greatest.

GUINEA

POPULATION: 5,831,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1964/1969/1985

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$30

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	261	422	591
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	5	15	15
VOLUNTEER YEARS	2	6	24

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to collaborate with the Guinean government, AID, and other international organizations to enhance present efforts in village reforestation and agriculture.
- ° Twelve volunteers will be recruited to serve at the secondary school level.
- ° New emphasis will be placed on the gradual incorporation of the Africa Food Systems Initiative program. An AFSI design team will review and develop any new Guinea plans during 1988.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° An exploratory team visited Guinea in the early spring of 1985 to determine the feasibility of Peace Corps re-establishing a program in Guinea. Initial discussions were held with Guinean officials, American representatives and other organizations presently working in Guinea to determine sectoral priorities.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° A programmer visited Guinea in late summer of 1985 and collaborated with Guinean and American personnel to identify and develop programs in the areas of forestry, agriculture and education.
- ° In 1987 a feasibility team visited Guinea to assess the possibility of establishing an AFSI program during the coming year.

POPULATION: 18,900,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1965

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$340

	FY 1986 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 1987 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 1988 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,786	3,763	3,958
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	92	135	130
TRAINEE INPUT	104	80	75
VOLUNTEER YEARS	244	238	141

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Two Peace Corps volunteers will be placed in a new malaria research project funded through a joint Center for Disease Control/Medical Research Institute agreement. They will be working with malaria and various malaria prevention drugs and assisting communities with maternal and child health care.
- ° The numbers of Peace Corps volunteers in agroforestry will increase to approximately 20 this year. They are being increasingly placed in arid and semi-arid regions of the country, where they are needed most, to assist in crucial forestation/reforestation efforts.
- ° The programs' focus will continue to be on education, health, rural development, agroforestry, and fisheries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first group of volunteers arrived in January 1965 and were placed in secondary education and the agricultural/cooperatives programs.
- ° To address Kenya's basic human needs, volunteer programs have been implemented since 1974 in technical education, water sanitation, marine fish, and health.
- ° The principle focus since 1984 has been to strengthen existing programs and meet increased demands in water, agro-forestry, small town development, Harambee schools and health.
- ° All pre-service training is conducted in Kenya through a joint U.S./Kenya venture company. Peace Corps Kenya is committed to this training program, which keeps resources in-country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° One-hundred thirty volunteers taught over 18,000 students in Harambee schools--the final phase of placing volunteers only in village-based schools was completed.
- ° Eighty percent of all volunteers are posted in rural villages, where the need is greatest.

- ° Over the two year period of 1986-1987, there were notable accomplishments within the agroforestry project including: new, improved cookstoves designed, tested, and disseminated by volunteers, are being produced by the private sector at 5,000/month; Peace Corps volunteers helped distribute 8,000 kilograms of tree seeds to self-help nurseries; 250 self-help nurseries were established; 300 agro-forestry farms were established; and 150 cookstove artisans were trained.
- ° The small-town development project, in its second year, resulted in volunteers helping authorities develop architectural designs, construct municipal infrastructures, assist with financial management plans, and, overall, increase urban revenue for project towns.
- ° The majority of inland fisheries volunteers are working with women's groups in raising tilapia, carp, and some trout species.
- ° The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MOALD) completed a successful five-year project in which Peace Corps volunteers served as extension agents for rural women farmers. The program now has sufficient trained Kenyan staff to provide services. Volunteers continued working with individual women's groups, teaching them vegetable gardening, beekeeping, small animal husbandry, nutrition, home improvements and marketing.



POPULATION: 1,437,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$470

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,470	1,679	1,633
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	40	65	65
TRAINEE INPUT	42	46	55
VOLUNTEER YEARS	74	83	80

1988 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 in the education program will continue to be placed on teaching high school mathematics, science, and English as a second language, and on primary education. A new thrust in primary education will place volunteers in classroom instruction, teacher training, curriculum development and early childhood education for the first time in many years.
- ° Peace Corps through the Africa Food Systems Initiative will expand in the placement of volunteers working in the area of irrigation, horticulture and conservation. In 1988, the Africa Food Systems Initiative will increase from a total of 36 volunteers in 1987 to a total of 75 volunteers.
- ° Peace Corps will increase volunteer assistance in the fight against high infant mortality rates through the Combatting Communicable Childhood Disease (CCCD) program.
- ° The education program will implement a new project to include the primary education field through placement of five primary education teachers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps started its programs in Lesotho in 1967, with the placement of 60 volunteers who worked in the field of education. Peace Corps expanded its programs to the business sector to include work with cooperatives. In 1983, Peace Corps diversified its program by increasing the number of volunteers in rural agriculture. This diversification of programs has been refocused through the Africa Food Systems Initiative, which is designed to increase food production through specialized placements in the area of irrigation, horticulture, and conservation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° During 1987, the Peace Corps Africa Food Systems Initiative will begin to place 36 highly skilled Peace Corps volunteers in the areas of horticulture, irrigation and conservation. These Peace Corps volunteers are concentrated in three key geographical regions of the country forming three core teams with interdisciplinary skills to maximize the impact in rural food production.

- ° Volunteers continue to teach approximately 10,000 primary, secondary and high school students in the subjects of mathematics, science, English and industrial arts.
- ° The primary teachers placed in the schools and in the Basic Non-Formal Education System, set the precedent for further recruitment of volunteers at the primary school level. The Government of Lesotho's increased emphasis on quality education and the success of Peace Corps volunteers during 1987, will cause increased requests for education volunteers in 1988.
- ° During 1987, 26 highly skilled agriculture/horticulture volunteers assisted the Government of Lesotho to increase food production. These volunteers were involved in the following projects: nursery extension, community development extension and water development.

POPULATION: 2,090,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$470

	FY 1986 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 1987 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 1988 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,865	2,812	2,300
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	200	160	160
TRAINEE INPUT	28	64	61
VOLUNTEER YEARS	153	120	95

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In addition to an increase in teacher trainers, volunteers holding education degrees have been requested to serve in the AID-sponsored Institute of Experimental Learning (IEL) program, which is in its second phase of development. These volunteers will serve as model teachers, emphasizing curriculum planning and development.
- ° Preliminary plans are underway to incorporate the rural development sector with the energy division of the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy. Work has already begun on the construction of cookstoves in rural areas.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Liberia was the second country Peace Corps entered in 1962. Since that time, over 3,400 volunteers have worked with the Government of Liberia's development programs in agriculture, education, health, fisheries, rural development and small enterprise development. Initially, the Peace Corps' program was comprised largely of primary and secondary education teachers. The program has expanded to include university teachers, curriculum development specialists, teacher trainers, forestry and wildlife managers, vocational and technical educators and health care specialists.
- ° Peace Corps' programming priority is to increase agricultural production through small private enterprise development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° The Peace Corps' health sector program has expanded to include five nursing instructors whose goal is to increase the quality of trained health specialists with an emphasis on village-based health care delivery.
- ° Volunteers working with host country counterparts in the field of primary health care implemented programs to reduce childhood mortality.
- ° The education sector introduced two specialized areas: educational planning and curriculum development to upgrade the skills and techniques of local educators through pre-service and in-service training workshops and to maximize the use of local resources.

- ° Peace Corps/AID collaboration has increased to encompass rural communications, agricultural marketing, primary health and a local mini-hydropower project. This increase has resulted in higher volunteer numbers and increased financial support.
- ° After a temporary halt in the water/sanitation program, water technicians are once again being requested to construct latrines, provide safe drinking water and conduct informal health seminars in rural areas.
- ° Volunteers actively participated in establishing Liberia's first national wildlife park - Sapo National Park. Volunteers and host country participants planted exotic and indigenous plant species, introduced innovative agro-forestry techniques and promoted educational conservation programs.

POPULATION: 6,670,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963/1979

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$210

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,060	1,227	1,164
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	272	275	180
TRAINEE INPUT	20	30	30
VOLUNTEER YEARS	68	63	48

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps programs will continue to grow by providing Malawi with volunteers who will transfer skills in beekeeping, cost accounting, library science, electrical repairs, statistical research, food preservation, and computer programming and analysis.
- ° A new initiative in health will result in a project for combatting childhood communicable diseases and in nurse training.
- ° The fisheries program is expected to recruit five new volunteers for a newly-restructured program with the goal of constructing five fishery extension stations by 1989, as well as continuing rural extension services.
- ° A new initiative in rural roads infrastructure will open up possibilities for farm-to-market produce and stimulate regional economic growth. Peace Corps civil engineers will be placed in regions to help develop the best possible road system.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first group of volunteers entered Malawi in 1963 with programs in education and health.
- ° In 1971 the program was restructured at the request of the Government of Malawi to require only skilled trades volunteers at the district, regional, and national levels.
- ° The historical program has been in education, rural development, agriculture, and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-87)

- ° In collaboration with the World Wildlife Fund and the Department of Parks, Fisheries, and Forestry, a new program was implemented to establish a Marine National Park at Lake Malawi. A volunteer will train Malawian personnel on park management, conservation education, and tourism.
- ° A contingent of three volunteer medical officers worked to train host country nationals in clinical/surgical procedures, administration, and direct medical care.

- ° Agriculture volunteers were placed in government positions that provide agricultural extension and training. These positions resulted when Malawian staff were sent abroad for training through an AID research project.
- ° Within the agriculture infrastructure support program, Peace Corps placed librarians, a food technologist, an agriculture economist, a systems analyst, an electronics trainer, and a computer programmer.
- ° Health volunteers in a clinical/public health project continued to provide primary health care services at the village level to 300,000 residents.
- ° Education volunteers taught over 5,000 students in the areas of science, math, and home economics. This freed Malawian teachers to pursue higher levels of education and become better prepared to teach Malawian youth.

