



# PEACE CORPS

## Annual Operations Report

Fiscal Year 1975

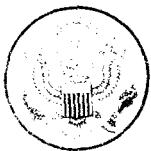
# **ACTION**

## **FISCAL YEAR 1975 BUDGET**

# **PEACE CORPS**

### **SUBMISSION TO THE CONGRESS**

**FEBRUARY 1974**



# ACTION

WASHINGTON D.C. 20525

OFFICE OF  
THE DIRECTOR

February 19, 1974

Honorable Otto E. Passman  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign  
Operations  
Committee on Appropriations  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to submit the FY 1975 budget request of \$82 million for the Peace Corps. This budget represents the first which I have submitted as Director of ACTION for our international programs.

Our request will provide for a modest expansion of the Peace Corps, specifically:

- a volunteer man-year level of 6,800, an increase of 310 above the projected FY 1974 level;
- a trainee input level of 4,800, an increase of 100 above the projected FY 1974 level, and 355 specially recruited interns, an increase of 131 above the projected FY 1974 level.

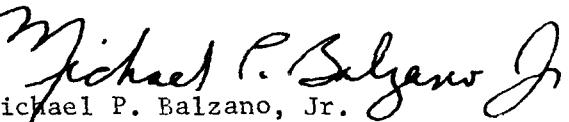
The budget provides for the phase-out of all United States training programs thus completing the transition to complete overseas training which was started several years ago. In addition, we hope to place an increased emphasis on planning, program development, and evaluation.

The \$82 million required to accomplish the goals I have set for the Peace Corps in FY 1975 is \$5 million more than the FY 1974 funding level. More than half of this increase, \$2.6 million, will support the increased volunteer and trainee levels budgeted, or is for other volunteer cost increases found to be necessary. In addition there are mandatory cost increases for \$966 thousand rental and related services formerly budgeted by the General Services Administration. We are also providing increased funding for our planning, program development, and evaluation efforts and have restored funds for multilateral grants to the statutory level provided for in the Peace Corps Act.

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The attached justification material provides significant detail on the funding request. If there are any matters which require further explanation, please do not hesitate to call on me or my staff.

Sincerely,

  
Michael P. Balzano, Jr.  
Director, ACTION

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)  
FISCAL YEAR 1975  
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## INTRODUCTION

ACTION was established under the reorganization authority granted to the President (Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1971). Its activities include the Peace Corps and several domestic volunteer programs--VISTA, University Year for ACTION (UYA), Special Volunteer Programs, Foster Grandparents, the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), and SCORE/ACE. Legislative authorization for the agency is found in Title IV, Section 401, of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-113) for domestic programs and in the Peace Corps Act. (22 U.S.C. 2501) for international programs.

ACTION was established to bring existing Federal voluntary service programs together in one place, and to initiate new programs. Consolidation of programs has encouraged coordinated planning, execution, and evaluation efforts among both traditional and experimental programs.

### Administration

The Director of ACTION and a Deputy administer all agency programs, assisted by an Associate Director for International Operations (Peace Corps) and an Associate Director for Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations. Supporting these Associate Directors are:

- an Assistant Director for Recruitment and Communications who manages volunteer recruitment;
- an Assistant Director for Policy and Program Development, responsible for conducting special volunteer programs and for planning and overall evaluation;
- an Assistant Director for Administration and Finance, who oversees agency administrative functions;
- Assistant Directors for Minority Affairs, Congressional Affairs, and a General Counsel.

Peace Corps programs are administered on a country-by-country basis, under the guidance of three Regional Directors, one each for African and Latin American countries and one for all other areas where the Peace Corps has volunteers-North Africa, the Near East, Asia, and the Pacific (NANEAP).

Domestic programs are administered through regional offices in each of the ten standard Federal regions. Programs are administered in local communities within this regional structure.

### Accomplishments

While sustaining its successful established programs at past levels and encouraging improvements in the quality and scope of their volunteer service delivery, in FY 1974, ACTION took several significant steps forward. The Peace Corps continued to grow stronger in terms of volunteer man-years of service and an increase in the number of countries served. Applications from potential volunteers continued to increase.

A notable achievement came in October 1973 when Congress passed the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973. That legislation officially created ACTION as the federal advocate of the nation's voluntary service programs.

Title I, Part B, of the legislation provided, for the first time, specific authorization for operation of Service-Learning programs. The prototype Service-Learning Program, University Year for ACTION (UYA) is now in its third fiscal year of full operation, and tests of an expanded Service-Learning concept are underway under authority of the Special Service Learning category included in Part B.

Underlying passage of legislation creating ACTION was the expectation that the agency would seek a role which permits the Federal Government to encourage voluntarism on a nationwide basis without dominating it, and to guide its development without directing it. To that end, the agency was authorized in Title I, Part C, to develop and operate Special Volunteer Programs. The most important goals of the dozen-odd Special Volunteer Programs developed in response to this legislative mandate are to increase local involvement at every program level, to broaden the base of voluntarism to include constituencies not previously reached by ACTION, and to identify new volunteer service needs and delivery methods. As these experiments continue, the most successful mechanisms and techniques they produce are to be incorporated into regular ACTION programs.

### Appropriation Requests

Agency funds are requested in two separate appropriations, one for the Peace Corps and one for ACTION Domestic Programs. Each of these appropriation requests include funding for a share of ACTION's administrative costs, such as volunteer recruitment, legal services, budgeting and accounting functions, and others. FY 1975 requests include funds for building rental and related services formerly paid by the General Services Administration. As in FY 1974, the share of administrative costs requested in each appropriation reflects the ratio of full-time personnel assigned to each activity versus total agency full-time personnel. The method of arriving at this ratio is explained more fully in the justification material for ACTION Agency-Wide Costs which begins on page 48.

ACTION FY 1975 APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST  
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 1974	FY 1975
Total (appropriations)	<u>\$169.0</u>	<u>1/ \$184.6</u>
Peace Corps	77.3	82.3
Domestic Programs	91.7	102.3

Funds requested provide for modest increases in Peace Corps, VISTA, Older Americans, and Special Volunteer Programs. The goal of all programming will be to field an increased number of volunteers for a given level of resources. Continued emphasis in the Peace Corps will be placed on responding to development needs overseas as perceived and defined by host countries. The most important of these needs are improved food production and distribution, improved water resources development, and improved health care.

Funding at requested levels will result in the following volunteer strengths by the end of FY 1975.

ACTION Volunteer Strength 2/

	FY 1974 (Estimate)	FY 1975 (Estimate)
<u>TOTAL-ACTION</u>	<u>138,800</u>	<u>177,739</u>
Peace Corps - Total	6,490	6,800
Domestic Programs - Total	132,310	170,939
(full-time)	(7,135)	(11,014)
(part-time)	(125,175)	(159,925)

The justification which follows explains the portion of ACTION funds requested under the Operating Expenses, International Programs (Peace Corps) appropriation.

1/ Includes anticipated supplemental appropriation

2/ Full-time volunteers are measured in man-years; i.e., the equivalent of one volunteer working full-time for one year.  
Part-time volunteers refer to end strength on June 30 of that fiscal year.

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

For expenses necessary for ACTION to carry out the  
provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended,  
[\$76,000,000] \$82,256,000. (Foreign Assistance and Related  
Programs, Appropriations Act, 1974; additional authorizing  
legislation to be proposed.)

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS  
(PEACE CORPS)

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Activity 1 Training and Specialized Recruiting	\$13,538	\$11,072	\$11,420	+\$ 348
Activity 2 Volunteers	32,161	33,672	35,949	+ 2,277
Activity 3 Program Support (Peace Corps Share of ACTION Agency-Wide Costs)	34,931	32,496	34,887	+ 2,391
	<u>(13,767)</u>	<u>(12,728)</u>	<u>(13,889)</u>	<u>(+ 1,161)</u>
<b>Total, ACTION International Programs</b>	<b>\$80,630</b>	<b>\$77,240</b>	<b>\$82,256</b>	<b>+\$5,016</b>
Trainee Input	4,821	4,700	4,800	+ 100
Volunteer Man-years	6,194	6,490	6,800	+ 310

General Statement

I. INTRODUCTION

"Five years ago, the Peace Corps operated in a cold war environment and the first flush of public enthusiasm for the Corps had faded. Today, as we seek to build a new era of peace, the Peace Corps' role has also changed so that it now tries to give more practical, hard-headed assistance to our neighbors abroad. I am gratified that with these changes has come a revived interest in Peace Corps service and a growing opportunity for its volunteers of all ages to play a vital role in people-to-people diplomacy."

President Nixon, October 1, 1973

The Peace Corps was established in 1961 under the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612) as an agency under the Executive Office of the President. On July 1, 1971, this program was transferred to ACTION in accordance with Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1971 and Executive Order 11603.

The Peace Corps approaches FY 1975 with strong support from the American public and developing countries for the type of human resources assistance provided by Peace Corps volunteers to the poorer nations of the world. The practical adaptability of the Peace Corps program in the 68 countries where it serves continues to assure its relevance to critical social and economic development problems. The growing maturity and experience of the volunteers and trainees increase the impact of their job-oriented accomplishments. The idealism of the volunteers remains fundamental to the Peace Corps concept and continues to foster international understanding and goodwill in an increasingly interdependent world.

#### The Peace Corps Mission

The Peace Corps program, designed to help promote world peace and understanding, operates according to the three major goals legislated by Congress in 1961. These goals are to:

1. Help developing countries meet their need for trained manpower,
2. Help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the people served, and
3. Help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people.

Energy and food crises remind us that the need for international cooperation is acute and that the problems of survival in times of peace require as much international understanding and cooperation as the problems of survival in times of war.

## II. MEETING THE NEED OVERSEAS

Four measurable factors indicate the continued need and demand for Peace Corps volunteers in the developing world.

Social and Economic Development Indicators - The following statistics illustrate the acute nature of the problems confronting Peace Corps host countries in the fields of education, health, and agriculture which comprise 85 percent of the Peace Corps' program activity.

U.S.A.	PEACE CORPS HOST COUNTRIES IN:			
	AFRICA	ASIA	LATIN AMERICA	
<u>EDUCATION</u>				
Literacy Rate	99%	15%	33%	65%
Percentage of School-Age Children in School	97%	28%	33%	53%
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>				
Per Capita Agricultural Production Growth Rate (1967-1972)	2.4%	-0.7%	2.3%	-0.8%
<u>HEALTH</u>				
Number of People per Doctor	650	27,500	18,500	2,800
Life Expectancy (years)	71	43	50	59
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	19	147	128	77
<u>GENERAL</u>				
Per Capita Income	\$4,760	\$132	\$140	\$453
Annual Population Growth Rate	.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%

Major international development organizations, such as the World Bank and the Agency for International Development, have recently begun to place greater emphasis on human resource development programs in their overseas activities to help alleviate some of these problems. For thirteen years Peace Corps volunteers, working in the fields of education, agriculture, health, or public administration, have been almost exclusively involved in manpower development through academic, vocational, on-the-job, or public education activities.

Host Country Demand for Volunteers - With the adaptability of the Peace Corps to help meet the individual developmental needs of its host countries, and the increased maturity and experience of volunteers, host countries have been submitting official requests for more volunteers at the highest rate since 1968. In FY 1973, 6,549 official requests were received, and estimates indicate that total requests for FY 1974 and FY 1975 will exceed that level.

New Peace Corps Countries - The "people-to-people diplomacy" and development efforts of the Peace Corps were extended to several new countries during FY 1974. New programs were begun in Oman, Bahrain, Yemen, and the Seychelles while we renewed our program in Gabon. The three new programs on the Arabian Peninsula signify an attempt by the Peace Corps to promote a mutual understanding between the peoples of the Middle East and the United States.

Host Country Contributions - The final factor which indicates the continuing need and demand for Peace Corps volunteers overseas is the rising level of host country contributions. The cash and in-kind support that host countries are expected to donate to Peace Corps programs has increased 22 percent from \$3,005,000 in FY 1973 to \$3,653,000 in FY 1974. A five percent increase to \$3,835,000 in FY 1975 is planned. On a per capita income basis, these host country contributions represent an outlay of host country resources proportionate to the funds appropriated to the Peace Corps.

### III. U.S. PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE PEACE CORPS

There has been little question of the continuing need and desire for Peace Corps volunteer assistance from an overseas vantage point. Yet, as the President indicated in his October 1, 1973, statement, by the end of the 1960s public enthusiasm for the Peace Corps had begun to diminish. In 1969 the Peace Corps undertook a major reassessment of itself and embarked on a program of self-renewal to assure its relevance to the needs of the 1970s.

As a result, the Peace Corps has recruited Americans from a wider variety of educational, vocational, and cultural backgrounds in the 1970s. The average volunteer is now 28 years old and the Peace Corps now has more than 300 volunteers over the age of 50. The number of volunteers with graduate and professional degrees has risen to 10 percent. The number of volunteers with special skills but no college degrees has risen to 14 percent.

American public support of the Peace Corps has been renewed during the 1970s. Several indicators illustrated this point:

Peace Corps Applications - In 1970 the Peace Corps received a low of 19,022 applications from interested Americans. By FY 1973, however, the total of 33,637 applications was the highest received since 1967.

Recent Public Opinion Survey Results - An October 1973 survey conducted for the Overseas Development Council on American attitudes toward foreign assistance indicated that 88 percent of the people surveyed considered the Peace Corps to be either "very effective" or "somewhat effective", outranking all other organizations covered by the survey. This was consistent with the survey's finding that Americans have a strong preference for people-to-people programs in foreign assistance.

#### IV. FY 1975 PROGRAM EMPHASES

One of the most basic Peace Corps programming principles is to respond to important development needs overseas as perceived and defined by host country institutions. In addition to normal programming activities in FY 1975, however, the Peace Corps will also encourage its field staff and host countries to explore program possibilities in a few crucial areas where the Peace Corps has established a record of success.

This procedure will be essentially a process in which all countries will be given the opportunity to learn of Peace Corps successes in a number of other countries and to assess their own interest for similar projects.

The following program emphases are designed to be a service to host countries and will not precipitate any unilateral program shifts during FY 1975. A strong response from host countries, however, would lead to related adjustments in recruiting and training in the future.

### Food Production and Distribution

In many developing countries, increases in food production are not keeping pace with the rapid growth of population. Agricultural productivity is also frequently hampered by the retention of less productive farming methods. In FY 1975 Peace Corps will concentrate on its activities in:

1. Introducing modern agricultural techniques to rural farmers.
2. Assisting the development of credit and marketing cooperatives for agricultural development, and
3. Devoting special attention to those agricultural pilot projects expected to have a significant "demonstration effect" for local farmers and extension agents.

Priority exploration will also be given to the introduction and development of agricultural curricula for primary and secondary schools.

### Water Resources Development

Clean water is one of the most basic necessities for human survival, public health, crop production and livestock maintenance. In FY 1975 the Peace Corps will increase its support for additional projects which explore new sources of water, produce potable water, or reinforce and sanitize existing wells and boreholes. Where water resources permit, projects will also assist in the introduction of basic irrigation techniques.

### Health Care

Approximately half of the world's population has no access to health care. In FY 1975, the Peace Corps will concentrate on possible expansion of its involvement in disease eradication and control projects, public health and nutrition programs, and family planning education.

## V. FY 1975 MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

The management priorities of the Peace Corps for FY 1975 can be stated simply:

Reduction of Early Terminations - The volunteer attrition rate for FY 1973 in terms of man-months of service lost was nine percent. Although this figure is considered normal for the Peace Corps, and compares very favorably with industry, government and academic rates,

the agency has set as a high priority the reduction of this rate in FY 1974 and thereafter. The strategy for reducing overall attrition is centered around the setting of stringent goals for the ten Peace Corps countries with the highest attrition rates over the past few years. However, all countries will be required to design plans for reducing any attrition over which they have some control related to the programming, training, and the support of volunteers.

Increased Distribution of Host Country Contributions - Although the total amount of host country contributions has been increasing at a very encouraging rate, an effort will be made to assure that each country is contributing as much financial and material support as is possible and appropriate. To achieve this equitable distribution of host country contributions, special attention will be given to those countries with relatively high per capita incomes.

Minimizing Average Unit Costs - A goal for FY 1975 will be to hold average unit costs constant where possible. As reflected below, the budget request for FY 1975 calls for a modest increase in new trainees and volunteer man-years while the staff level remains constant.

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Trainee Input	4,821	4,700	4,800	+100
Volunteer Man-years	6,194	6,490	6,800	+310
Staff	736	705	840 <sup>1/</sup>	+135

- 1/ The FY 1975 staff total includes the conversion of 135 people on Personal Service Contracts to Foreign Service Local positions for foreign nationals. In FY 1974 there were 170 people on Personal Service Contracts.

Utilization of New Country Management Plan System - In order to improve the allocation of limited resources, a new Country Management Plan will be used to foster a constructive competition between Peace Corps country programs for volunteers, budgets, and staff resources. Developed and implemented during FY 1974, this system will combine budgeting and programming into the same long-range documentation at a level of greater detail than is currently available. It will be an important management tool for supporting good programs while spotting weaker projects for improvement or termination.

OPERATING EXPENSES, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS (PEACE CORPS)

Summary of FY 1975 Budget Request

	(\$000)		
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate
Activity 1 Training and Specialized Recruiting			
A. Training	\$11,605	\$10,095	\$10,397
B. Specialized Recruiting	<u>1,933</u>	977	<u>1,023</u>
Subtotal, Activity 1	<u>\$13,538</u>	\$11,072	\$11,420
Activity 2 Volunteers			
A. International Travel	\$ 7,266	\$ 7,419	\$ 7,833
B. Allowances	19,655	21,207	22,642
C. Other Volunteer Support	4,414	4,157	4,556
D. Dependent Support	800	803	743
E. Multilateral Volunteers	26	86	175
Subtotal, Activity 2	<u>\$32,161</u>	\$33,672	\$35,949
Activity 3 Program Support			
A. International Operations Staff	\$16,575	15,251	15,648
B. Planning, Program Development and Evaluation	100	267	850
C. State Department Services	4,144	4,150	4,150
D. Multilateral Grants	345	100	350
E. Peace Corps Share of ACTION Agency-Wide Costs	<u>13,767</u>	12,728	13,889
Subtotal, Activity 3	<u>\$34,931</u>	\$32,496	\$34,887
Total, ACTION, International Programs	\$80,630	\$77,240	\$82,256
Trainee Input	4,821	4,700	4,800
Volunteer Man-years	6,194	6,490	6,800
Staff	736	705	840 <u>1/</u>

1/ FY 1975 staff total includes the conversion of 135 people on Personal Service Contracts to Foreign Service Local positions for foreign nationals.

### SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES

In FY 1975 there is a net increase of \$5,016,000 above the estimated FY 1974 obligation level. The major changes are:

	(\$000)
FY 1974 Estimate	\$77,240
<u>Activity 1 - Training and Specialized Recruiting</u>	+\$ 348
The increase in training and specialized recruiting funds will support an additional 100 trainees and 131 interns above FY 1974 levels, offset by a decrease of 488 participants in Pre-Invitational Stagings (PRIST).	
<u>Activity 2 - Volunteers</u>	+\$2,277
The increase in volunteer funds will support an additional 310 volunteer man-years above the FY 1974 level and will provide funds needed on a one-time basis to correct an imbalance in the Treasury Fund Readjustment Allowance account.	
<u>Activity 3 - Program Support</u>	+\$2,391
The primary items in the Program Support increase above the FY 1974 level are \$966 thousand in space costs formerly paid by the General Services Administration; \$583 thousand increase in planning, program development, and evaluation costs; the full year effect of the government-wide October, 1973 Federal pay raise; the restoration of multilateral grants to the statutory limit level; and an increased Peace Corps share of ACTION agency-wide costs, reflecting the full year effect of the October, 1973 Federal pay raise and space costs.	
FY 1975 Estimate	\$82,256

Budget Activity 1  
TRAINING AND SPECIALIZED RECRUITING

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
A. Training	\$11,605	\$10,095	\$10,397	+\$302
B. Specialized Recruiting	<u>1,933</u>	977	1,023	+ 46
Total	\$13,538	\$11,072	\$11,420	+\$348
Trainee Input	4,821	4,700	4,800	+ 100

General Statement

All Peace Corps volunteers are given special training prior to their volunteer assignment. Training includes language study, technical skills adaptation and cross-cultural orientation. Pre-service training in these areas is essential to the volunteers' ability to make an early adjustment to, and become effective in, their volunteer roles.

Four years ago Peace Corps began the transition from United States to overseas training sites. By the end of FY 1975 all training will occur either in the country where the trainees will later serve as volunteers or in a nearby country overseas. The advantages of this approach are:

- (1) In-country training makes training more relevant since trainees can experience firsthand the actual environment in which they will live and work.
- (2) In-country training permits maximum participation by the requesting host country governments and therefore gives them a realistic partnership in the preparation of trainees for service.
- (3) In-country training permits the Peace Corps field staff to participate more directly in the planning and implementation of training.

There are two distinct steps an applicant must follow to become a volunteer:

- (1) He must attend a staging in the U.S. prior to beginning training. The staging may take different forms. Some applicants will attend medical-administrative stagings to complete

Budget Activity 1: TRAINING AND SPECIALIZED RECRUITING - continued

necessary routine matters before being accepted into training. Other applicants will attend pre-invitational stagings (PRIST). A PRIST serves a more comprehensive function than the medical-administrative staging. It is used in cases where special screening is required, such as entering a new country, and in project areas where evaluation has indicated that PRISTS are effective. Applicants go through an intense three-day screening to learn about the Peace Corps and the project in which they are invited to work and to be evaluated with respect to their suitability for the particular project.

- (2) Those applicants who have successfully completed the preliminary steps must be trained in the host country or, in some cases, at a central third country location.

Volunteers are usually trained in groups. They prepare themselves under the supervision of a trained staff which in most instances consists of a project director and language, technical, and cross-cultural instructors. Language instructors are usually host country nationals while former Peace Corps volunteers often comprise the technical and cross-cultural staffs. Maximum effort is made to make the training conform to what the trainees will actually need in order to do their jobs effectively and relate to their communities in a productive manner. Although the length of training varies from program to program, it averages twelve weeks in length. All programs are intensive and average 60 hours of structured training per week. This permits a training program of approximately 700 hours. A typical training program of twelve weeks would be as follows:

High intensity language instruction	350 hours
Technical skills adaptation	250 hours
Cross-cultural training	<u>100</u> hours
Total	700 hours

Budget Activity 1A  
TRAINING

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
U.S. Training	\$ 1,803	\$ 942	---	-\$ 942
Overseas Training	<u>9,802</u>	<u>9,153</u>	<u>10,397</u>	<u>+ 1,244</u>
Total	\$11,605	\$10,095	\$10,397	+\$ 302

Training expenses include the costs of the actual training and trainee support. The actual training expenses are the costs of facilities, including classrooms and language equipment, and the costs of instruction, including salaries and benefits of trainers and clerical support. Seventy percent of the actual training costs occur in the instruction portion. Five percent is allotted to development of a specific curriculum to meet the objectives of the training; 25 percent is allotted to facilities and equipment. Trainee support expenses cover all other costs of maintaining trainees during their training period. These include the cost of trainee materials (books, language tapes, manuals), food, housing, local transportation, medical services, and dependent support.

In FY 1973 U.S. based training took place in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. The Virgin Islands training center was phased out by the end of FY 1973, and the Puerto Rico training center will be phased out by the end of FY 1974.

Budget Activity 1A: TRAINING - continued

Changes in Training

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
<u>U.S. Training</u>				
Number of trainee man-weeks	8,216	4,800	---	- 4,800
Average training cost per trainee man-week 1/	X\$ 219	X\$ 196	---	-\$ 196
Subtotal (\$000)	\$1,803	\$ 942	---	-\$ 942
<u>Overseas Training</u>				
Number of trainee man-weeks	49,636	51,600	57,600	+ 6,000
Average training cost per trainee man-week 1/	X\$ 197	X\$ 177	X\$ 181	+\$ 4
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 9,802	\$ 9,153	\$ 10,397	+\$ 1,244
Training Total (\$000)	\$11,605	\$10,095	\$ 10,397	+\$ 302
1/ To the nearest dollar				

The estimated total direct training cost increase of \$302 thousand from FY 1974 to FY 1975 reflects an increase of 100 in FY 1975 trainee-input and an average overseas cost per trainee increase of about 2 percent, an estimate of the start-up costs for new in-country training projects. In FY 1973 and FY 1974, those trained in the United States received an average of eight weeks United States training and an additional four weeks in-country training. Those training completely in-country received an average of twelve weeks training.

