

# PEACE CORPS

---

## CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

---

---



FISCAL YEAR  
**1985**

---

---

---

# PEACE CORPS

3C.

PEACE CORPS  
INFORMATION SERVICES  
DIVISION



February 1, 1984

Honorable Robert W. Kasten, Jr.  
Chairman, Subcommittee on  
Foreign Operations  
Senate Appropriations Committee  
Room S-128, U.S. Capitol  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to submit to you the Administration's 1985 budget request for the Peace Corps. The requested budget authority of \$115 million, the same as our 1984 authority, will support more than 2,500 Peace Corps Volunteers entering service in 1985 and more than 4,600 Volunteer-years of effort in 59 countries around the world.

Our 1985 request has been developed in full coordination with the Department of State and the Agency for International Development. The 1985 budget request is the highest since I became Peace Corps Director and is a continuation of our current funding level. Stable funding levels are vital to the success of our overseas programming efforts and our ability to effectively manage and administer a geographically dispersed program. During these times of budget constraint, this fiscal stability is an important endorsement of the value and effectiveness of our programs.

Specific highlights of this budget request for 1985 include:

- o the recruiting, training and placing of 2,580 new Volunteers in Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, Asia and the Pacific Basin;
- o producing 4,655 Volunteer-years of service worldwide from these new Volunteers together with those still in the field who began their service in earlier years;
- o increasing our Grenada program, which will begin this calendar year, to a fully operational level;
- o maintaining support for the Administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative by training local Caribbean agricultural entrepreneurs to carry out such basic business functions as feasibility studies, inventory control, product development and marketing;

- o expanding the Small Enterprise Development sector worldwide by enhancing the business skills not only of Volunteers with business backgrounds, but also of Volunteers with limited business experience;
- o upgrading the administrative capability of our posts by purchasing and installing desktop computers in nine overseas posts, bringing the total number of posts with desktop computers to forty-seven.

The Peace Corps continues to embody one of the most cost-effective forms of foreign assistance available to this country. Its programs are consistently endorsed both by our own Ambassadors and by host country ministers, as well as by policy-level advisory bodies such as the Carlucci Commission on Economic and Security Assistance and the Kissinger Commission on Central America. For twenty-three years, the Peace Corps has represented both the spirit of American volunteerism and the belief that the disadvantaged are best helped not with handouts, but by teaching them to help themselves.

The stable level of the 1985 budget request affirms the importance of the Peace Corps not only as a vital component of the overall U.S. approach to international development; but also as an important vehicle of public diplomacy, teaching the peoples of the developing world and the United States about each other. One of the noteworthy results of a recent survey of our Ambassadors was the large number of testimonials to the extraordinary ability of our Volunteers to build lasting cross-cultural relationships. These lasting relationships are among the most important outcomes of Peace Corps programming.

Global interdependence -- political as well as economic -- is one of the hallmarks of the 1980's. In that context, over 100,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have served abroad, providing direct assistance to literally millions of people on an individual basis. Beyond the economic benefits to the United States that result from stabilizing and developing the economies of poorer nations, an incalculable reservoir of international goodwill has been generated by these Volunteers that is invaluable for us today.

I look forward to discussing this budget proposal with you and your staff and will be pleased to answer any questions regarding it.

Sincerely,

  
Loret Miller Ruppe  
Director

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Contents and Summary Statement

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| General Statement.....              | 1 |
| Appropriation Language.....         | 6 |
| Obligation and Program Summary..... | 7 |

### Narrative Justification

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Activity 1 :      Volunteer Operations.....                                  | 8  |
| Activity 2 :      Recruitment, Communications and Development Education..... | 13 |
| Activity 3 :      Program Support.....                                       | 15 |
| Small Enterprise Development Program.....                                    | 17 |

### Technical Material

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Appendix A :      Statement of Authorizations and Appropriations.....  | 18 |
| Appendix B :      Trainee Input, Volunteer Years, and Budget Estimates by<br>Region, Fiscal Years 1983-1985..... | 19 |
| Individual Country Narratives.....   | 20 |

THE PEACE CORPS  
1985 Congressional Presentation  
General Statement

Introduction

During the past few years, the Peace Corps has experienced a confirmation of its place in the foreign affairs community. Since the Peace Corps' beginning in 1962, it has been an axiom that its programs are not the tools of short-term foreign policy. It has become increasingly clear during the past year, however, that the Peace Corps plays an important role in advancing the long-term international goals of American foreign policy.

Recent reviews of American foreign policy, carried out at the highest level of the Administration, have reaffirmed the value of the Peace Corps as an international agency. The Commission on Security and Economic Assistance, chaired by Ambassador Frank Carlucci, endorsed the Peace Corps not only for its immediate positive effects on the families and villages in less-developed nations, but also for the enduring human resource development and institution building represented by 23 years of continuous "people-to-people" programming. The Carlucci Commission singled out the over 100,000 returned Volunteers in this country as a potent political constituency, knowledgeable and concerned about foreign affairs.

The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, chaired by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, has stressed the positive effects that will result from an enhanced Peace Corps presence in Central America. In fact, the Commission recommended a quintupling of the Peace Corps presence in that region.

The recent internal review of U.S. foreign assistance programs conducted as part of the development of the President's 1985 budget, affirmed the importance of Peace Corps activities. Twenty U.S. Ambassadors, responding to a survey representing a geographic cross-section of the developing world, expressed a unanimous perception of the Peace Corps as effective in promoting both developmental and public diplomacy goals in their countries. With this budget request, this Administration is affirming its continued support for the Peace Corps, a support that fully recognizes the importance of the Peace Corps in the international arena.

The Budget Request

This budget presentation supports the Administration's request to the Congress of the United States to appropriate \$115 million to the Peace Corps for fiscal year 1985. With these funds, the Peace Corps would be able to recruit 2,580 new Volunteers and support 4,655 Volunteer-years of service in Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, and the Pacific Basin. This represents a moderate program reduction from 1984, during which the Agency also operated at \$115 million but recruited 2,701 new Volunteers and supported 4,858 Volunteer-years of effort.

A number of factors account for this slight decline (4% both in Volunteer-years and in new Volunteers). The Peace Corps uses the majority of its direct overseas resources to support those Volunteers recruited in 1983 and 1984 (2,988

and 2,701 respectively) who will continue their Volunteer service in 1985. Moreover, the inflation rate in most Peace Corps countries exceeds that of the U.S., in many cases exceeding 10%. Over time, this difference gradually erodes the value of the Agency's Volunteer support dollars, because many Volunteer costs are paid in local currencies. Some of this erosion in our buying power is recaptured through exchange rate gains, but this advantage is often short-lived. The Peace Corps expects to be operating in 59 countries in 1985, one more than currently due to the planned entry into Grenada in mid-1984.

#### Programmatic Summary

The Peace Corps continues to meet America's goals in international cooperation through its voluntary, people-to-people approach to human development. Since its inception 23 years ago, over 100,000 Americans have served abroad as Peace Corps Volunteers, helping the citizens of interested countries become more self-sufficient and promoting understanding among the peoples of the world.

The primary goal of Volunteer activities is to provide services which increase the capacity of the host countries' poorer citizens to meet their most basic needs. Volunteers serve primarily at the village level in such diversified program areas as health, nutrition, food production, water supply, conservation, energy, economic development, income generation, housing and community service.

Experience shows that Volunteers become more effective as they integrate themselves more fully into the lives of the communities they serve. Therefore, Volunteers live on subsistence allowances in local housing, eat locally available foods and follow the laws and customs of their host countries. They work in a dedicated and professional way, using local resources and leaving behind increased skills among local people.