POPULATION: 7,277,00

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1971

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$150

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,153	3,094	2,989
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	13	50	50
TRAINEE INPUT	50	86	65
VOLUNTEER YEARS	75	92	137

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to emphasize community development, focusing on improved agricultural production.
- ° Africa Food Systems Initiative volunteers, trained in forestry, water resource management and agriculture will continue to work in teams to combat deforestation, build water systems, improve gardening techniques and train local counterparts in Mali's most drought stricken areas.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first volunteers arrived in Bamako in 1971 in programs such as poultry production, water management and agriculture. Currently, there are 88 volunteers working in secondary education, college English, small enterprise development, mudstove construction, forestry, agriculture and water resource management.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Fifteen volunteers have constructed 13 wells and trained 25 local masons in well construction techniques.
- ° Fourteen volunteers have worked in 30 nurseries helping to establish new nurseries and woodlots. Thousands of trees have been planted and 24 counterparts have been trained in improved forestry technology and wood conservation.
- ° Volunteers worked with two stores in Bamako to promote and sell fuel-efficient metal stoves. Counterparts were trained in the production of metal stoves for market. Over 200 mudstoves were also constructed in rural villages and over 500 women were trained to build mudstoves.
- ° Volunteers established a local soap-making business in Sikasso, providing income to ten Malians working in the business.

MAURITANIA

POPULATION: 1,637,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967/1971

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$440

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,660	1,593	1,310
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	9	30	50
TRAINEE INPUT	36	30	30
VOLUNTEER YEARS	61	64	53

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to address the Government of Mauritania's development priorities in the agriculture, health and education sectors by strengthening existing projects.
- ° During the past year, agriculture programs were expanded to different geographic areas and to include both oasis and river production farming.

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, resulting in slow but steady growth. There are now 70 volunteers serving in Mauritania.
- ° All projects are indirectly associated with water/sanitation. Health volunteers are working on sanitation and potable water, while agriculture volunteers are working more with new water resources, primarily through wells and irrigation systems improvement.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Forty-three volunteers are now working in food production with a greater emphasis on projects in the northern oasis. Peace Corps volunteers have worked in approximately 145 villages with 8,500 farmers to cultivate over 770 hectares of vegetables.
- ° Peace Corps volunteers have planted windbreaks and started fruit tree plantations. Farmers and cooperative members have learned improved cultural practices.
- ° Education volunteers now teach in the nation's secondary schools with an average of 35 students per class. Their presence has upgraded the quality of English instruction at key levels.
- ° Health volunteers supervised over 25 community feeding centers for malnourished children.
- ° Hundreds of rural women were taught oral rehydration therapy by 17 volunteers.



POPULATION: 6,057,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$240

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,870	3,026	2,154
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	158	185	185
TRAINEE INPUT	78	65	45
VOLUNTEER YEARS	122	133	96

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Two teams of seven volunteers each are initiating an integrated foods systems program including wells for irrigation, dry season gardens, tree nurseries for reforestation, and energy saving wood stoves. Each team will work in a cluster of nearby villages, one volunteer to a village. This is the first step of the Africa Food Systems Initiative in Niger, a program developed in close collaboration with the Nigerian government and AID.
- ° Volunteers are continuing in the design of a textbook series being prepared especially for use by Nigerian teachers of English to secondary school students.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since entry into Niger in 1962, volunteers have developed new programs to respond to current needs in education, agriculture, forestry, and health. In 1986, 14 volunteers began training as part of the Africa Food Systems Initiative pilot program in Niger. Currently there are 128 volunteers working in 17 different projects, including health, youth development, wildlife, education and nutrition education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Over 50,000 Nigerians were given physical exams at the maternal and child protection centers, where 25 volunteers are working to improve nutrition and to reduce the infant mortality rate.
- ° Five thousand rural farmers received improved seeds and training in seed multiplication through AID-sponsored centers where nine volunteers served as field agents supervising and training local field agents.
- ° Over 1,000 Nigerians were trained to make wood-conserving adobe cook stoves, and were educated about desertification, its consequences and how to practice conservation.
- ° Two hundred teachers and 700 future teachers received training from nine volunteers with a goal of providing enough Nigerian English teachers to replace both volunteers and third-country nationals presently teaching in Nigerian secondary schools.
- ° One thousand five hundred youth and women received training in income-generating handicraft skills, home economics, and physical education through the youth development program.

POPULATION: 5,720,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1975

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$270

	<u>FY 1986 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988 ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	77	287	434
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	0	0
TRAINEE INPUT	1	5	10
VOLUNTEER YEARS	5	6	12

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

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

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In 1975, Peace Corps entered Rwanda with programs in conservation and education. In 1978, the Peace Corps staff was removed and the American Embassy assumed the day-to-day management of the program. In 1987, a staff member was once again placed in Kigali and the Peace Corps office reopened. Programming has continued throughout in the areas of forestry, physical therapy, education and cooperatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° In 1986, over 225 Rwandan university students were provided English instruction by four volunteers.
- ° In 1986 and 1987, four volunteers worked on reforestation and assisted Rwandan counterparts in the construction of tree nurseries. Two additional volunteers served on a project to help refugees construct individual woodlots to decrease depletion of natural forests.
- ° In 1986 and 1987, two volunteers trained a staff of nurses in physical therapy techniques and assisted with the rehabilitation of over 400 disabled children.
- ° In 1987, the first volunteers were fielded to meet a need for instructors in cooperatives management, marketing, financing and sales. These volunteers work with Rwandan counterparts in cooperative training centers to teach students business techniques.

POPULATION: 6,195,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$440

	FY 1986 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 1987 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 1988 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,137	2,275	2,476
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	197	200	200
TRAINEE INPUT	59	50	65
VOLUNTEER YEARS	90	90	93

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The Government of Senegal has again requested that one of Peace Corps' oldest projects, the rural development program, be continued. It will be enhanced in 1988 with an additional 30 volunteers working in more than a dozen new village sites. The volunteers will undergo improved training programs which will enable them to better respond to the needs of the rural populations. This project is focused on village-based improvement of health and agricultural practices, and small enterprise development.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to collaborate with AID, Catholic Relief Services and other development agencies to enhance existing programs in forestry and fisheries. Peace Corps will continue to make use of funds available through the Peace Corps Partnership Program to implement secondary projects identified by Peace Corps volunteers in their respective villages. These projects include school construction, medical facility construction, and gardening.
- ° The major program emphasis in 1988 will continue to be rural development, forestry, and inland fisheries. Program changes will include the introduction of Peace Corps' Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI), and an Education program with TEFL teachers instructing trainers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first Peace Corps volunteers arrived in Senegal in 1963, just three years after the country declared its independence. The first group of volunteers taught English in secondary schools. By 1980, the education program evolved into one of teacher training. Senegalese teachers were trained to teach English at the secondary school level. This program will be phasing out within the next few years, with the focus shifting to providing specialized professors at the university level.
- ° In 1965, the rural development program began, focusing on basic development at the village level. The program was then, and continues to be, a high priority program with approximately half of the volunteers involved. The last ten years have also given rise to forestry, fisheries, and health education programs.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° The health education program has recently been replaced by a basic village health program focusing on child survival. Agricultural involvement has also been greatly increased through new projects developed under the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI).
- ° Sixty volunteers involved in the rural development program have directly benefitted some 27,500 individuals in 78 different communities by helping them in small animal husbandry, gardening, literacy, sanitation and health, windbreaks, and village woodlots.
- ° The small but growing fisheries project continues to help develop additional fish ponds resulting in the harvest of over four tons of fish for 12 different villages.
- ° The improved cookstoves program directly benefitted 3,125 families in 620 communities.
- ° The reforestation program, which involved the training of villagers to create village nurseries, woodlots, windbreaks, and intercropping trees in farmlands, indirectly served over 7,500 families in approximately 70 communities.
- ° Several volunteers assisted village women's cooperatives in obtaining millet grinders, funded partly by the women from profits on vegetable sales and partly by AID and Small Project Assistance funds. The machines in approximately 12 villages will be used by approximately 6,000 women in at least 20 surrounding villages.

POPULATION: 3,265,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$380

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,131	2,913	2,540
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	8	30	30
TRAINEE INPUT	125	90	75
VOLUNTEER YEARS	185	206	165

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° The most recently developed project in Sierra Leone is the national parks program, where two volunteers were assigned in 1987. A third volunteer will be stationed at a second site proposed for park development. The volunteer will be responsible for the development of an environmental/conservation education program for the park site and the general population of the region.
- ° In 1986, a cholera epidemic created a special need for Peace Corps volunteers to help the Government of Sierra Leone. A program to immunize all children by the year 1990 created a special need for at least ten volunteers to assist in the implementation of the program.
- ° Peace Corps has focused its Small Project Assistance program in the areas of renewable energy technologies development, controlling childhood communicable diseases, nutrition and oral rehydration therapy. However, in addition to these areas, emphasis will also be placed on development of foods systems projects.
- ° Peace Corps will increase the proportion of volunteers working in promoting self-sufficiency in food production through projects in agriculture extension, swamp rice development, and marine and inland fisheries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Sierra Leone was one of the first countries entered by Peace Corps in 1962, with 37 education volunteers working as teachers in secondary schools. Since 1962, more than 5,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served the Government of Sierra Leone. In the latter part of the 1960's and during the early part of the 1970's, the program expanded into the areas of health, rural development and food production; and volunteer numbers reached approximately 300 in 1974. Today Peace Corps provides approximately 180 volunteers to predominantly rural postings throughout all districts of the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° There are two major programs in the areas of fisheries. Presently, there are eight volunteers working in marine fisheries, increasing the income of men and women working in artisanal fisheries development. Ten volunteers are serving as inland fishery extension agents, working directly with rural farmers. These volunteers are assisting rural farmers in constructing, stocking, managing, and harvesting fish ponds.

- ° Volunteers working in the primary education program are providing intensive on-the-job training for untrained teachers in basic teaching practices including lesson planning and sequencing, methodology and use of books and teaching materials in math, reading and science.
- ° The national parks program is the most recently developed project in Peace Corps. We have placed two volunteers in this program. One is serving as a technical advisor in park planning and management and the second is serving as a technical advisor in environmental conservation education.
- ° At present there are 26 volunteers working in community health programs. These volunteers are helping to reduce infant mortality by organizing village health committees, training village health workers and traditional birth attendants, conducting immunization campaigns for children and pregnant women, designing systems for data collection, administering base-line health surveys, conducting health education classes, and establishing income-generating projects for women and the disabled.