Budget Activity 1B  
SPECIALIZED RECRUITING

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Intern Programs	\$ 866	\$316	\$ 500	+\$184
Pre-Invitational Staging (PRIST)	<u>1,067</u>	661	523	- 138
Total	\$1,933	\$977	\$1,023	+\$ 46

Intern programs are one of the means by which Peace Corps recruits and trains volunteers in those areas where the supply of qualified applicants does not meet the demand from host countries. The programs are designed primarily to attract and train qualified agriculturalists, nurses, and certified teachers of mathematics, science, and vocational arts.

The Peace Corps enters into contractual agreements with universities producing the specific type of graduates needed in the developing countries requesting volunteers. The universities help recruit and orient qualified Peace Corps applicants either during the senior year of undergraduate work or during the first year of graduate study. In addition to weekly seminars oriented to their prospective assignment, Peace Corps interns have the opportunity to adapt their own course schedules to better prepare themselves for service overseas. Most universities in turn allow academic credit for successful completion of Peace Corps tours.

The cost of intern programs includes on-campus recruiting, pre-invitational staging, training staff and materials, medical coverage and overhead. In FY 1973 the National Bureau of Standards conducted an evaluation of the intern program. The basic conclusion of the study, using FY 1969 through FY 1972 data, was that the intern program was cost-effective in terms of cost per volunteer man-year, primarily because of lower attrition rates for volunteers who had been interns in relation to volunteers who had not been interns.

Budget Activity 1B: SPECIALIZED RECRUITING - continued

The Pre-Invitational Staging (PRIST) is an intensive three-day job interview program to which potential Peace Corps trainees are invited. At least one month prior to the beginning of a training program the PRIST takes place at a central point in the United States to provide a two-way suitability screening. The potential trainees are given detailed firsthand information on the Peace Corps, the country which is requesting their service, and the exact nature of the jobs to be performed. With this information, the applicants assess their own suitability and motivation to join the Peace Corps before severing their ties in the United States and entering a training program overseas. At the same time, the Peace Corps staff has an opportunity to assess the potential trainees' qualifications for Peace Corps service overseas in particular jobs. Individual interviews, group discussions, and consultation with experienced psychologists all contribute to the final decisions to give formal invitations to suitable applicants.

PRIST costs include round-trip air fare for the potential trainees from their home of record to the PRIST site, room and board for three days, meeting facilities, and consultant psychologists. In FY 1974 the ACTION Management Analysis Staff completed a study comparing the cost-effectiveness of PRIST and Comprehensive Stagings. The basic recommendation of this study was that PRISTS were most cost effective for selected education and health projects. Therefore, the FY 1975 PRIST budget request includes funds only for education projects in the Near East, Asia, and the Pacific (60 percent of the projects in this area); health projects in Africa (ten percent of Africa projects); and for applicants for new countries or reentered countries.

Budget Activity 1B: SPECIALIZED RECRUITING - continued

Changes in Specialized Recruiting

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Number of interns	615	224	355	+ 131
Average cost per intern 1/	X\$ 1,408	X\$ 1,409	X\$ 1,409	---
Intern Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 866	\$ 316	\$ 500	+\$184
Number of PRISTees	3,400	2,336	1,848	- 488
Average cost per PRISTee 1/	X\$ 314	X\$ 283	X\$ 283	---
PRIST Subtotal (\$000)	\$1,067	\$ 661	\$ 523	-\$138
Specialized Recruiting Total (\$000)	\$1,933	\$ 977	\$1,023	+\$ 46
1/ To the nearest dollar				

The estimated increase of \$46 thousand in specialized recruiting costs from FY 1974 to FY 1975 is based on the decrease of 488 PRISTees offset by the increase of 131 interns. The increased number of interns is needed to recruit the scarce-skill applicants required to achieve a 4,800 trainee input.

Budget Activity 2  
VOLUNTEERS

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
A. International Travel	\$ 7,266	\$ 7,419	\$ 7,833	+\$ 414
B. Allowances	19,655	21,207	22,642	+ 1,435
C. Other Volunteer Support	4,414	4,157	4,556	+ 399
D. Dependent Support	800	803	743	- 60
E. Multilateral Volunteers	26	86	175	+ 89
 Total	 \$32,161	 \$33,672	 \$35,949	 +\$2,277
 Volunteer Man-years	 6,194	 6,490	 6,800	 + 310

General Statement

After an applicant has been recruited and trained for a specific job request abroad, he is then sworn in as a volunteer and is assigned to the host country institution requesting his services. The volunteer works directly with that institution and coordinates his activities directly with the host country officials. The term of service of volunteers is normally two years. Volunteers generally live at a level equivalent to that of their host country co-workers. In almost all instances this represents a standard of living substantially below what the volunteer has been accustomed to in the United States.

There are a number of basic expenses which are required to support volunteers in the field. These expenses can be separated into four general categories: travel to and from the host country of assignment; subsistence, leave, and readjustment allowances; other volunteer support costs; and support of dependent children. Included in other volunteer support costs are in-country travel, conferences, volunteer supplies, vehicles, medical services, and Office of Federal Employees Compensation payments. Most of these expenses vary among volunteers depending on the host country cost of living and the requirements of the volunteer's work. In addition this activity includes support in the field for volunteers working under the sponsorship of multilateral organizations.

Budget Activity 2A  
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Travel to Host Country	\$3,102	\$3,116	\$3,182	+\$ 66
Travel from Host Country	2,537	2,625	2,944	+ 319
Extendee Travel	882	896	925	+ 29
Emergency Leave Travel	328	346	346	---
Medical Evacuation Travel	417	436	436	---
 Total	 \$7,266	 \$7,419	 \$7,833	 +\$414

International travel has five components:

- the transportation of trainees to their country of assignment
- the return travel of volunteers
- round-trip fare to the U.S. for volunteers who are extending their two-year tour of service by at least one year
- round-trip fare to the U.S. for volunteer emergencies
- transportation to the U.S. or another country for volunteers or their dependents who require emergency medical care.

In FY 1974 and FY 1975 all travel costs reflect increased domestic and international air fares.

Changes in Travel to Host Country

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Number of trips	4,821	4,700	4,800	+ 100
Average cost per trip 1/	X\$ 643	X\$ 663	X\$ 663	---
Total (\$000)	\$3,102	\$3,116	\$3,182	+\$ 66

1/ To the nearest dollar

The estimated increase of \$66 thousand between FY 1974 and FY 1975 is accounted for by the increase in number of trips. Travel to host country is a function of the trainee input which will increase by 100 between FY 1974 and FY 1975. The average cost per trip in all three years reflects savings from the use of charter flights to the extent that this is practical in the placement of volunteers or trainees in the countries of assignment. Travel to host country includes transportation estimated at \$536 per trip including charter savings; excess baggage allowance estimated at \$102 per trip; and \$25 staging per diem (\$25 per day for one day).

Budget Activity 2A: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL - continued

Changes in Travel from Host Country

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Number of trips	3,645	3,557	3,989	+ 432
Average cost per trip 1/	X\$ 696	X\$ 738	X\$ 738	---
Total (\$000)	\$ 2,537	\$ 2,625	\$ 2,944	+\$319
1/ To the nearest dollar				

The estimated increase of \$319 thousand between FY 1974 and FY 1975 is caused by the increase of 432 in the number of trips from host countries. The average cost per trip remains the same. Travel from host countries is related to the number of volunteers completing service or terminating early. Travel varies from year to year following primarily the training patterns of the prior two years. Travel from host country includes transportation estimated at \$636 per trip and excess baggage allowance estimated at \$102 per trip.

Changes in Extendee Travel

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Number of trips	600	581	600	+ 19
Average cost per trip 1/	X\$1,470	X\$1,542	X\$1,542	---
Total (\$000)	\$ 882	\$ 896	\$ 925	+\$29
1/ To the nearest dollar				

The estimated increase of \$29 thousand between FY 1974 and FY 1975 is caused by the anticipated increase of 19 in the number of extendees. The cost per trip is expected to remain the same between FY 1974 and FY 1975. The number of volunteers who are able to extend is a function of a specific host country request for his extension and a request to extend by the volunteer. The average cost per trip for an extendee includes round-trip transportation estimated at \$1,272 plus a leave allowance estimated at \$270 per extendee (\$9 per day for a maximum of 30 days).

Budget Activity 2A: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL - continued

Changes in Emergency Leave Travel

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Number of trips	246	246	246	---
Average cost per trip 1/	X\$1,333	X\$1,407	X\$1,407	---
Total (\$000)	\$ 328	\$ 346	\$ 346	
1/ To the nearest dollar				

It is estimated that emergency leave trips and the cost per trip will remain constant from FY 1974 through FY 1975. The average cost per trip includes round-trip transportation estimated at \$1,272 plus per diem estimated at \$135 per trip (\$9 per day for 15 days).

Changes in Medical Evacuation Travel

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Number of trips	250	250	250	---
Average cost per trip 1/	X\$1,668	X\$1,744	X\$1,744	---
Total (\$000)	\$ 417	\$ 436	\$ 436	---
1/ To the nearest dollar				

It is estimated that the cost per trip of medical evacuation and the number of trips in FY 1975 will remain the same as in FY 1974. The average cost per trip includes an average travel cost of \$1,344, including emergency travel arrangements, plus per diem estimated at \$400 per trip (\$16 per day for 25 days).

Budget Activity 2B  
ALLOWANCES

	(\$000)				
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease	
Settling-In Allowance	\$ 614	\$ 752	\$ 714	-\$ 38	
Living Allowance	10,796	11,816	12,605	+ 789	
Leave Allowance	1,338	1,401	1,469	+ 68	
Readjustment Allowance	6,907	7,238	7,539	+ 301	
Readjustment Allowance Imbalance	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>+ 315</u>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,655</b>	<b>\$21,207</b>	<b>\$22,642</b>	<b>+\$ 1,435</b>	

Volunteers receive four payments classified as allowances.

The settling-in allowance is a one-time payment at the beginning of each volunteer's tour for the purpose of buying such items as dishes, cooking utensils, and bedding. The amount of each allowance reflects local cost variations for these items.

The living allowance is paid monthly to each volunteer for subsistence level support covering food, housing, clothing, and minor incidental expenses. The living allowance varies from country to country and within countries according to the cost of living in the region where the volunteer lives and works.

The leave allowance is paid to each volunteer at the rate of two days for each month of service. Volunteers receive \$9 for each day of leave for a total of 24 days, or \$216 per year. With this leave volunteers have the opportunity to travel within the country of assignment or to nearby countries in order to broaden their international awareness and understanding.

As provided in the Peace Corps Act, each regular volunteer also receives a readjustment allowance of \$75 for each month of service while each leader volunteer and head of household receive \$125 for each month. These amounts are deposited in a Treasury Account each month and accumulated for payment to the volunteer upon completion of service. In addition, the Peace Corps contributes payments as prescribed under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA). This allowance provides the returning volunteer with living costs until he secures a job or returns to school.

In addition to the basic volunteer readjustment allowance, the FY 1975 budget request includes \$315 thousand dollars to correct an imbalance in the Treasury Fund Readjustment Allowance account.

Budget Activity 2B: ALLOWANCES - continued

Changes in Settling-In Allowance

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	Fy 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Volunteer arrivals	3,814	4,397	4,177	- 220
Average cost of volunteer arrivals <u>1/</u>	X\$ 161	X\$ 171	X\$ 171	---
Total (\$000)	\$ 614	\$ 752	\$ 714	+\$ 38

1/ To the nearest dollar

Changes in Living Allowance

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Volunteer man-years	6,194	6,490	6,800	+ 310
Average cost per volunteer man-year <u>1/</u>	X\$1,743	X\$1,821	X\$1,854	+\$ 33
Total (\$000)	\$10,796	\$11,816	\$12,605	+\$789

1/ To the nearest dollar

Changes in Leave Allowance

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Volunteer man-years	6,194	6,490	6,800	+ 310
Average cost per volunteer man-year <u>1/</u>	X\$ 216	X\$ 216	X\$ 216	---
Total (\$000)	\$1,338	\$1,401	\$1,469	+\$ 68

1/ To the nearest dollar

Budget Activity 2B: ALLOWANCES - continued

Changes in Readjustment Allowance

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
<u>Volunteer Readjustment Allowance</u>				
Volunteer and trainee man-years				
Average cost per volunteer and trainee man-year 1/	X\$ 972	X\$ 972	X\$ 972	---
Subtotal (\$000)	\$6,907	\$7,238	\$7,539	+\$301
<u>Readjustment Allowance Imbalance</u>				
Readjustment Allowance Imbalance	---	---	\$ 315	+315
Subtotal (\$000)	---	---	\$ 315	+315
Total, Readjustment Allowance (\$000)	\$6,907	\$7,238	\$7,854	+\$616
1/ To the nearest dollar				

The estimated decrease of \$38 thousand in settling-in allowance between FY 1974 and FY 1975 is due to the 220 decrease in the number of trainees scheduled to become volunteers in FY 1975. This schedule is a function of the timing of trainee-input and the length of the training programs. The estimated increase of \$789 thousand in living allowance between FY 1974 and FY 1975 is due to the 310 increase in volunteer man-years in FY 1975 and to a 1.8 percent increase in the average living allowance payment. The increased average living allowance payment reflects increases required to meet host country cost of living increases. The estimated increases of \$68 thousand in leave allowance and \$301 thousand in the volunteer readjustment allowance between FY 1974 and FY 1975 is due to the 310 increase in volunteer man-years and in total volunteer and trainee man-years in FY 1975. The increase in volunteer man-years and in total volunteer and trainee man-years in FY 1975 reflects the timing of trainee input in FY 1974 and FY 1975.

In FY 1975, \$315 thousand is requested to correct an imbalance in the Treasury Fund Readjustment Allowance account. This imbalance results from both overpayments to volunteers and accounting errors during the years 1961 through February 28, 1973. Intensive review of this problem has been made over the past year. There is no practical way to go back through the records and identify the source of the discrepancies. Procedures are now installed to prevent a recurrence.

Budget Activity 2C  
OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
In-Country Travel	\$ 532	\$ 578	\$ 605	+\$ 27
Conferences	310	337	354	+ 17
Volunteer Supplies and Equipment	842	772	809	+ 37
Vehicles	480	0	192	+ 192
Medical Supplies and Services	1,288	1,473	1,544	+ 71
Office of Federal Employees Compensation	<u>962</u>	<u>997</u>	<u>1,052</u>	+ 55
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,414</b>	<b>\$4,157</b>	<b>\$4,556</b>	<b>+\$399</b>

Other Volunteer Support covers the listed categories of expense in support of volunteers in the field and after service. These expenses are incurred by volunteers in the course of their work, and are paid as justified by individual circumstances.

In-Country Travel costs cover a volunteer's travel within country of assignment for purposes related to his work. Nearly all jobs performed by volunteers require travel at some time. The actual expenses are reimbursed to the volunteers as travel is performed.

Changes in In-Country Travel

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Volunteer man-years	6,194	6,490	6,800	+ 310
Average cost per volunteer man-year <u>1/</u>	<u>X\$ 86</u>	<u>X\$ 89</u>	<u>X\$ 89</u>	---
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>\$ 532</b>	<b>\$ 578</b>	<b>\$ 605</b>	<b>+\$ 27</b>

1/ To the nearest dollar

The anticipated increase of \$27 thousand between FY 1974 and FY 1975 is because of the 310 increase in the number of man-years planned for FY 1975.

Budget Activity 2C: OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT - continued

Conferences include the costs of travel, per diem, and supplies to support meetings of volunteers during their tours of service. The focus of the meetings is project evaluation, in-service-training, and administrative matters. The most common type of conference is the mid-service conference for volunteers completing their first year of service.

Changes in Conferences

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Volunteer man-years	6,194	6,490	6,800	+ 310
Average cost per volunteer man-year 1/	X\$ 50	X\$ 52	X\$ 52	---
Total (\$000)	\$ 310	\$ 337	\$ 354	+\$ 17

1/ To the nearest dollar

The FY 1975 increase of \$17 thousand in conference costs is the result of the 310 FY 1975 volunteer man-year increase.

Volunteer Supplies and Equipment costs cover the materials used by the volunteers themselves in their job assignments. These materials vary according to the country and job being performed, but typically include textbooks, teaching materials, and hand tools. Other material costs for projects are supplied by host countries or other sources.

Changes in Volunteer Supplies and Equipment

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Volunteer man-years	6,194	6,490	6,800	+ 310
Average cost per volunteer man-year 1/	X\$ 136	X\$ 119	X\$ 119	---
Total (\$000)	\$ 842	\$ 772	\$ 809	+\$ 37

1/ To the nearest dollar

Budget Activity 2C: OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT - continued

The anticipated increase of \$37 thousand in FY 1975 is caused by the 310 FY 1975 volunteer man-year increase.

Vehicle costs cover the purchase and shipment of vehicles for Peace Corps programs. Approval for vehicle purchase occurs only when the host country is unable to provide the necessary transportation and the vehicle is vital to implementing a project. Whenever possible, vehicles are purchased in the United States.

Changes in Vehicle Purchase

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Number of Vehicles	150	0	60	+ 60
Average cost per vehicle <u>1/</u>	X\$3,200	X\$ 0	X\$3,200	---
Total (\$000)	\$ 480	\$ 0	\$ 192	+\$192
<u>1/</u> To the nearest dollar				

The variation in the number of vehicles to be purchased in FY 1973, FY 1974, and FY 1975 is a function of the need to replace vehicles currently in the fleet.

Medical Supplies and Services are provided to all volunteers. The cost of this medical care varies from country to country, but typically includes doctors' fees, hospital costs, medical supplies and dental care.

Changes in Medical Supplies and Services

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Volunteer man-years	6,194	6,490	6,800	+ 310
Average cost per volunteer man-year <u>1/</u>	X\$ 208	X\$ 227	X\$ 227	---
Total (\$000)	\$1,288	\$1,473	\$1,544	+\$ 71
<u>1/</u> To the nearest dollar				

Budget Activity 2C: OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT - continued

The \$71 thousand increase in medical supplies and services costs in FY 1975 is due to the 310 volunteer man-year increase in FY 1975.

The Office of Federal Employees Compensation adjudicates all cases requiring compensation of Peace Corps volunteers under the Federal Employees Compensation Act. ACTION is required to reimburse the Department of Labor for all compensation dispensed. \$1,052 thousand budgeted for FY 1975 is based on actual costs incurred in FY 1973.

Budget Activity 2D  
DEPENDENT SUPPORT

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Dependent Support	\$800	\$803	\$743	-\$60

Acceptance of volunteers with children results in additional cost for Peace Corps. However, we believe that family responsibilities should not preclude acceptance of highly motivated volunteers. In addition, in order to obtain volunteers to fill certain scarce-skill jobs, it is necessary to accept married volunteers with children. Spouses of volunteers are considered, and budgeted for, as volunteers, and are given volunteer assignments. For each child, funding is provided in this activity for international and in-country travel, food and lodging, clothing, medical care and education.

Changes in Dependent Support

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Number of children	435	432	400	- 32
Average cost per child <u>1/</u>	X\$1,839	X\$1,858	X\$1,858	---
Total (\$000)	\$ 800	\$ 803	\$ 743	-\$60

The anticipated decrease of \$60 thousand between FY 1974 and FY 1975 is the result of a reduction of 32 in the number of children. The 32 child decrease is the consequence of a policy decision to accept only families with two or fewer children unless the volunteer skills available warrant an exception.

**Budget Activity 2E**  
**MULTILATERAL VOLUNTEERS**

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Multilateral Volunteers	\$ 25	\$86	\$175	+\$89

Volunteers assigned to multilateral organizations are sworn in as Peace Corps volunteers, and the multilateral organizations and Peace Corps share the cost of supporting the volunteers. Peace Corps covers the costs of staging, training, travel, leave and readjustment allowances, and supplies and equipment.

Changes in Multilateral Volunteers

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Number of multilateral volunteer man-years	8	23	54	+ 31
Average cost per trainee and volunteer man-year	<u>X\$3,250</u>	<u>X\$3,739</u>	<u>X\$3,250</u>	-489
Total (\$000)	\$ 26	\$ 86	\$ 175	+ 89

1/ To the nearest dollar

The FY 1975 increase of \$89 thousand is due to the 31 volunteer man-year increase in FY 1975. The average cost decrease reflects the sharing of multilateral volunteer costs between the Peace Corps and the multilateral organizations.

Budget Activity 3  
PROGRAM SUPPORT

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
A. International Operations				
Staff	\$16,575	\$15,251	\$15,648	+\$ 397
B. Planning, Program Development, and Evaluation	100	267	850	+ 583
C. State Department Services	4,144	4,150	4,150	---
D. Multilateral Grants	345	100	350	+ 250
E. Peace Corps Share of ACTION Agency-Wide Costs <u>1/</u>	<u>13,767</u>	<u>12,728</u>	<u>13,889</u>	<u>+ 1,161</u>
Total	\$34,931	\$32,496	\$34,887	+\$2,391

1/ Justification for these amounts is included in the section entitled ACTION Agency-Wide Costs beginning on page 48.

General Statement

International Operations (Peace Corps) staff is needed to develop, maintain and coordinate effective programs abroad. Overseas staff begin detailed planning for prospective volunteer jobs approximately one year before the volunteers complete training and begin work. Thorough discussions are held with appropriate host country officials to assess the need for the requested volunteers and the viability of the jobs. When agreement is reached between the host government and resident Peace Corps staff, necessary requests are prepared detailing the job requirements and establishing the required volunteers' qualifications.

In addition to a variety of other planning responsibilities, field staff must provide administrative and technical support to volunteers already on the job and supervise the increasing number of in-country training programs. All staff, including program, administrative, medical, and clerical personnel, must have diplomatic as well as technical abilities. Whether staff members are Americans or host country nationals, they are in daily contact with host country officials, volunteers, American Embassy staff, and host country citizens. Additional post support is provided through the State Department's Shared Administrative Support System (SAS).

Budget Activity 3: PROGRAM SUPPORT - continued

Washington staff reviews and approves all program and administrative requests from the field. They also provide technical, programmatic, and administrative support to field staff and volunteers. They work with host country embassies in Washington, develop policy, and provide general direction to overseas programming. Coordination of programs with other foreign assistance efforts, multilateral as well as bilateral, will be an increasing demand on staff time. Washington staff help plan training programs, develop training models, and conduct stagings prior to commencement of training. The additional supporting functions performed in Washington such as recruiting, accounting, public affairs, and legal services are included in Agency-Wide Costs (pg.48).

Program Support funds in FY 1975 also include a request to use about one percent of the total funds requested for technical assistance in planning, program development, and evaluation, and a request for multilateral grant funds authorized under Title III of the Peace Corps Act of 1963.

Budget Activity 3A  
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF

	(\$'000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
<u>Washington Staff</u>				
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 2,767	\$ 2,870	\$ 2,924	+\$ 54
Travel	423	376	376	---
Supplies, Equipment				
Other Services	125	79	150	+ 71
Building Rental and Related Services	---	---	227	+ 227
Washington Staff, Subtotal	<u>\$ 3,315</u>	<u>\$ 3,325</u>	<u>3,677</u>	<u>+\$ 352</u>
<u>Overseas Staff</u>				
Salaries and Benefits	\$7,342	\$7,224	\$7,445	+\$221
Travel	2,072	1,549	1,456	- 93
Education Allowance	117	115	112	- 3
Staff Housing	877	812	732	- 80
Space, Utilities	908	918	918	---
Maintenance, General Services	1,035	657	657	---
Supplies, Equipment, and Transportation	909	651	651	---
Overseas Staff, Subtotal	<u>\$13,260</u>	<u>\$11,926</u>	<u>\$11,971</u>	<u>+\$ 45</u>
Total Staff, Washington and Overseas	<u>\$16,575</u>	<u>\$15,251</u>	<u>\$15,648</u>	<u>+\$397</u>
<u>Planned Positions</u>				
U.S. Staff, Washington	164	156	156	---
U.S. Staff, Overseas	247	224	224	---
Foreign Service Locals	<u>325</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>+ 135</u>
Total Permanent Staff	736	705	840 <u>1/</u>	+ 135

1/ The FY 1975 staff total includes the conversion of 135 people on Personal Service Contracts to Foreign Service Local positions for foreign nationals.