Most Volunteer primary assignments are in one or another of the special areas, referred to as "sectors", in which the Peace Corps has developed an expertise over the years. The individual country narratives provide specific examples of Volunteer accomplishments in these sectors. The following paragraphs describe the sectors themselves in terms of their overall goals, program methods and techniques.

#### Agriculture

Agriculture programming seeks to alleviate the serious problems of inadequate food supplies and malnutrition in developing countries by helping to increase food production, especially among the rural poor. Requests for agriculture Volunteers are more frequent than for any other program area. Peace Corps agriculture programs include crop extension and crop management; plant protection and crop loss limitation; increasing crop yields through improved soil and water management, proper land use and conservation; increasing farm income through instruction in commercialization and agricultural economics; increasing the protein content of diets and providing sources of income through small and large animal husbandry; and improving food production through school and family gardens and improved food storage techniques. The introduction of beekeeping is a recent program emphasis which not only provides good, nutritious food but can also be an important income generator.

### Education

Economic growth is vital for poverty reduction, but it is not feasible without the human development that results from primary, secondary and higher education. Education is the largest programming sector, and one of the oldest. For many Americans, mentioning the Peace Corps conjures up the image of a Volunteer teaching young children in classrooms built with Volunteer assistance. The lack of trained teachers, unsuitable curricula and inadequate learning materials are major problems in the developing world. Primary and secondary education is the largest education request area. Programming focuses on math and science teaching, upgrading the quality and content of teaching materials, training teachers and classroom teaching where there are teacher shortages. Teaching English, another area of emphasis, is also of value to developing countries because it provides access to technological and cultural information otherwise unavailable. Special education for the disabled is a third area of emphasis in the education sector.

### Fisheries

The thrust of fisheries programming is to increase the protein and income available to the poorer citizens of less-developed nations. Aquaculture Volunteers are primarily involved in fish pond development. There has been relatively little need for work in fish processing and marketing. This will change as pond production increases.

Peace Corps projects emphasize extension in the private sector. Some of the key factors involved in the more successful programs have been:

- independence from donors and public sector,
- profit incentive,
- simplicity of the technology,
- intensity of the extension effort on both the project and individual extension agent levels.

In addition to aquaculture, fisheries Volunteers work in inland capture fisheries, and in marine projects primarily in Africa and the South Pacific.

Many Peace Corps fisheries projects include funding support from other international organizations. These have included World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) of the United Nations, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Oxfam and UNDP among others. In some countries, such as Zaire, The Central African Republic and Jamaica, AID and F.A.O. have provided long-term technical assistance as well, resulting in truly joint projects.

### Health

The goals of health programming in Peace Corps are to provide health services directly, to upgrade the knowledge and skills of host country health workers, to promote community initiative and organization, to promote the use of

appropriate technologies and techniques in meeting community health needs, and to foster strong local institutions for health promotion and maintenance. Major health program areas include maternal and child health, nutrition, disease control, community health and health manpower development. Peace Corps also has Volunteers working in areas of rehabilitation, home economics extension, and rural development with a health focus. In conjunction with AID in 1985, Peace Corps plans to expand significantly its work in oral rehydration and the control of childhood communicative disease.

#### Forestry/Natural Resources

Wood is the primary source of fuel for many of the rural poor. Many of the poorest must choose between food and fuel as their soil is eroded.

Over the past five years, there has emerged a growing worldwide recognition of a critical need for assistance in dealing with tropical forestry and allied natural resource problems. During that time, Peace Corps has significantly expanded its efforts in forestry and natural resource conservation. Forestry issues in the 1980's are, in one way or another, all related to the impact of increasing population pressure on a declining tropical forest resource.

In most programs aimed at increasing the fuelwood, fodder and building materials for rural populations, the major issues are social rather than technical; that is, how to motivate individual farmers and village communities to get involved in tree planting. Some of the more recent successful Peace Corps forestry programs include nursery establishment, agro-forestry (developing various tree, animal, and food crop combinations), forestry extension, forestry management, environmental education, national park development, village woodlots, reforestation of degraded areas, and tree plantations (fast growing species).

#### Water Resource Development and Environmental Sanitation

Lack of water, especially drinkable water, is a major source of health problems and a barrier to agricultural development in the developing world. Volunteers in this sector work as engineers and technicians primarily at the district and village levels. They assist government officials and rural inhabitants in the development of drinkable water resources and in irrigation to increase agricultural and livestock productivity. Many of them promote environmental sanitation through health education and the construction of sanitary facilities for the disposal of human wastes and village refuse.

Water Resource Development Volunteers are active in hydrology; surveying; design and construction of hand dug wells, spring boxes and gravity fed systems, rain water collection, irrigation canals, dams and weirs; installation and maintenance of hand pumps; and technology transfer and training of local counterparts. Environmental sanitation volunteers engage in design and construction of sanitary waste facilities; health and hygiene education training of local counterparts; eliminating disease transmission cycles; and malaria and schistosomiasis control.

Volunteers in the field collaborate with AID, UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Oxfam, Save the Children, and other private voluntary organizations and bilateral and multi-lateral agencies.

## Energy

The now severe shortages of firewood in rural areas has become a crisis of energy and of survival for a large majority of the world's population. Rural families in many countries whose daily lives depend on the availability of easily obtainable firewood must travel up to forty miles for fuel to be used for cooking, heating, lighting and other basic needs. One of the fundamental conditions for rural survival is disappearing for people who cannot afford or do not have access to commercial or alternative forms of energy.

The Peace Corps' Energy Program has structured its work to deliver assistance along four basic themes:

- 1) conservation of traditional fuels
- 2) preservation of foods
- 3) moving water
- 4) labor saving devices for home/farm.

Particular technological applications are determined by locally identifying the basic concerns of villagers, availability of resources, and institutional support necessary to promote and maintain effective programs.

In addition to the sectors described above, Small Enterprise Development is an area in which the Peace Corps recently enhanced its programming efforts. This area is described in a separate section of this presentation. The activities included in this budget request are described in greater detail in the Narrative Justification and Country Summary sections of this presentation.

## The Peace Corps Context

In describing the details of programming and the technical aspects of Volunteer activities, it is important to remember the context in which this programming is taking place. During the past 23 years, over 100,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have been busily weaving threads of peace, caring and friendship in the barrios, fields and villages of nearly 90 of the world's lesser developed countries. These threads now encircle the globe. Volunteers have worked, and continue to work, on the frontiers of poverty, ignorance and underdevelopment. This experience has changed their lives and left an indelible and positive impression on millions of people overseas. Volunteers have offered the world a very personal view of American ideals and commitment to global interdependence. With development and mutual understanding more important than ever, the need for the Peace Corps is greater than ever. For the developing countries and for America, the Peace Corps is a living, working expression of the best that is in all of us.

**APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE**

**For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act  
(75 Stat.612), \$115,000,000 to remain available until expended: Provided,  
that none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay  
for abortions.**

OBLIGATION AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

| <u>OBLIGATION SUMMARY (\$000)</u>                                | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate | Increase/<br>Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Activity 1: Volunteer Operations                                 | 65,736            | 69,750              | 69,800              | 50                    |
| Activity 2: Recruitment Communications and Development Education | 8,865             | 9,400               | 9,200               | -200                  |
| Activity 3: Program Development and Support                      | <u>33,900</u>     | <u>35,850</u>       | <u>36,000</u>       | <u>150</u>            |
| Total obligations  | 108,501           | 115,000             | 115,000             | --                    |
| Unobligated balance lapsing                                      | + 499             | --                  | --                  | --                    |
| Budget Authority   | 109,000           | 115,000             | 115,000             | --                    |

| <u>PROGRAM SUMMARY</u>           | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate | Increase/<br>Decrease |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1/ Trainee input                 | 2,988             | 2,701               | 2,580               | -121                  |
| 1/ Volunteer years               | 4,688             | 4,858               | 4,655               | -203                  |
| Full-Time Equivalent Staff Years | 984               | 984                 | 972                 | - 12                  |

1/ Includes American volunteers sponsored through the United Nations Volunteer Program.