POPULATION: 688,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1968

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$890

	FY 1986 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 1987 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 1988 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,055	1,156	1,121
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	60	120	105
TRAINEE INPUT	2	25	25
VOLUNTEER YEARS	89	66	47

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to concentrate its development assistance on education, with emphasis on math and science. However, stronger emphasis will be placed on vocational technical education due to the request from the Government of Swaziland.
- ° There is a serious shortage of trained and qualified individuals at the upper and middle levels in professional, administrative and technical positions. Therefore, the Government has expressed a desire to recruit more technical and professional experts.
- ° Peace Corps will provide an economic planner and a computer systems analyst to assist the Ministry of Finance with long range planning and development.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to request volunteers with skills in farm mechanics, sheet metal work, general construction, auto mechanics and audio visual technology, reflecting the Government of Swaziland's focus on increasing employable skills.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps entered Swaziland in 1968 with volunteers serving in education, agriculture, health, finance and justice. Volunteers work with Swazi citizens to develop and share improved methods of farming, irrigation, fish culture and crop production.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Volunteers have led several community workshops in gardening, which have had an impact on 25 community gardens. As a result of these workshops, Swazi citizens have been able to go back into their communities and stress the importance of nutrition and also to train others.

- ° Many volunteers served as lecturers in the Swaziland Teachers Improvement Program. This program is designed to teach mathematical techniques and applications.
- ° Volunteers have been working closely with Swazi personnel in rural communities to provide water systems training. Improved water systems have been established in communities which are now able to supply potable water to approximately 30,000 people.



POPULATION: 20,410,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961/1979

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$240

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,486	1,272	1,137
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	55	150	100
TRAINEE INPUT	9	25	25
VOLUNTEER YEARS	67	54	42

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to respond to a high priority request from the Government of Tanzania for mathematics and science teachers in Tanzanian secondary schools. Volunteers will also be provided to instruct in professional, technical and trade areas at the university education levels.
- ° Peace Corps will concentrate on agriculture and community development projects in the areas of women in development, aquaculture, health, livestock development, and crop production.
- ° Peace Corps plans to expand its program into small enterprise development and youth employment.
- ° On Zanzibar, Peace Corps Tanzania has provided effective health assistance in immunizations and nutrition training. Zanzibar farmers also are being trained in all aspects of dairy farm management by two volunteer dairy farm managers.

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, and by the re-structuring/revamping of the agricultural sector. High ranking government officials in the Tanzanian Labor Commission have since shown an interest in Peace Corps assistance in small enterprise development, agribusiness management, and improvement of the marketable skills of Tanzanian youths. Requests for skilled professionals are reflective of this interest.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° In 1986, 18 volunteers helped 750 small scale farmers to construct and maintain 2,000 fish ponds which yielded a total of 28,000 kilograms of fish. Other benefits of this project include increased pond productivity, locally available fish for local consumption, and a decrease in illness and protein deficiency.
- ° In 1986, 12 volunteers working in 10 villages trained 500 rural farmers in appropriate use of pesticides, planting techniques and food preservation, and aided these farmers in the implementation of animal traction and agroforestry principles. Other benefits included increased consumable and marketable food, income generation, and increased farmer motivation/incentives.
- ° During 1987, 26 volunteers taught mathematics, chemistry, and physics to 5,200 secondary school students.
- ° In 1987, six volunteers in four vocational training centers taught accounting, bookkeeping, and cooperatives management principles to 720 Tanzanian youths.

POPULATION: 2,847,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$280

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,295	2,616	2,273
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	65	95	100
TRAINEE INPUT	61	60	60
VOLUNTEER YEARS	97	109	111

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue its emphasis on increasing agricultural production, improving marketing techniques, stimulating small enterprise development, promoting preventive health practices and conserving scarce energy resources. Projects include community development and cooperatives, health education, appropriate technology, construction and fisheries.
- ° Education projects will focus on training counterparts in developing the skills and structure necessary to continued project success. This approach has been implemented in the health education and TEFL program, and will be applied to the agriculture education, math and physics programs in the next year.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The program in Togo is one of the oldest, dating from 1962. Since the early 1960's, Peace Corps has shifted its emphasis from providing classroom teachers to training teachers and counterparts. Focus has also been placed on rural development, agriculture, health and small enterprise development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Twenty volunteers established 60 new cooperatives. One hundred fifty cooperatives administrators were trained and over 900 members of farming and women's cooperatives benefitted.
- ° Eleven volunteers built 10 schools, 5 bridges, 20 latrines, 4 wells, 2 grain storage houses, 2 roads, 2 dams, a slaughterhouse, a dispensary and an aqueduct system.
- ° Eight English teacher trainers developed a lesson plan manual, teaching tools, visual aids, and upgraded the skills of over 200 English teachers.
- ° Ten volunteers assisted in building over 700 mudstoves, trained over 1,000 village women in stove construction, developed a training manual and designed a solar food dryer and solar distiller.
- ° Seven volunteers directed the building of 32 new fishponds and trained 60 farmers in pond construction.

POPULATION: 31,627,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1970

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$160

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,993	3,623	4,833
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	46	70	70
TRAINEE INPUT	78	93	81
VOLUNTEER YEARS	227	147	140

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to honor the Government of Zaire's requests for volunteers in health, fisheries, education, agriculture and rural development.
- ° Peace Corps will expand its agriculture and animal husbandry extension program in the Bandundu region. This project is a trial design and should serve as a model for extension activities in other regions of Zaire.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Zaire in 1970 with a modest program in health, education and agriculture.
- ° In 1985, Zaire was selected as one of the pilot countries for Peace Corps' Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI). In 1985 and 1986, the program was expanded to prepare for the first AFSI volunteers to be fielded late in 1986. Due to internal events in Zaire beyond the control of Peace Corps, the expansion of the program was halted in mid-1986. After several months of reassessment in cooperation with the Government of Zaire, Peace Corps began a rebuilding of its program which focused on inland fish culture, agriculture extension, rural health training and improved water systems; the last of these programming areas being an AFSI project. AFSI will continue to play a role in health education as well.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° In 1986, a sufficient number of fish farmers were trained in the Bandundu Region to allow Peace Corps to begin a gradual phase-out of activities in that Region. The fish culture program was then expanded into the Kivu region, where it is geared toward high altitude fish culture. The fish culture program is designed to increase fish production as a source of food and income for rural farmers.
- ° In 1986, volunteers in secondary and university education provided instruction to over 25,000 Zairian students, and involved over 4,500 students in non-formal education activities.

- ° Forty health volunteers are working in 25 rural health zones training health workers in management skills, community organization techniques, the health needs of pregnant women and children under five, and combatting childhood communicable diseases activities, in collaboration with AID's CCCD and SANRU (rural health) projects. This joint effort is coordinated with the Government of Zaire's plan to set up 300 rural health centers in rural areas by the year 1990.
- ° In 1987, 15 volunteers are working with the Canadian Government and a Zairian cooperative of cattle breeders to improve large animal husbandry techniques in the Kivu region. The volunteers work with breeders to improve animal health and to make preventive veterinary medicine available to small farmers.
- ° Volunteers in the village water improvement program, together with their government counterparts, have constructed over 100 improved water-supply systems, including water catchment and the capping of springs, in addition to hand-dug wells. These volunteers and their counterparts have also provided sanitation education to rural Zairians in over eighty villages.
- ° Expanding upon the success of the animal husbandry extension project in the Kivu region, two volunteers began animal husbandry and crop extension work in the Bandundu region. These volunteers work with village counterparts to bring improved animal breeding and cropping techniques to rural farmers, many of whom are women.

## INTER-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

### Overview

#### Regional Development Needs

Most of the poor in the Inter-America Region are 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

Two major international development assistance responses to the Region's economic plight have directly or indirectly affected host country development plans and priorities. The first has been the Caribbean Basin Initiative which opened the door to significant trade and local economic development opportunities designed to ameliorate the acute poverty of the Central American and Caribbean Island countries. The second has been the Jackson Plan providing funds for direct and intensive development of the physical and human resource infrastructures of the Central American countries. The impact of these responses has extended beyond the beneficiary countries to the rest of the Region, as all the countries adopted programs designed to increase the production of food, goods, and services and to develop each country's resources.

Under the Jackson Plan, otherwise referred to as the Initiative for Central America (IFCA), Peace Corps will continue to provide Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras with skilled technicians in the areas of teacher training; income generation/job creation; and in health and nutrition. Trainee levels will increase in 1988 to achieve a volunteer level consistent with Peace Corps' commitment to this Initiative and to the host country government agencies.

In addition, 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 America 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 1982, the Inter-American Region began its Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) in response to President Reagan's call for greater economic self-sufficiency for countries in the Caribbean and Central America. In the intervening four years more than 250 Peace Corps volunteers and 75 host country nationals have received training in how to conduct feasibility studies and develop marketing and business plans and are currently involved in CBI projects throughout the Caribbean and Central America. In 1988 Peace Corps plans to expand these efforts. Peace Corps programs in Ecuador and Paraguay will benefit from the lessons learned in the Caribbean Basin and special emphasis will be placed on small enterprise development in these two countries.

### Health, Nutrition, and Sanitation

During the past two decades, host country governments have improved their health services with assistance from AID, Pan American Health Organization, and other development assistance agencies. While technical assistance and funds are being provided at the institutional level by a variety of development agencies, there is a severe resource gap in trained technicians who live and work in remote and rural communities where the need is greatest. Peace Corps volunteers represent a unique and highly effective resource for filling this gap. Consequently, in 1988, we plan to continue the work currently being done by over 300 volunteers who conduct health, nutrition and sanitation workshops, build latrines and water systems, provide basic health care, and train counterparts to carry on these activities.