Budget Activity 3A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF COSTS - continued

Changes in Washington Staff - Salaries and Benefits

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Salaries and Benefits (\$000)	\$ 2,767	\$ 2,870	\$ 2,924	+\$54
Planned Positions	164	156	156	---

Salaries and benefits for Washington Staff are expected to increase between FY 1974 and FY 1975 by \$54 thousand. The increase is because of the full year effect of the government-wide October, 1973 Federal pay raise and an estimated 1% to cover step increases offset by lapse.

Changes in Washington Staff - Travel

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
<u>International Travel</u>				
Number of trips	271	230	230	---
Average cost per trip 1/	X\$ 1,450	X\$ 1,522	X\$ 1,522	---
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 393	\$ 350	\$ 350	---
<u>Domestic Travel</u>				
Number of trips	150	128	128	---
Average cost per trip 1/	X\$ 200	X\$ 206	X\$ 206	---
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 30	\$ 26	\$ 26	---
Total, International and Domestic Travel (\$000)	\$ 423	\$ 376	\$ 376	---

1/ To the nearest dollar

International travel enables Washington Staff to visit posts to provide technical support and to gain a firsthand understanding of overseas problems. Domestic travel is for Washington staff attendance at PRISTS and stagings. Staff travel costs include both travel and per diem. The average cost per trip in FY 1974 and FY 1975 increased due to higher domestic and international air fares. The planned number of trips in FY 1974 and FY 1975 has been reduced as part of an effort to hold down administrative costs.

Budget Activity 3A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF COSTS - continued

Changes in Washington Staff - Supplies, Equipment, and Other Services

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Supplies, Equipment, and Other Services	\$125	\$79	\$150	+\$71

The \$71 thousand increase in FY 1975 reflects purchases which were made in FY 1973 and do not have to be repeated until FY 1975. The primary items are updated books and manuals and the turnover of equipment.

Changes in Washington Staff - Building Rental and Related Services

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Building Rental and Related Services	---	---	\$227	+\$227

Building Rental and Related Services include rental and guard services for space occupied by International Operations staff. Prior to FY 1975, these costs were appropriated directly to the General Services Administration (GSA).

Budget Activity 3A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF COSTS - continued

Changes in Overseas Staff - Salaries and Benefits

Salaries and Benefits

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
U.S. Citizens	\$4,953	\$4,994	\$5,060	+\$ 66
Foreign Nationals	1,520	1,567	2,085	+ 515
Personal Service Contracts	869	663	300	- 363
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,342</b>	<b>\$7,224</b>	<b>\$7,445</b>	<b>+\$221</b>

Planned Positions

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
U.S. Citizens	247	224	224	---
Foreign Nationals	325	325	460	+135
<b>Total, Permanent Positions Overseas</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>+135</b>
Personal Service Contracts	208	170	0	-170

Salaries and benefits for staff overseas include compensation to U.S. citizens, foreign nationals, and, in FY 1973 and FY 1974, temporary employees under Personal Service Contracts (PSC).

The \$66 thousand increase in U.S. salaries and benefits in FY 1975 reflects the full year effect of the government-wide October, 1973 Federal pay raise and an estimated 1% to cover step increases offset by lapse.

The \$818 thousand increase in foreign national salaries and benefits in FY 1975 is due to the conversion of 135 people on Personal Service Contracts to Foreign Service Local positions for foreign nationals, and an average pay increase of about 8 percent reflecting embassy wage surveys. \$300 thousand has been budgeted in FY 1975 to cover the phase out of all operational Personal Service Contracts by January, 1975.

Budget Activity 3A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF COSTS - continued

Changes in Overseas Staff - Travel

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
<u>Staff Assignment-Return</u>				
Number of trips	252	173	150	- 23
Average cost per trip 1/	X\$4,000	X\$4,072	X\$4,072	---
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 1,008	\$ 704	\$ 611	-\$93
<u>International Travel</u> (Operations, PRIST/Staging)				
Number of trips	325	276	276	---
Average cost per trip 1/	X\$1,555	X\$1,597	X\$1,597	---
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 506	\$ 441	\$ 441	---
<u>In-Country Travel</u>				
Overseas professional staff	375	350	350	---
Average annual cost per professional staff 1/	X\$1,488	X\$1,154	X\$1,154	---
Subtotal (\$000)	\$ 558	\$ 404	\$ 404	---
Total, International and In-Country Travel (\$000) 1/ To the nearest dollar	\$ 2,072	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,456	-\$93

Overseas staff travel consists of staff assignment-return travel, international operational travel, PRIST-staging travel, and in-country travel. Assignment-return travel results from staff reaching their five-year limitation as well as normal turnover, and also includes staff reassignment, home leave, and emergency leave travel. International travel is for regional or sub-regional conferences, consultation with Washington, and exploration of programming-training alternatives in new countries. PRIST-staging travel is travel of overseas staff to participate in PRIST's or stagings. In-country travel is the travel of post staff to visit volunteer work sites.

Average cost per trip for staff assignment-return travel includes air fare, baggage, per diem costs, and the shipment and storage of household goods. Average cost per trip for international operational and PRIST-staging travel includes round-trip air fare and per diem allowances.

Overseas staff travel is decreasingly by \$93 thousand in FY 1975 because of a decrease in reassignment and scheduled assignment-return trips.

Budget Activity 3A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF COSTS - continued

Changes in Overseas Staff - Education Allowance

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Number of dependents	200	200	200	---
Average cost per dependent <u>1/</u>	X\$585	X\$575	X\$560	-\$15
Total (\$000)	\$117	\$115	\$112	-\$ 3
<u>1/</u> To the nearest dollar				

The education allowance is given to American staff overseas with school-age children. The 224 Americans overseas in FY 1975 will have approximately 200 school-age children. The estimated decrease of \$3 thousand in education allowance between FY 1974 and FY 1975 reflects a decrease of \$15 in the average cost per dependent based on anticipated tuition commitments.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Housing

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Number of U.S. staff	247	224	224	---
Average cost per staff <u>1/</u>	X\$3,551	X\$3,625	X\$3,268	-\$357
Total (\$000)	\$ 877	\$ 812	\$ 732	-\$ 80
<u>1/</u> To the nearest dollar				

Overseas staff housing includes both quarter's allowance (a direct payment to the staff member) and residential rents and utilities (Peace Corps pays the landlord directly). The anticipated \$80 thousand decrease is based on a policy of holding staff housing costs to 80 percent of normal State Department levels whenever the supply of available housing allows.

Budget Activity 3A: INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS STAFF COSTS - continued

Changes in Overseas Staff - Space, Utilities

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Space, Utilities	\$908	\$918	\$918	---

Office rents, and utilities cover the expense of maintaining overseas staff offices. Costs are expected to remain constant in FY 1975.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Maintenance, General Services

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Maintenance, General Services	\$1,035	\$657	\$657	---

Maintenance and general services costs include janitorial, watchman, maintenance, repair, and upkeep services for overseas facilities and equipment. Costs are expected to remain constant in FY 1975.

Changes in Overseas Staff - Supplies, Equipment, and Transportation

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Supplies, Equipment, and Transportation	\$909	\$651	\$651	---

Supplies, equipment, and transportation costs are expected to remain constant in FY 1975.

Budget Activity 3B  
PLANNING, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, AND EVALUATION

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Planning, Program Development, and Evaluation	\$100	\$267	\$850	+\$583

In FY 1975 the Peace Corps plans a significant increase in the staff and budgetary resources devoted to formal evaluation efforts in several key areas. The \$850 thousand requested, approximately one percent of the total budget, will enable the Peace Corps to achieve one of its top management priorities for FY 1975: the implementation of specific management systems designed to improve the allocation of volunteer, staff and budgetary resources while assuring the highest possible quality of Peace Corps service overseas.

The Agency will expand its evaluation efforts as an integral part of its planning and program development operations. In addition to identifying problems, issues, and alternative solutions at each level of Peace Corps activity, this effort will concentrate on detailed impact assessments of Peace Corps activities overseas. This analysis of what the Peace Corps actually achieves will facilitate any necessary reallocation of its resources and will enhance the Peace Corps' ability to demonstrate the impact of volunteers in providing direct, people-to-people assistance in 68 countries overseas.

Specifically, the expanded evaluation effort of the Peace Corps in FY 1975 will be comprised of the following components:

1. Creation of a central evaluation coordinating unit - The Peace Corps has not had an evaluation unit since FY 1972. Although several major studies have been undertaken on specific issues with the help of outside contractors, the revitalization of the Peace Corps' evaluation program requires a small unit in the Peace Corps Director's office to coordinate, initiate, and approve all of the Peace Corps' evaluation efforts at different levels.

Budget Activity 3B: PLANNING, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT,  
AND EVALUATION - continued

2. Continued development of new internal evaluation systems - The Peace Corps plans to refine further and implement several instruments which have been developed recently to monitor each aspect of its operation and to provide a consistent data-base which can be used for planning the optimal allocation of its resources overseas. This will include the utilization of the new, comprehensive Country Management Plans, Regional Plans, Close of Training Reports, Mid-Service Questionnaires, Close of Service Questionnaires, and Early Termination Questionnaires.
3. Development of useful impact assessment procedures - The Peace Corps plans to expand its research and development efforts designed specifically to assess its impact in 68 different countries in a uniform manner. The development of useful cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness criteria is already underway and is being tested in a few pilot projects overseas. As mentioned above, the development of such broadly applicable criteria will enhance other Peace Corps efforts to allocate its volunteer, staff, and budget resources more effectively.
4. Increased number of special studies - The Peace Corp plans to increase sharply the number of special studies it conducts focusing on program and management issues requiring possible improvement. Tentative special studies for FY 1975 include:
  - Reassessment of multilateral grants under Title III of the Peace Corps Act.
  - The utilization of Peace Corps volunteer families
  - The role of Peace Corps physicians
  - Improved program projections
  - Utilization of technical specialists in Washington
  - A review of binationalism policies
  - Optimum staff to volunteer ratios overseas
  - Policy studies resulting from the on-going National Academy of Sciences' study of the future role of the Peace Corps

Budget Activity 3B: PLANNING, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT,  
AND EVALUATION - continued

5. Country and program sector assessments - The Peace Corps plans to conduct special evaluations of major importance when:

- Entry into a new country is being considered
- It appears the Peace Corps should phase out of a country
- The number of volunteers is rapidly increasing or decreasing
- Host country support is unusually low
- Acute problems in country program management surface
- The Peace Corps identifies particular programs where successes in one country may be of interest and use to other Peace Corps host countries.

Budget Activity 3C  
STATE DEPARTMENT SERVICES

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Shared Administrative Support (SAS)	\$4,119	\$4,125	\$4,125	-+*
Inspector General	25	25	25	---
Total	<u>\$4,144</u>	<u>\$4,150</u>	<u>\$4,150</u>	-+*

The Peace Corps and other federal agencies overseas have contracted with the U.S. Department of State to purchase various administrative services in support of their overseas staff. The State Department through Shared Administrative Support provides the Peace Corps with services such as budgeting and accounting, communications, health services, and a variety of other logistical services. The exact services provided vary among countries, and are negotiated by the overseas Peace Corps staff and U.S. Embassy in each country.

SAS is only one means of providing this support in overseas locations. As with every other part of program support, SAS is under continuing review to assure that it still provides the best and least costly method of procuring this support. An objective of this review is to hold SAS costs constant through FY 1974 and FY 1975.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, provides that expenses of the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance shall be charged to appropriations made to carry out certain programs including the Peace Corps (Sec. 624 (d) (7)). The projected share for the Peace Corps in FY 1975 remains at the \$25 thousand level.

Budget Activity 3D  
MULTILATERAL GRANTS

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Multilateral Grants	\$345	\$100	\$350	+\$250

Congress approved Title III of the Peace Corps Act in 1963 to encourage the development of, and participation in, international voluntary service programs. In FY 1974, the Peace Corps is involved in four international programs: the United Nations Volunteer Program (UNV), the International Secretariat for Volunteer Services (ISVS), International Volunteer Services (IVS), and the Joint Volunteer Committee of Ghana (JVCG). The Peace Corps has launched an initiative to merge the programs of UNV and ISVS. The completion of the merger is expected by the end of FY 1975.

The United Nations Volunteer Program commenced operations in January 1971 following authorization by the United Nations General Assembly. At present, volunteers serve in 29 countries. Contributions to the fund are made by the member nations and by private organizations.

The International Secretariat for Volunteer Services provides support and assistance to national and international volunteer service programs. It serves as an information and experience clearinghouse and encourages the formation of new volunteer service programs. It recently has begun to mount multi-national volunteer teams. Volunteers currently serve in three countries.

International Volunteer Services is a private non-profit organization which provides volunteers to developing countries. Recruitment is worldwide. IVS currently has volunteers in eleven countries.

The Joint Volunteer Committee of Ghana is composed of the Governments of Ghana, the United States, Canada, Germany, and Britain. It was formed in FY 1972 to develop multi-national projects in Ghana.

The FY 1974 and FY 1975 funding estimates reflect the anticipated volunteer placements through these organizations in each of the fiscal years.

ACTION Agency-Wide Costs

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
<b>Funded by:</b>				
1. Operating Expenses, International Programs (Peace Corps)	\$13,767	\$12,728	\$13,889	+\$1,161
2. Operating Expenses, Domestic Programs	7,124	6,469	7,219	+ 750
Total	\$20,891	\$19,197	\$21,108	+\$1,911

Total Permanent Positions                581                573                ---

Introduction

Certain administrative functions which support both international and domestic volunteer programs are conducted on a consolidated basis within ACTION and financed jointly by the program appropriations. Costs of these functions are referred to as ACTION agency-wide costs. Included in this category are costs of volunteer recruitment and related activities, new program planning, research, and evaluation, legal counsel, personnel management, minority affairs, budget and accounting efforts, auditing and related functions. For FY 1975, the budget request includes \$21.1 million in agency-wide costs.

Because these functions are conducted on a consolidated basis for all agency programs, there is no precise means to determine which costs are attributable to domestic programs and which to international programs. Therefore, the costs of these functions is divided statistically.

The formula for determining the contribution to agency-wide costs from each program appropriation is based on workload, expressed by the ratio of full-time staff employed by domestic programs to full-time staff employed by international programs. This same formula was applied in FY 1973 and FY 1974, and has provided a readily understandable as well as administratively uncomplicated method of dividing agency-wide costs. In an attempt to insure that this formula is as equitable as possible, costs specifically related to the program appropriations have been included in their program support activities rather than in this agency-wide cost section. Such costs include program evaluation, contract audit which can be directly associated with an appropriation, and development of domestic programs.

ACTION Agency-Wide Costs - continued

The method utilized to allocate costs by appropriation for FY 1975 is explained in the following table.

Allocation of ACTION Agency-Wide Costs  
by Appropriation (FY 1975)

FY 1975 permanent positions

Operating Expenses, Domestic Programs appropriation	436
Operating Expenses, International Programs appropriation	<u>840</u>
Total Domestic and International positions	1,276
Domestic positions as percentage of 1,276	34.2%
International positions as percentage of 1,276	65.8%
FY 1975 ACTION Agency-wide costs	\$21,108,000
Domestic appropriation share (\$21,108,000 X 34.2%)	\$ 7,219,000
International appropriation share (\$21,108,000 X 65.8%)	\$13,889,000

The FY 1975 request for agency-wide support is \$21.1 million, an increase of \$1.9 million over the FY 1974 funding level. These funds are programmed as follows:

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Recruitment and Communications	\$ 8,900	\$ 8,385	\$ 9,044	+\$ 659
Planning, Research, and Evaluation	636	390	546	+ 156
Management and Administration	<u>11,355</u>	<u>10,422</u>	<u>11,518</u>	<u>+\$ 1,096</u>
Total	\$20,891	\$19,197	\$21,108	+\$1,911

Justification for these funds is provided in the following pages.

ACTION Agency-Wide Costs - continued

RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$5,500	\$5,289	\$5,394	+\$105
Other Expenses	<u>3,400</u>	<u>3,096</u>	<u>3,650</u>	+ 554
Total	\$8,900	\$8,385	\$9,044	+\$659
Permanent Positions	223	245	245	---

General Statement

Recruitment, selection, and placement of volunteers is conducted by the Office of Recruitment and Communications. This office was established in September 1973 as the result of a merger of the Office of Citizens Placement, which was previously responsible for volunteer recruitment, and the Office of Public Affairs. This merger was accomplished to insure highly coordinated public affairs and advertising efforts designed to recruit qualified volunteers on the most economical basis possible.

It is the responsibility of this office to ensure that a sufficient number of well-qualified volunteers is available for volunteer programs on a timely basis. This function includes communicating with the general public concerning volunteer opportunities, identifying potential volunteers, processing applications, matching volunteers skills with program requirements and placing volunteers in specific programs. The major efforts to this office are to attract highly-skilled Peace Corps and VISTA Volunteers. Additionally, much effort is placed on filling requirements for Special Volunteer and SCORE/ACE programs.

To accomplish this recruitment task, the Office of Recruitment and Communications is organized into a Washington headquarters office and four regional recruitment offices. In addition to these four regional offices, ACTION is currently engaged in a pilot project to test a merged regional structure involving recruitment and domestic volunteer programs management and administration in two locations, Boston and Kansas City. This project also reflects an experiment in decentralization. Certain parts of applicant processing and volunteer placement were transferred from headquarters to the field--the results are being evaluated for efficiency and costs. This pilot project is in existence now and will continue into FY 1975. If it is judged sucessful, it will be extended to other ACTION regional offices.

ACTION Agency-Wide Costs - continued

Budget Justification

An effective recruitment effort is a mandatory element in the overall success of volunteer programs. This is especially true when technically skilled volunteers are being sought, for the Peace Corps, VISTA and other programs. For FY 1975, the Office of Recruitment and Communications will continue to recruit well qualified volunteers to meet program needs detailed in the International and Domestic budget request.

\$9,044,000 is requested for this purpose in FY 1975. This amount includes \$5,394,000 for personnel compensation and benefits, an increase of \$105 thousand for this category in comparison to FY 1974. These funds provide for a full-time staff of 245 personnel and also for an intermittent recruitment staff which does direct recruiting and related tasks. The additional \$105 thousand requested for FY 1975 is for intermittent salaries related to an increase in Peace Corps trainee requirements and increases in domestic Special Volunteer Programs.

\$3,650,000 is requested in the "Other Expenses" category. This amount is \$554 thousand higher than that programmed in FY 1974, reflecting in FY 1974 budgeting for building rental and related services costs for this office at \$526 thousand. These costs were budgeted by the General Services Administration (GSA) in FY 1974 and prior years. In addition to building rental costs, other significant items in this category are printing of brochures, applications and related recruitment material, medical and dental examinations for potential volunteers, security investigations, mailing costs, recruitment and classified advertising, toll-free telephone information lines (WATS) and recruitment and staff travel. Costs for these items have increased \$28 thousand over FY 1974 primarily due to increased costs for the WATS line and other rents.

ACTION Agency-Wide Costs - continued

PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND EVALUATION

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$525	\$263	\$274	+\$ 11
Other Expenses	<u>111</u>	127	272	+ 145
Total	\$636	\$390	\$546	+\$156
Permanent Positions	16	10	10	---

General Statement

The Office of Policy and Program Development provides ACTION with basic planning, research and evaluation services.

Planning and Research is conducted to examine the role of voluntarism in light of changing national and international circumstances. Major issues to be addressed in FY 1975 include cost-effectiveness of International Operations program delivery, the relationship of ACTION domestic programs to other Federal programs and policies, and pre-testing analyses in the development of specific programs. Such research will provide a firm basis for program development, help eliminate duplication of effort, and insure that Federal resources are used to meet needs that cannot reasonably be met in another public or private arena.

Evaluation is conducted to measure the success of agency policies, programs or projects in terms of objectives. It attempts to incorporate a continuing examination process in each new program, and to develop standards and techniques for judging the success of those programs already in operation. The evaluation staff supports in-house evaluation efforts made by the International and Domestic Operations staffs, and undertakes program and project evaluations on an independent basis. Such evaluation will be conducted under authority provided in the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (Section 416) and the Peace Corps Act.

ACTION Agency-Wide Costs - continued

Budget Justification

\$546 thousand is requested for planning, research, and evaluation in FY 1975. Of this amount, an estimated \$250 thousand will be utilized for research contracts. The remaining funds are requested for staff salaries, benefits, and related costs. Funds for contract evaluation are not provided for under this heading but are included under Budget Activity 3 of the International Programs (Peace Corps) request and Budget Activity 6 of the Domestic Programs request.

ACTION Agency-Wide Costs - continued

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

	(\$000)			
	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Estimate	FY 1975 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$ 6,019	\$ 6,251	\$ 6,312	+\$ 61
Other Expenses	<u>5,336</u>	<u>4,171</u>	<u>5,200</u>	<u>+ 1,029</u>
Total	\$11,355	\$10,422	\$11,512	+\$1,090
Permanent Positions	342	318	318	---

General Statement

Management and Administration covers the costs of agency direction and administrative services necessary for efficient execution of volunteer programs.

Services are provided in two categories: Staff Offices, and Administration and Finance.

Staff Offices include:

(1) Legal Counsel - provides legal guidance especially in regard to legislative and volunteer matters.

(2) Congressional Affairs - serves as Agency liaison with the Congress.

(3) Minority Affairs - directs the Agency's equal employment opportunity programs and assists in recruiting of minority staff and volunteers.

(4) Internal Audit - provides intra-agency audit services, emphasizing improved management and administrative procedures. For maximum effectiveness, Internal Audit reports to the Agency Director.

(5) Manpower Placement and Development - provides recruitment services necessary for filling senior level positions and directs the Agency's staff training program.

(6) Office of the Director - includes the Agency Director, Deputy and immediate staff.

ACTION Agency-Wide Costs - continued

The Office of Administration and Finance includes the following offices which report to an Assistant Director:

- (1) Management Analysis - studies, evaluates, and improves the effectiveness of the Agency's administrative programs and procedures.
- (2) Personnel - recruits most employees, administers employee incentive awards and merit promotion programs, and coordinates employee benefits, labor relations, and personnel management activities.
- (3) Computer Services - compiles statistical data and provides automatic data processing services essential for accurate and up-to-date transaction of the agency's volunteer, personnel, and financial affairs.
- (4) Budget - formulates, presents, and monitors execution of the Agency's financial programs.
- (5) Procurement - provides policy and direction for awarding and administering contracts and grants throughout the agency, and awards and administers contracts and grants in Washington, D.C.
- (6) Accounting - maintains all agency fiscal records, and administers the volunteer and staff payroll system.
- (7) Administrative Services - oversees management of Agency office space, property, utilities and equipment.
- (8) Technical Services - oversees management of agency supplies, printing, mailing, and coordinates staff and volunteer travel and transportation.

Budget Justification

Management and Administration requires \$11,512,000 in FY 1975, an increase of \$1,090,000 in comparison to the FY 1974 amount.

Of this amount, \$6,312,000 is requested in the "Personnel Compensation and Benefits" category to finance 318 permanent positions, for temporary employees and necessary overtime payments during times of peak workload, and for employee benefits. This amount is \$61 thousand more than the FY 1974 estimate and reflects the full-year effect in FY 1975 of the government-wide pay raise of October 1973.

ACTION Agency-Wide Costs - continued

"Other Expenses" are budgeted at \$5,200,000 in FY 1975. This is \$1,029,000 more than the FY 1974 estimate. This increase results primarily from the inclusion of \$670 thousand for building rental and related services costs fro all ACTION Management and Administration offices. Comparable funds were included in General Services Administration appropriations in FY 1974. The remainder of the increase in "Other Expenses," \$359 thousand, will provide for mandatory telephone and postal cost increases, for printing cost increases, and for improvements in terms of timeliness and accuracy to the Agency's financial accounting system. In addition to these items, this category also includes Management and Administration staff travel, computer rental costs, auditing of contracts and grants, copying facilities, and employee health facilities.