## Budget Activity I

### VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

|                           | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate | Increase/<br>Decrease |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Obligations (\$000) | 65,736            | 69,750              | 69,800              | + 50                  |

The resources in this budget activity provide direct support for Peace Corps Volunteers. The primary components of this budget activity are the placement and training of new Volunteers; the provision of allowances and job-related travel, supplies and equipment to Volunteers in the field; and health and medical services for Volunteers. In 1985, the Peace Corps will recruit, train and place 2,545 new Volunteers and produce 4,595 Volunteer-years of service in Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, Asia and the Pacific Basin. (These figures do not include the 35 new Volunteers and 60 Volunteer-years of service included in the United Nations Volunteer Program, which is supported with funds from Budget Activity II, RCDE.) Direct support requirements in 1985 for these Volunteers are as follows.

1. Screening, selection, and placement. Peace Corps will place an estimated 2,545 Volunteers into 59 countries in 1985. In summary, this will mean Peace Corps will:
  - Select from among an estimated 14,400 applicants the most suitable 2,545 candidates to enter training programs.
  - Review an estimated 5,150 applicant medical examinations against stringent medical screening standards.
  - Review more than 4,130 formal requests for Volunteers submitted through overseas country staff, and match qualified applicants with the most appropriate assignments for their skills and interests.
  - Screen candidates for the most sensitive and/or difficult programs in special eight-day Centers for Assessment and Training (CAST). Other candidates will be screened during a five day Center for Reassessment and Training (CREST) which emphasizes self-selection or three day "Comprehensive Staging" which emphasizes pre-departure orientation.
  - Continue to develop and test shorter, less expensive screening programs using CAST-developed components for most candidates.

During 1985, \$2.1 million in Volunteer Operations funds will be spent on screening, selecting and placing of new Volunteers.

2. Training. Peace Corps training promotes self-sufficiency, problem solving, and critical thinking. Training enhances both the technical skills and cultural sensitivities of Volunteers. Training falls into two categories: pre-service and in-service.

a. Pre-Service Training: In 1985, Peace Corps will provide an estimated 26,700 weeks of pre-service training to new Volunteers. Most pre-service training takes place overseas although some programs are conducted in the United States. Stateside training programs provide Volunteers with intermediate-level technical skills which Peace Corps needs but has difficulty finding through recruitment. Examples are warm water fisheries, vegetable gardening and small animal husbandry. To conserve resources, skill training components are being merged with in-country training wherever feasible.

Pre-service training in 1985 will include:

-- Language instruction in over 75 languages.

#### Language Training in the Peace Corps

Language training for Peace Corps Volunteers means development of materials, hiring of teachers, and provision of formal instruction in dozens of languages. In 1985, for example, some Volunteers will be taught French, Spanish, Arabic, and Swahili. Others will master such national languages as Thai, Fijian, Gilbertese, Tuvaluan, Nepali, Pijin, Creole, Samoan, and Setsotho, Chichewa, Setswana, and Siswati.

Many will learn regional tongues, including Quechua, Guarani, Pulaar, Wolof, and Mandika; Hausa, Moore, Ozerma, Hassaniya, and Fulani; Ewe, Luo, Lingala, Tchilaba; Dioula, Gourmanche, Bambara, and Twi; Pele, Kikongo, and Sangho; Fou, Mina, Doriba, Dendi, and Yoruba; Tamachek, Soninke, Dagbani, and Krfo; Otetela, Tshiluba, and Maori; Ga, Kabye, Tem, and Fon.

In the Philippines alone, different groups of Volunteers will be taught Ilocano, Pampango, Pangasinan, Tagalog, Bicol, Visayan, Cebuano, Boholano, Tausog, Ivatan, Horo, and Maray. In the Micronesian program, Volunteers will learn Palauan, Yapese, Trukese, Kusaiean, Ponapean, or Marshallese.

In many countries, Volunteers will first learn French or Spanish, then go on to study a regional language. And in some countries, individual Volunteers must find their own tutors who can teach them remote, unwritten languages which are spoken, in some cases, by fewer than 1,000 people. In the Solomon Islands, for instance, Volunteers working among the 17,000 rural residents of Guadalcanal will have to learn one of 19 different local languages.

- Technical job training in a variety of fields. For some Volunteers, training will mean brushing up on work skills they already have; for others, it will mean learning new skills. Some programs will train Volunteers to teach math, science, English, welding, engine repair, woodworking, adult education and community extension. Others will prepare Volunteers to construct wells, repair pumps and build hydraulic rams. Some will prepare Volunteers to raise, catch and market fish; to work with cattle, rabbits, chickens, pigs or bees; to farm and to assist small businesses.
- Cross-cultural training in a myriad of customs and cultures. Volunteers will be instructed in the history, current events, social structures, religions, beliefs and values of the various societies. They will learn the detailed day-to-day skills needed to live in societies vastly different from America. Some will learn that it is an affront to shake hands, touch someone or offer gifts with one's left hand; some will learn new manners for eating, new styles of dress, and new standards of public behavior. Most will learn that pre-service training is only the beginning of two years of learning.
- Essential survival skills. Volunteers accustomed to preparing meals of meat and processed foods will be taught how to have a balanced diet based on rice, potatoes, millet, corn, cous-cous, taro or breadfruit, and how to prepare them without modern conveniences. Many will learn to raise their own vegetables because there will be no stores or marketplaces near their living sites. They will learn nutrition, first aid, and basic health care. In some programs they will learn water safety and motorboat engine repair to prepare them for day-to-day travel by sea. They will learn the essential elements for adapting to life on small islands, in the mountains of the Andes and Himalayas, in the tropics, and in the desert and near-desert conditions of North and sub-Saharan Africa.

- b. In-Service Training: Trainees cannot learn, during the pre-service period, all they will need to know as Volunteers. Peace Corps uses in-service training to meet Volunteer's needs which emerge after they begin work in the field. Most in-service training provides rapid enhancement of technical skills and local language acquisition. Other in-service training activities assist Volunteers by reinforcing program efforts, conducting project planning and review, helping establish links to the host community, and general problem solving. In-service training programs are quite flexible; training design is continuously tested and modified in the field to respond to the changing needs of Volunteers as they carry out their work.

During 1985, \$17.4 million will be spent on Volunteer training.

3. Direct Support. Peace Corps provides direct support for Volunteers in their overseas assignments, and follows up on special needs of individual

**Volunteers.** Direct support of Volunteers falls into three general categories: allowances, travel, and job-related supplies and equipment.

Volunteers receive four types of allowances: a settling-in allowance at the beginning of service; a living allowance for subsistence level support; a leave allowance; and a readjustment allowance. The first two allowances are based upon living conditions within the host country and, as such, are subject to monetary and cost-of-living fluctuations within the country. Recent inflationary trends in most countries have increased these costs overall. The Volunteer living allowance is the greatest single expense in Peace Corps' country budgets. Readjustment allowance are paid to Volunteers at the close of their service at the rate of \$175 for each month of service. Leave allowance permits Volunteers to travel in their assigned and neighboring countries to broaden their perspective and enhance their effectiveness as providers of cross-cultural development assistance.