### Special Education

For the past several years, host governments in the Inter-American Region have consistently increased their demand for highly specialized volunteers to help train country nationals in treating, educating and assisting those who are mentally or physically handicapped. In 1988, we expect to continue to meet these needs by providing volunteers to work in blind orientation and mobility, deaf education, learning disabilities, mental retardation, occupational therapy, and vocational rehabilitation. Emphasis will be placed on the training of special education teachers.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE  
FY 1986-FY 1988  
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			----- Trainees -----			----- V Years -----			----- FTE Level -----		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
<b>INTER-AMERICA</b>												
Belize	2,362	2,347	2,665	44	50	77	140	121	92	14.0	12.0	12.0
Costa Rica	2,639	2,808	2,894	62	97	121	183	165	144	16.0	14.0	13.0
Dominican Republic	2,465	2,265	2,223	77	61	60	138	139	114	11.0	11.1	11.0
Eastern Caribbean	3,510	3,484	3,653	100	85	103	176	162	166	20.0	19.0	20.0
Ecuador	2,782	2,955	3,185	85	99	146	186	156	161	16.3	17.0	17.0
Guatemala	2,931	3,159	3,089	107	121	107	178	175	204	15.0	15.0	15.0
Haiti	934	1,307	1,335	30	51	27	38	47	65	4.9	7.0	6.0
Honduras	5,235	5,105	6,861	141	146	254	304	274	235	20.6	21.1	19.0
Jamaica	2,631	2,523	2,659	80	49	76	152	148	140	11.0	12.0	12.0
Paraguay	1,765	1,824	2,112	51	73	64	115	87	125	13.0	12.0	13.0
Total	27,254	27,777	30,675	777	832	1,036	1,610	1,475	1,446	141.8	140.2	138.0



BELIZE

POPULATION: 153,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,140

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,362	2,347	2,665
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	96	125	125
TRAINEE INPUT	44	50	77
VOLUNTEER YEARS	140	121	92

1988 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. Rural development programming will expand in the areas of education, health and community development.
- ° 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 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 assignment to various government and host country agencies.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Currently, Peace Corps volunteers are collaborating with Belizeans in the following health projects: rural nutrition, urban and rural health education, nursing services, dental hygiene education, pharmacist training, maternal and child welfare and mental health. The primary focus of Peace Corps health sector programming is public health and health education. Approximately 15,000 people are served by volunteers in this program.
- ° The majority of volunteers in Belize work in the education sector. Specific objectives of Peace Corps collaboration include improving the quality of training for primary level teachers, improving primary and secondary level curricula, increasing the effectiveness of secondary level science teaching, strengthening and increasing the pre-school program, introducing adult education programs, and strengthening and increasing the level of vocational training. Approximately 8,400 people are served by the education volunteers.

- ° Approximately 5,500 Belizeans are served by volunteers in business development and promotion projects. At the present time, volunteers are working with Belizeans to promote the following activities: craft development, furniture and wood products, cooperative marketing of season vegetables, fish products and honey, technical and managerial assistance and training, and market identification and structure.
- ° A marine biologist volunteer is collaborating with the Belizean Government to help establish the first underwater national park in Belize.
- ° In the world's first jaguar reserve, a wildlife conservation volunteer living in the jungle reserve, is organizing the administrative structure by which the park will be managed.
- ° A volunteer working with a Howler monkey project is testing the way land owners can actively participate in maintaining a jungle habitat which will enable the monkeys to co-exist with expanding agricultural production.

POPULATION: 2,378,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,020

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,639	2,808	2,894
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	18	10	15
TRAINEE INPUT	62	97	121
VOLUNTEER YEARS	183	165	144

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Volunteers working in the self-help rural housing project will help construct 200 new homes.
- ° Education volunteers will assist in an AID-funded project that involves refurbishing and upgrading small rural school buildings.
- ° The inland fish culture project will be refocused by placing greater emphasis on trout production rather than on tilapia.
- ° The special education project, which is a high priority in Costa Rica, will be expanded. The number of special education teachers trained by volunteers will have increased from 110 in 1987 to 450 in 1988.

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 (1986-1987)

- ° The first phase of the self-help rural housing project has been completed. Two hundred and twenty homes were built in 11 communities.
- ° An agreement was signed December 1986 between AID, Peace Corps, Cooperative Housing Foundation (U.S. private volunteer organization), and FEDECREDITO (Costa Rican Credit Union) for a second housing project. AID provided a grant of \$600,000. Twenty-four volunteers began working in December 1986. Construction of 400 to 600 houses is anticipated within the next two years, depending on the inflation rate.

- ° The 21 volunteers assigned to work in community development in rural areas have achieved impressive results. A single volunteer completed construction of 27 kilometers of water pipe that brings potable water to four communities; constructed a tree nursery run by community members that is income-producing and contributes to reforestation (now a major priority in Costa Rica); assisted a community organization to obtain funds for a self-help rural housing project now under way; and organized and trained a group of women who teach refugees how to design and make clothing for use in the camp and for sale in the local market. It is now the largest shop of any refugee camp in Costa Rica and provides employment for refugees.
- ° Volunteers working in the rural areas with the highest rate of illiteracy and in the poorest communities are training teachers in adult literacy teaching skills. Volunteers have visited 145 schools, conducted 52 workshops, held 18 conferences, and trained 172 teachers.
- ° In elementary education, volunteers have trained 1,200 teachers, which has benefitted 36,000 students.

POPULATION: 5,908,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,380

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,465	2,265	2,223
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	96	120	110
TRAINEE INPUT	77	61	60
VOLUNTEER YEARS	138	139	114

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In keeping with the Dominican government's foremost development priority of reforestation, Peace Corps will expand its natural resources and agroforestry extension program. Under this initiative, the Dominican Secretary of Education requested that volunteers spearhead the incorporation of environmental education and a tree nurseries program into the formal school curriculum nationwide.
- ° A pilot project in photovoltaics and solar energy will be undertaken on the north coast in an effort to address rural electrification needs in four communities.
- ° The agriculture sector will focus on the development of local feeds for small animal production. To increase the profitability and productivity of chicken, goat, and swine projects, indigenous appropriate feed sources will be developed by volunteers working with farmers.
- ° Health volunteers will coordinate community outreach programs for several Dominican universities, to train students in nutrition and health extension.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Volunteers working in the water and sanitation sector have assisted over 200 rural communities in constructing wells and aqueducts comprising 150 new community-owned and operated water systems.
- ° Peace Corps, through its collaboration in health programming with AID, CARE, Caritas, and other private and governmental agencies, has spurred the establishment of an inter-institutional health committee that directs the national agenda in health.
- ° A Peace Corps couple working with 400 children in a rural primary school developed a chicken project that produced income for the school, small animal husbandry skills for the children, and a much-needed, stable source of protein for a community of 4,000 people.

- ° Continuing to build on the Caribbean Basin Initiative, volunteers trained small entrepreneurs in accounting, management and marketing skills to enhance profits and business viability.

POPULATION: 826,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$820-3,390

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,510	3,484	3,653
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	66	70	90
TRAINEE INPUT	100	85	103
VOLUNTEER YEARS	176	162	166

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° An historic interpretive museum and archives will be developed in Antigua/Barbuda.
- ° Small enterprise development initiatives will continue to foster the entrepreneurial spirit in Caribbean Basin Initiative projects such as winter vegetable production, candle making, freshwater shrimp farming, and the king crab project.
- ° The small enterprise development program will be expanded to involve six volunteers working with 1,500 small farmers in an additional 15 villages, in projects aimed at job creation, leadership and business management, skills training, development of 10 new crops and agro-based industries for exports and import substitution for earning foreign exchange.
- ° Peace Corps is developing a plan for a pilot project to field short-term volunteers in St. Lucia. A six person team will be sent to the island to review the small business sector and recommend a plan of action. One of St. Lucia's highest priorities is energizing the small business sector to enable it to take advantage of the benefits and opportunities of the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 1,900 volunteers have served in the Eastern Caribbean since Peace Corps entered in 1961. Currently, Peace Corps operates in Anguilla, Barbados, Antigua/Barbuda, 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 (1986-1987)

- ° During 1986, 45 volunteers taught over 900 students diversified subjects such as science, mathematics, Spanish, business education, music, physical education, remedial reading, auto mechanics, and special education.
- ° In Antigua, volunteers collaborated in the development of a hearing and speech center with a nationwide hearing conversation program which included the registration of 250 high risk children and hearing screening programs for 5,000 school age children. Twelve host country nationals were trained to conduct the program.

- ° Two volunteers implemented a pest control program in St. Vincent using organic and biological methods and a fruit fly trapping survey and detection program involving 580 small farmers, and conducted technical training of 10 host country nationals resulting in an 80 percent increase in production of crops, including tropical fruits for export to the United States and other Caribbean nations.
- ° The island of Nevis in the immediate past, has suffered severe losses in excess of 60 percent of its cattle population. One volunteer working in livestock has helped to bring about a reversal in the trend. Herd population is expected to increase by over 35 percent in the forthcoming year.



POPULATION: 8,193,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,430

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,782	2,955	3,185
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	58	125	115
TRAINEE INPUT	85	99	146
VOLUNTEER YEARS	186	156	161

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will implement a new integrated programing model with emphasis on coordinating income generation activities in all project areas.
- ° Peace Corps will broaden its activities with indigenous groups through regional Ecuadorean development agencies and private volunteer organizations. In addition to projects already planned in Chimborazo province, Peace Corps has received requests from various groups in other provinces.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to collaborate with AID in income generation and health projects, including a child survival project. The child survival campaign is also a priority of the Ecuadorean government.
- ° Peace Corps will increase collaboration with private volunteer organizations such as CARE and Meals for Millions. One of the CARE projects will be in health with an emphasis on family gardens for the purpose of increasing nutritional levels. Peace Corps will be working with Meals for Millions in the Esmeraldas province in agriculture extension, forestry, rural development, youth development and small business income generation.

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 (1986-1987)

- ° Volunteers in the fisheries project worked with Ecuadoreans to build 15 hatcheries to supply fingerlings to 2,000 subsistence-level family fish ponds.
- ° Volunteers directed rural residents in the building of seven potable water systems and 220 latrines.
- ° Home extension volunteers and 51 local women successfully established a community food canning operation to supply residents with fruit year-round. This will also generate additional income for the community.