APPENDIX A: Statement of Authorizations and Appropriations FY 1962 - FY 1975  
(\$000)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Original Authority &amp; Budget Request</u>	<u>Amended Budget</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Appropriated (Including Reappropriation)</u>	<u>Appropriation Transfers 1/</u>	<u>Allocation from AID</u>	<u>Obligated as of June 30</u>	<u>Unobligated as of June 30</u>	<u>Reappropriated</u>
1962	\$ 40,000	\$---	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	\$---	\$ ---	\$ 29,496	\$ 504	\$ ---
1963	63,750	---	63,750	59,000	444	---	54,692	3,864	3,864
1964	108,000	102,000	102,000	95,964	---	---	76,164	19,800	17,000
1965	115,000	106,000	115,000	104,100	7	---	85,449	18,644	12,100
1966	125,200	---	115,000	114,100	---	---	113,173	927	---
1967	110,500	112,150	110,000	110,000	104	---	104,525	5,371	---
1968	124,400	118,700	115,700	107,500	---	---	106,846	654	---
1969	112,800	---	112,800	102,000	49	---	100,301	1,650	---
1970	109,800	101,100	98,450	98,450	---	---	90,776	7,674	---
1971	98,800	94,500	94,500	90,000	---	---	84,978	5,022	---
1972	71,200	82,200	77,200	72,500	---	2,600	75,037	63	---
1973	88,027	---	88,027	81,000	427	---	80,560	13	---
1974	77,001 <u>2/</u>	---	77,000	76,000 <u>2/</u>	35	---	75,965 <u>2/</u>	---	---
1975	82,256	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Appropriation transfers are to GSA for all years except FY 1973. In FY 1973, \$158,000 was transferred to GSA and \$269,000 was transferred to Operating expenses, Domestic Programs (PL 93-50; 87 Stat. 99).

2/ Total does not include \$1,275,000 supplemental request for government-wide January and October, 1973 Federal pay raises.

APPENDIX B: Reconciliation of Appropriation and Obligation Totals  
FY 1973-FY 1974  
(\$000)

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>
Appropriation	\$81,000	\$76,000
Real transfers to:		
General Services Administration	-158	-35
Operating Expenses, Domestic Programs (PL 93-50; 87 Stat. 99)	-269	0
Receipts and reimbursements from:		
Federal funds	+70	0
Requested pay supplemental	0	+1,275
Unobligated balance lapsing	<u>-13</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Obligations	\$80,630	\$77,240

APPENDIX C - Schedule of Host Country Contributions By Region FY 1965 - FY 1975  
(\$000)

	Actual								Estimated		
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975
Africa	\$2,718	\$2,906	\$2,380	\$1,885	\$1,624	\$1,270	\$1,167	\$1,179	\$1,753	\$2,325	\$2,441
Latin America	172	191	180	219	241	343	283	232	245	323	339
North Africa, Near East Asia, & Pacific	566	884	1,014	861	1,626	892	755	853	1,007	1,005	1,055
TOTAL	<u>\$3,456</u>	<u>\$3,981</u>	<u>\$3,574</u>	<u>\$2,965</u>	<u>\$3,491</u>	<u>\$2,505</u>	<u>\$2,205</u>	<u>\$2,264</u>	<u>\$3,005</u>	<u>\$3,653</u>	<u>\$3,835</u>

APPENDIX D: Allocation of Volunteer Man-years by Country FY 1973-FY 1975

<u>Africa</u>	FY 1973 <u>Actual</u>	FY 1974 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1975 <u>Estimate</u>
Botswana	73	75	69
Cameroon	69	60	81
Central African Republic	6	12	15
Chad	40	37	40
Dahomey	49	56	43
Ethiopia	186	211	236
Gabon <u>1/</u>	0	6	24
Gambia	52	47	50
Ghana	205	162	159
Ivory Coast	58	87	83
Kenya/Seychelles <u>2/</u>			
Kenya	268	196	179
Seychelles	0	1	4
Lesotho	44	37	21
Liberia	285	251	186
Malawi	20	19	35
Mali	17	18	22
Mauritius	12	11	9
Niger	69	89	103
Nigeria	2	3	6
Senegal/Mauritania <u>3/</u>			
Senegal	81	76	68
Mauritania	2	2	6
Sierra Leone	152	192	217
Swaziland	83	84	77
Togo	71	73	92
Uganda <u>4/</u>	26	0	0
Upper Volta	60	59	65
Zaire	<u>141</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>297</u>
SUBTOTAL	2,071	2,093	2,187

1/ Peace Corps reentered Gabon in July, 1973.

2/ The Peace Corps office in Kenya is the administrative unit for both Kenya and the Seychelles.

3/ The Peace Corps office in Senegal is the administrative unit for both Senegal and Mauritania.

4/ Peace Corps terminated its program in Uganda in September, 1972.

APPENDIX D: Allocation of Volunteer Man-years by Country-continued

<u>Latin America</u>	<u>FY 1973 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1974 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1975 Estimate</u>
Belize	34	51	45
Brazil	283	307	341
Chile	40	38	51
Colombia	186	299	285
Costa Rica	72	109	147
Dominican Republic	61	75	78
<u>Eastern Caribbean 1/</u>			
Antigua	11	14	13
Barbados	38	49	46
Grenada	19	24	23
Montserrat	11	14	13
St. Kitts	16	20	19
St. Lucia	16	20	19
St. Vincent	19	25	24
Ecuador	198	188	169
El Salvador	52	49	47
Guatemala	91	124	136
Honduras	116	146	129
Jamaica	142	194	177
Nicaragua	56	59	51
Paraguay	50	54	70
Peru	100	96	123
Uruguay 2/	3	1	0
Venezuela	<u>139</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>267</u>
SUBTOTAL	1,753	2,163	2,273

1/ The Peace Corps office in Barbados is the administrative unit for seven Caribbean Islands.

2/ Peace Corps terminated its program in Uruguay in October, 1973.

APPENDIX D: Allocation of Volunteer Man-years by Country-continued

<u>North Africa, Near East, Asia, and Pacific</u>	FY 1973 <u>Actual</u>	FY 1974 <u>Estimated</u>	FY 1975 <u>Estimated</u>
Afghanistan	182	160	170
Bahrain 1/	0	4	12
British Solomon Islands	9	6	6
Cook Islands 2/	0	0	2
Fiji	110	116	115
Gilbert and Ellice Islands 3/	0	0	3
India	135	29	26
Iran	125	119	140
Korea	251	238	268
Malaysia	326	331	343
Malta	3	1	9
Micronesia	220	154	162
Morocco	153	154	159
Nepal	122	96	100
Oman 1/	0	12	26
Philippines	231	311	317
South Pacific Commission 4/	1	2	1
Thailand	246	224	200
Tonga	74	80	66
Tunisia	104	115	136
Western Samoa	78	72	56
Yemen 1/	0	10	23
SUBTOTAL	2,370	2,234	2,340
TOTALS	<u>6,194</u>	<u>6,490</u>	<u>6,800</u>

- 1/ Peace Corps began its program in Bahrain, Oman, and Yemen in Sept., 1973. Initial start-up costs were incurred beginning in May, 1973.
- 2/ Peace Corps plans to begin its program in the Cook Islands in July, 1974.
- 3/ Peace Corps will begin its program in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in July, 1974.
- 4/ The South Pacific Commission has its headquarters in New Caledonia.

APPENDIX E: Budget Estimates by Region and Country\*  
(\$000)

<u>Africa</u>	FY 1973 <u>Actual</u>	FY 1974 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1975 <u>Estimate</u>
Botswana	\$ 532	\$ 449	\$ 394
Cameroon	778	651	825
Central African Republic	67	114	139
Chad	506	422	444
Dahomey	509	508	388
Ethiopia	2,323	2,580	2,798
Gabon <u>1/</u>	0	57	204
Gambia	357	254	255
Ghana	1,617	1,246	1,187
Ivory Coast	1,093	1,541	1,469
Kenya/Seychelles <u>2/</u>			
Kenya	2,000	1,315	1,159
Seychelles	0	6	26
Lesotho	266	181	98
Liberia	2,297	1,833	1,362
Malawi	231	208	351
Mali	308	299	356
Mauritius	125	98	79
Niger	851	941	1,061
Nigeria	48	90	151
Senegal/Mauritania <u>3/</u>			
Senegal	871	695	606
Mauritania	22	18	54
Sierra Leone	1,408	1,526	1,655
Swaziland	629	517	452
Togo	961	867	1,061
Uganda <u>4/</u>	496	0	0
Upper Volta	572	490	520
Zaire	2,671	4,088	5,145
Africa Regional Support	<u>1,883</u>	<u>1,337</u>	<u>1,461</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$23,421	\$22,331	\$23,700

- 1/ Peace Corps reentered Gabon in July, 1973.
- 2/ The Peace Corps office in Kenya is the administrative unit for both Kenya and the Seychelles.
- 3/ The Peace Corps office in Senegal is the administrative unit for both Senegal and Mauritania.
- 4/ Peace Corps terminated its program in Uganda in September, 1972.

\* Country budget estimates include both direct obligations to the country and Washington obligations incurred for the country.

Appendix E: Budget Estimates by Region and Country - Continued  
(\$000)

<u>Latin America</u>	<u>FY 1973 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1974 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1975 Estimate</u>
Belize	\$ 234	\$ 308	\$ 275
Brazil	2,880	2,939	3,287
Chile	432	386	516
Colombia	1,783	2,794	2,717
Costa Rica	594	815	1,104
Dominican Republic	539	630	661
<u>Eastern Caribbean</u> <u>1/</u>			
Antigua	71	80	77
Barbados	246	278	265
Grenada	123	139	133
Montserrat	71	80	77
St. Kitts	103	117	112
St. Lucia	103	117	112
St. Vincent	123	138	132
Ecuador	1,546	1,483	1,373
El Salvador	394	347	337
Guatemala	710	988	1,084
Honduras	740	853	766
Jamaica	1,034	1,445	1,357
Nicaragua	718	674	594
Paraguay	451	450	585
Peru	1,063	968	1,235
Uruguay <u>2/</u>	84	24	0
Venezuela	1,042	1,396	1,814
Latin America Regional Support	<u>2,123</u>	<u>2,272</u>	<u>1,365</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$17,207	\$19,721	\$19,978

1/ The Peace Corps office in Barbados is the administrative unit for seven Caribbean Islands.

2/ Peace Corps terminated its program in Uruguay in October, 1973.

APPENDIX E: Budget Estimates by Region and Country-continued  
(\$000)

<u>North Africa, Near East Asia, and Pacific</u>	<u>FY 1973 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1974 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1975 Estimate</u>
Afghanistan	\$ 1,527	\$ 1,207	\$ 1,293
Bahrain 1/	0	28	83
British Solomon Islands	16	24	24
Cook Islands 2/	0	0	14
Fiji	635	600	599
Gilbert and Ellice Islands 3/	0	0	21
India	1,030	222	211
Iran	1,506	1,330	1,569
Korea	1,999	1,675	1,902
Malaysia	2,674	2,386	2,497
Malta	8	2	22
Micronesia	1,542	1,002	1,061
Morocco	1,408	1,276	1,331
Nepal	1,108	793	833
Oman 1/	3	83	181
Philippines	1,806	2,115	2,178
South Pacific Commission 4/	0	14	7
Thailand	1,689	1,350	1,218
Tonga	435	407	338
Tunisia	889	905	1,072
Western Samoa	511	409	321
Yemen 1/	71	69	160
NANEAP Regional Support	<u>881</u>	<u>1,001</u>	<u>1,114</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$ 19,738	\$ 16,898	\$ 18,049

- 1/ Peace Corps began its program in Bahrain, Oman, and Yemen in Sept., 1973. Initial start-up costs were incurred beginning in May, 1973.
- 2/ Peace Corps plans to begin its program in the Cook Islands in July, 1974.
- 3/ Peace Corps will begin its program in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in July, 1974.
- 4/ The South Pacific Commission has its headquarters in New Caledonia.

APPENDIX E: Budget Estimates by Region and Country-continued  
(\$000)

<u>Summary</u>	<u>FY 1973 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1974 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1975 Estimate</u>
Africa	\$ 23,421	\$ 22,331	\$ 23,700
Latin America	17,207	19,721	19,978
North Africa, Near East Asia and Pacific	19,738	16,898	18,049
World Wide Support	6,497	5,562	6,640
Peace Corps share of ACTION Support	<u>13,767</u>	<u>12,728</u>	<u>13,889</u>
TOTAL	\$ 80,630	\$ 77,240	\$ 82,256

PEACE CORPS ANNUAL OPERATIONS REPORT  
FY 1975

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## INTRODUCTION

There are a number of international donor agencies which provide assistance programs important to the development of the third and fourth worlds. What gives Peace Corps its very special position among these agencies is its fundamental underlying purpose combined with the person-to-person approach that is its hallmark. Congress created the Peace Corps to promote world peace and friendship, with a directive to pursue this purpose by providing trained Americans who would help developing nations meet their needs and, at the same time, build a greater understanding between the people of the United States and those of other nations.

Since that time, more than 63,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have served in all corners of the world, introducing new farming methods, building irrigation systems, fighting disease, explaining nutrition, training teachers. These Volunteers have arrived at their job sites with technical skills, fluency in the local language, and the cross-cultural training needed to work in communities where outsiders are too often met with fear and new ideas with mistrust.

As Volunteer and villagers work together, perhaps building a school or constructing a farm-to-market road, a bond develops -- a deep friendship that remains long after the Volunteer has left. American travellers to remote parts of a developing country are often asked if they know John Smith from Ohio or Mary Jones from California. Ten years may have passed since John or Mary served there as a Peace Corps Volunteer and many things have changed. But people remember people. The United States may sometimes be depicted in that country as a remote and cold superpower, yet at the same time it is John and Mary's home, the home of friends, and thus itself a friend.

The fact that Host Countries continue to request significant numbers of Volunteers -- in excess of those that can be supplied -- indicates their appreciation of the contribution Volunteers make. And even in some of the most poverty-stricken areas, Host Countries have willingly contributed funds to the support of Volunteers.

Volunteers live among the people with whom they work, sharing in a difficult life far different from any they have known in the United States. Most of the Peace Corps management staff, too, is overseas, and often the staff members with responsibilities for programming, selection of site placement, supervision, and training of Volunteers are Host Country citizens. A genuine binational partnership is reflected in the planned two to one ratio of Host Country personnel to U.S. direct-hire staff serving abroad.

During FY 1975 nearly 7000 Volunteers served in 68 countries. With the pressing needs for increased food production and environmental control in the developing world, Peace Corps program emphasis centers more and more on agriculture. Volunteers work in crop and animal extension, 4-H programs, agricultural and fishing cooperatives, and university research. They dig wells, build grain storage silos, and help small farmers establish credit. Some work in wildlife administration and forestry extension.

In health, another area of high priority, Volunteers are working in nutrition education, community sanitation, disease eradication, maternal and child health care, hospital administration, health planning, and rehabilitation centers for the physically handicapped. In many countries Volunteers have prepared the first health education and nutrition manuals in the local language.

Host Countries traditionally have viewed education as a basic requirement for social and economic development; thus more than half the Volunteers each year have been given teaching assignments. Many programs this year focused on the teaching of agriculture at primary and secondary schools and at the university level, and the teaching of proper nutrition and child care at the community level. Volunteers have also worked in teacher training, vocational education, math and science curriculum development, English teaching, and improving school administration.

In many countries economic development has been accompanied by a rural exodus, which has caused severe unemployment and has strained already inadequate public services in urban areas. Volunteers have worked to establish or improve electrification, communications, and other public services in regional centers. They have worked to establish cooperatives and helped small businesses to gain credit and market access. Volunteer professionals work in urban planning and public management.

While a significant share of Peace Corps' programming is focused on agriculture and health, each Peace Corps project is tailored to very specific needs in a very specific place. The impact of a particular program cannot be measured in statistics, nor can one contribution be easily compared with another. Who is most valuable? Is it the Volunteer who travels into remote up-country areas to vaccinate children against smallpox? Is it the Volunteer who organizes a community to build an irrigation system that will keep crops from failing? Or is it the Volunteer who teaches in an isolated region, making it possible for youngsters to pass the urban-oriented examinations for high school or university entrance, and thus for the first time bring much-needed expertise and leadership training back to their village?

The bonds between peoples, the representation of the United States in remote areas all over the world, the transference of skills, the new perspective brought back to America by returned Volunteers -- all of these are Peace Corps: a national commitment to the rest of the world, expressed on a personal level.

The Volunteer Profile

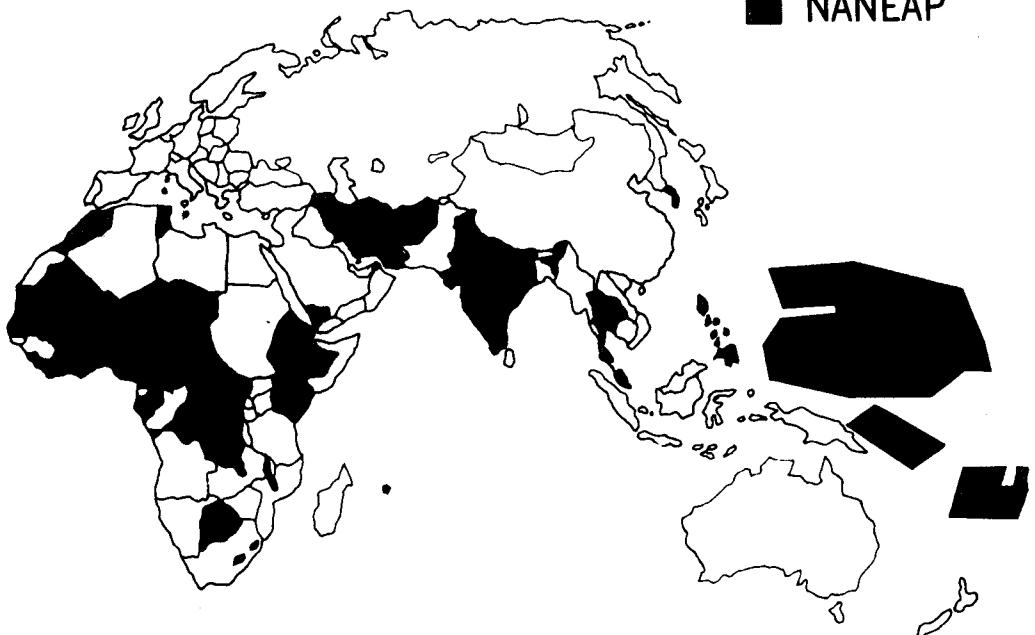
Peace Corps continues to emphasize the recruitment of applicants with technical skills essential to developing countries, while at the same time increasing program opportunities for the Volunteers with non-technical backgrounds. The Volunteer Profile reflects the wide distribution of educational levels of Volunteers and trainees in FY 1975 (end of year statistics as of 6/30/75).

<u>Date</u>	<u>Average Age</u>	<u>Volunteers Over 50 Years</u>	<u>% Married</u>	<u>% Women/Men</u>
6/30/71	25.7	203	25%	31.5%/68.5%
6/30/73	27.2	305	26%	35.5%/64.5%
6/30/75	27.3	333	18%	37.0%/63.0%

<u>Degree Level</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>On Board as of June 30, 1975</u>
BA or BS	65%	
MA or MS	7%	
PhD or LLB	1%	Trainees
RN	1%	Volunteers
AA or AS	1%	Total
No degree	25%	606
	<u>100%</u>	6,235
		<u>6,841</u>

# PEACE CORPS WORLDWIDE

Africa  
Latin America  
NANEAP



## LATIN AMERICA REGION

Belize  
Brazil  
Chile  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Dominican Republic  
Eastern Caribbean Islands  
(Antigua, Barbados,  
Grenada, Montserrat,  
St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis,  
St. Vincent)

Ecuador  
El Salvador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Jamaica  
Nicaragua  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Venezuela

## AFRICA REGION

Botswana  
Cameroon  
CAR  
Chad  
Dahomey  
Ethiopia  
Gabon  
Ghana  
Ivory Coast  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Malawi

Mali  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Swaziland  
The Gambia  
Togo  
Upper Volta  
Zaire

## NANEAP REGION

Afghanistan  
Bahrain  
British Solomon Islands  
Fiji  
Gilbert & Ellice Islands  
India  
Iran  
Korea  
Malaysia  
Malta

Micronesia  
Morocco  
Nepal  
Oman  
Philippines  
Thailand  
Tonga  
Tunisia  
Western Samoa  
Yemen

SOME PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS - FY 1975

Response to Natural Disaster

In September of 1974 Peace Corps Volunteers from all over Latin America came to the assistance of Honduras after Hurricane Fifi struck. Ninety-two Volunteers joined rescue teams, assisted in the distribution of food and clothing, helped clear debris and reconstruct water systems, established relief clinics and pharmacies, and worked on translation and missing-persons services. For weeks afterwards, some forty Volunteers worked full time in disaster cleanup, reconstruction, and preventive health care services.

On February 6th of 1975 Cyclone Gervaise swept across the Islands of Mauritius with winds over 80 miles per hour. Peace Corps Volunteers helped organize assistance programs to clean up the wreckage and devised temporary shelters for the hundreds left homeless by the disaster.

Under normal conditions the Sahel, the southern fringe of the Sahara, is one of the least developed areas in the world, inhabited largely by nomadic herdsmen and subsistence farmers. Over the past seven years this region has suffered a drought which has left large parts of the population nearly destitute. Their livestock dead and their crops withered, thousands of nomads and farmers have moved to cities and feeding centers to receive food and medical attention from international relief programs. But land recovery programs are crucial. Even if rains should return to normal, range land must be rehabilitated, soil and water conservation must be increased, and agricultural production must be expanded. Peace Corps reforestation projects in Chad, Upper Volta, and Niger are specifically designed to reduce the loss of arable land to the encroaching desert and to replenish ground cover. (The drought-resistant trees planted will also provide a future source of firewood and building material.) The wells conservation and maintenance programs of Chad, Upper Volta, Niger, and Mali have provided clean water supplies. Other projects include construction of water catchments, pit silos for livestock feed, dams for improved management of rainfall, and irrigation structures for increasing rice and vegetable production. As of June 30, 1975 some 240 Volunteers were working on drought-related projects.

Peace Corps Partnership Program (formerly School Partnership Program)

The Peace Corps Partnership Program allows U.S. civic and educational groups to provide funds directly for community self-help development projects supported by Peace Corps Volunteers. The donation -- most often raised by U.S. school children -- is spent entirely on overseas purchases of needed materials, such as cement and lumber. It may be used to build

a school, but partnership projects also have included digging wells and raising water towers, building medical clinics and community cooperatives, laying roads and irrigation systems, constructing grain-dryers and silos and providing material assistance for projects as varied as agricultural extension in Kenya and braille education for the blind in Korea. To ensure that every project is really wanted by the community and conducive to self-help development, all land and labor must be donated by community members themselves; they must also agree to support at least 25% of the project's total construction cost (with their government's assistance whenever possible), and to provide whatever teachers and equipment are necessary to run it successfully once the building phase is completed.

A Peace Corps Volunteer on site is responsible for coordinating the project, keeping its financial accounts, and reporting on its progress; the Volunteer also acts as liaison between the partners, facilitating the interchange of letters, photos, tapes, and even artwork and artifacts.

Since its inception, the Partnership Program has generated more than \$2,000,000 in donations. In FY 1975, support of 58 Partnership projects totaled \$103,732. And through it all runs Peace Corps' unique emphasis on a bilateral people-to-people relationship.

#### Multilateral Programs

Increasingly, development programs utilize the combined resources of international donor organizations; Peace Corps collaborates in many such multilateral programs. In Colombia, Peace Corps Volunteers work with USAID and FAO as members of international work teams in fisheries research. In Nicaragua, Peace Corps Volunteer paramedics work with British Volunteers, Mennonite Volunteers, and CARE on rural development projects. In Tunisia, CARE has funded a project in which Peace Corps Volunteers restore old wells and install manual hand pumps. Most programs in the Sahel have major support from USAID, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, Oxford Family Foundation, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services, CARE, Freedom from Hunger Foundation, and the U.S. Ambassadors' Self-Help Funds. In Ecuador, USAID has contributed \$35,000 -- 80% of its annual fund for Ecuador's Special Development Activities -- to Volunteer-related projects. Peace Corps also contributes to the United Nations Volunteer Program. In FY 1975, there were 25 Americans serving as UN Volunteers; they are considered as Peace Corps Volunteers under the Peace Corps Act.