Expenses for the combined allowances will be \$29.0 million in 1985.

Peace Corps' expenses for Volunteer service-related supplies and equipment will total an estimated \$2.6 million in 1985.

Most funds for Volunteer travel are used for travel to and from the host country at the beginning and end of service. Other international travel occurs when Volunteers extend their service for a year or more and are granted home leave. Volunteer in-country travel provides Volunteer transportation between the capital city and the Volunteer's work site, as well as other on-the-job travel. Volunteer travel costs in 1985 will be almost \$8.5 million.

4. **Medical Support.** Peace Corps provides health and medical services to Volunteers overseas, responds to Volunteer needs in times of crisis and pays for medical treatment for service-connected illness. To fulfill these responsibilities, Peace Corps will:

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

Health services costs will be \$9.9 million in 1985, including an estimated \$3.6 million in payments to the Department of Labor required under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 USC 8147) to cover Volunteer claims for compensation.

5. Volunteer Projects. The country narratives describe Volunteer projects and accomplishments in detail. The following highlights are representative examples of the positive effects of Volunteer work in 1984.

- 400 Volunteers served as business advisors to cooperatives, credit unions, and chambers of commerce. They transferred accounting, marketing and management skills to their local counterparts. Peace Corps is working to stimulate economic development within developing countries
- 1,800 Volunteers provided technical assistance in a variety of agricultural and rural development projects. Most of these Volunteers helped small farmers improve their crop management techniques. Agricultural extensionists, trainers and teachers also transferred skills in livestock and fisheries development systems.
- 800 renewable energy/appropriate technology Volunteers worked full-time on energy conserving stoves, charcoal production, solar food drying, biogas production and blacksmithing. Another 475 worked in the same areas in secondary projects to complement their existing job assignments.
- 450 Volunteers served as planners, designers and supervisors of the construction of small dams, spillways and irrigation canals in rural areas. Volunteers also assisted in developing village sanitation systems. They also provided technical assistance to ministries and rural groups in the operation and maintenance of potable water systems. Their work has enabled poor rural communities to increase and gain control over their water resources.
- 900 Volunteers worked on health education and community health organization. These efforts increased the ability of communities and individuals (particularly women) to meet their own health and nutritional needs in a self-reliant way.

## Budget Activity II

### RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

|                           | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate | Increase/<br>Decrease |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Obligations (\$000) | 8,865             | 9,400               | 9,200               | - 200                 |

Recruitment, Communication and Development Education (RCDE) deals with the domestic outreach of the Peace Corps. The major focus of this budget activity is on the recruitment of Americans as Peace Corps Volunteers overseas. This budget activity also funds Peace Corps' efforts in private sector development including the Peace Corps Partnership Program. The third major area of this budget activity includes the recruitment and placement of Americans as United Nations Volunteers abroad.

#### Outreach Plans include:

- o In 1985, over 8 million dollars will fund Peace Corps' recruitment and communications functions. Three Peace Corps Service Centers and 15 area offices will review over 14,400 applicants in order to place 2,580 trainees abroad. Peace Corps continues to improve Recruitment efforts through increased public awareness. This Peace Corps awareness campaign focuses on the general public and on specific sectors such as agriculture, health and small enterprise development. Peace Corps will continue to produce and distribute public service advertisements, posters and press releases on volunteer activities and accomplishments.
- o A major initiative of Peace Corps' development education function is to enhance collaboration with the American business community. Peace Corps has developed a program to greatly strengthen the linkages between Peace Corps and the private sector. Studies indicate that training, manpower development, personnel exchange and in-kind contributions from corporations are potential areas for increased private sector commitment to the Peace Corps.
- o The Peace Corps Partnership Program, which celebrated its 20th Anniversary in 1984 is the agency's effort to involve local American communities in small scale overseas development.
- o Peace Corps will recruit and fund 60 American Volunteers through the United Nations Volunteer Program. This effort allows Peace Corps to place Americans in countries in which Peace Corps does not

already have an ongoing program. These countries include the People's Republic of China, Equatorial Guinea, the Sudan, Somalia, and Sao Tome e Principe.

- o In 1985 there will be over 100,000 Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (RPCV's). Funding in this budget activity will support a program to assist recently returned Volunteers in areas of further education and employment.

### Budget Activity III

#### PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

|                           | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate | Increase/<br>Decrease |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Obligations (\$000) | 33,900            | 35,850              | 36,000              | + 150                 |

Funds in this budget activity provide overseas and Washington administrative support for Peace Corps programs. Included are costs for overseas programming and Volunteer support functions, administrative services provided by the Department of State and Washington-based services. The 1985 budget request level for this activity reflects some projected cost savings in headquarters administrative functions while maintaining overseas support at current levels.

In 1985, Peace Corps will fund approximately 444 staff years overseas. The overseas staff will continue to perform critical functions in program development and support for Volunteers in 59 countries. They work closely with host country authorities and Peace Corps headquarters to develop and implement an extensive range of Volunteer programs. The staff designs and administers in-country training programs for Volunteers and Trainees and makes periodic visits to work sites to offer technical guidance and monitor progress. They support Volunteers by providing allowances, housing, supplies and equipment. Staff must ensure the health and safety of Volunteers and provide personal counseling, as needed.

Utilization of the Department of State's Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) system enables Peace Corps to make the most effective use of its own limited overseas staff and resources. Peace Corps reimburses the State Department for use of diplomatic pouch, customs clearance assistance, local wage administration and other necessary services. Peace Corps projects an estimated FAAS payment of \$2.5 million in 1985.

Program support funding covers the Washington-based Office of International Operations, which provides program and management guidance, review of the overseas programs, and coordinates the activities of the three geographic divisions - Africa, Inter-America and NANEA (North Africa, Near East, Asia, and the Pacific). The regional headquarters staff provides direct day-to-day support of the overseas programs. Other Peace Corps headquarters functions such as policy and planning, management information, compliance, administrative services, legal counsel, financial and personnel management are also included in this budget activity.

Peace Corps will continue to strengthen its management structure and systems to enhance agency operations and effectiveness. As a cost savings measure, Peace Corps has concluded negotiations to have its payroll system operated by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1984 through an interagency agreement. In addition, the Agency is investigating the feasibility of obtaining accounting system support from the Commerce Department. This also responds to the Administration's Reform 88 initiative to reduce agency administrative costs. The new systems are expected to result in cost savings of \$250,000 over 5 years.

Obtaining accounting and payroll services from the Department of Commerce will also reduce the Peace Corps' computer processing requirements. This will enable the Peace Corps in 1984 to convert to an inexpensive in-house automatic data processing (ADP) capability, thus eliminating the cost of purchasing time sharing services from outside the agency. This ADP conversion will result in a savings of \$300,000 over a five year period.

Staff training and the development of administrative and management techniques will continue to be a major focus in 1984 and 1985. In 1985 follow-on training conferences and workshops will be conducted to reinforce the skill development training implemented in 1984 at workshops for overseas country directors and administrative officers. In addition, Country and Agency Management Plan and Budget workbooks, a standard operating procedures administrative handbook, and tools for self-evaluating management and country program effectiveness will be completed in 1984 and available in Peace Corps countries during 1985. Data collected from the self evaluations will be used in developing the budget plans for future years.

Peace Corps will continue to increase the number of posts with micro-computers; 38 posts in 1984 and 47 posts in 1985. The placement of computers overseas is part of a long-range effort to develop improved programmatic and management information systems. Programs are being developed to track Trainees and Volunteers by assignment types and activities, and also provide timely input of fiscal and budget information.