- ° Health volunteers have worked with over 1,000 families in 40 communities in maternal and child health care, a vaccination campaign, family gardens, and health fairs in two provinces. Due to these efforts, infant mortality has decreased by 30 percent in several areas.
- ° Volunteers in small enterprise development have worked with fellow volunteers in all projects to establish income generation projects in marginal communities throughout Ecuador.
- ° Special education volunteers have been focusing on the major concerns of the disabled population. Volunteers have participated in a new push for prevention and early detection of disabling conditions through seminars and awareness workshops coordinated for rural community members.
- ° Volunteers in special education assisted several universities to prepare professionals for various fields of special education and support therapies (mental retardation, deaf education, learning disabled, recreational therapy, blind education, speech therapy).
- ° Special education volunteers have developed relevant evaluation tools and teaching materials for the Ecuadorean special education system.

POPULATION: 7,932,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,120

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,931	3,159	3,089
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	37	35	40
TRAINEE INPUT	107	121	107
VOLUNTEER YEARS	178	175	204

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° New volunteers will be recruited for a crop improvement and diversification project which will assist small farmers in identifying alternatives to the traditional corn and beans cooperatives.
- ° A new energy saving stove was developed by volunteers with Ianto Evans, designer of the lorena stove. The new rocky stove will provide a cooking alternative for people in marginal urban neighborhoods. During 1988, four volunteers will be working to expand the number of families receiving the stoves.
- ° Since the agricultural sector is considered the 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 4-H clubs. Volunteers will continue to work closely with Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health personnel to ensure transfer of skills so that projects may continue subsequent to the departure of individual volunteers.

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. Peace Corps continues to place additional volunteers in the Western Highlands.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Volunteer nurses performed over 14,000 medical consultations and trained nearly 300 health workers.
- ° Appropriate technology volunteers taught and oversaw construction of firewood-saving stoves and solar dryers for fruits and vegetables. This enables families to consume nutritional foods during low harvest seasons.
- ° Volunteers supervised the construction of 119 fish ponds and worked with host country participants to harvest over 9,000 pounds of freshwater fish. Fish ponds provide an important form of protein for low income families.
- ° Volunteer teams documented the existence of Africanized bees in Guatemala. Capture of the first known Africanized beeswarm in Guatemala was accomplished by Peace Corps volunteers who continue to work in close contact with local authorities and the USDA to manage these aggressive bees.

## HAITI

POPULATION: 5,300,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1983

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$320

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	934	1,307	1,335
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	5	55	10
TRAINEE INPUT	30	51	27
VOLUNTEER YEARS	38	47	65

### 1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In an effort to respond to the ever-increasing number of requests for volunteers, Peace Corps will continue steady, moderate growth toward a goal of 75 volunteers in the areas of integrated agricultural development, agro-forestry, health education, literacy, and small enterprise development.
- ° Peace Corps, will further expand its health education program to include greater collaboration with government ministries, specifically in a national malaria eradication campaign.
- ° In cooperation with private voluntary organizations and other private sector participants, Peace Corps volunteers will enhance rural-based community projects in Creole literacy and small enterprise development. Current top-priority agroforestry, cacao, and coffee production projects will be maintained.

### 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. There are currently 38 volunteers serving in Haiti.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

Peace Corps established several new programs in response to national development priorities:

- ° Volunteers assisted pre-school teachers to develop their teaching skills, and involved the children's mothers in community-sponsored literacy and income-generating activities.
- ° Ten volunteers formed the first Creole literacy team coordinating local literacy centers and assisting teachers in adult teaching methodology and development of materials for the national literacy campaign.
- ° A new integrated agricultural development project began a "from-seeds-to-consumption" effort directed at helping farmers to improve seed species, adapt agricultural tools to local use, and to improve crop storage and marketing mechanisms.

- One volunteer wrote, illustrated, and published several children's books in Creole, along with a history of Haitian monuments. The proceeds were donated to the Haitian National Library.
- Thirty-five volunteers, active in the AID-sponsored Child Survival program, worked with eighty rural clinics in nutrition and health education, oral rehydration therapy, and public health nursing, to provide aid to more than 8,000 Haitians on the edge of poverty.

POPULATION: 4,097,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$670

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	5,235	5,105	6,861
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	137	75	135
TRAINEE INPUT	141	146	254
VOLUNTEER YEARS	304	274	235

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° New programs in small scale irrigation and agribusiness will be initiated. Irrigation volunteers will assist small scale farmers in irrigating fields which, without irrigation, can produce only one crop per year. Agribusiness volunteers will help farmers and community groups to identify alternate crop possibilities.
- ° Agribusiness initiatives will continue to encourage an entrepreneurial spirit with small scale farmers in Caribbean Basin Initiative projects such as a papaya production and drying, and strawberry and asparagus production.

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 the Initiative For Central America program. Programming has been concentrated in the sectors of community health, cooperatives, small business and youth programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Peace Corps volunteers collaborated with over 40 public and private organizations to complement their technical skills with small-scale funding for projects ranging from small irrigation systems to school science laboratories.
- ° Small business volunteers assisted over 2,500 people in the design, management and improvement of small cottage industries and cooperatives. These projects provide cash income for rural housewives and the urban underemployed.
- ° Over 1,300 rural Hondurans received training in improved nutrition from local community-based volunteers.
- ° Twenty-one volunteers worked directly with 140 host country counterparts to teach skills in small animal husbandry, water resource development, small scale agriculture, income generation, and appropriate technology construction to 2,500 low income children studying at rural pilot primary schools. Over 2,000 other community members indirectly benefitted from the volunteers' efforts.

- ° Directly and indirectly, an estimated 28,400 rural Hondurans in nutritionally high risk communities were served by Peace Corps volunteers who, working jointly with local health personnel, taught food hygiene and preparation; monitored children's growth; administered feeding programs; identified high risk families and individuals; and conducted campaigns to improve community food production and availability.
- ° The efforts of 14 fish culture volunteers resulted in improved diets, increased family income and increased land and property value due to pond construction for 700 host country nationals. An additional 25,000 Hondurans indirectly benefitted from the volunteers' work.
- ° A cadre of 27 highly skilled crop extensionists, with the help of 100 counterparts, trained 400 small scale farmers in effective agricultural practices, especially hillside cultivation, construction and management of small irrigation systems, and organization of agricultural cooperatives. In addition, they helped introduce non-traditional cash crops and trained farmers in the design and construction of simple drainage systems.
- ° Twenty-nine Peace Corps volunteers, working with 2,600 local adult education specialists, instructed over 45,000 rural illiterates in basic skills to help them improve their socio-economic condition and quality of life.
- ° Forty Peace Corps volunteers, working with cooperatives and women's groups trained them to become self-employed small market operators. Two thousand rural housewives were trained in financial control, bookkeeping and financial statements.
- ° Volunteers working with ten host country nationals, have aided over 2,000 rural families by building low cost homes and potable water systems.
- ° Appropriate technology/renewable energy volunteers, in conjunction with local associations and Partners of the Americas, have aided 700 peasants (with incomes ranging from \$400 to \$600 per year) in producing fuel-saving woodstoves, small irrigation systems, dykes for water control and solar agricultural food dryers.
- ° Forty volunteers, in collaboration with 120 host country counterparts, instructed producers of small and medium sized animals in the design and construction of facilities such as stables and shutes; management techniques of goat herds; nutrition practices such as pasture improvement, rotation, and supplemental feeding; balancing rations; vaccination and treatment of common diseases. Assisted farmers have seen an increase in their production of milk, beef, eggs and pork.

POPULATION: 2,264,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,300

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,631	2,523	2,659
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	52	50	50
TRAINEE INPUT	80	49	76
VOLUNTEER YEARS	152	148	140

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to expand the newly-established small enterprise development program to collaborate closely with local private institutions. Volunteers, building on the Caribbean Basin Initiative, will intensify assistance in the development of small-scale commercial enterprises, agribusiness, and product marketing strategies.
- ° Future agricultural programs will focus on rural community development and agricultural extension, improved farming techniques and income-producing skills. Increased numbers of volunteers will also serve in natural resource projects directed at soil conservation, forestry and watershed management.
- ° Volunteers will continue ground-breaking efforts in special education for the physically and mentally handicapped in specialized institutions, as well as teacher training for the basic and secondary schools.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps entered Jamaica in 1962. Since then, over 2,000 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 (1986-1987)

- ° During 1986, Peace Corps expanded its rural-based, community-focused programs in small enterprise development, agricultural marketing, health education and nutrition.
- ° In a regional leadership role, Peace Corps volunteers and staff designed and implemented three disaster preparedness and emergency management workshops for 60 Jamaican and Eastern Caribbean disaster relief agencies.
- ° Volunteers working in rural youth development and vocational education hosted goodwill basketball clinics throughout Jamaica in collaboration with the University of Virginia and basketball star Andrew Kennedy to celebrate Peace Corps' 25th Anniversary.
- ° A public health nurse, assigned to a community center assisting handicapped children, developed a life-skills program for the children's parents, including AID-funded kitchen and nutritious feeding program for the community. Twenty-five parents learned cooking and home economics skills that increased family income and provided balanced meals both at home and in the community.