#### Program and Training Journal Special Issues

In January 1975, the Program and Training Journal published the Peace Corps Wells Manual, assembling in a thorough guide what has been learned from the numerous Peace Corps projects in wells construction worldwide. Since its publication, the Wells

Manual has been used within Peace Corps and has received highly favorable comments from other organizations, both domestic and international.

The Wells Manual is the first in a planned series of special issues dealing in depth with the wealth of Volunteer technical and cross-cultural experience. Through such manuals, with their presentation of field-tested methodology, Peace Corps serves as a genuine technical assistance resource body for other public and private institutions for international development.

The Program Grid

The development of the Program Grid this year makes possible a perspective on the entire range of Peace Corps project activities. This chart includes all Peace Corps countries and defines the sectors (agriculture, environment, health, rural and urban public works, and specialty areas) in some detail; coding indicates whether work on a particular project is in the area of research, extension, planning, education, or implementation. Using the Grid, Volunteers can initiate an exchange of information and perhaps replicate proven successes in other countries or areas; ideally, the Grid provides an avenue for program cross-fertilization. (See insert.)

### SOME MAJOR OPERATIONAL CONCERNS

#### Nations Most in Need

A major concern of FY 1975 has been the issue of where Peace Corps serves. One question frequently raised was what effort Peace Corps has been making in the world's neediest countries.

In FY 1975 Peace Corps operated programs in a total of 28 of the 49 nations identified in Congress as most in need of external assistance and in an additional four nations identified by the United Nations as among those most seriously affected (MSA) by the international economic crisis caused by the soaring price of oil. (See Appendix A.) Volunteers began work in another of these nations, Rwanda, early in FY 1976. Negotiations are nearing completion for a program in Haiti, and exploratory talks are scheduled concerning possible Peace Corps programs in Cape Verde, Egypt, Papua New Guinea, and Sao Tome-Principe. Through the United Nations Volunteer Service, Peace Corps-sponsored UNVs now serve on UN projects in Bangladesh, Bolivia, and Indonesia. (Non self-governing territories are not included on the Most in Need or MSA lists. Peace Corps serves in a number of territories where needs are great, and program possibilities are being explored in others, including Dominica.)

Peace Corps projects in the neediest countries necessarily vary according to the expressed needs of the individual country. In terms of total commitment, in FY 1975 Peace Corps allocated 43.3% of its country appropriations and 46.0% of its Volunteers to the 28 Nations Most in Need; the inclusion of MSA nations brings these percentages to 49.5% and 41.6%, respectively.

Certain of the poorest nations have established a policy of self-sufficiency/nationalism that precludes foreign Volunteer assistance. Peace Corps programs, some long term and mutually satisfying, were phased out in Tanzania (1969), Guyana (1970), Guinea (1970), and Sri Lanka (1970) when those Governments retrenched or terminated international Volunteer programs; in accordance with a national policy adopted by India affecting all international Volunteer programs, Peace Corps is phasing down.

#### Developing Nations

In certain of the countries where Peace Corps has been present, often for many years, economic growth and changes have occurred. In some instances this has brought to the fore the question of whether Peace Corps' programs in those countries should be modified or relationships with those countries altered.

It is necessary to examine every such instance in the light of Peace Corps' Congressionally-established purpose of promoting world peace and friendship, of the attitude of the Host Country toward Peace Corps, of the possible impact on US relations of a change in Peace Corps' presence, and of competing demands for the use of Peace Corps' limited resources.

Peace Corps presence in certain of the comparatively more developed countries is certainly not, per se, inappropriate to the Peace Corps mission. The need for cross-cultural understanding does not evaporate with a country's development. And in fact average GNP statistics can be misleading, especially where wealth has little or no effect on the vast majority of citizens. A look at measurements such as infant mortality, literacy, number of people per physician, or per capita daily protein consumption rate may give a more accurate view of standard of living.

Peace Corps has a limited budget with which to operate, and thus decisions must be made in terms of where resources should be spent. But the specific decisions to reduce, modify or even end a particular program within a country are best made at the individual country level.

#### Inflation

Peace Corps operations in most countries this year were severely strained by the rapidly rising rate of inflation and the effect of the devaluation of the dollar. Inflation for this year was estimated at more than 20% in many Peace Corps countries. The cost of air travel alone has increased by 20% in the last fiscal year. Peace Corps staff in the field make constant adjustments to stretch budgets in order to avoid a reduction in necessary Volunteer strength.

#### Host Country Contributions

Host Country contributions provide a rough indication of Host Country support for Peace Corps programs; they are also helpful as a way to maximize the effectiveness of the United States appropriations. An energetic Host Country participation and contribution policy is being pursued by Peace Corps with a variety of choices available to the Host Country in terms of payment.

Host Country contributions from different regions vary considerably, the African contributions being impressively high, the Asian being mid-range, and the Latin American being comparatively low. The relatively newly established countries of Africa tend to view Peace Corps as a major developmental source. Latin American nations, which have histories with long established institutional structures, see Peace Corps as one of a number of developmental alternatives.

### Peace Corps Belt Tightening

In order to maximize the usefulness of appropriations, a number of budgetary procedures have been implemented in FY 1975. Uniform project budgeting and program management procedures were implemented throughout Peace Corps to help ensure the development of sound programs and intelligent utilization of financial and Volunteer resources. Peace Corps headquarters has been restructured to decrease the number of Washington-based personnel and to provide better accountability of line management.

### Attrition

The reduction of Volunteer attrition is an area of major concern to Peace Corps. Causes for continued high levels of attrition can be differentiated and grouped into two types: unmanageable and manageable. Unmanageable attrition includes financial, medical, or family problems clearly beyond the control of the Volunteer or the Peace Corps. The second and more serious type of attrition is usually program related and reflects job dissatisfaction and lack of staff or Host Country support. This manageable attrition can be controlled to a greater degree, although our progress to date has been disappointing.

One promising direction is in the development of special training programs to turn the recruit with a general educational background into a specialist. For example, some trainees spend two weeks at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, before reporting for work in Thailand's malaria control program or in Korea's TB program or in Ethiopia's smallpox eradication program. Practical nurses have been trained in teaching skills at George Washington University to enable them to train Tunisian health aides. In Nepal and the Philippines, such specialists have successfully worked in agriculture programs geared to carefully defined goals.

### The National Academy of Science Study

In December 1973, in response to a Peace Corps request, the National Academy of Sciences set up an advisory committee to review the character, the directions, and the activities of Peace Corps in relation to the needs of the developing world of the '70's. The report, presented in early FY 1975, supports the existence and continuation of Peace Corps; observations and recommendations ranged from long-range concerns about the size and the future of Peace Corps to specifics on programming, training, management, and organization.

The NAS Study is serving as a useful reference base in the development of Peace Corps' long-range planning. As recommended, Peace Corps has been seeking to broaden contacts with organizations engaged in development assistance, particularly in the area of collaborative efforts

with donor agencies under the sponsorship and supervision of Host Country agencies; Peace Corps is modifying recruitment, training, and placement procedures to enhance the effective use of the generalist Volunteer; in the sectors of agriculture and health, Peace Corps is actively reviewing and updating program objectives to emphasize nutrition, food production, natural resources and environmental quality. The recommendation that Peace Corps use expert advisory panels for program sectors with a high technical content is currently under serious consideration.

### SOME REGIONAL AND COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

#### Regional Highlights

For administrative purposes, the Peace Corps has divided the map into three regions: Africa (sub-Saharan countries, Mauritius, the Seychelles), Latin America (Caribbean, Central America, South America), and NANFAP (North Africa, Near East, Asia, Pacific). Although various levels of economic development are evident within each region, certain regional generalizations can be made.

The ties between Peace Corps and Africa have been strong, perhaps in part because the majority of African Countries gained their independence at approximately the same time that Peace Corps was conceived. The African nations tend to view Peace Corps as a major source of development assistance.

In recent years the most distressed area in Africa has been the drought-afflicted Sahel, and here Peace Corps has concentrated some of its strongest programs. Peace Corps/FAO inland fisheries programs have provided a means of livelihood for countless fish farmers in the Cameroons and the Central African Republic while at the same time developing a market system to make fish available to protein-deficient rural population centers. The Dahomey grain storage and bullock farming programs have been repeatedly cited by United Nations specialized agencies as outstanding examples of rural agriculture extension well suited to Africa. The Niger forestry program utilizing nitrogen-binding Gao trees to halt the spread of the desert and to restore soil fertility (and thereby increase millet and vegetable production) is considered by UN, USAID, and FED (the European Common Market agency for foreign aid assistance) specialists to be a model experiment. In Upper Volta wide-ranging support has been given the comprehensive water resources development, use, and conservation program. The work of Peace Corps health Volunteers in Togo and Niger has won the recognition and support of international organizations such as WHO and UNICEF.

Latin America has had greater natural resources and, historically, more mature bureaucratic systems than much of the rest of the developing world. Countries in Latin America tend to view Peace Corps as one of a number of developmental alternatives. In general, they have required highly skilled Volunteers such as horticulturalists, agronomists, and entomologists.

Innovative Peace Corps programs in Latin America have led to the development of new vegetable varieties with subsequent improvements in local diets; in some areas, formerly indigent farmers have been able to go into commercial production. Acknowledging the success of the Volunteers in the past, Ecuador's Ministry of Agriculture this year purchased a 440-acre plot for a

Peace Corps research and demonstration farm; the Ministry is also requesting Volunteers to train Ecuador's first team of horticulture extensionists. In several countries where cultural and linguistic barriers still isolate Indian populations, Volunteers have opened bilingual schools; prepared bilingual dictionaries, grammars, textbooks, and teacher manuals; and trained Indians in linguistics. Latin America also has unusually strong programs in business: Peace Corps is credited with establishing 50% of all savings and loan cooperatives in Honduras; with founding more than a dozen artisan cooperatives in Ecuador; and with providing much needed technical training and management aid to numerous small businesses in Colombia.

One great disappointment for Peace Corps this year in the Latin American Region was the closing of the Peace Corps/Peru program. The Government of Peru, in expressing its decision to terminate the program, explained that it henceforth would use its own resources to perform the desired tasks and, therefore, the services of the Volunteers would no longer be necessary.

Generally throughout the NANEAP Region, the Peace Corps is respected -- and appreciated -- both as a form of development assistance and as an expression of close ties with the United States. Even in those countries where anti-American feelings occasionally surface, it is unusual for Peace Corps to feel animosity directed at it or at individual Volunteers.

In Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand, large numbers of specially trained Volunteers are working in rural health centers, doing basic community health work, and developing health care systems. In the Allied Health Program in Korea, Volunteers help to bring tuberculosis under control, by treating infectious patients and vaccinating infants and young children; 25 new Volunteers specializing in leprosy prevention and treatment have joined the health program in Korea. Other Volunteers have begun a similar program in malaria control in Thailand. Two new techniques in English-learning, "The Silent Way" and "Community Language Learning", were used on an experimental basis this year in NANEAP countries with outstanding results. In Thailand, Tunisia, and Yemen, intensive English programs have been developed this year for government workers scheduled for work-study programs abroad. In Afghanistan Ariana Airlines personnel are learning English from Volunteers. Because of the rural exodus, the governments of North African countries are finding it increasing necessary to emphasize urban planning. Architects and urban planners in Morocco are currently engaged in drawing up plans for twenty new medium-sized towns, sixteen markets, ten cultural centers, and other public places such as bus stations and government offices throughout the country.

### Country Highlights

The following section presents a profile of each country in which Volunteers served during FY 1975. Data on the country profiles are as of June 30, 1975, except where noted.

Population and per capita income figures are taken from the 1974 World Bank Atlas.

The annual rate of inflation has been calculated by the United States Bureau of Statistics (see Appendix B); the designation NA means that data were not available.

Development Status refers to the Nations Most in Need of External Assistance (NMIN), the nations Most Seriously Affected (MSA) by the oil crisis, and the oil-producing OPEC nations.

Host Country Contributions are based on latest available information.

All project information is given in Management Units. Two years ago the Peace Corps adopted a field-based system of defining and classifying projects consistent with the Country Management Plans. This system subdivided all Volunteer efforts in a given country into Management Units. Management Units are defined as "the largest meaningful grouping of Volunteers whose activities are directed towards common primary goals and objectives".

US staff and local staff figures are based on Foreign Service Reserve and Foreign Service Local ceilings.

Rate of completion for trainees was calculated by dividing trainee early terminations by trainee input, subtracted from a potential 100%; for Volunteers it was calculated by dividing Volunteer early terminations by work-years, subtracted from a potential 100%.

AFGHANISTAN

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	14,878,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$80	Current projects*	4
Inflation FY 75/74	27%	US staff	4
Development status	MSA NMIN	Local staff	12
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	114
Appropriated	\$1,175.0	Trainee input	71
Host Country	1.4	Trainee completion	86%
		Volunteer completion	71%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	1	3%
Business & Public Mgt.	1	5%
Education	1	88%
Health	1	4%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH	13	37	62	192	228	208	171	197	182	197	167	216	178	119

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

More than 900 Volunteers have served in Afghanistan since the first programs were initiated in 1962. Currently the Peace Corps in Afghanistan concentrates on education with an emphasis on teaching English as a foreign language. Volunteers have had a high degree of success this year using the experimental Community Language Learning method, in which language learners work as a unit, determining the needs of the group and helping each other while the instructor serves as a counsellor; Ariana Airlines personnel are among the groups learning English from Volunteers. Volunteers teach in secondary schools, colleges and government offices. Volunteer architects, planners and engineers teach at the University in Kabul; others teach English secretarial courses.

The New Republic government which took power in 1973 has continued to be supportive of the Peace Corps, but shifts in priority emphasis and personnel changes have created programming problems which were still being resolved in FY 1975; possibilities for diversified programming for FY 1976 are good.

BAHRAIN

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	224,000	PC agreement	1974
Per capita income	\$670	Current projects*	3
Inflation FY 75/74	NA	US staff	0
Development status	OPEC	Local staff	0
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	11
Appropriated	\$85.8	Trainee input	9
Host Country	10.0	Trainee completion	89%
		Volunteer completion	98%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	0	0
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	3	100%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

Bahrain received its second group of Peace Corps Volunteers during FY 1976, eight Volunteers who will serve as nursing instructors, vocational education teachers, and English teachers. Support for Volunteers from the Government of Bahrain remains high; Host Country Contributions cover more than 45% of the total program costs.

During the year the administration of Peace Corps/Bahrain was assigned to the staff in Iran. Although this allowed for visits to Volunteers and their supervisors, if the program continues to expand Peace Corps will have to consider a resident staff member in Manama.

BELIZE

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	127,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$670	Current projects*	18
Inflation FY 75/74	NA	US staff	1
Development status	-	Local staff	3
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	46
Appropriated	\$283.0	Trainee input	34
Host Country	18.4	Trainee completion	85%
		Volunteer completion	80%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	8	32%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	1%
Education	5	46%
Health	3	17%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	2	4%

END OF	FY	YEAR	VOLUNTEER	&	TRAINEE	STRENGTH	71	72	73	74	75
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
	36	33	58	49	82	42	85	36	73	37	36
									39	43	44

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

Although one of the smaller programs in the Peace Corps, the program in Belize has been consistently productive. Volunteers in fisheries worked on research designed to increase exports (particularly of the conch) while at the same time preventing over-exploitation. Other Volunteers continued to work in the agricultural sector with an emphasis on cattle production and rabbit-breeding stations.

Even though Belize has ample land to produce basic foodstuffs for domestic consumption, most foods are still imported. Peace Corps this year introduced an agriculture education program to the very young in schools. Efforts were made to expand the local farmers' knowledge of new technology, to make credit more available to farmers, and to improve marketing and other facilities.

BOTSWANA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	629,000	PC agreement	1966
Per capita income	\$240	Current projects*	19
Inflation FY 75/74	NA	US staff	3
Development status	NMIN	Local staff	4
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	102
Appropriated	\$780.0	Trainee input	85
Host Country	262.6	Trainee completion	94%
		Volunteer completion	82%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	6	28%
Business & Public Mgt.	3	20%
Education	6	38%
Health	2	4%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	2	10%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	56	63	68	70	70	71	90	75	100

\*\* As of April 30, 1975      \* Management units

Peace Corps/Botswana supplied seven District Council Officers in FY 1975; their impact was such that the Government of Botswana has requested more help in this area.

Three Volunteers with Master's degrees in Economic Planning are serving with the Ministry of Planning. The remainder of the Volunteers provide assistance to the GOB in the form of rural development technicians, environmental specialists, and classroom teachers.

The chief problem faced by Peace Corps/Botswana is the inability to meet increasing needs for skilled Volunteers.

BRAZIL

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	98,203,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$530	Current projects*	102
Inflation FY 75/74	26%	US staff	9
Development status	-	Local staff	26
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	234
Appropriated	\$2,634.6	Trainee input	16
Host Country	42.7	Trainee completion	87%
		Volunteer completion	64%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	39	34%
Business & Public Mgt.	9	7%
Education	21	13%
Health	23	36%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	10	10%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
43	202	446	828	1080	603	594	473	501	316	257	283	323	187

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Because of Brazil's relatively advanced development in comparison with other Latin America countries, and because of relatively high operating costs, the Peace Corps program was significantly reduced and no new Volunteers arrived in Brazil during FY 1975. It is now planned to maintain a program at a new level of approximately 150 Volunteers during the next few years. Administrative staff was reduced to a level consistent with the lower program size.

These operational changes have not affected the continuing success of the majority of Peace Corps programs in Brazil. The area requiring greatest input is the Northeast Region, which is one of the poorest areas in Latin America and a challenge to programmers. A Volunteer agriculture extension agent working here this year developed a new breed of goat which can survive in the arid sertao region, making possible a 500% increase in the regional supply of goat milk (and also increasing the protein intake of the region's inhabitants). Other Peace Corps programs in this area include agriculture cooperatives, nutrition, nursing and rural electrification.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	174,000	PC agreement	1971
Per capita income	\$210	Current projects*	2
Inflation FY 75/74	18%	US staff	1
Development status	-	Local staff	1
		Avg. Vol. strength	10
		Trainee input	9
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee completion	89%
Appropriated	\$93.1	Volunteer completion	98%
Host Country	21.6		

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	1	83%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	1	17%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	11	13

\*\* As of April 30, 1975                                  \* Management units

In the British Solomon Islands, Peace Corps' successful malaria eradication program is being phased out, the small business advisory program is being expanded to provide services to local cooperatives, and a new secondary schools program is being initiated to coincide with the operations of rural schools emphasizing agriculture, vocational and home economics skills relating to village life in the Solomons.

The one-time census project involving four third-year Volunteers as District Census Officers will be finished in April 1976.

Due to the projected growth of the program in the Solomons (to approximately 25 by the end of calendar 1975), a Peace Corps office was established in the capital, Honiara, in January 1975.

(The British Solomon Islands are in the process of altering their political structures in preparation for independence.)

CAMEROON

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	6,084,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$200	Current projects*	20
Inflation FY 75/74	16%	US staff	4
Development status	MSA NMIN	Local staff	6
		Avg. Vol. strength	83
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	47
Appropriated	\$980.0	Trainee completion	89%
Host Country	76.5	Volunteer completion	89%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	100	55%
Business & Public Mgt.	00	0
Education	66	39%
Health	33	5%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	11	1%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	52	155	150	133	120	61	50	63	70	77	77	63	77

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

Because of the very real need to combat the problems of hunger in this country, 55% of all Peace Corps Volunteers are working in the agricultural sector. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Volunteers have helped farmers to organize marketing cooperatives for the alleviation of problems in marketing, food transportation and storage. They have also helped in setting up credit unions, thus addressing difficulties that must be faced as emphasis is switched to the increase of food production.

The fisheries program has been phasing out in the Western provinces where a 600% increase in fish production has coincided with Peace Corps involvement in that area. The fisheries program is now shifting the emphasis of its work to the Eastern region.

Another notable success in this country is the secondary education program. While Peace Corps Volunteers once accounted for half of the English teaching force in the public schools, during FY 1975 they accounted for only 8%, a decrease made possible by the presence of a qualified body of Cameroonian English teachers, many of them trained by Peace Corps Volunteers.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	1,673,000	PC agreement	1972
Per capita income	\$160	Current projects*	2
Inflation FY 75/74	22%	US staff	1
Development status	MSA	Local staff	2
	NMIN	Avg. Vol. strength	21
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	2
Appropriated	\$296.1	Trainee completion	79%
Host Country	31.1	Volunteer completion	95%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	1	19%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	1	81%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR	VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH												
	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	33	19
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

Peace Corps/CAR is experiencing rapid growth. Relations with the Government are good, and Peace Corps activities have recently drawn favorable comment from the former Foreign Minister, now a Presidential Advisor, who praised the Peace Corps' work in his country and offered all possible assistance for future efforts.

Peace Corps works in collaboration with FAO in the CAR inland fisheries program, which is making a means of livelihood available to countless farmers while at the same time developing a marketing system to make fish available to protein-deficient rural population centers.

The wells program continues to be of vital importance to this often drought-ridden country. Other new programs have been begun in wildlife (with one Volunteer who will serve as the nucleus for an expanded program in the future), and in math instruction for secondary education.

Peace Corps/CAR has received substantial multilateral assistance from various sources, among them the FAC (the French equivalent to USAID) and USAID.

CHAD

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	3,780,000	PC agreement	1966
Per capita income	\$80	Current projects*	5
Inflation FY 75/74	18%	US staff	2
Development status	MSA NMIN	Local staff	4
		Avg. Vol. strength	38
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	25
Appropriated	\$533.0	Trainee completion	97%
Host Country	26.7	Volunteer completion	87%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	3	25%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	1	72%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	3%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	41	30	47	64	46	51	48	60	47	48

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Chad's economic situation has been adversely affected by three years of severe drought. However, Peace Corps/Chad has maintained high standards of performance. The wells program initiated prior to FY 1975 has begun to show appreciable results, attributable in part to the support that has been received from USAID; conservation and maintenance of wells has made possible a clean water supply in many areas.

Successful programs have continued in education and forestry. The reforestation project in Chad is specifically designed to arrest desertification and replenish ground cover destroyed during the years of drought. An inland fisheries program is being developed with a goal of making available a source of high protein food and at the same time providing a livelihood for many farmers.

Relations with the new Government of Chad remain friendly and productive.

CHILE

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	10,040,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$800	Current projects*	14
Inflation FY 75/74	423%	US staff	2
Development status	-	Local staff	4
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	42
Appropriated	\$515.4	Trainee input	50
Host Country	10.0	Trainee completion	92%
		Volunteer completion	95%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	5	65%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	6	28%
Health	3	7%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH														
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	
1962	63	161	282	469	592	464	298	277	171	73	50	36	28	70

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

During FY 1975 highly successful programs in forestry, fisheries, wildlife management and environmental protection were continued. All training for Peace Corps Volunteers was conducted in-country for the first time since the late 1960's with excellent results.

Careful evaluation was made of the political and economic effects of the 1973 military coup, and programming opportunities were investigated thoroughly to ensure both effective and non-controversial Volunteer placements.

It is expected that the program will remain in the 50-100 Volunteer range during the near future. Greater emphasis will be placed on new program endeavors in teacher training, nutrition, and assistance to cooperatives, with a gradual shift in the level of Volunteer skills required, from Volunteers with high skills and advanced degrees to B.A. graduates.

COLOMBIA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	23,039,000	PC agreement	1961
Per capita income	\$400	Current projects*	22
Inflation FY 75/74	30%	US staff	8
Development status	-	Local staff	16
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	265
Appropriated	\$2,007.4	Trainee input	104
Host Country	44.4	Trainee completion	73%
		Volunteer completion	55%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	7	15%
Business & Public Mgt.	2	24%
Education	7	32%
Health	5	23%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	6%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
103	413	831	857	917	923	592	497	267	185	179	357	356	217

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

With fewer than 2000 registered nurses in Colombia, the Peace Corps program in nursing has filled a vital need. Volunteers teach in nursing schools, supervise nursing services in hospitals, and train practical nurses, nurses aides, and rural health promoters through a variety of public health programs. Other successful programs in FY 1975 in the health sector were in home economics/nutrition and paramedical training. Programs in cooperatives, small business assistance, conservation, agricultural research and agricultural programming also retain viability.