Peace Corps will spend \$675,000 (including proceeds of sale) in both 1984 and 1985 to replace 56 vehicles each year in the overseas fleet. Safe, dependable public transportation is nearly non-existent in many less developed countries. Peace Corps vehicles are required for staff to visit Volunteer sites and to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of Volunteers who work mostly in isolated rural sites distant from the capital cities. The current plan seeks to replace vehicles before they become hazardous and unduly costly to operate.

### Peace Corps Small Enterprise Development Program

As part of the Peace Corps' 1983-85 Forward Plan, a new Small Enterprise Development Unit has been established in the Office of Training and Program Support to provide programming and training assistance to the field. The new unit will focus on 1) offering generic training models to business-skilled Volunteers and staff worldwide, and 2) increasing non-business skilled Volunteer and staff awareness of the potential for income generating opportunities in other sectors. Examples include agricultural marketing opportunities for agriculture volunteers and income generating opportunities in fisheries, forestry, and energy.

The unit is currently involved in developing the first generic In-Service Training Model and manual for business Volunteers who have been on-site for approximately one year. The training will concentrate on reviewing basic business skills, discussing problems facing small businesses and cooperatives in developing countries, and training Volunteers in basic teaching skills, motivation development and "self-help" philosophy. The training model will later be extended for non-business Volunteers.

Among the special features and plans of the Peace Corps Small Enterprise Development are the following:

- o Peace Corps is working closely with AID and a number of private voluntary organizations to explore placing volunteers in established projects and in providing technical assistance to them.
- o Peace Corps Volunteers, familiar with local customs, can tailor small enterprise development programs to meet local needs. Furthermore, because Volunteers are conversant in local languages, they can train local business people directly, without having to operate through intermediaries. Small Enterprise Development Volunteers, familiar with the use of appropriate technology, can stimulate innovative approaches to income generation, adapted to the community's particular resources and needs. Peace Corps Volunteers are in a unique position to instill confidence and the concept of self sufficiency in the people with whom they work. These are qualities necessary for the successful entrepreneur and for the long-term survival of small enterprise.
- o Peace Corps is currently emphasizing small business development in its liaisons with host country governments, international foreign assistance agencies, and private voluntary organizations. These bodies can provide the necessary laws, credit, and technical assistance for small enterprises. Peace Corps, working at the grassroots level, can make a special contribution by providing day-to-day, person-to-person encouragement to small entrepreneurs who want to become self-reliant.

## OPERATING EXPENSES, PEACE CORPS

APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1962 - FY 1985

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

a/ The appropriation for FY 1980 was not enacted. Funding was provided by a continuing resolution. (Public Law 96-123). The amount shown above also includes a \$745,000 civilian pay raise supplemental.

b/ The appropriation for FY 1981 was not enacted. Funding was provided by continuing resolutions. The amount shown above also includes a \$531,000 supplemental (P.L. 97-12).

c/ The appropriation for FY 1983 was not enacted. Funding was provided by continuing resolutions (Public Laws 97-276 and 97-377).

d/ The appropriation for FY 1984 was not enacted. Funding was provided by continuing resolutions (Public Laws 98-107 and 98-151).

**APPENDIX B: TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, AND BUDGET ESTIMATES**

**BY REGION, FY 1983 - 1985**

| <b><u>TRAINEE INPUT</u></b>                         | <b>FY 1983<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 1984<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 1985<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Africa Region                                       | 1275                      | 1142                        | 1154                        |
| Inter-American Region                               | 891                       | 783                         | 743                         |
| North Africa, Near East, Asia<br>and Pacific Region | 798                       | 731                         | 648                         |
| Peace Corps Supported UNVs                          | 24                        | 45                          | 35                          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>2988</b>               | <b>2701</b>                 | <b>2580</b>                 |

| <b><u>VOLUNTEER YEARS</u></b>                       | <b>FY 1983<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 1984<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 1985<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Africa Region                                       | 2050                      | 2111                        | 2079                        |
| Inter-American Region                               | 1271                      | 1343                        | 1250                        |
| North Africa, Near East, Asia<br>and Pacific Region | 1319                      | 1358                        | 1266                        |
| Peace Corps Supported UNVs                          | 48                        | 46                          | 60                          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>4688</b>               | <b>4858</b>                 | <b>4655</b>                 |

| <b><u>BUDGET ESTIMATE</u></b>                       | <b>FY 1983<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 1984<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 1985<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Africa Region                                       | 40,855                    | 42,839                      | 43,101                      |
| Inter-American Region                               | 20,680                    | 21,959                      | 21,862                      |
| North Africa, Near East, Asia<br>and Pacific Region | 23,033                    | 24,495                      | 24,427                      |
| Peace Corps Supported UNVs                          | 403                       | 590                         | 490                         |
| World-wide support                                  | 23,529                    | 25,117                      | 25,120                      |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>108,501</b>            | <b>115,000</b>              | <b>115,000</b>              |

POPULATION 149,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME \$1080

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX n/a

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 58                | 38                  | 33                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 56                | 71                  | 75                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 6.3               | 7.0                 | 7.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,059             | 1,252               | 1,279               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 847               | 1,009               | 1,036               |
| Program Support & Development       | 212               | 243                 | 243                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 33                | 21                  | 24                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 9                 | 16                  | 16                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 24                | 5                   | 8                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will begin working in a new aquaculture project to produce shell fish and finfish.
- Volunteers will also work in a new cacao production project in collaboration with private industry.
- Peace Corps, in cooperation with the government of Belize, will continue to provide assistance in income generation, youth activities, agriculture, public health, education and technical services.
- Additional projects in small business development and development of the tourism industry in Belize are projected.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Belize began in 1962 with Volunteers working in education and teacher training.
- While Peace Corps continues to provide Volunteers in education, other projects have grown in agriculture, food production, health, nutrition, business and sanitation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Peace Corps has provided technical assistance and training for both Volunteers and Belizean citizens in appropriate technology, charcoal production, food drying and food storage.
- Peace Corps increased activities in youth programs such as 4-H, Boy Scouts and school gardens in response to high youth unemployment in Belize.
- Many Volunteers have begun working with private sector agencies and with small businesses, providing important assistance to small farmers. Technical assistance in the development of such export crops as canteloupe and tomatoes has been provided through the projects.

POPULATION 3,595,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 320PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 33

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 61                | 25                  | 43                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 40                | 56                  | 60                  |
| PTT-Staff Years                     | 3.3               | 3.5                 | 3.5                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,050             | 994                 | 1,079               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 868               | 785                 | 870                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 182               | 209                 | 209                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 67                | 70                  | 70                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 57                | 60                  | 60                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 10                | 10                  | 10                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will continue to play a substantial role in instituting the Ministry of Education's multi-faceted educational reform: providing increased academic, as well as practical technical skills in agriculture and health, to Benin's majority rural population.
- Peace Corps will expand its programming in primary school-health education. Volunteers will train Beninese primary school teachers in preventive health education which will have a direct impact on several hundred Beninese teachers and indirectly on thousands of primary school children and their families.
- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Benin in agricultural education, rural school construction, appropriate technology mud-stoves, and secondary math/science education.
- Peace Corps plans to initiate a pilot-scale project in inland fish farming.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Benin began in 1967 with heavy concentration on rural development programs in grain storage, animal traction and rural construction. An average of sixty Volunteers per year served in Benin from 1967 until 1973/1974.
- Because of uncertain political conditions, the program declined to about six Volunteers in the mid-to-late-1970's.
- In 1981, at the request of the Beninese Government, the program expanded into appropriate technology (mud stoves), agriculture education and rural school construction. The number of Volunteers who teach math, English and science in secondary schools also increased.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers taught math and science and English to about 10,000 secondary school students.