PARAGUAY

POPULATION: 3,211,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,410

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,765	1,824	2,112
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	41	35	40
TRAINEE INPUT	51	73	64
VOLUNTEER YEARS	115	87	125

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will implement a new integrated programming model known as the integrated action plan. It represents the first major effort to integrate and coordinate Peace Corps' programs and to channel Peace Corps' resources into four states (Guaira', San Pedro, Caazapa, and Caaguaza') in Paraguay.
- ° Peace Corps will expand its efforts in small business development in the smaller cities in Paraguay.
- ° Peace Corps will play a major role in a project sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the San Diego Zoo to preserve an endangered species known as the Chacoan Peccary.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Since 1967, volunteers have been training their Paraguayan counterparts in agricultural extension, health, nutrition, home economics, water, sanitation, small business development, cooperatives, special education and rural teacher training. The thrust of the program is to help Paraguayans help themselves.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° A small enterprise development project was established and successfully provides credit and technical assistance to Paraguayan micro-entrepreneurs.
- ° Volunteers assisted in administering 3,296 vaccinations, constructing 280 latrines, digging 36 wells and installing 26 handpumps.
- ° Peace Corps and AID are collaborating on three projects: a micro-enterprise development project, an agricultural school and a program to introduce potato farming in Paraguay.
- ° Peace Corps efforts in special education were recognized by the Minister of Education, who presented awards to two Peace Corps volunteers based on their outstanding work in Paraguay.

## 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.

Several of these countries are among the most sophisticated countries in which Peace Corps operates. Our projects in these countries are more complex and highly technical. Critical needs for these countries include expanding agriculture production, increasing rural health services and potable water, expanding small business and private sector opportunities, and providing greater educational opportunities to increase literacy and practical job skills.

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

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

#### Program Strategy

Peace Corps programs are aligned with each host country government's development priorities. The primary program emphases are in the areas of education, agriculture, income generation, rural development, health education, and energy. These program areas are most requested by host country governments and are representative of needs not being met through other sources. Peace Corps will continue to emphasize the placement of volunteers into rural sites. To that end, the new primary health care volunteers in Fiji will be placed in rural health centers. In Morocco, rural water supply volunteers will train technicians to install and maintain water pumps and windmills. In Papua New Guinea, teams of volunteers will work with assigned clusters of villages to integrate agricultural and health systems.

Peace Corps volunteers entered the Sudan in 1984 as researchers and extension agents collecting and disseminating information to the Sudanese on renewable energy alternatives. Volunteers left the Sudan in April 1986 as part of the general withdrawal of U.S. personnel. We maintain our interest in the Sudan and look forward to any possible opportunity to build on the noteworthy achievements of the first group of volunteers.

In 1988, Peace Corps will continue to emphasize integration of volunteer assignments into host-country priorities. Among the major emphases are:

- ° Working with the new government of the Philippines, Peace Corps will focus on increased assistance to small farmers to increase crops production through diversification and agricultural systems development.
- ° The Solomon Islands Government has announced an increased effort in health education. To aid in the effort, Peace Corps will recruit health education volunteers for the Solomons for the first time since 1985.
- ° The education program in Sri Lanka will continue to evolve in response to government priorities. In 1988, the program will feature new teacher-training and English-language projects which will result in approximately 1,400 prospective teachers being trained.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer Years and FTE  
FY 1986-FY 1988  
By Country

	----- (\$ 000) -----			----- Trainees -----			----- V Years -----			----- FTE Level -----		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
<b>NANEAP</b>												
Cook Islands	79	59	121	3	0	5	4	3	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	1,860	2,064	2,002	73	86	72	104	102	103	10.5	10.8	11.0
Kiribati	200	274	293	8	13	13	12	10	11	0.0	0.4	1.0
Marshall Islands	198	512	609	9	20	17	7	15	21	1.0	2.0	2.0
Micronesia	1,784	1,646	1,754	46	35	36	52	51	65	12.0	10.7	11.0
Morocco	2,139	2,295	1,902	82	82	75	109	124	112	13.2	12.0	12.0
Nepal	2,272	2,105	1,732	48	76	60	167	117	95	15.9	17.0	17.0
Papua New Guinea	924	1,139	1,299	17	38	36	46	43	52	3.3	5.3	5.3
Philippines	4,376	5,195	4,688	51	240	200	292	207	253	28.4	29.6	29.6
Seychelles	330	268	323	14	0	11	12	15	13	1.0	1.0	1.0
Solomon Islands	991	981	993	40	23	29	53	52	45	5.1	6.3	6.3
Sri Lanka	659	595	767	39	15	29	27	30	42	2.8	3.9	4.0
Thailand	3,090	2,916	2,331	99	66	55	169	172	120	18.1	18.3	18.3
Tonga	510	535	589	18	15	22	32	35	30	4.0	3.8	4.0
Tunisia	1,971	1,790	1,740	57	35	34	89	85	68	6.8	7.3	8.0
Tuvalu	26	49	127	1	2	7	2	3	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Samoa	1,018	988	978	24	30	35	69	54	46	4.7	4.8	5.0
Yemen	930	833	965	21	20	27	37	33	34	6.1	6.0	6.0
Sudan	18	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23,376	24,243	23,212	650	796	762	1,286	1,151	1,124	132.9	139.2	141.5

COOK ISLANDS

POPULATION: 17,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1982

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: N/A

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	79	59	121
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	5	5	5
TRAINEE INPUT	3	0	5
VOLUNTEER YEARS	4	3	4

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- ° In keeping with the Government of Cook Islands' objective of tripling agricultural production, Peace Corps is placing volunteers in this critical sector. In 1988, an agronomist volunteer will work at the government agricultural research station and a volunteer horticulturist will work as an agriculture advisor on the outer island of Mauke.
- ° The Peace Corps will continue to support the health sector to assist in the development of primary health care programs which will address the problems of the outer-island communities and the serious health problems of the urban population on the main island of Rarotonga.

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 (1986-1987)

- ° The forestry volunteer, serving as the Chief Forestry Officer, developed and implemented the Forestry Development Plan for the Cook Islands Department of Agriculture. The volunteer's work included tree nursery development, resource surveys and research, and soil erosion prevention.
- ° A volunteer health educator prepared health awareness articles published in both English and Rarotongan in the local newspapers. The volunteer also visited and supported outer-island health clinics and prepared health discussions for presentation on the national radio station.

POPULATION: 670,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1968

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,790

	FY 1986 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 1987 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 1988 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,860	2,064	2,002
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	189	190	185
TRAINEE INPUT	73	86	72
VOLUNTEER YEARS	104	102	103

#### 1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- ° The Peace Corps Rural Development program continues to be the highest priority as it allows volunteers the best opportunity to work at the "grass roots" level in supporting Fiji's development initiatives, specifically the attempt to reduce the disparity in social and economic progress between rural and urban dwellers.
- ° In 1988, Peace Corps will continue to support the education sector by providing volunteer teachers in the critical subject areas of secondary math, science and accounting. Volunteer placements will also address an important development effort to upgrade rural Fijian education.
- ° Peace Corps support to the health sector will move out to rural sites with the introduction of primary health care volunteers who will be assigned to health centers in some of Fiji's most remote villages to work with local counterpart primary health care workers.

#### PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps volunteers have been at work in Fiji since 1968. Initially most volunteers served in the field of education, however, since 1978 Peace Corps has made efforts to refocus its programs in Fiji into the areas of health and rural development. Today, the majority of volunteers live in rural villages and outer islands with a nucleus of technical volunteers and teachers serving in Fiji's capital, Suva. Peace Corps' program in Fiji has a large number of harder-to-place married couples and older volunteers.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Peace Corps' largest contribution to agriculture development is through the work of rural community development volunteers. At present there are fourteen couples assisting in family food production, home gardens, marine and inland fisheries development, and poultry projects, as well as development of cash crops including cocoa, yaqona (kava), and vegetables.
- ° Twenty health education volunteers have improved the system of maternal and child health care in Fiji by providing in-service training for local nurses and community health workers. Health education volunteers also assisted in primary health care projects in rural communities including the construction of water supply, drainage and sanitation facilities.

## KIRIBATI

POPULATION: 61,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1973

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$460

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	200	274	293
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	17	15	15
TRAINEE INPUT	8	13	13
VOLUNTEER YEARS	12	10	11

### 1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° By 1988, Peace Corps will have a full-time Country Representative in place.
- ° Peace Corps Volunteers will continue to fill the gap left by a shortage of trained secondary school teachers in the subjects of mathematics, science and English. Peace Corps volunteers serve on the main island of Tarawa as well as on rural outer islands in boarding schools operated by the Catholic and Protestant churches.
- ° Peace Corps will double the number of vocational education volunteers by preparing eight new trainees for service as vocational education volunteers in 1988. These volunteers will work in outer island village Community Development Centers, training young men and women in skills ranging from simple carpentry to cottage industry management to nutrition.
- ° Peace Corps program increases during 1988 will provide new volunteers for vocational and secondary education projects. A rising proportion of volunteers will serve on rural, outer islands. The placement of a Country Representative in Kiribati will allow for the exploration of new Peace Corps projects possibly in the areas of small enterprise development, and agro-forestry projects, to promote income generation and increase nutritional intake by garden crops diversification.

### 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 (1986-1987)

- ° One volunteer's secondary project in 1986 was the construction of a training center on the island of Makin in conjunction with Save the Children Foundation.
- ° In 1987, one Peace Corps volunteer extended two months to conduct a training course on Christmas Island for the construction of approximately 40 concrete reinforced water tanks being built on the 124 square-mile island. This volunteer worked under the direction of the Tarawa Technical Institute.



MARSHALL ISLANDS

POPULATION: 31,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,000

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	198	512	609
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	11	35	40
TRAINEE INPUT	9	20	17
VOLUNTEER YEARS	7	15	21

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In 1988, Peace Corps expects to begin a new Marine Community Fisheries project. The water sanitation project is expected to expand from three trainees in 1986 to five in 1988.
- ° There exists the possibility that Peace Corps will begin an English teaching project in 1988, as Peace Corps has received requests from Marshallese agencies for such volunteers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Prior to its formal separation in May 1986, the Republic of the Marshall Islands' Peace Corps program was administered by Peace Corps/Micronesia 800 miles away in Kolonia, Pohnpei. Begun in 1966, PC/Micronesia programs were in education, particularly English language education until the mid 70s. Programs thereafter focused on economic development, cooperatives, agriculture, and legal services. A third wave of programs shifted emphasis to community and small enterprise development. All of these programmatic changes were Peace Corps' response to the emerging nations' changing needs as the republics of Palau, Marshall Islands and Micronesia emerge as separate nations and their status as Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands dissolves.
- ° The Republic of the Marshall Islands has one of the highest population growth rates in the world. Sixty percent of the existing population is under the age of 17. With a total land mass of 70 square miles, the President and the Cabinet have declared health a top priority of the government in 1988 and beyond. In addition the government plans to focus on youth development issues.
- ° In response to the government's health and youth development priorities, Peace Corps will continue its successful water and sanitation, health nutrition education and rural youth development projects in 1988.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° A Peace Corps volunteer placed on the island of Ebeye in 1986 held the first of a series of workshops on health, nutrition and wellness as part of a new family life education project.