There was a significant reduction in the Peace Corps program in Colombia during FY 1975, due to budgetary constraints as well as a need to improve program quality. Volunteer numbers were reduced to a level which will result in an average of approximately 150 Volunteers during the next two years. The consolidation of programs during FY 1975 should lead toward gradual expansion of programs into new areas during FY 1976 and FY 1977. Reevaluations of Volunteer programming potential in the agriculture and education sectors will be conducted, and increased opportunities will be explored in health.

COSTA RICA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	1,823,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$630	Current projects*	19
Inflation FY 75/74	27%	US staff	3
Development status	-	Local staff	9
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	155
Appropriated	\$1,051.6	Trainee input	40
Host Country	29.5	Trainee completion	95%
		Volunteer completion	77%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	6	32%
Business & Public Mgt.	3	6%
Education	6	26%
Health	2	26%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	2	10%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	74	63	61	167	154	98	83	85	100	76	78	178	154

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

An innovative approach to education was demonstrated in FY 1975 with the creation by a Peace Corps Volunteer of an unusual language school for bi-lingual (English-creole and Spanish) Costa Ricans of Jamaican ancestry. Education and health continued to be the sectors in which Volunteers were able to contribute most satisfactorily. New programs in agriculture were initiated in conjunction with the National Bank.

The end of FY 1975 saw Peace Corps/Costa Rica investigating new program concepts and entering into new geographical areas. A new community development program which will make use of generalists is in the planning stages. Operational constraints affecting the Peace Corps program in Costa Rica at the beginning of FY 1975 were insufficient staff, too many Volunteers, and an unusually high rate of inflation. By the second quarter of FY 1975, the staffing had been completed, and the reduction of Volunteers had started. During FY 1975, Peace Corps/Costa Rica continued to enjoy excellent relations with the Office of the President of the Republic.

DAHOMEY

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	2,860,000	PC agreement	1967
Per capita income	\$110	Current projects*	2
Inflation FY 75/74	NA	US staff	3
Development status	MSA NMIN	Local staff	3
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	61
Appropriated	\$601.4	Trainee input	29
Host Country	2.4	Trainee completion	90%
		Volunteer completion	89%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	1	66%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	1	34%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	26	37	47	42	53	61	67	65

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

The most important phase of Peace Corps/Dahomey programming continued to be in agriculture and rural development. The general goal was to provide qualified Volunteers on a temporary basis to help develop projects in rural areas. In cooperation with Dahomean farmers and agriculturalists, silos were built, grain storage programs were continued, vegetable storage bins were constructed, and Volunteers continued to work in rice production and bullock farming.

Dahomean teachers now conduct the in-service teacher training program initiated by Peace Corps Volunteers. Dahomeans and Volunteers make school visits and hold in-service training seminars to upgrade teaching skills.

A total of 36 Peace Corps projects received Embassy Self-Help funds.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	4,234,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$480	Current projects*	11
Inflation FY 75/74	16%	US staff	2
Development status	-	Local staff	6
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	65
Appropriated	\$594.9	Trainee input	54
Host Country	14.2	Trainee completion	80%
		Volunteer completion	29%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	6	30%
Business & Public Mgt.	2	31%
Education	1	3%
Health	1	26%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	10%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
21	179	171	179	126	140	181	121	76	61	74	82	91	66

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

In FY 75 Peace Corps/Dominican Republic organized an unusual seminar which has had a positive and reinforcing influence on Dominican attitudes toward Peace Corps and its Volunteers. Under the direction of the Country Director, all Peace Corps staff and some Volunteers participated in a conference with agency officials to improve the officials' understanding of Peace Corps policy, purpose and programs. The seminar included cross-cultural discussions: developing the Host Country participants' understanding of the cultural background of the Peace Corps Volunteers. The agenda included such discussions as impressions of Peace Corps as an institution and of Volunteers, and suggestions on how the Peace Corps Volunteers can work better in each agency.

Staff discontinuity and Volunteer job dissatisfaction have been problem areas in the Dominican Republic. A decision was made to conduct an evaluation of the Peace Corps program in the Dominican Republic to assess these conditions. The findings of the evaluation team indicate that this program is wanted, needed, and viable; constructive recommendations for program improvement were made.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN AREA

GENERAL INFORMATION***		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population		PC agreement	1961
Per capita income		Current projects*	55
Inflation FY 75/74		US staff	4
Development status	-	Local staff	7
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	145
Appropriated	\$911.8	Trainee input	76
Host Country	16.1	Trainee completion	95%
		Volunteer completion	76%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	9	18%
Business & Public Mgt.	2	5%
Education	30	62%
Health	9	11%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	5	4%

1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	89	181	270	177	177	156	230	180	182

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Education traditionally has been a large sector in the Eastern Caribbean. However, the governments of the Eastern Caribbean recognize the ever-increasing importance of food production for internal consumption, and Peace Corps is responding by providing increasing numbers of Volunteers to assist in vegetable and livestock production, and growth of tropical fruit for export.

One of the highlights of FY 1975 was the convening of a Host Country Consultants' Conference in St. Lucia in January, 1975. The keynote address was given by Mr. John Compton, Premier of St. Lucia, who noted that Peace Corps has contributed greatly to the growth of his country during the past 13 years and stressed the importance of voluntarism. He expressed great satisfaction with Peace Corps' growth and flexibility in meeting the needs of Host Countries. This conference was an important step in bringing host nationals into the planning processes used by Peace Corps. The resulting recommendation that these conferences should be held bi-annually indicates a measure of satisfaction achieved by Peace Corps staff and host national agency officials.

***	Pop	PCI	Infl		Pop	PCI	Inflation
Antigua	68,000	\$430	NA	Montserrat	14,000	\$320	NA
Barbados	239,000	\$800	17%	St. Kitts-Nevis	239,000	\$800	29%
Grenada	90,000	\$420	NA	St. Lucia	105,000	\$420	17%
				St. Vincent	89,000	\$270	NA

NA = Not available

ECUADOR

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	6,514,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$360	Current projects*	31
Inflation FY 75/74	16%	US staff	2
Development status	OPEC	Local staff	14
		Avg. Vol. strength	233
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	71.0
Appropriated	\$1,693.7	Trainee completion	79%
Host Country	16.2	Volunteer completion	79%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	11	36%
Business & Public Mgt.	4	13%
Education	10	36%
Health	3	4%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	3	11%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
123	210	444	389	329	352	375	200	174	195	200	219	262	229

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Of the seven agricultural programs in Ecuador, the animal production program has continued to demonstrate the greatest impact on the Ecuadorian population. Nineteen Volunteers have been involved in production of improved breeds of beef cattle, dairy cattle, and swine; have aided in their distribution at cost; and have conducted a total program of livestock extension service.

The bilingual (Spanish and Quichua) education program Volunteers completed the development of Quichua textbooks for primary schools. These textbooks and the annual summer teacher training courses for 50 primary teachers convinced the Education Ministry to promote bilingual education on a nationwide scale. The vocational education program in Quito completed the installation of machines in woodworking, machine tool, and welding shops, and the training of Ecuadorian teachers; skilled trade education will be offered to 200 "street boys" per year.

EL SALVADOR

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	3,665,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$340	Current projects*	31
Inflation FY 75/74	22%	US staff	2
Development status	MSA	Local staff	4
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	87
Appropriated	\$788.1	Trainee input	95
Host Country	8.4	Trainee completion	79%
		Volunteer completion	71%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	11	36%
Business & Public Mgt.	4	13%
Education	10	36%
Health	3	4%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	3	11%

END OF FY	YEAR	VOLUNTEER	&	TRAINEE	STRENGTH								
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
25	55	46	56	117	105	185	93	89	70	57	61	64	113

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

During FY 1975, Peace Corps/El Salvador experienced a dramatic growth in Volunteer numbers with entrance into new program areas, including multiple cropping, educational television, and small business assistance. The major sectoral focus in El Salvador continued to be agriculture and education, which is in line with the stated development priorities of the country.

Of particular interest and importance is the multiple cropping program. Volunteers working with USAID are developing a technology to enable farmers to grow grain and vegetable crops on a single plot of ground during time-overlapping periods; other Volunteers are teaching the technology to small farmers, with the appropriate modifications for regional differences. Such new developments in agriculture may have an enormous impact on overpopulated El Salvador, and new techniques developed in tropical Central America might be transferred to other needy regions of the world.

ETHIOPIA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	25,930,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$80	Current projects*	12
Inflation FY 75/74	4%	US staff	4
Development status	MSA NMIN	Local staff	7
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	161
Appropriated	\$1,335.4	Trainee input	23
Host Country	99.8	Trainee completion	94%
		Volunteer completion	73%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	3	13%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	5	70%
Health	3	14%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	3%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	442	726	840	912	653	736	509	271	237	176	291	257	

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Peace Corps/Ethiopia is proud to have had a hand in a particularly significant accomplishment in FY 1975: major steps toward the arrest of the dreaded smallpox disease. Smallpox Volunteers, working along with various other international organizations, have come very close to bringing to a halt the disease which has claimed thousands of lives in Ethiopia.

Political unrest in Ethiopia towards the end of the fiscal year resulted in a program cut-back. Volunteers now work in the most secure possible areas in this troubled country. (One Volunteer continues his work near the Kenya border; he maintains close contact with staff in the capital city.)

FIJI

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	541,000	PC agreement	1967
Per capita income	\$270	Current projects*	9
Inflation FY 75/74	13%	US staff	2
Development status	-	Local staff	6
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	129
Appropriated	\$848.1	Trainee input	73
Host Country	95.6	Trainee completion	84%
		Volunteer completion	91%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	3	16%
Business & Public Mgt.	1	9%
Education	4	71%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	4%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	51	158	164	143	108	115	123	126

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Volunteer programming emphasis in Fiji continued to be in secondary education (primarily math and sciences) with approximately half of the Volunteers teaching in some 40 schools throughout the country. Volunteers also continued to fill vital teaching positions at the University of the South Pacific, where they comprise about 12% of the faculty, lecturing in the chemistry, physics, biology, and English departments. Still in the education sector, new initiatives were made in the areas of curriculum development, teacher training, and technical/vocational education focusing primarily on out-of-school youth. A number of civil engineers and experienced construction workers served as rural advisors to assist in village self-help projects such as road, bridge and market construction. In the agricultural sector Volunteers worked in irrigation and drainage projects, pine scheme research, forest conservation, and fisheries development. In response to increased government requests, Peace Corps also placed Volunteers in key positions as statisticians, programmers, economists, and land use planners.

As in the past, Peace Corps/Fiji maintained its reputation for having one of the highest Volunteer completion rates in the Peace Corps world--with more than 90% of the Volunteers finishing their two-year assignments, and a good many of these extending for another tour.

GABON

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	494,000	PC agreement	1963
Per capita income	\$880	Current projects*	2
Inflation FY 75/74	25%	US staff	1
Development status	OPEC	Local staff	1
		Avg. Vol. strength	16
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	28
Appropriated	\$267.6	Trainee completion	86%
Host Country	64.1	Volunteer completion	81%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	0	0
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	1	59%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	41%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	63	70	97	49	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

During FY 1975 the small program with which Peace Corps re-entered Gabon was expanded to include, besides secondary school teachers a group of generalist Volunteers to construct school buildings under the direction of the Ministry of Education. Fourteen such Volunteers began training in the fall of 1974. Three schools were constructed with material support in the form of American Embassy Self-Help grants totaling \$55,000. By the end of the Fiscal Year the Ministry of Education had agreed to assume support of these sites and to finance new sites should these or further school construction Volunteers be able to take on new projects.

Ten Volunteers began training for teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL) service in Peace Corps/Gabon in the fall of 1974. Eight of these finished the school year, so that at the end of FY 75 a total of 20 Volunteers were serving.

THE GAMBIA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	377,000	PC agreement	1967
Per capita income	\$140	Current projects*	5
Inflation FY 75/74	29%	US staff	1
Development status	NMIN	Local staff	3
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	27
Appropriated	\$202.8	Trainee input	6
Host Country	2.0	Trainee completion	86%
		Volunteer completion	78%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	1	11%
Business & Public Mgt.	1	4%
Education	1	70%
Health	1	4%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	11%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	30	40	52	67	45	38	23

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Peace Corps continues to be the largest American presence in The Gambia and remains an appreciated contribution to The Gambia's development.

This past summer Volunteers were placed at the high school level to teach math/science, and a limited number of teacher-trainees were placed in the Curriculum Development Division in the Ministry of Education.

Peace Corps/The Gambia, in conjunction with GOTG and the United Nations, has requested generalist Volunteers to work in a small business advisors program and agricultural/marketing program. These Volunteers are scheduled to arrive in The Gambia in the fall and will be posted to "up-river" villages.

GHANA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	9,086,000	PC agreement	1961
Per capita income	\$300	Current projects*	14
Inflation FY 75/74	34%	US staff	4
Development status	MSA	Local staff	10
	NMIN	Avg. Vol. strength	223
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	23
Appropriated	\$1,551.2	Trainee completion	90%
Host Country	225.6	Volunteer completion	83%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	4	11%
Business & Public Mgt.	1	3%
Education	6	81%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	3	5%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH														
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	
	136	186	200	184	187	248	348	295	365	415	282	256	297	224

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

The Peace Corps program in Ghana reflects much diversity. There are Volunteers working in forest reserves and game parks, serving in forestry research and development, environment protection, conservation, and wildlife. Volunteers are also currently providing assistance to small farmers in the areas of crop and animal extension. In education, the Peace Corps is providing teachers for instruction in math, science, business, vocational, reading and agricultural education at the secondary school, teacher training college, and university levels. Other Volunteers are involved in engineering services, road and building design, city planning and low cost housing design.

Volunteers will continue to serve in all of the above mentioned areas; however, future programming focus will increase emphasis in teacher training and in agricultural rural development.

This past year, Peace Corps/Ghana has developed an all-Ghanaian advisory council which will evaluate current programs and determine the future direction for Peace Corps programs in Ghana.

GILBERT AND ELICE ISLANDS

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	61,000	PC agreement	1974
Per capita income	\$490	Current projects*	1
Inflation FY 75/74	NA	US staff	0
Development status	-	Local staff	0
		Avg. Vol. strength	4
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	0
Appropriated	\$276.5	Trainee completion	0
Host Country	5.0	Volunteer completion	73%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	0	0
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	0	0
Health	1	100%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3

\*\* As of April 30, 1975                            \* Management units

Three Volunteers--a public health nurse, a sanitarian and a public works officer--continued in service during the year in this isolated country. Current requests indicate that Peace Corps can continue to be of service in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and we are exploring the opportunities for expansion.

GUATEMALA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	5,623,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$420	Current projects*	11
Inflation FY 75/74	19%	US staff	3
Development status	-	Local staff	8
		Avg. Vol. strength	143
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	81
Appropriated	\$1,162.8	Trainee completion	90%
Host Country	27.8	Volunteer completion	77%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	4	38%
Business & Public Mgt.	1	17%
Education	2	29%
Health	2	8%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	2	8%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	70	146	93	69	140	162	86	111	71	83	96	141	163

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

The Peace Corps effort in Guatemala continued to focus on food production, conservation, nutrition and cooperativism during FY 1975, in line with Host Country priorities. Particular success was achieved by the artesan cooperative program, in developing new marketing avenues and aiding in the creation of new designs and techniques. Similarly, the school gardens and nutrition program achieved success in teaching gardening and concepts of nutrition in small, isolated Mayan Indian communities. The Volunteers in this program developed and published a handbook, The Manual of School Gardens and Nutrition, for the use of Guatemalan teachers.

There are 23 separate Mayan languages spoken in Guatemala. Volunteers in the linguistics program are developing Mayan language texts, grammars and dictionaries, and training Mayans in linguistics.

Peace Corps/Guatemala sponsored a seminar designed to reorient Host Country officials regarding Peace Corps; the program, which included cross-cultural training designed to bring Guatemalans to an understanding of American culture, was successful in sustaining enthusiasm for Peace Corps here.

HONDURAS

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	2,687,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$320	Current projects*	24
Inflation FY 75/74	3.4%	US staff	5
Development status	MSA	Local staff	7
	NMIN	Avg. Vol. strength	135
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	86
Appropriated	\$1,013.6	Trainee completion	81%
Host Country	9.3	Volunteer completion	73%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	9	27%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	7	39%
Health	6	32%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	2	2%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
27	27	44	159	155	175	203	153	128	136	113	169	148	143

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

The outstanding response of Peace Corps to the Hurricane Fifi disaster in September 1974 will long be remembered by the people of Honduras. Peace Corps' ability to organize instantly to provide the needed strategic relief services, both medical and logistical, illustrate the heart of what Peace Corps can be -- meeting needs of developing peoples as those needs emerge. Peace Corps medical teams were organized within 24 hours and worked around the clock during the disaster. Volunteers accompanied the Honduran army and CARE, and independently performed innumerable rescue efforts and acts of mercy. At least forty Volunteers worked full time for several weeks following Fifi in disaster cleanup, reconstruction, and preventive health care services.

Confronting the Peace Corps/Honduras effort this year were changes in the head of the Honduran government; changes in ministry personnel resulted in the need to re-establish Peace Corps program agreements with newly appointed officials.

INDIA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	563,490,000	PC agreement	1961
Per capita income	110	Current projects*	1
Inflation FY 75/74	11%	US staff	1
Development status	MSA NMIN	Local staff	5
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	24
Appropriated	\$276.5	Trainee input	0
Host Country	.0	Trainee completion	-
		Volunteer completion	83%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	1	100%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	0	0
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH												
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
79	155	266	667	1144	1213	926	620	582	389	264	76	32
												23

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

India was one of the first countries to receive Peace Corps Volunteers. However, in light of the ceiling of fifty Volunteers which the Government of India has set for the Peace Corps, no new Volunteers were sent into India in FY 75.

Peace Corps/India Volunteers are continuing to work in agriculture in dairy management, dairy extension, and poultry; fisheries extension; and education.

IRAN

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	31,169,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$490	Current projects*	5
Inflation FY 75/74	16%	US staff	6
Development status	OPEC	Local staff	13
		Avg. Vol. strength	120
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	43
Appropriated	\$1,559.4	Trainee completion	74%
Host Country	118.0	Volunteer completion	68%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	2	19%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	2	55%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	26%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH

1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
48	57	209	288	390	333	264	318	217	219	210	178	194	105

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

The emphasis of programs in Iran continues to be in agricultural extension and rural vocational education. Nearly twenty interns from the California State University program became teachers of industrial arts. The municipal public works program continued to suffer from high attrition; the primary cause of dissatisfaction stems from poorly defined duties and responsibilities. However, many Volunteers in this program are making significant contributions to Iran's short and long term planning efforts.

In FY 1975 the Iranian government significantly increased its level of Host Country Contributions to directly offset appropriated funds. Discussions which took place in Washington and in Iran at all levels among Peace Corps staff, Volunteers and Iranian Government officials led to the decision to complete our mission at the end of FY 76.

IVORY COAST

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	5,400,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$340	Current projects*	7
Inflation FY 75/74	9%	US staff	3
Development status	MSA	Local staff	7
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	91
Appropriated	\$1,265.2	Trainee input	31
Host Country	161.4	Trainee completion	81%
		Volunteer completion	70%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	0	0
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	2	77%
Health	3	12%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	2	11%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH														
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	
41	70	51	75	63	94	99	102	74	101	75	99	128	79	

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

The Peace Corps program which remains largest and strongest in the Ivory Coast is TEFL (teaching English as a foreign language), with Volunteers carrying teaching loads from 18 to 24 hours per week. One Volunteer teaches at the University of Abidjan.

A group of medical technologists, laboratory technicians, and x-ray technicians are assigned to the University Hospital in Abidjan to work as technicians and to train Ivorians to fill these positions in the future.

In the area of rural development, Peace Corps/Ivory Coast has programs in wildlife, fisheries, geology and architecture. Volunteers work with agricultural cooperatives and rice production (Soderiz program), as technicians training Ivorian counterparts and as advisers to the cooperatives.

JAMAICA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	1,931,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$810	Current projects*	18
Inflation FY 75/74	20%	US staff	4
Development status	-	Local staff	6
		Avg. Vol. strength	189
		Trainee input	2
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee completion	71.0
Appropriated	\$1,214.7	Volunteer completion	83.0
Host Country	18.4		

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	4	26%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	11	55%
Health	1	3%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	2	16%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
38	48	62	132	153	192	211	248	252	284	121	135	328	154

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Peace Corps/Jamaica has traditionally invested Volunteers heavily in the education sector. This year education program emphasis shifted from traditional classroom teaching to vocational training and rehabilitation, in line with the labor skills priorities set by the Government of Jamaica in response to the critical unemployment situation.

Programs in agriculture and rural development continue to expand. However, Peace Corps/Jamaica has begun to phase out of a long-standing agricultural cooperative program which no longer enjoys strong government support and does not demonstrate the ability to continue without strong Peace Corps assistance.

The major problem facing Peace Corps/Jamaica during FY 1975 was the shortage of staff; at present, all staff, with the exception of the country director, are on board in Jamaica.

KENYA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	12,070,000	PC agreement	1964
Per capita income	\$170	Current projects*	9
Inflation FY 75/74	20%	US staff	5
Development status	MSA NMIN	Local staff	11
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	179
Appropriated	\$1,394.4	Trainee input	31
Host Country	305.1	Trainee completion	90%
		Volunteer completion	80%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	0	0
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	4	64%
Health	1	19%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	4	17%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	130	297	229	253	277	325	365	271	275	224	169

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

Peace Corps programming in Kenya FY 1975 experienced a tremendous increase in the use of generalist Volunteers in new program areas. Volunteers are training young women from poverty-stricken areas of the country in secretarial skills in a National Youth Service program organized and administered by Peace Corps. Volunteers are also in demand as teachers in the village schools built under the Harambee Self-Help program.

FY 1975 witnessed a steady rise in Host Country contributions, indicating the level of support given Peace Corps/Kenya by the Government of Kenya.

KOREA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	32,360,000	PC agreement	1966
Per capita income	\$310	Current projects*	5
Inflation FY 75/74	28%	US staff	6
Development status	-	Local staff	22
		Avg. Vol. strength	242
		Trainee input	32
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee completion	74%
Appropriated	\$1,819.2	Volunteer completion	80%
Host Country	137.5		

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	0	0
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	3	71%
Health	2	29%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF	FY	YEAR	VOLUNTEER	& TRAINEE	STRENGTH								
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	181	121	310	294	206	314	268	310	340	219

Peace Corps/Korea this year expanded its important work in TB and Hansen's Disease (leprosy) control at county health centers and at the provincial laboratories of the Korea National TB Association. The anticipated augmentation of the number of Volunteers in vocational education--a priority need of the Korean Government--was frustrated, however, by a lack of qualified personnel. In contrast, programming for the BA generalist Volunteer in the English education programs continued to result in high program fill rates. Greater emphasis was placed in this program at the secondary level on Volunteer teaching workshops for teachers, and placements at the university level were scrutinized more carefully than in the past to ensure maximum impact on the teacher training colleges. A by-product of this renewed concern was the shifting of Volunteers from Seoul to provincial sites.

During the ninth year of Peace Corps activities in Korea a significant effort was made to re-evaluate past, present and future programs; a study by a distinguished team of Korean academicians recommended continuing vital programs in health and education, developing a closer working relationship between the Peace Corps and the Republic of Korea Government, and systematizing regular evaluation of and feedback to the Peace Corps.

LESOTHO

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	959,000	PC agreement	1967
Per capita income	\$90	Current projects*	12
Inflation FY 75/74	NA	US staff	2
Development status	MSA NMIN	Local staff	3
		Avg. Vol. strength	52
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	29
Appropriated	\$377.8	Trainee completion	91%
Host Country	42.1	Volunteer completion	86%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	3	24%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	6	68%
Health	2	6%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	2%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	66	57	43	26	43	52	53	60

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

One of the most dramatic Peace Corps programs is the effort to halt soil erosion in Lesotho, where there is little in the way of farmland and erosion is a major problem. Techniques of surveying, soil science, and terracing are being transmitted through Peace Corps Volunteers to the Lesotho farmers.

The Government of Lesotho is offering an opportunity for its mathematics and science teachers in the junior secondary schools to enroll in a two-year certificate course in Education at the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland. To enable the teachers to leave their schools, the Ministry of Education has asked Peace Corps to supply math and science Volunteers to substitute for the regular teachers during the two years they are away.