(over)

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)**

- In 1983, Volunteers helped local communities build eight three-room schools and helped design and implement an improved water/sanitation system in a town of about 20,000 inhabitants.
- In 1984, Volunteers in the appropriate technology mud-stove project completed the construction of about 150 stoves in high-fuel-use governmental institutions, such as hospitals and schools.

BOTSWANA

POPULATION 930,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1966

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 1,010

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 44

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 34                | 30                  | 35                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 86                | 81                  | 65                  |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 8.0               | 8.0                 | 8.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,542             | 1,468               | 1,335               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,172             | 1,083               | 950                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 370               | 385                 | 385                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 415               | 420                 | 420                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 400               | 400                 | 400                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 15                | 20                  | 20                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will continue to be an integral part of the Botswana Government's National Development Plan, which calls for stimulating rural income and employment. The Peace Corps programming team, in cooperation with the Government of Botswana, will be developing opportunities for Volunteers in the areas of renewable energy sources and employment-generating projects.
- Peace Corps will continue to expand its efforts in the areas of food production and energy.
- Peace Corps will also continue to work closely with the Government of Botswana in small enterprise development, forestry and non-formal education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Botswana began in 1966 with a heavy concentration on secondary education.
- In 1971, Peace Corps programs expanded into vocational and business training as a part of the Botswana Government's National Development Plan.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers worked as auditors, accountants, market and business managers. Their work emphasized the generation of income through community-based cooperatives and private business.
- In 1984, Volunteers in the business sector aided in improving the management of multi-unit village cooperative enterprises resulting in an account surplus.

POPULATION 4,229,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1983PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 230PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 30

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 10                | 13                  | 15                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 1                 | 15                  | 15                  |
| PK-Staff Years                      | 1.5               | 2.0                 | 2.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 265               | 719                 | 720                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 96                | 474                 | 475                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 169               | 245                 | 245                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 14                | 20                  | 20                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 11                | 15                  | 15                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 3                 | 5                   | 5                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to honor requests from the Government of Burundi for Volunteers in water resources development, spring capping, forestry, small-scale agriculture, education and cooperatives.
- Plans are underway to place six Volunteers in the Women's Cooperatives project. These Volunteers will serve as handicrafts advisors, cooperatives advisors and curriculum development and visual aids technicians.
- Peace Corps will also continue to work very closely with USAID and private voluntary organizations to identify future coooperative programming avenues.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Burundi, one of the poorest and least developed countries in Africa, had been requesting Peace Corps assistance for nearly five years. Entry negotiations between the Government of Burundi, the United States Ambassador and Peace Corps resulted in a country agreement which was signed in August 1982.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, the Peace Corps program in Burundi got off the ground with the arrival of 13 Volunteers working in animal science, construction, and in technical, secondary and university education.
- In 1984, fourteen additional Volunteers with specializations in forestry, road construction, technical and secondary education began their Peace Corps service in Burundi.

POPULATION 8,668,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 880PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 43

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 58                | 53                  | 54                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 103               | 102                 | 98                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 9.9               | 10.0                | 10.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,993             | 2,092               | 2,097               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,573             | 1,600               | 1,605               |
| Program Support & Development       | 420               | 492                 | 492                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 791               | 760                 | 770                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 761               | 730                 | 740                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 30                | 30                  | 30                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Emphasis in programming will continue to shift towards small-scale entrepreneurs in fisheries and cooperative marketing and agricultural extension.
- Peace Corps will expand its project in deforestation emphasizing prevention of soil erosion and soil nutrient depletion.
- More projects with a health focus are being planned for 1985.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Cameroon began in 1962 with projects in education and agriculture. Since that time, the program has diversified to include projects in cooperatives, credit unions, inland and captured fisheries, community development and forestry. The program still maintains projects in math, science and economics education, English teaching, health education, and agricultural education and extension.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Peace Corps began a new forestry project in 1983 which concentrates on combatting deforestation in northern Cameroon.
- In 1984, a new project in fisheries began with 5 Volunteers conducting feasibility studies for production capabilities of local lakes and rivers.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION 2,379,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1972

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 320

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 34

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 54                | 50                  | 40                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 60                | 87                  | 75                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 7.9               | 8.0                 | 8.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,515             | 2,079               | 1,977               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,081             | 1,690               | 1,588               |
| Program Support & Development       | 434               | 389                 | 389                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 113               | 70                  | 70                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 113               | 70                  | 70                  |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Programming will continue its thrust toward education and rural development with an emphasis on health and small agricultural projects.
- The original midwifery and pro-pharmacy projects should be developed sufficiently in the south central region to allow the government to have full control. Volunteers will continue to expand the projects in other regions of the country.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps began its program in the Central African Republic in 1972 with projects targeted towards secondary education.
- Since 1974, projects have diversified into areas including fish culture, agricultural extension, health and rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Volunteers began working in 1983 on two new USAID-funded projects, rice and beekeeping.
- By 1983, 2 Volunteers were skill-trained in water/sanitation and began working full time in the project.
- The midwifery program expanded from one region to several other regions of the country in 1984.

POPULATION 18,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1982PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 1,170PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX -

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 1                 | 3                   | 1                   |
| Volunteer Years                     | 5                 | 5                   | 4                   |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 105               | 94                  | 87                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 97                | 81                  | 75                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 8                 | 13                  | 12                  |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 10                | 11                  | 11                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 8                 | 9                   | 9                   |
| Program Support & Development       | 2                 | 2                   | 2                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will participate in the development of forestry schemes for the Cook Islands.
- Peace Corps will continue to work with the government of the Cook Islands in reducing fuel costs and looking for alternative energy sources, by conducting energy audits in both the government and private sector and promoting the use of solar and wind power.
- Volunteers will prepare a weekly agriculture marketing guide and statistical bulletin that is read by the majority of growers in the Cook Islands. They also will produce a daily agricultural radio show and a monthly appropriate technology newsletter.
- Volunteers will continue energy planning, advising small businesses and become involved in health education.
- Peace Corps hopes to place 2-3 Volunteers on outer islands developing income generating projects such as solar drying of bananas and pineapples.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program began in 1982 with the first Volunteers working in vocational education, energy planning and small business enterprise.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers constructed and demonstrated Lorena stoves, completed a number of energy audits and advised 25 businessmen on loan financing.
- In 1984, Volunteers completed the installation of a coconut gasifier on the island of Atiu. The gasifier produces 40% of the islands electrical needs.

COSTA RICAPOPULATION 2,370,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1963PER CAPITA \$ 1,430PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 89

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 114               | 62                  | 61                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 122               | 141                 | 133                 |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 12.0              | 12.0                | 12.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,690             | 1,890               | 1,836               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,353             | 1,529               | 1,500               |
| Program Support & Development       | 337               | 363                 | 363                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 31                | 48                  | 48                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 30                | 46                  | 46                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 1                 | 2                   | 2                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will assist cooperatives and small businesses to achieve increased productivity and income by taking advantage of opportunities created by the Caribbean Basin Initiative.
- Refine and continue new program initiatives from 1983 in forestry and fisheries extension.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 50% of Peace Corps' programs have refocused their project goals to emphasize income generation.
- For the first time, a joint Peace Corps/AID/Costa Rican Ministry project was implemented in self-help rural housing. The project received \$300,000 in seed funding and 13 Volunteer advisors to construct 300 houses. Currently 130 homes are under construction.
- Four new programs were started in farm management, forestry extension, fisheries extension and WID/4-S.
- A substantial and successful effort was undertaken to increase the resources, financial and material, for projects in which Volunteers are working. This has amounted to nine different sources contributing over \$363,562.