- ° A volunteer was instrumental in establishing criteria to be used in government evaluation of rural community development project proposals consistent with national government development priorities.
- ° Peace Corps volunteers are responsible for the establishment of the first active infant growth monitoring clinics in seven rural island villages.

MICRONESIA

POPULATION: 95,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,000

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,784	1,646	1,754
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	49	50	50
TRAINEE INPUT	46	35	36
VOLUNTEER YEARS	52	51	65

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue its strategy of placing the majority of Peace Corps volunteers in rural, outer island assignments where development needs are greatest.
- ° A new English teaching project is planned for 1988 which will utilize curriculum development advisors.

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 stated 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, at the request of the government, English teaching became a component of all assignments in the Federated States of Micronesia.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Volunteers in the state of Yap, working with Yap Fishing Authority counterparts, have trained outer island residents to harvest and dry sea cucumbers for export to Asian markets. They have also identified and assessed the other marine resources available for harvesting and marketing in more than half of the outer island areas of Yap.
- ° Volunteers in the Republic of Palau, working with the Department of Marine Resources and fishing cooperatives, have greatly improved the operations and profitability of two large fishing cooperatives by teaching the fishermen proper methods of handling fish for export and by initiating a program to test fish and fishing areas for ciguatera poisoning which is present in certain areas of Palau's waters.

POPULATION: 20,801,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$750

	FY 1986 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 1987 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 1988 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,139	2,295	1,902
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	135	155	90
TRAINEE INPUT	82	82	75
VOLUNTEER YEARS	109	124	112

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Rural water supply volunteers will begin work training technicians to install and repair water pumps, windmills, and irrigation systems serving rural areas in several provinces.
- ° Volunteer work with the Ministry of Agriculture will expand in the areas of women's agriculture extension, small animal husbandry, reforestation, wildlife conservation, and environmental education.
- ° English education will remain a priority given the high interest in it by Moroccan agencies. Volunteer placements will continue to shift from the high schools to colleges, universities, and specialty institutes.
- ° Volunteers will continue working in rehabilitation and special education with local private sector organizations. Assistance will phase out at 2-3 centers where ten years of volunteer assistance have helped create self-sustaining institutions.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° 1988 marks Peace Corps' 25th year of cooperation with Morocco. Some 2,500 volunteers have worked in the development of the education, agriculture, health, water supply, urban development, fisheries, and renewable energy fields. More than 100,000 Moroccans have received training in the English language from volunteers teaching in high schools.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° In September 1986, 15 volunteers began teaching English to general students or teachers on seven university campuses in Morocco. This initiative builds upon 23 years of Peace Corps work in Morocco's high schools and will greatly aid in establishing and strengthening Morocco's institutional capacities to provide English language instruction, degrees, and competence.
- ° Peace Corps participated in the creation of regional English language resource centers. The centers, developed with the Ministry of Education, give Moroccan high school English teachers accessible sources of instructional and learning aids.

- ° Volunteers helped complete conservation and management plans at six national nature reserves. One component of these plans is the protection of several endangered species, including the Dorcas gazelle and the Barbary panther. In 1987, volunteers began an environmental education project in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture.
- ° Prototype designs for fruit solar-dryers were tested by four volunteers working with small farmers.
- ° Approximately 300,000 rural citizens benefitted from village water systems installed or repaired with volunteer assistance. Volunteers helped train 100 Moroccan counterparts to take over these tasks and left several provinces where training has been successfully completed.
- ° Rehabilitation volunteers completed a three-year project to compile and standardize a dictionary of Moroccan sign language, the first of its kind available for use nation-wide.

POPULATION: 15,838,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$170

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	2,272	2,105	1,732
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	73	35	30
TRAINEE INPUT	48	76	60
VOLUNTEER YEARS	167	117	95

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will expand its programming in agricultural research and extension, and forestry.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to give high priority to its programs in teacher training, special education, income generation, rural construction and urban planning.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in Nepal began in 1962 with the arrival of 72 volunteers to teach English. Since then over 2,400 volunteers have served in Nepal.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Under the agriculture research and production project, volunteers assisted 500 farmers and 50 Nepalese agriculture extensionists in the integration of forestry and agriculture management systems. One of the principal aims of this project has been to devise ways to include a greater number of women farmers in research and training.
- ° Secondary education volunteers trained over 750 teachers in math, science and English in 40 separate workshops. A new teacher training project was implemented which placed volunteers in education centers in remote areas of the country where there are acute shortages of trained teachers.
- ° Rural income generation and appropriate technology volunteers assisted over 100 groups of low-income farming 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 for a wide range of projects.
- ° Engineers and rural construction volunteers designed and oversaw the construction of water systems, suspension bridges, and hill irrigation systems in rural areas, training local Nepalese in their maintenance.

POPULATION: 3,197,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1981

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$790

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	924	1,139	1,299
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	105	105	100
TRAINEE INPUT	17	38	36
VOLUNTEER YEARS	46	43	52

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will expand its primary health care program with volunteers working in nutrition and health education.
- ° Efforts are underway to build area teams of Peace Corps volunteers which will integrate the skills of agriculture extension, nutrition and water/sanitation to assist geographical clusters of villages.

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. Peace Corps programming is based on development goals laid out in the country's National Development Strategy. The focus is on agriculture, rural health and education, which are the three areas of greatest need.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Five volunteers began working in the innovative secondary schools community extension program. These schools emphasize skills that prepare students for life in rural areas and for jobs in a variety of vocations.
- ° A retired volunteer couple, working as the small business advisors 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

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$760

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	4,376	5,195	4,688
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	0	120	120
TRAINEE INPUT	51	240	200
VOLUNTEER YEARS	292	207	253

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to put a high priority on agricultural development in line with the Government of the Philippines' development priorities. Volunteers will assist small farmers to increase production through crop diversification and inter-cropping systems development.
- ° Building upon successful strategies in agro-forestry, 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 country entries. 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 volunteers produced the Training Operations Manual and the Programming Operations Manual. They now serve as the bases for Peace Corps' integrated programming system.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Working with rural farmers, volunteers introduced fishpond production in numerous villages, thereby improving family nutrition and income.
- ° In 107 different municipalities, agriculture and agro-forestry volunteers taught small farmers sloping agricultural land technology, established nurseries and seed banks, developed demonstration farms and introduced integrated farming systems.
- ° Promoting self-sufficiency in freshwater fisheries production, volunteers worked with 4,400 small fish producers. Teaching improved pond management and appropriate technologies for increased production helped improve family nutrition and income for rural families in 14 provinces.



SEYCHELLES

POPULATION: 65,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1974

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$2,400

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	330	268	323
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	64	65	70
TRAINEE INPUT	14	0	11
VOLUNTEER YEARS	12	15	13

1988 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.
- ° Volunteer civil engineers will continue to assist in the design and construction of a major land fill and highway project.

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 (1986-1987)

- ° 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

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$640

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	991	981	993
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	60	75	70
TRAINEE INPUT	40	23	29
VOLUNTEER YEARS	53	52	45

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Agro-forestry trainee input will double from two in 1987 to four in 1988. Working with a counterpart, agro-forestry volunteers serve as the link between the community and the provincial government. The volunteers' objective is to help host country nationals identify those agricultural products which will best meet economic and nutritional needs.
- ° Eight new health education volunteers will begin work in 1988. Volunteers in this program work with counterparts to provide adult health education at the village level. The focus is on child care, hygiene and women's health problems.
- ° In 1988, Peace Corps will be continuing programs in community education, vocational education, and forestry. Agro-forestry, in the form of village level food production, will be expanded and the health education project will be maintained.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The Peace Corps program in the Solomon Islands began in 1971 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.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° A volunteer couple completed an innovative, AID-funded water supply project utilizing solar power to pump spring water up to an elevated storage tank on a hill which provides fresh water to three surrounding villages via gravity feed. This required running one water line beneath a riverbed and the construction of a river-crossing structure with assistance from the U.S. Navy Seabees.
- ° A volunteer working with the capital city town council of Honiara and the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, has established an aluminum container recycling business entitled "Can Care." In addition to being a self supporting enterprise this project contributes to the elimination of litter (and thus mosquito breeding locations as well) in Honiara.

POPULATION: 15,419,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962/1967/1983

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$330

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	659	595	767
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	16	25	0
TRAINEE INPUT	39	15	29
VOLUNTEER YEARS	27	30	42

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° New teacher training and English language-related projects will be implemented during 1988. Approximately 1,400 prospective English teachers will be taught by the volunteers.
- ° The number of volunteers in the deaf education and Mahaweli small enterprise development projects will be increased.
- ° Deaf education volunteers will continue their work with more than 400 students and school staffs.
- ° A volunteer program for agricultural extension is expected to be implemented by October 1987, thereby expanding Peace Corps programs to three different sectors: education, agriculture, and small enterprise development.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps' first presence in Sri Lanka (at that time Ceylon) was from 1962-1964. This first group of 35-40 volunteers conducted a secondary school teacher training project. Although these volunteers were permitted to complete their service, the Government of Ceylon did not request additional volunteers.
- ° In 1967, Peace Corps re-entered Ceylon with 80-85 volunteers working in the areas of agricultural extension, rural community development, anti-filariasis and social work. Expressing a desire to re-assess its development plans, the new Government of Ceylon requested that Peace Corps terminate its activities in 1970.
- ° 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 (1986-1987)

- ° 25 volunteers trained approximately 1,200 Sri Lankan students in English at the District English Language Improvement Centers (DELIC), regional model schools for teachers of English. These students were given teaching appointments upon completion of the year-long program.
- ° During term breaks, volunteers assisted various agencies and private volunteer organizations by providing intensive English language workshops for Sri Lankan English teachers.
- ° Three volunteers in the Mahaweli small enterprise development project worked in the areas of beekeeping and small business advising. Baseline surveys for commercial honey production were made, and the production and marketing practices of existing small businesses in the Mahaweli project areas were strengthened.
- ° Two volunteers began service at regional deaf education schools to promote Sri Lankan sign language and improve school curricula and resource development.