LIBERIA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	1,617,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$250	Current projects*	16
Inflation FY 75/74	24%	US staff	6
Development status	NMIN	Local staff	11
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	277
Appropriated	\$2,543.7	Trainee input	153
Host Country	99.4	Trainee completion	93%
		Volunteer completion	78%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	5	33%
Business & Public Mgt.	1	2%
Education	8	53%
Health	2	12%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH

1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
94	335	468	501	443	317	299	306	241	255	290	304	346	316

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Out of the many organizations working in development in Liberia, Peace Corps was honored by the Liberian government as the "Most Outstanding International Organization of 1974". The Government of Liberia supports the program in every sense, topping the list for Host Country National cash contributions in the Africa region. Peace Corps/Liberia continues to have one of the largest and most diversified programs. The majority of the Volunteers are in education programs, with the emphasis in math and science teaching in the secondary schools.

The diversified agriculture program includes forestry projects, home economics extension and extensive rice projects. The rural development program has an emphasis on working with counterparts; this program has been important in developing roads, markets and other physical improvements as well as developing human resources.

Volunteers are serving in high level Ministry positions in the public management program to help strengthen the infrastructure vital for the implementation of other programs.

The preventive medicine program provides public health nurses and health educators, with an emphasis on counterpart training.

MALAWI

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	4,711,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$100	Current projects*	7
Inflation FY 75/74	16%	US staff	1
Development status	NMIN	Local staff	1
		Avg. Vol. strength	19
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	9
Appropriated	\$196.3	Trainee completion	100%
Host Country	16.4	Volunteer completion	95%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	4	44%
Business & Public Mgt.	1	6%
Education	0	0
Health	1	28%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	22%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRFNGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	45	153	262	278	153	123	199	128	45	19	26	18	18

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

In FY 75, Peace Corps/Malawi provided nurse tutors, public health nurses, park planners, and fisheries experts, and other highly skilled Volunteers requested by the Government of Malawi.

GOM has placed an age requirement on Volunteers, accepting only those Volunteers over 30 years old; there has been some indication that this restriction may be reconsidered soon.

MALAYSIA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	11,450,000	PC agreement	1961
Per capita income	\$430	Current projects*	9
Inflation FY 75/74	4%	US staff	7
Development status	-	Local staff	24
		Avg. Vol. strength	294
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	203
Appropriated	\$2,793.4	Trainee completion	89%
Host Country	106.3	Volunteer completion	85%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	3	15%
Business & Public Mgt.	1	2%
Education	4	73%
Health	1	10%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
143	260	330	444	561	583	495	495	442	394	334	375	329	329

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

During FY 75, the Government of Malaysia formally requested the Peace Corps to participate in its development efforts through the Third Malaysia Economic Development Plan 1975-1980. In response to Malaysia's priorities, Peace Corps has changed its agricultural emphasis from business and marketing to production. In conjunction with the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, and Education, a pilot health education program was developed with the first input of Volunteers expected in July 1975. Peace Corps/Malaysia has established a strong binational emphasis in its program, with its Associate Director, Wan Omar bin Rasdi, serving as liaison between staff and high level GOM officials. Increased Host Country contributions reflect the Government's appreciation for the scarce skills which Peace Corps has provided to its priority programs.

One unusual contribution was made this year by a Volunteer who conducted an inventory study and planned a program to prevent the extinction of the Sumatran rhinoceros.

MALI

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	5,260,000	PC first entered	1971
Per capita income	\$80	Current projects*	8
Inflation FY 75/74	NA	US staff	2
Development status	MSA	Local staff	2
	NMIN	Avg. Vol. strength	27
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	31
Appropriated	\$443.7	Trainee completion	87%
Host Country	14.8	Volunteer completion	93%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	6	81%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	2	19%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF	FY	YFAR	VOLUNTEER	&	TRAINFF	STRENGTH							
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	13	20	26

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

In FY 75, Peace Corps operations in Mali were almost exclusively related to projects designed to assist the Government of Mali to become more self-sufficient in food production, to increase live-stock exports and to create an ecological strategy which would make productive use of the fragile Sahel grasslands.

Approximately 55% of the Peace Corps Volunteers in Mali are working in the pit silos project. This year six Volunteers built a total of 250 pit silos and trained 2000 farmers in the preparation and use of dry season silo-stored forage. This project, which owes its success to the Volunteers, is considered exemplary by the GOM. The wells conservation and maintenance program has made possible a clear water supply in many areas.

Paramount among the problems affecting Peace Corps programming in Mali is the extreme difficulty in finding candidates with experience in citrus farming.

MALTA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	320,000	PC agreement	1970
Per capita income	\$950	Current projects*	1
Inflation FY 75/74	6%	US staff	0
Development status	-	Local staff	0
		Avg. Vol. strength	2
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	0
Appropriated	\$8.4	Trainee completion	-
Host Country	.0	Volunteer completion	100%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	1	100%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	0	0
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY	VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
	YEAR	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	3	3	2

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

In FY 75 two Volunteer veterinarians served in Malta combating the spread of hoof and mouth disease during a recent outbreak.

Due to the excellent work of these veterinarians, the Government of Malta and the U.S. Ambassador requested that Peace Corps replace these Volunteers. We are now in the process of sending more veterinarians and exploring the possibility of other program areas.

MAURITANIA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	1,210,000	PC agreement	1966
Per capita income	\$180	Current projects*	5
Inflation FY 75/74	12%	US staff	1
Development status	MSA	Local staff	1
	NMIN	Avg. Vol. strength	10
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	7
Appropriated	\$154.9	Trainee completion	86%
Host Country	5.9	Volunteer completion	70%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	3	60%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	1	20%
Health	1	20%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	10

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

In 1969 Mauritania began to experience one of the most disastrous droughts in history. The effects of that drought, which continue to date, are impossible to calculate except in superficial statistical summaries. In FY 75 some twenty nations have participated in reconstruction programs worth nearly 22 million dollars. The Peace Corps is directly responding to the Host Country drought relief plan through the UNICEF program.

Peace Corps Volunteers are involved in three areas of development in Mauritania: (1) agriculture and rural development, (2) education and (3) health. The latter area has thus far had the greatest impact since it deals with upgrading the nutritional level of the country and reducing the level of acute malnutrition affecting approximately 60% of the Mauritanian population.

Volunteers work in vegetable production; they teach how to repair pumps and set up irrigation systems; and they distribute the food supplement CSM (corn, soy, and milk).

MAURITIUS

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	849,000	PC agreement	1969
Per capita income	\$300	Current projects*	4
Inflation FY 75/74	10%	US staff	0
Development status	-	Local staff	2
		Avg. Vol. strength	11
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	1
Appropriated	\$101.1	Trainee completion	100%
Host Country	19.3	Volunteer completion	100%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	<u>2</u>	<u>73%</u>
Business & Public Mgt.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Education	<u>1</u>	<u>9%</u>
Health	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	<u>1</u>	<u>18%</u>

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	19	13	13	12

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

On February 6, 1975, Cyclone Gervaise struck the Islands of Mauritius with winds over 80 mph. Hundreds of people were left homeless. Peace Corps, in the clean-up aftermath, devised temporary quarters and directed the assistance for the homeless.

Volunteers in Mauritius are involved in rural development planning, marine fisheries, and sugar research.

MICRONESIA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	113,000	PC agreement	1966
Per capita income	\$410	Current projects*	7
Inflation FY 75/74	NA	US staff	7
Development status	-	Local staff	23
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	196
Appropriated	\$1,757.5	Trainee input	52
Host Country	117.6	Trainee completion	82%
		Volunteer completion	80%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	<u>2</u>	<u>11%</u>
Business & Public Mgt.	<u>1</u>	<u>7%</u>
Education	<u>2</u>	<u>73%</u>
Health	<u>1</u>	<u>7%</u>
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	<u>1</u>	<u>2%</u>

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	634	1038	689	477	276	329	224	283	201

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

In Micronesia (United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) the majority of Volunteers are involved in education, though an increasing emphasis is being placed on the areas of agriculture, mariculture and health. Teams of health educators are working with Micronesian program planners to design and implement health education programs at the district level. (These programs are utilizing U.S. Government dollar grants for overall improvements in the Micronesian health care system.)

FY 75 saw continued programming emphasis in the rural areas and outer islands, responding to the needs expressed by local leaders at the district and municipal levels. The magistrate assistant program, for example, has been expanded to include four of the six districts.

MOROCCO

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	15,840,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$370	Current projects*	7
Inflation FY 75/74	9%	US staff	4
Development status	-	Local staff	10
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	180
Appropriated	\$1,676.2	Trainee input	103
Host Country	18.0	Trainee completion	85%
		Volunteer completion	83%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	2	16%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	3	70%
Health	1	5%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	9%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	117	173	167	204	122	159	149	223	166	220	233	246	252

\*\* As of April 30, 1975    \* Management units

In FY 75 Peace Corps/Morocco received a strong endorsement from the GOM Ministry of Cooperation, which requested a much broader Peace Corps presence, particularly in food production, secondary education, and technical education. In its initial bid, the GOM requested more food production specialists, more TEFL (teaching English as a foreign language) specialists, and technical education specialists to be added to the present vocational education program. The GOM also agreed to raise Host Country contributions for FY 76 from \$65 per Volunteer to \$105 per Volunteer.

Operating expenses and the rising cost of living caused devaluation of the dollar against the dirham and cut \$40,000 from the Peace Corps/Morocco budget during the fiscal year; at the same time, a 15-20 per cent cost of living increase made it very difficult to hold the line with Volunteer living allowances. Attrition in the TEFL program continued at a higher-than-acceptable level with a roughly 25 per cent work-year loss. Fortunately, nine out of ten early terminations occurred at the end of the school year, and not during the course of study. Programming and site development are being improved in hopes of alleviating this situation.

NEPAL

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	11,470	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$80	Current projects*	10
Inflation FY 75/74	14%	US staff	4
Development status	NMIN	Local staff	16
		Avg. Vol. strength	102
		Trainee input	100
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee completion	80%
Appropriated	\$1,017.3	Volunteer completion	83%
Host Country	13.1		

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	5	44%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	3	38%
Health	1	1%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	17%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
73	105	137	158	150	300	179	255	192	189	150	120	100	127

\*\* As of April 30, 1975                            \* Management units

The emphasis of Peace Corps programming in Nepal has been on agriculture and Education. Volunteer activities are designed to help raise food production above the subsistence level in the hills and plains areas. Peace Corps Volunteers with varying agricultural backgrounds work in programs such as agricultural extension research and teaching agriculture in rural high schools.

A particularly successful program has been the fisheries extension project in which Volunteers act as extension agents in the Terai plains region and train local fish farmers in the maintenance of fish ponds and fingerlings.

Other Peace Corps programs include math and science teaching at the secondary level, water resources development, rural bridge construction, and ecology in the national parks. The Government of Nepal has requested Peace Corps to explore other areas of program involvement and we foresee an expansion in education and health.

NICARAGUA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	2,152,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$470	Current projects*	14
Inflation FY 75/74	NA	US staff	2
Development status	-	Local staff	4
		Avg. Vol. strength	69
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	49
Appropriated	\$715.4	Trainee completion	96%
Host Country	25.3	Volunteer completion	75%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	4	37%
Business & Public Mgt.	2	8%
Education	2	13%
Health	5	32%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	10%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH														
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	74	66	66	49	63	89	

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

A period of consolidation continued in the post-earthquake (12/72) reconstruction activities for Nicaragua and the Peace Corps program. A significant portion of Peace Corps programming efforts have been invested in reconstruction endeavors. Eight Volunteers worked directly in the Ministry of Urban Planning and many others provided medical and educational support services.

NIGER

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	4,250,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$90	Current projects*	13
Inflation FY 75/74	12%	US staff	3
Development status	MSA NMIN	Local staff	5
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	115
Appropriated	\$1,098.2	Trainee input	69
Host Country	69.0	Trainee completion	91%
		Volunteer completion	83%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	8	39%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	1	37%
Health	4	24%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
7	16	51	43	122	135	158	88	90	103	71	102	128	145

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

In the agricultural sector, Peace Corps/Niger emphasis has been on the training of Nigerien counterparts; 70% of the Volunteers brought with them either an agriculture degree or professional experience.

In the education sector, the TEFL (teaching English as a foreign language) program is meeting new success in Niger. Peace Corps Volunteers are relied on heavily as faculty for secondary schools.

An expansion of health programs, enthusiastically backed by the Ministry of Health and the Government of Niger, includes not only the teaching of child care and nutrition but also the training of Nigerien health personnel and the supervision of counterparts as they carry out their duties. This program will be expanded again in 1976.

During FY 1975 the projected irrigation program drew substantial backing from AID and will be implemented in FY 1976.

Peace Corps/Niger has maintained excellent relations with the GON. This spring, the Foreign Minister spoke to a visiting delegation in very favorable terms about Peace Corps programs in his country.

NIGERIA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	69,524,000	PC agreement	1961
Per capita income	\$130	Current projects*	1
Inflation FY 75/74	27%	US staff	0
Development status	OPEC NMIN	Local staff	0
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	6
Appropriated	\$166.1	Trainee input	3
Host Country	31.8	Trainee completion	100%
		Volunteer completion	77%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	0	0
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	1	100%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
183	448	760	814	965	719	248	93	45	-	-	2	6	6

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

The small number of Volunteers Peace Corps supports in Nigeria work in the area of sports education. These Volunteers coach national teams in track and field, basketball and swimming. Part of their goal is to help upgrade the Nigeria National Sports Commission program in preparation for national and international competitions, especially the 1976 Olympics.

While continuing a small coaches' program, Peace Corps would like to involve larger numbers of Volunteers in other areas of education and health. During FY 76 the Peace Corps will enter into formal negotiations with the Government of Nigeria with a view to diversifying the Peace Corps presence in this country.

OMAN

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	600,000	PC agreement	1974
Per capita income	\$530	Current projects*	4
Inflation FY 75/74	NA	US staff	1
Development status	-	Local staff	1
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	22
Appropriated	\$228.3	Trainee input	17
Host Country	61.1	Trainee completion	76%
		Volunteer completion	69%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	1	22%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	1	17%
Health	1	52%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	9%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	19

\*\* As of April 30, 1975                                  \* Management units

Peace Corps Volunteers began working in Oman during the first half of FY 74 as nurses, English teachers, laboratory technologists and agriculture extension workers. The first Peace Corps programming effort in Oman has been very successful, especially in terms of Volunteer job satisfaction.

In FY 75 Oman's first group of Volunteers completed their service, and four new English teachers were sworn in as Volunteers. The Government of Oman has requested additional Volunteers to serve in public health nursing, orderly training, hospital mechanics, community development and agriculture extension work. In response to this request a third group of Volunteers will begin service in Oman in October 1975.

PARAGUAY

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	2,354,000	PC agreement	1966
Per capita income	\$320	Current projects*	16
Inflation FY 75/74	4%	US staff	3
Development status	-	Local staff	4
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	67
Appropriated	\$686.4	Trainee input	50
Host Country	40.8	Trainee completion	82%
		Volunteer completion	90%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	9	48%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	2	15%
Health	5	37%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH														
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	
-	-	-	-	-	35	56	70	109	69	51	70	63	80	

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

Peace Corps impact in Paraguay continues to be predominant in the agriculture sector. Of special significance in FY 1975 were the accomplishments of ten Volunteers in organizing marketing cooperatives and aiding individual farmers in acquiring credit. Both the national marketing cooperative organization and the national credit cooperative organization are new and Volunteers have been playing a decisive role along with USAID and French Volunteers in developing these organizations. Other Volunteers have been working at a local level throughout the country in general agricultural extension aimed at improving farming methods of the small and medium-sized farmer.

This year Peace Corps began a re-evaluation of health programs to determine the long-term possibilities of participation in this sector. Volunteers in the environmental sanitation program and in the nurses training program continue to make a valuable contribution; there is a possibility that other health programs, however, will phase down or out.

PERU

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION***	
Population	14,122,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$520	Current projects*	14
Inflation FY 75/741	21%	US staff	1
Development status	-	Local staff	6
		Avg. Vol. strength	37
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	34.5
Appropriated	\$633.9	Trainee completion	82%
Host Country	2.9	Volunteer completion	97%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	7	67%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	1	5%
Health	2	7%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	4	21%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
178	427	533	536	483	398	283	137	264	249	129	133	130	-

\*\* As of April 30, 1975    \* Management units

\*\*\* Program terminated as of  
January 30, 1975

After more than a decade of service, Peace Corps activities were ended in Peru. In exercising the 90 day termination clause, the Minister of Foreign Relations noted that Peru was now able to help itself without the assistance of the Peace Corps. Thus, by the end of January, 1975, all Volunteers had departed from Peru, many being transferred to other countries; Peace Corps operations were closed down.

At the time of discontinuation, the Peace Corps operated active programs with the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, and ORDEZA, the agency responsible for the reconstruction of the zone affected by the devastating earthquake of 1970. Negotiations were also underway to sign an agreement with the Ministry of Fisheries to provide assistance primarily in continental waters. Program agreements, signed with the Ministries of Health and Agriculture and authorized by President Velasco, had established a basic working relationship which called for joint program effort and joint evaluation and reporting on Peace Corps Volunteer activities.

PHILIPPINES

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	39,040,000	PC agreement	1961
Per capita income	\$220	Current projects*	10
Inflation FY 75/74	7%	US staff	7
Development status	NMIN	Local staff	24
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	336
Appropriated	\$2,089.8	Trainee input	117
Host Country	17.0	Trainee completion	99%
		Volunteer completion	79%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	5	40%
Business & Public Mgt.	1	2%
Education	1	19%
Health	2	33%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	6%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
1962	567	700	372	714	997	744	797	773	386	355	180	248	347
	567	700	372	714	997	744	797	773	386	355	180	248	347
													313

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

A significant development in Peace Corps/Philippines personnel assistance has been the rise in Volunteer assignments in mid-level management in agricultural programs at regional and national levels, as well as in the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the Rural Bank Division of the Central Bank.

An extensive evaluation report prepared by the Central Bank reviewed Volunteer participation in the Supervised Agricultural Credit program; recommended adjustments were made in the selection of Volunteers and the definition of tasks and responsibilities.

New extension programs in nutrition education and rural public health utilized a large number of generalist Volunteers. Some 30 nutrition Volunteers have started individual projects in rabbit raising, and, despite obstacles arising from local superstitions, local people are now raising rabbits for food and income. This successful effort opened new contacts with CARE, and CARE is considering other program areas of cooperation with Peace Corps/Philippines.

SENEGAL

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	3,990,000	PC first entered	1962
Per capita income	\$260	Current projects*	7
Inflation FY 75/74	30%	US staff	4
Development status	MSA	Local staff	6
		Avg. Vol. strength	95
		Trainee input	42
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee completion	93%
Appropriated	\$889.4	Volunteer completion	88%
Host Country	89.7		

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	4	38%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	3	62%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
6	75	112	51	55	86	159	107	115	114	80	82	94	99

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Drought poses the most serious, constant threat to the Senegalese economy, and the danger will only be eliminated or diminished when Senegal can develop a plan to utilize its water resources and conserve its natural resources. Peace Corps Volunteers were responsible for the development of 230 wells in 1974; another 360 wells will be completed by the end of the year.

This major effort is only one activity of the Peace Corps program in Senegal. Attention and resources are now being directed in the areas of food production, health and education..

The Peace Corps has a good working relationship with the Senegalese Government mainly because support of the Peace Corps program costs the government less than any other foreign technical assistance program; GOS has found Peace Corps Volunteers to be better prepared and to adapt more easily to their tasks than most other technical assistant personnel.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	54,000	PC agreement	1974
Per capita income	\$330	Current projects*	1
Inflation FY 75/74	24%	US staff	0
Development status	-	Local staff	0
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	3
Appropriated	\$18.7	Trainee input	5
Host Country	0.0	Trainee completion	100%
		Volunteer completion	67%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	<u>1</u>	<u>100%</u>
Business & Public Mgt.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Education	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Health	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH														
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	

\*\* As of April 30, 1975    \* Management units

The first annual Island Sports Day became a reality in FY 1975 when Peace Corps Volunteers planned, organized, and directed sports events involving over 30 schools among the 85 islands in the Seychelles. Prior to the Volunteers' arrival on the Islands in 1974, the only organized sport known was football.

The Islands will receive their independence early in 1976. At that time, decisions for future programming directions of Peace Corps/Seychelles will be made.

SIERRA LEONE

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	2,727,000	PC first entered	1961
Per capita income	\$190	Current projects*	7
Inflation FY 75/74	15%	US staff	5
Development status	MSA NMN	Local staff	9
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	254
Appropriated	\$1,913.5	Trainee input	206
Host Country	67.2	Trainee completion	94%
		Volunteer completion	77%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	1	21%
Business & Public Mgt.	1	1%
Education	3	76%
Health	1	1%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	1%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
96	189	244	272	323	515	401	477	334	252	156	171	186	262

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

One of the most successful programs in Peace Corps/Sierra Leone history is the swamp rice project. The number one priority of the Government of Sierra Leone is rice self-sufficiency and increased agricultural production. This well-programmed project is now serving as a model for two other development agencies. The 25 Volunteers from last year's project were joined by 13 trainees this year.

Agricultural projects include work in irrigation, vegetable farming, forestry and fisheries. In order to fulfill the need for skilled individuals for the rural development and agricultural programs, skilled Volunteers work and supervise generalists, giving them technical training on site.

In line with the country's goals of decreasing expatriate teachers to 10% of the teaching staff, the Peace Corps education sector will decrease. (A poorly planned education program last year in which sites were not well surveyed resulted in job dissatisfaction and early terminations.)

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	-	PC agreement	1971
Per capita income	-	Current projects*	1
Inflation FY 75/74	-	US staff	0
Development status	-	Local staff	0
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	1
Appropriated	\$4.9	Trainee input	1
Host Country	4.2	Trainee completion	100%
		Volunteer completion	0%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	0	0
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	0	0
Health	1	100%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY	YEAR	VOLUNTEER	&	TRAINEE	STRENGTH								
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

The South Pacific Commission is a regional advisory body participating in development in the Pacific islands. Although the possibility continues for Volunteer placements within Commission countries, the vast distances between these remote island groups makes placement with the Commission itself impractical.

During FY 1975 a Peace Corps Volunteer was involved in initiating, organizing, and coordinating community waste disposal for various islands in an SPC health project.

South Pacific Commission

American Samoa	Nauru
Australia	New Caledonia
British Solomon Islands	New Hebrides
Cook Islands	New Zealand
Fiji	Norfolk Island
France	Papua-New Guinea
French Polynesia	United Kingdom
Gilbert & Ellice Islands	United States
Micronesia	Western Samoa

SWAZILAND

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	446,000	PC first entered	1968
Per capita income	\$260	Current projects*	18
Inflation FY 75/74	NA	US staff	2
Development status	NMIN	Local staff	5
		Avg. Vol. strength	96
		Trainee input	67
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee completion	91%
Appropriated	\$692.1	Volunteer completion	92%
Host Country	72.4		

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	4	32%
Business & Public Mgt.	2	4%
Education	7	46%
Health	1	3%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	4	15%

END OF FY YFAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	53	57	80	97	89	101

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

In FY 1975, the Prime Minister of Swaziland emphasized the country's educational needs, citing a current shortage of 200 teachers. Thus Peace Corps continued to provide skilled and competent secondary level math/sciences and English teachers; Swazi teachers are currently being trained in these areas. During FY 1975 there was also an increasing emphasis on the placement of Volunteer teachers at the secondary level in the fields of agricultural and technical studies. In addition, Volunteers continued to assist at the Swaziland College of Technology as skilled trade instructors, providing basic vocational instruction at the post-secondary level.

Smaller numbers of Volunteers were engaged in the planning and execution of programs in improving service to farmers and in public works. In this area, Volunteers trained Swazis in drafting and carpentry skills.

THAILAND

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	38,498,000	PC agreement	1961
Per capita income	\$220	Current projects*	9
Inflation FY 75/74	1%	US staff	6
Development status	NMIN	Local staff	21
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	214
Appropriated	\$1,590.9	Trainee input	87
Host Country	93.1	Trainee completion	74%
		Volunteer completion	92%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	5	22%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	3	71%
Health	1	7%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH

1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
109	295	337	474	467	369	228	283	222	306	293	268	243	189

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Programming in Thailand has centered around the teaching of English since the Volunteers arrived in 1962. Beginning this year, however, education efforts were reduced to allow a new concentration on agriculture and health-related activities.