POPULATION 5,437,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$1,140PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 66

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 74                | 67                  | 70                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 122               | 130                 | 124                 |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 10.6              | 11.0                | 11.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 2,170             | 2,452               | 2,437               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,698             | 1,945               | 1,930               |
| Program Support & Development       | 472               | 507                 | 507                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 48                | 50                  | 50                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 46                | 48                  | 48                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 2                 | 2                   | 2                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) will continue to be an important element in new programming. Volunteers will assist cooperatives and small businesses to achieve increased productivity and income by taking advantage of new opportunities created by the CBI.
- Peace Corps will further expand its activities on the Turks and Caicos Islands. Two new projects, agroforestry and offshore crab production, will become fully operational.
- Peace Corps will continue to assist the Dominican Republic in meeting its development needs through projects in rural development, health education and cooperatives/small business.
- In accordance with the Dominican government's priority on reforestation as a critical long-term need, Peace Corps will place increased emphasis on its forestry program. More than 30 Volunteers will work in tree production, nursery management and agroforestry extension among small-scale farmers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in the Dominican Republic began in 1962; since then, over 1,000 Volunteers have served in agriculture, urban and rural development, nursing, teacher education, health and natural resources.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Peace Corps carried out four pilot projects aimed at improving productivity on small farms in the most economically disadvantaged rural areas.
- During 1984, Volunteers trained Dominican counterparts in business management, accounting, health and nutrition, agricultural techniques, soil conservation, fisheries and forestry management.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

POPULATION 806,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1961

PER CAPITA INCOME \$630-1640

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 80-92

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 126               | 80                  | 85                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 183               | 173                 | 163                 |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 12.7              | 14.5                | 14.5                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 3,008             | 2,786               | 2,960               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 2,496             | 2,151               | 2,326               |
| Program Support & Development       | 512               | 635                 | 634                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 46                | 45                  | 45                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 27                | 36                  | 36                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 19                | 9                   | 9                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The program in Grenada will become fully operational with approximately 30 Volunteers working in education, health and agriculture.
- Peace Corps plans to replicate the income-generating Caribbean King Crab project on the Turks and Caicos for small-scale fishing groups. This will be a collaborative effort with the Smithsonian Institution.
- The small enterprise development program will generate 50 to 60 new income producing projects, mostly in agriculture and aquaculture.
- The highly successful handicraft production training program in Antigua will be expanded. Approximately 150 to 175 artisans will be trained and work in income-generating projects.
- With the re-establishment of the Peace Corps presence in Grenada, the Eastern Caribbean program will be maintained at its present level. New projects in the development of small-scale enterprise will be given special emphasis. The overall program will focus more on rural development and health.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps entered the Eastern Caribbean in 1961 and presently operates in Anguilla, Antigua/Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, St. Christopher/Nevis, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. This program is administered out of a central office in Barbados with sub-offices in St. Vincent and Antigua. Projects are in agriculture, small business development, education and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In September 1983, 60 Volunteers had their first in-service training in agri-business and agroforestry.
- Re-established program in Grenada in 1984.
- Antigua handicraft project; 55 to 60 artisans trained and working.

POPULATION 9,000,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 1,220PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 71

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | PY 1983<br>Actual | PY 1984<br>Estimate | PY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 88                | 154                 | 124                 |
| Volunteer Years                     | 247               | 236                 | 180                 |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 17.7              | 17.3                | 17.3                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 3,173             | 2,990               | 2,673               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 2,695             | 2,527               | 2,210               |
| Program Support & Development       | 478               | 463                 | 463                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 17                | 11                  | 11                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 11                | 8                   | 8                   |
| Program Support & Development       | 6                 | 3                   | 3                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- In collaboration with AID and private farmer organizations, Peace Corps will initiate a private sector agricultural extension program.
- The focus of the 4-F Club Development program will be shifted from agricultural production to agribusiness. Emphasis will be placed in developing business skills among rural youth by encouraging their participation in competitive enterprise and other income generating activities.
- The Small Enterprise Development Program will be expanded from six to 12 Volunteers. Volunteers will continue to provide technical assistance in the areas of production, inventory, quality control, accounting, marketing, administration and finance.
- 1985 will see a further diminishing in the alternative energy component of the Rural Infrastructure Program. The thrust of the program will increasingly focus on the construction of adequate water supply systems.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1962 more than 3,000 Volunteers have served in Ecuador. In an effort to stem rural to urban migration, programs have been targeted to help rural families and disadvantaged youth. Current programs are in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, health, rural infrastructure and special education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Volunteers working in agricultural extension helped over 100 small farmers to increase their basic crop production by 40 percent.
- Rural infrastructure Volunteers were involved in the design and construction of six community water systems; installation of 80 manual pumps and the training of 30 promoters who will maintain the pumps and systems.

(over)

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)**

- In animal production, Volunteers assisted 400 small ranchers in animal husbandry techniques; about 200 small ranchers attended Peace Corps courses at Rancho Ronald; 100 small ranchers were able to purchase improved-breed bulls at cost; and 15,000 animals were vaccinated.
- During 1983 Peace Corps effectively adapted its forestry, special education and 4-F club development programs to conform to the changing needs and priorities of ministries and host country agencies.

POPULATION 646,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1968PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 2,000PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 85

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 71                | 84                  | 84                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 133               | 136                 | 131                 |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 12.0              | 12.5                | 12.5                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 2,067             | 2,298               | 2,336               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,656             | 1,855               | 1,864               |
| Program Support & Development       | 411               | 443                 | 472                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 260               | 250                 | 250                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 200               | 200                 | 200                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 60                | 50                  | 50                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will begin secondary school training in the use of computers in response to a government request.
- Peace Corps will continue to focus on the development and organization of community-based income generating programs such as dairy schemes and poultry farms.
- Volunteers will continue to work as community developers and educators. Income-generating projects will remain a priority.
- The health education program will expand to rural health centers to reach village health workers, women's interest officers and rural community leaders.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, five health educators organized four divisional training courses in food and nutrition, benefiting 800 people.
- In 1984, the first group of inland fisheries Volunteers organized local farmers to incorporate the production of fish as an income generating crop.

POPULATION 669,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY 1963/1973PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 3,810PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 30

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 45                | 49                  | 39                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 73                | 88                  | 77                  |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 4.6               | 4.5                 | 4.5                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,529             | 1,646               | 1,563               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,278             | 1,383               | 1,300               |
| Program Support & Development       | 251               | 263                 | 263                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 463               | 470                 | 450                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 406               | 415                 | 400                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 57                | 55                  | 50                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- TEFL project will begin phasing out as qualified Gabonaise teachers replace Peace Corps Volunteers. Emphasis will be placed on teacher retraining to upgrade Gabonaise teachers' skills and curriculum development.
- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Gabon in rural school construction, inland fish culture development, and non-formal education.
- Volunteers will begin working in public health, water and sanitation, rural cooperative development and income-generation projects.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Gabon began in 1963 and concentrated upon school construction and English instruction. Peace Corps left Gabon in 1967 and returned in 1973 at the invitation of the Government of Gabon.
- Since re-entry in 1973, Peace Corps projects have expanded into non-formal education, inland fisheries, agricultural extension and math education. School construction and English instruction continue.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers constructed 12 rural primary schools, 20 teachers' houses, and trained approximately 20 masons and carpenters.
- Volunteers completed the renovation of two fish stations and worked with 35 village fish farmers in 1983.
- Volunteers organized and participated in 10 regional English workshops to upgrade the skills of Gabonaise teachers in 1984. Peace Corps/Gabon began a new project with 8 volunteers teaching secondary math.