THAILAND

POPULATION: 49,568,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$810

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	3,090	2,916	2,331
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	220	185	160
TRAINEE INPUT	99	66	55
VOLUNTEER YEARS	169	172	120

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

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

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Over 3,500 volunteers have served in Thailand in the past twenty-five years. The consistently high quality of volunteer contributions to Thailand's development leads to more requests each year 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.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Peace Corps expanded its community-based nutrition programs, in conjunction with Thailand's aim to extend health services to all citizens.
- ° Agriculture volunteers supported reforestry 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' yield, which is very low due to pests and diseases.
- ° The Peace Corps filariasis control program was started in 1987 to determine endemic areas by survey, to identify local vectors, to control parasitic carriers in the community, and to conduct applied field research necessary for epidemiology and control.

TONGA

POPULATION: 104,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$780

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	510	535	589
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	41	45	40
TRAINEE INPUT	18	15	22
VOLUNTEER YEARS	32	35	30

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° In Tonga, an agrarian society with limited land area, Peace Corps will focus development efforts on rural agricultural and extension work.
- ° Peace Corps will remain in the education sector but will emphasize counterpart teacher training components of all education assignments.
- ° Volunteer fish marketing advisors will work to develop a reliable outer-island fish marketing system to guarantee income for fishermen.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Volunteers working with fishermen have improved the quality and quantity of fish being sold in local markets. Through fisheries extension, assisting fishing families with financial planning and loan management and helping develop more efficient boat designs, volunteers have had a visible impact on this important sector of the economy.
- ° Two volunteer agronomists working with Tongan counterparts have successfully introduced new cash crops. Field trials and research with coffee, vanilla, citrus fruits and a variety of vegetables have led to increased agricultural production.
- ° Education volunteers worked with professional teacher counterparts to transfer skills in lesson design and delivery. Peace Corps volunteers drafted teacher training course outlines and observed and evaluated counterpart practice teaching. New science and business curricula were introduced by Peace Corps volunteers.

TUNISIA

POPULATION: 6,846,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$1,290

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,971	1,790	1,740
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	42	45	45
TRAINEE INPUT	57	35	34
VOLUNTEER YEARS	89	85	68

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will continue to place more agriculture volunteers with the newly-created regional authorities. Volunteers assigned to these offices work with small-scale farmers in some of the more remote areas of Tunisia.
- ° Peace Corps will expand its role at the Jerba Special Education Center. At this model school, volunteers work with Tunisian colleagues to develop methodology and training seminars for visiting teachers in both special and vocational education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° The first volunteers arrived in Tunisia in 1962. Since then, more than 2,000 volunteers have served in the areas of health, education, vocational training and agriculture.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Special education volunteers planned and established the Jerba Center, the first training center in Tunisia for special education teachers. The Ministry of Education and Social Affairs built the center and has assigned Tunisian teachers to work with the volunteers.
- ° Deaf education volunteers compiled a Tunisian sign-language dictionary for use at special education centers.
- ° The first group of volunteer beekeepers successfully completed service. They worked with Tunisian farmers to improve beekeeping practices and expand the production and distribution of honey.

POPULATION: 7,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1977

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$560

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	26	49	127
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	5	5	15
TRAINEE INPUT	1	2	7
VOLUNTEER YEARS	2	3	7

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- ° There are plans to reestablish outer-island programs in 1988, when three couples will enter as rural island development workers. Transportation between Funafuti and the outer islands will improve dramatically with the acquisition of catamaran sailing vessels. Peace Corps will attempt to provide training in the operation and maintenance of this new communications link in Tuvalu.
- ° Peace Corps will provide a nutritionist to carry out health education initiatives. Health problems, particularly those related to nutrition, rank high on the list of serious development problems in Tuvalu.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Prior to independence in 1978, two volunteers served in technical position 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. In 1982, because of the concern over safety and the unreliability of air evacuation, programs on the outer islands were phased out. Since 1982, Peace Corps volunteers serving in Tuvalu have been restricted to the capital island of Funafuti.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° In 1986, a Peace Corps fisheries mechanic repaired outboard and diesel engines and trained Tuvaluans in machine mechanics.
- ° An architectural draftsman volunteer working in the Public Works Department prepared designs, estimates and specifications for government building projects.



POPULATION: 161,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$400

	FY 1986 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 1987 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 1988 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	1,018	988	978
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	113	55	50
TRAINEE INPUT	24	30	35
VOLUNTEER YEARS	69	54	46

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- ° Agricultural productivity is the number one priority for the Government of Western Samoa as well as for Peace Corps. There are eight volunteers working in agronomy, cocoa production, extension, vegetable garden propagation, agricultural education and a farm management demonstration at the University of South Pacific.
- ° In 1988, Peace Corps will have completed its phase-out of English teaching, social science teaching, and secondary teachers college instruction. However, Peace Corps will continue to provide manual arts teachers, business education teachers, and physical education teachers as well as science and math teachers.
- ° The vocational education project is expanding to include accounting teachers as this is a newly introduced subject in the schools. Peace Corps will continue to provide technical instructors in appropriate technology, refrigeration, manual arts, home economics and business education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° Peace Corps volunteers began serving in Western Samoa in 1967. In the early years, over 150 volunteers worked in agriculture extension and rural sanitation programs. During the 1970's, the Peace Corps Western Samoa 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 shifted to address national development priorities from academic education to agriculture and vocational education, with 60 to 70 volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° One volunteer completed work on an AID-funded photovoltaic demonstration project. In conjunction with village leaders, he established a photovoltaic cooperative to fund future purchases and maintenance. Local youth were trained in the installation and maintenance of the solar panel/storage battery and lighting units. The project brought electric lights to two churches and approximately 25 households.

- ° Another volunteer provided technical assistance to the Rural Women's Garden Project and was responsible for establishing nearly 700 small garden plots for family food production.
- ° Two nutrition volunteers provide clinical assistance to the National Hospital in important areas such as nutrition, maternal/child health, diabetes and heart disease. The volunteers also operate a demonstration kitchen (with both modern and traditional ovens) and conduct nutrition clinics to educate mothers of malnourished children.

POPULATION: 7,696,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1973

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME: \$510

	FY 1986 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 1987 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 1988 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	930	833	965
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)	84	50	50
TRAINEE INPUT	21	20	27
VOLUNTEER YEARS	37	33	34

1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps will begin a collaborative effort with the Board of Trustees for the Preservation of the Old City of Sana'a. Volunteers will work in the fields of architecture, construction, sanitation, gardening, and small enterprise development.
- ° Cooperation with private voluntary organizations will increase. Two volunteers will transfer to the Ministry of Health to implement projects planned by Save the Children.
- ° Peace Corps will continue to work with AID in a program to improve irrigation methods. Volunteers work with the Faculty of Agriculture at Sana'a University and with the Ministry of Agriculture on model farms which are centers for extension education. Peace Corps participation in this sector 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 agriculture.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Three volunteers successfully closed out the earthquake reconstruction program. Three groups of eleven volunteers worked for four years in mountain villages teaching earthquake-resistant construction techniques to villagers as they rebuilt homes destroyed in the 1982 earthquake.
- ° Volunteers in the rural water supply project continued to build water supply systems in rural villages throughout Yemen. They also began skill training for Yemeni colleagues, and an assessment and reporting program.
- ° Agriculture volunteers initiated a new program aimed at agricultural extension emphasizing improved irrigation practices.
- ° Peace Corps English teachers continued to provide English instruction to Yemeni students and government officials at Sana'a University, the National Institute for Public Administration, and the Yemen America Language Institute.

UNV Program created by UN General Assembly: 1970

First American Volunteer fielded: 1971

	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1987</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1988</u> <u>ESTIMATE</u>
APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)	281	323	325
TRAINEE INPUT	19	20	20
VOLUNTEER YEARS	30	35	42

#### 1988 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- ° Peace Corps has set a goal of nominating 150 Americans to the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) applicant pool for 1987 and 1988.
- ° 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.

#### PROGRAM HISTORY

- ° In addition to operating individual country programs, Peace Corps sponsors volunteers assigned to the UNV program. All U.S. citizens applying to the UNV Program are first evaluated by Peace Corps. Peace Corps provides international transportation and readjustment allowances for those candidates selected by UNV Headquarters, Geneva, for volunteers assignments.
- ° UN Volunteers, recruited from all UN member nations, serve in development projects sponsored by UN Agencies such as UNICEF and the International Labor Organization, as well as in projects administered by host-country governments.
- ° In addition to recruiting and sponsoring American UNVs, Peace Corps provides the United States Government's annual contribution to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund. The primary purpose of this fund is to pay international travel and post-service resettlement costs for volunteers from developing countries which have no sponsoring organizations of their own. At the close of 1986, these volunteers made up 84 percent of all UN Volunteers.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1986-1987)

- ° Twelve of the twenty-nine Americans serving as UNVs at the end of 1986 were former Peace Corps Volunteers.

- ° American UNVs serve in many countries where Peace Corps has no bilateral program. At the end of 1986, 16 American UNVs were serving in countries where there is no Peace Corps program: Chad, China, Malaysia, Maldives, Mozambique, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Turkey, Uganda and Zimbabwe.
- ° Peace Corps pledged \$35,000 to finance one American UN Program Assistant Volunteer. Program Assistants are UN Volunteers assigned directly to a host country United Nations Development Program (UNDP) office, where they are responsible for the recruiting, programming, and logistical support of all UNVs assigned to that country.