This year programs were focused in the areas of agricultural extension, rural public works, agricultural business and credit, forestry and wildlife conservation, and agricultural education. The improvement of the health care delivery systems was a major objective of programs in malaria eradication and of new initiatives in the areas of physical therapy and medical technology. Staff changes have been instituted to provide two full-time agriculture program technical representatives and a new health representative to provide support and program development in these fields.

At a time of general political, economic, and social instability in Southeast Asia, Peace Corps/Thailand has moved forward relatively unaffected to implement, with the Thai Government, new directions and priorities.

TOGO

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	2,052,000	PC first entered	1962
Per capita income	\$160	Current projects*	8
Inflation FY 75/74	19%	US staff	2
Development status	NMIN	Local staff	5
		Avg. Vol. strength	82
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	37
Appropriated	\$809.9	Trainee completion	78%
Host Country	56.6	Volunteer completion	76%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	3	33%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	3	44%
Health	1	22%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	1%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH														
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	
31	44	59	56	63	115	102	85	99	94	61	90	116	95	

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Peace Corps teachers in Togo have organized adult English classes, and clubs in language, culture, sports, health, and special interests; written English texts and materials manuals in local vernacular languages; constructed school and community latrines; organized cultural weeks in their schools; and worked in dispensaries. Serving in 42 schools throughout the country, they have taught more than 250,000 hours.

The Peace Corps has been and still is the only foreign agency contributing to the construction of primary schools in Togo. Volunteers have been responsible for assisting villagers in the digging of over 200 wells. Most of these wells, cisterns, and several dams were financed by over \$170,000 in U.S. Embassy Self-Help funds. At present there are only six Volunteers active with this program; all of these will finish their service during 1975.

With the assistance of the Ministry of Health, Peace Corps Health Volunteers wrote the manual Conseils de Sante a la Famille Africaine. This manual will be used in dispensaries and hospitals throughout Togo, as part of the effort to introduce preventive medicine. Volunteers will also be training dispensary staff.

TONGA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	93,000	PC agreement	1967
Per capita income	\$320	Current projects*	4
Inflation FY 75/74	11%	US staff	3
Development status	-	Local staff	3
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	71
Appropriated	\$424.5	Trainee input	41.0
Host Country	30.3	Trainee completion	100%
		Volunteer completion	78%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	1	14%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	2	77%
Health	0	0
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	9%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	417	114	113	55	72	79	89	72	75

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

During FY 1975 education continued to be the mainstay of the Peace Corps program in Tonga. New emphasis was placed on vocational education, and Volunteers worked in industrial arts, home economics and curriculum development to encourage education opportunities for students who return to their villages instead of going on for more education.

In other sectors, Volunteers worked in fisheries programs to encourage development of the abundant marine life in the surrounding reefs and seas. They lent a helping hand at the radio station and the telegraph office in maintenance, repair and broadcasting. Filling in where there were no other agricultural research personnel, Volunteer agronomists and entomologists conducted programs designed to increase food production for internal use and export.

Volunteer efforts also focused on cooperative development: they assisted local village producers to establish coop societies in agriculture, handicrafts, fishing and credit unions.

The Peace Corps program in Tonga provided much-needed assistance for the Ministry of Labor, Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Works in the form of civil engineers, architects, and electrical engineers -- many of whom were the only experts in their fields in the entire Kingdom.

TUNISIA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	5,340,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$380	Current projects*	5
Inflation FY 75/74	11%	US staff	4
Development status	-	Local staff	8
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	88
Appropriated	\$765.3	Trainee input	32
Host Country	112.2	Trainee completion	59%
		Volunteer completion	69%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	1	19%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	2	60%
Health	1	16%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	5%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
76	95	177	251	325	-	359	74	170	165	145	113	153	81

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

The Peace Corps programs which are evolving in Tunisia reflect the highly specific needs of the Government of Tunisia in a rapidly developing economy. Programs are carefully developed with counterpart training inherent in each of the jobs.

Peace Corps/Tunisia is presently developing a new health program which will help train middle level health personnel to alleviate Tunisia's acute shortage in that area. This program will involve the practical training of nurses and sanitarian public health workers.

In FY 75 Peace Corps/Tunisia received significant increases in Host Country contributions bringing the Government of Tunisia's share of costs to about \$1700 per Volunteer work-year. The most serious problem for Peace Corps/Tunisia has been Trainee short-fall in crucial new program areas in agriculture and health. Peace Corps/Tunisia is attempting to solve this problem by developing specialized training models for training available applicants for the jobs needed. Pilot programs have shown success.

UPPER VOLTA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	5,613,000	PC first entered	1967
Per capita income	\$70	Current projects*	10
Inflation FY 75/74	17%	US staff	3
Development status	MSA NMIN	Local staff	6
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	61
Appropriated	\$711.4	Trainee input	41
Host Country	26.8	Trainee completion	80%
		Volunteer completion	89%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	5	64%
Business & Public Mgt.	1	2%
Education	2	18%
Health	2	16%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	0	0

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	49	44	102	59	70	59	61	53	60

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

The Peace Corps program in Upper Volta in FY 75 has concentrated essentially on drought-related activities. Upper Volta's top priority is directed to the rural development sector.

The Peace Corps/Upper Volta water resources program, which takes a comprehensive approach to development and conservation of water resources and concomitant education for use of land, has received wide-ranging multilateral support.

Volunteers have contributed in such fields as irrigation of lowland areas, well digging, agricultural extension, reforestation, teaching, and health. This year three Peace Corps Volunteers established Upper Volta's first rehabilitation center for the physically handicapped.

VENEZUELA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	11,108,000	PC agreement	1962
Per capita income	\$1,240	Current projects*	9
Inflation FY 75/74	13%	US staff	6
Development status	OPEC	Local staff	15
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	135
Appropriated	\$1,334.2	Trainee input	26.0
Host Country	23.8	Trainee completion	69%
		Volunteer completion	37%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	2	14%
Business & Public Mgt.	1	3%
Education	4	56%
Health	1	6%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	21%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH														
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	
62	83	273	384	368	415	267	263	181	190	162	151	214	85	

\*\* As of April 30, 1975 \* Management units

During FY 1975 plans were developed to shift the emphasis of Volunteer activity from urban education programs to rural agriculture and health programs, with a focus on school gardens, home economics, and nutrition.

The continued presence of Peace Corps in Venezuela came under challenge and reexamination during FY 1975, based principally on considerations of the relative wealth of Venezuela and its large foreign exchange earnings. There have been no new Volunteers placed in Venezuela since December 1974, and FY 1976 is a year of decision regarding continued programming in this country. A high priority is being given to the development of new models for a Peace Corps relationship with Venezuela which would be consistent with both U.S. and Venezuelan national interests.

WESTERN SAMOA

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	150,000,000	PC agreement	1967
Per capita income	\$150	Current projects*	12
Inflation FY 75/74	13%	US staff	2
Development status	MSA	Local staff	1
	NMIN	Avg. Vol. strength	105
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	112
Appropriated	\$867.3	Trainee completion	86%
Host Country	62.7	Volunteer completion	84%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	2	4%
Business & Public Mgt.	2	7%
Education	4	82%
Health	2	6%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	2	1%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	385	129	115	75	83	76	91	80	123

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

For a country burdened with expatriate obligations, Western Samoa finds Peace Corps' assistance in education vital to its economic well-being. One remarkable initiative during FY 1975 was the successful opening of a school for the blind by a blind Volunteer and her husband.

An important development in our FY 75 programming was the implementation of a new village level fisheries program. Volunteers trained in marine mechanics began working with local fishermen to help with repair and maintenance of small outboard engines for fishing outside the barrier reef. The program has important implications, not only in terms of providing local markets with increased fish catches, but also in terms of the potential for boosting the country's overall balance of trade.

Elsewhere in Samoa, Volunteers were involved in the operation of a new agricultural store, reforestation of conservation projects, climatology, entomology, hydrology, and filariasis research. Others served with various government departments as accountants, economists, architects and engineers.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	1,510,000	PC agreement	1974
Per capita income	\$100	Current projects*	5
Inflation FY 75/74	NA	US staff	2
Development status	MSA NMIN	Local staff	2
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Avg. Vol. strength	22
Appropriated	\$320.9	Trainee input	28
Host Country	8.4	Trainee completion	89%
		Volunteer completion	55%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	2	41%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	1	36%
Health	1	14%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	9%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	21

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

During FY 75 Volunteers began work on a rural water supply project with the strong support of the Yemen Arab Republic. Also, a health personnel training program has shown considerable potential, especially since the single most important factor which inhibits the delivery of health services in Yemen is the lack of trained personnel.

The Peace Corps program in Yemen is relatively new, with the first Volunteers arriving in 1973. Opportunities for expansion of the program are now emerging due to successes of the initial groups of Volunteers. The program is expected to double in size to about 55 Volunteers over the next two years. The needs in Yemen for trained mid-level personnel are tremendous, and Peace Corps can have a significant role in developing programs to train Yemenis in areas of health and agriculture where needs are greatest.

The Ministry encourages Volunteer-developed self-help programs in the villages, although unfortunately equipment and supplies are difficult to get. Prospects look favorable for additional Government support for Peace Corps.

ZAIRE

GENERAL INFORMATION		MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	
Population	19,091,000	PC agreement	1970
Per capita income	\$100	Current projects*	22
Inflation FY 75/74	23%	US staff	8
Development status	NMIN	Local staff	5
		Avg. Vol. strength	216
FY 75 PC BUDGET (\$000)		Trainee input	29
Appropriated	\$2,247.5	Trainee completion	83%
Host Country	930.0	Volunteer completion	85%

TYPES OF PROJECTS**	# of proj.	Vol. strength
Agriculture	7	16%
Business & Public Mgt.	0	0
Education	4	71%
Health	10	8%
Urban Dev. & Public Wks.	1	5%

END OF FY YEAR VOLUNTEER & TRAINEE STRENGTH													
1962	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	154	194	293	209

\*\* As of April 30, 1975

\* Management units

Fiscal 1975 was a year of program development in education, public health, and agriculture. Volunteers were prepared for work at Bukavu, in the second successful year of in-country training.

The education sector continued at a level of approximately 150 teachers at the university and secondary levels, of English, math/science, and vocational/trade skills.

A new program in fisheries research and extension was begun in Kikwit, and six Volunteers began service in this pilot program. Expansion of the fisheries project was given top priority as one of the best methods of increasing protein content in the diet of the local population.

Peace Corps/Zaire has maintained a good working relationship with Government of Zaire. Twenty-four Volunteers extended for a third or fourth year of service.

PEACE CORPS  
FISCAL YEAR 75  
OPERATING EXPENSES  
(\$000)

Activity 1 - Training and Specialized  
Recruiting

A. Direct Training	\$8,721
B. Specialized Recruiting	592
Subtotal Activity	<u>9,313</u>

Activity 2 - Volunteers

A. International Travel	7,163
B. Allowances	25,584
C. Other Volunteer Support	5,070
D. Dependent Support	458
E. Multilateral Volunteer Program	42
Subtotal Activity	<u>38,317</u>

Activity 3 - Program Support

A. International Operations Staff	18,127
B. Evaluation	36
C. State Department Services	3,885
D. PC Share of Agency-wide Costs	12,719
Subtotal Activity	<u>34,767</u>

Peace Corps Total

Less Comparative Transfer	(548)
Less Host Country Contributions	(4,180)
Plus Lapse	<u>16</u>

BUDGET AUTHORITY

\$77,687

Trainee Input	3,255
Volunteer Years	6,652
Permanent Staff	770

FY 1975 APPROPRIATIONS  
(\$000)

Africa Region

Botswana . . . . .	\$ 780.0
Cameroon . . . . .	980.0
CAR . . . . .	296.1
Chad . . . . .	533.0
Dahomey. . . . .	601.4
Ethiopia . . . . .	1,335.4
Gabon . . . . .	267.6
Gambia . . . . .	202.8
Ghana. . . . .	1,551.2
Ivory Coast. . . . .	1,265.2
Kenya. . . . .	1,394.4
Lesotho. . . . .	377.8
Liberia. . . . .	2,543.7
Malawi . . . . .	196.3
Mali . . . . .	443.7
Mauritania . . . . .	154.9
Mauritius. . . . .	101.1
Niger. . . . .	1,098.2
Nigeria. . . . .	166.1
Senegal. . . . .	889.4
Seychelles . . . . .	18.7
Sierra Leone . . . . .	1,913.5
Swaziland. . . . .	692.1
Togo . . . . .	809.9
Upper Volta. . . . .	711.4
Zaire. . . . .	<u>2,247.5</u>
	<u>\$22,941.7</u>

Latin America Region

Belize . . . . .	\$ 283.0
Brazil . . . . .	2,634.6
Chile. . . . .	515.4
Colombia . . . . .	2,007.4
Costa Rica . . . . .	1,051.6
Dominican Republic . . . . .	594.9
Eastern Caribbean. . . . .	911.8
Ecuador. . . . .	1,693.7
El Salvador. . . . .	788.1
Guatemala. . . . .	1,162.8
Honduras . . . . .	1,013.6
Jamaica. . . . .	1,214.7
Nicaragua. . . . .	715.4
Paraguay . . . . .	686.4
Peru . . . . .	633.9
Venezuela. . . . .	<u>1,334.2</u>
	<u>\$18,090.6</u>

FY 1975  
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS  
(\$000)

Africa Region

Botswana . . . . .	\$262.6
Cameroon . . . . .	76.5
CAR . . . . .	31.1
Chad . . . . .	26.7
Dahomey. . . . .	2.4
Ethiopia . . . . .	99.8
Gabon . . . . .	2.0
Gambia . . . . .	64.1
Ghana. . . . .	225.6
Ivory Coast. . . . .	161.4
Kenya. . . . .	305.1
Lesotho. . . . .	42.1
Liberia. . . . .	99.4
Malawi . . . . .	16.4
Mali . . . . .	14.8
Mauritania . . . . .	5.9
Mauritius. . . . .	19.3
Niger. . . . .	69.0
Nigeria. . . . .	31.8
Senegal. . . . .	89.7
Seychelles . . . . .	--
Sierra Leone . . . . .	67.2
Swaziland. . . . .	72.4
Togo . . . . .	56.6
Upper Volta. . . . .	26.8
Zaire. . . . .	930.0
	<u>\$2,798.7</u>

NANEAP Region

Afghanistan . . . . .	\$ 1.4
Bahrain . . . . .	10.0
British Solomons . . . . .	21.6
Fiji. . . . .	95.6
GEIC. . . . .	5.0
India . . . . .	--
Iran. . . . .	118.0
Korea . . . . .	137.5
Malaysia. . . . .	106.3
Malta . . . . .	--
Micronesia. . . . .	117.6
Morocco . . . . .	18.0
Nepal . . . . .	13.1
Oman. . . . .	61.1
Philippines . . . . .	17.0
Thailand. . . . .	93.1
Tonga . . . . .	30.3
Tunisia . . . . .	112.2
Western Samoa . . . . .	62.7
Yemen . . . . .	8.4
SPC . . . . .	4.2
	<u>\$1,033.1</u>

Latin America Region

Belize . . . . .	\$18.4
Brazil . . . . .	42.7
Chile. . . . .	10.0
Colombia . . . . .	44.4
Costa Rica . . . . .	29.5
Dominican Republic . . . . .	14.2
Eastern Caribbean. . . . .	16.1
Ecuador. . . . .	16.2
El Salvador. . . . .	8.4
Guatemala. . . . .	27.8
Honduras . . . . .	9.3
Jamaica. . . . .	18.4
Nicaragua. . . . .	25.3
Paraguay . . . . .	40.8
Peru . . . . .	2.9
Venezuela. . . . .	23.8
	<u>\$348.2</u>

STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS  
FY 1962 - FY 1975  
(\$000)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Original Authority &amp; Budget Request</u>	<u>Amended Budget</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Appropriated (Including Reappropriation)</u>	<u>Appropriation Transfers</u>	<u>Allocation from AID</u>	<u>Obligated as of June 30</u>	<u>Unobligated as of June 30</u>	<u>Reappropriated</u>
1962	\$ 40,000	\$---	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	\$---	\$---	\$ 29,496	\$ 504	\$---
1963	63,750	---	63,750	59,000	444	---	54,692	3,864	3,864
1964	108,000	102,000	102,000	95,964	---	---	76,164	19,800	17,000
1965	115,000	106,000	115,000	104,100	7	---	85,449	18,644	12,100
1966	125,200	---	115,000	114,100	---	---	113,173	927	---
1967	110,500	112,150	110,000	110,000	104	---	104,525	5,371	---
1968	124,400	118,700	115,700	107,500	---	---	106,846	654	---
1969	112,800	---	112,800	102,000	49	---	100,301	1,650	---
1970	109,800	101,100	98,450	98,450	---	---	90,776	7,674	---
1971	98,800	94,500	94,500	90,000	---	---	84,978	5,022	---
1972	71,200	82,200	77,200	72,500	---	2,600	75,037	63	---
1973	88,027	---	88,027	81,000	427	---	80,560	13	---
1974	77,000	---	77,000	77,000	37	---	76,949	14	---
1975	82,256	---	82,256	77,687	---	---	77,671	16	---

1/ Appropriation transfers are to GSA for all years except FY 1973. In FY 1973, \$158,000 was transferred to GSA and \$269,000 was transferred to Operating expenses, Domestic Programs (PL 93-50; 87 Stat. 99).

SCHEDULE OF HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS BY REGION

FY 1964 - FY 1975

(\$000)

	<u>FY 1964</u>	<u>FY 1965</u>	<u>FY 1966</u>	<u>FY 1967</u>	<u>FY 1968</u>	<u>FY 1969</u>	<u>FY 1970</u>	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
Africa	\$1,832	\$2,718	\$2,906	\$2,380	\$1,885	\$1,624	\$1,270	\$1,167	\$1,179	\$1,753	\$3,090	\$2,798
Latin America	232	172	191	180	219	241	343	283	232	245	390	348
NANEAP	<u>726</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>884</u>	<u>1,014</u>	<u>861</u>	<u>1,626</u>	<u>892</u>	<u>755</u>	<u>853</u>	<u>1,007</u>	<u>1,245</u>	<u>1,033</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>\$2,790</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,456</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,981</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,574</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,965</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,491</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,505</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,205</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,264</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,005</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,726</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,180</u></u>

NATIONS MOST IN NEED OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE  
AND  
NATIONS MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CRISIS

<u>MNIN*</u>	<u>MSA**</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>NMIN*</u>	<u>MSA**</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Country</u>
*	*	*	Afghanistan	*		*	Liberia
*	*		Bangladesh	*	*		Malagasy Republic
*			Bolivia	*		*	Malawi
*		*	Botswana	*	*	*	Mali
*	*		Burma	*	*	*	Mauritania
*	*		Burundi	*			Mozambique
*	*	*	Cameroon	*		*	Nepal
*			Cape Verde	*	*	*	Niger
*	*	*	Central African Rep.	*		*	Nigeria
*	*	*	Chad	*	*		Pakistan
*	*	*	Dahomey	*		*	Philippines
*	*		Egypt	*	*		Rwanda
*	*	*	El Salvador	*		*	Senegal
*	*	*	Ethiopia	*	*	*	Sierra Leone
*			Gambia	*	*		Somali Republic
*	*	*	Ghana	*			South Vietnam
*	*		Guinea	*	*		Sri Lanka
*	*		Guinea - Bissau	*	*		Sudan
*			Guyana	*		*	Swaziland
*	*		Haiti	*	*		Tanzania
*	*	*	Honduras	*		*	Thailand
*	*	*	India	*		*	Togo
*			Indonesia	*	*		Uganda
*	*		Ivory Coast	*	*	*	Upper Volta
*	*	*	Kenya	*		*	Western Samoa
*	*		Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	*	*		Yemen (Aden)
*	*		Laos	*	*	*	Yemen (San'a)
*	*	*	Lesotho	*		*	Zaire

\* Nations Most in Need, based on per capita GNP under \$275, from pp. 26-27 of Senate Report, 94-39, March 17, 1975.

\*\* Most Seriously Affected, based on per capita income of \$400 or less in 1971 and a projected overall balance of payments deficit in 1974 or 1975 equivalent to five percent or more of estimated imports, from United Nations Document A/10201 (General Assembly, 38th Session).

INFLATION RATES

Materials Prepared by Bureau of Labor Statistics  
U.S. Department of Labor

Sources

International Monetary Fund:	<u>International Financial Statistics</u>
United Nations:	<u>Monthly Bulletin of Statistics</u>
International Labor Office:	<u>Bulletin of Labour Statistics</u> <u>Year Book of Labour Statistics</u>

Country	Percent Increase	12-Month Period Ending	Remarks
<u>AFRICA REGION</u>			
Botswana	NA		
Cameroon	15.9	3/75	Yaounde, non-native families
	14.9	3/75	" African families
CAR	22.4	3/75	Bangui, non-native families
Chad	17.7	5/75	Ndjamena, African families
	20.4	12/74	" European families
Dahomey	NA		
Ethiopia	4.0	5/75	Addis Ababa, excl. rent
Gabon	25.2	5/75	
Gambia	29.4	6/75	
Ghana	34.0	3/75	Accra town
Ivory Coast	8.9	6/75	Abidjan, African
	28.8	2/75	" European families excl. rent
Kenya	19.8	4/75	Nairobi, wage earners
	19.5	4/75	" middle income households
Lesotho	NA		
Liberia	23.8	12/74	Monrovia
Malawi	15.7P	6/75	Blantyre, low income group, excl. rent
	22.1	1/75	" high income group
Mali	NA		
Mauritania	12.4	4/75	Europeans, excluding rent
Mauritius	10.4P	6/75	
Niger	11.6	6/75	Niamey, African families
	5.6	2/75	" African families
	9.8	2/75	" European families
Nigeria	27.1P	3/75	Index of Composite Consumer Prices in Benin, Ibadan, Idonin, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Sapele, Warri, and Zaria.
Senegal	30.3	6/75	
Seychelles	23.9	6/75	Victoria
Sierra Leone	15.4	----	1st quarter to 1st quarter
Swaziland	NA		
Togo	19.4	6/75	
Upper Volta	17.3	6/75	
Zaire	23.1P	6.75	Kinshasa

P = Preliminary

NA = Not available

<u>Country</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>	<u>12-Month Period</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
		<u>Ending</u>	
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>			
Belize	NA		
Brazil	25.7	6/75	Guanabara
Chile	422.8	6/75	Santiago
Colombia	29.7P	6/75	Laborers in Bogota
Costa Rica	26.7P	3/75	San Jose metropolitan area
Dominican Republic	15.8P	6/75	Santo Domingo
Eastern Caribbean			
Antigua	NA		
Barbados	17.2	6/75	
Grenada	NA		
Montserrat	NA		
St. Kitts-Nevis	29.0	----	1973 annual average to May 1974
St. Lucia	16.9	4/75	
St. Vincent	NA		
Ecuador	15.9P	6/75	Quito, middle & low income families
El Salvador	22.6	5/75	Three cities only
Guatemala	19.5	6/75	Guatemala City
Honduras	3.4P	6/75	Tegucigalpa
Jamaica	20.0P	6/75	Kingston area
Nicaragua	NA		
Paraguay	4.3P	6/75	Worker households, Asuncion
Peru	21.1	5/75	Metropolitan Lima
Venezuela	13.2P	6/75	Caracas metropolitan area
<u>NANEAP</u>			
Afghanistan	26.8	11/74	Kabul, provisional index excl. rent & misc.
Bahrain	NA		
British Solomons	17.6	6/75	Honiara, 1st quarter to 1st quarter
Fiji	12.9	5/75	
GEIC	NA		
India	11.4	5/75	All India, industrial workers
Iran	15.8	6/75	
Korea (S)	28.5P	6/75	Seoul
Malaysia	4.2P	6/75	Peninsular; the former state of Malaya
Malta	6.3	6/75	Interim index
Micronesia	NA		
Morocco	8.9P	5/75	Casablanca
Nepal	14.2P	6/75	Kathmandu, excl. rent
Oman	NA		
Philippines	6.9P	6/75	Manila
Thailand	1.3P	6/75	Bangkok metropolis
Tonga	11.2	----	Nubuvalofa, excl. rent, 1st quarter to 1st quarter
Tunisia	10.9	6/75	Tunis
Western Samoa	12.6	----	2nd quarter to 2nd quarter
Yemen	NA		