POPULATION 587,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY 1967PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 370PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 20

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 23                | 25                  | 26                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 42                | 45                  | 38                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 6.0               | 6.0                 | 6.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 816               | 851                 | 814                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 590               | 632                 | 595                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 226               | 219                 | 219                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 5                 | 8                   | 8                   |
| Volunteer Operations                | 5                 | 5                   | 5                   |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | 3                   | 3                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to shift its emphasis towards rural extension, working with established beekeeping groups to upgrade their production, management skills and the introduction of new equipment and techniques. Volunteers will also organize, train and monitor new beekeeping groups through extension education.
- Animal husbandry and crop extension are two relatively new areas of Peace Corps involvement. Volunteers will continue working within these projects to increase maize production, increase the effective use of crop residues as feed, organize farmers towards more effective land use and assist the implementation of animal health programs.
- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of The Gambia in the development of its programs, particularly in the area of food production.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered The Gambia in 1967 with 17 Volunteers including mechanics, carpenters, construction specialists, cattle marketing advisors and electrical engineers.
- In 1969, The Gambia received its first education Volunteers.
- The current program has Volunteers in education, agriculture and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Volunteers provided technical extension services to more than 110 rural beekeepers and trained over 62 crop protection field workers in pest identification and appropriate control techniques.
- Using expert leather craftsmen and weavers, Volunteers set-up and ran training programs for over 26 apprentices in technical and marketing skills.
- Volunteers assisted in the planning, building and organization of a village maternity room to be used by over 2,000 women of childbearing age.

POPULATION 11,830,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1961PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 400PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 41

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | ---               | 49                  | 30                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 110               | 47                  | 55                  |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 12.0              | 11.0                | 11.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 2,230             | 1,684               | 1,754               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,595             | 1,205               | 1,275               |
| Program Support & Development       | 635               | 479                 | 479                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 167               | 120                 | 160                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 167               | 120                 | 160                 |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will begin participation in the Government of Ghana's Green Revolution in Schools project. Agricultural Volunteers will supervise and promote the development of agriculture in secondary schools. The project goal is for selected boarding schools to be 30% food (cereals and vegetables) self-sufficient in three years and totally self-sufficient within five years.
- Peace Corps will also continue to provide math and science teachers to supplement the Ghanaian corps of teachers reduced by the emigration of Ghanaian secondary school teachers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In August 1961, Ghana became the first country to receive Peace Corps volunteers. Since then, over 2,200 volunteers have served in Ghana, primarily in education.
- In the early 1980s, Peace Corps began a significant program shift from education to agriculture and rural development, in response to severe food shortages within the country. By 1982, about one-third of all volunteers in Ghana worked in agriculture and rural development; by 1983 about one-half.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers in the secondary education sector taught math and science to over 3,000 students.
- In 1984, Volunteers worked with their local communities to establish bee-keeping in twelve villages, build eight wells, establish two soapmaking enterprises, build five fish ponds, construct a blacksmith foundry, train ten farmers in animal traction, and plant ten community farms with fast-growing, fuel-wood trees and fruit trees. These are remarkable accomplishments in light of the shortages of cement, fertilizer, seeds and other work-related materials in Ghana.

GUATEMALAPOPULATION 520,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 1,140PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 59

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estmate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 118               | 91                 | 71                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 104               | 125                | 130                 |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 11.7              | 11.0               | 11.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,950             | 2,323              | 2,349               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,457             | 1,800              | 1,826               |
| Program Support & Development       | 493               | 523                | 523                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 22                | 24                 | 24                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 17                | 19                 | 19                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 5                 | 5                  | 5                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The first group of Volunteers in a new youth development program will work with youth groups in regional sports complexes which are currently going unused. This project is designed to reduce the large unemployed youth population in Guatemala.
- Most Volunteers in Guatemala will continue to work in agriculture in such projects as fish farm development, vegetable production, soil conservation and agricultural cooperatives.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1962, over 1500 Volunteers have served in public health and nutrition, community development, agriculture, forestry and natural resources..
- Volunteers have worked in all geographic areas of Guatemala; they are currently concentrated in the eastern rural areas of the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- A new project in national parks development was begun in collaboration with the Government of Guatemala. Volunteers assist in the development of protected areas and the identification and the protection of endangered species.
- Small farmers in seven departments have benefitted from technical assistance in fish farming, vegetable gardens, small and large animal husbandry, and training in soil conservation.
- Volunteer nurses and nutritionists continued to work with rural citizens in an attempt to improve health care and encourage better nutrition in isolated areas.

POPULATION 4,963,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1982PER CAPITA INCOME \$260PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX n/a

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 5                 | 21                  | 21                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 4                 | 11                  | 29                  |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 1.4               | 2.0                 | 2.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 171               | 422                 | 624                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 76                | 322                 | 524                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 95                | 100                 | 100                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- A third contingent of approximately 20 Volunteers will begin service in Haiti.
- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Haiti to define the program areas in which Peace Corps can best assist Haiti to meet its development needs. In response to requests from Haitian ministries, Volunteers will continue to serve in agroforestry extension, fisheries development, vocational training and health.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- During 1983 and 1984 Volunteers served in the following programs:
  - three Volunteers assisted the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in promoting reforestation and agroforestry projects. They helped set up nurseries and trained small farmers in intercropping, tree planting and soil conservation.
  - one Volunteer worked with the Institute for the Safeguard of the National Patrimony to develop a plan for the first two national parks in Haiti.
  - two Volunteers assisted rural communities in identifying needs in vocational training and other areas; road improvement, potable water and handicrafts projects were begun.
  - one Volunteer assisted the Ministry of Public Health in developing and implementing improved potable water systems for rural areas.
  - one Volunteer began an appropriate technology project aimed at identifying agricultural tools, housing materials and fuel-efficient stoves which can be produced locally by Haiti's rural residents.

POPULATION 522,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME \$600

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 61

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 123               | 173                 | 110                 |
| Volunteer Years                     | 198               | 208                 | 174                 |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 17.1              | 17.0                | 17.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 3,210             | 3,668               | 3,447               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 2,548             | 2,923               | 2,702               |
| Program Support & Development       | 662               | 745                 | 745                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 57                | 42                  | 27                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 52                | 40                  | 26                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 5                 | 2                   | 1                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will begin work in a new public health program designed to provide increased health services and education in isolated rural areas.
- A joint Peace Corps, AID, private sector and Honduras government project will sponsor a product development facility in Honduras. This will enable local artisans to increase production and improve distribution of their products.
- Peace Corps will begin collaboration with the Honduran national agrarian reform agency, providing community development assistance to small farmers and cooperative groups.
- Over twenty Volunteers will continue to provide assistance in the national small business and cooperatives initiatives. A joint AID, private sector, and Peace Corps effort which has allowed Honduran cooperative members to receive U.S.-based training in management and accounting will continue.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1962 Honduras has hosted one of Inter-America's largest Peace Corps programs. Over 2000 Volunteers have provided assistance in education, agriculture, natural resources, community services, rural development and public health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Five Volunteers continued to work in refugee resettlement through World Relief in the eastern areas of Honduras.
- Honduran citizens received technical training in small-scale irrigation and intensive vegetable gardening.
- Volunteers continued to provide valuable assistance in environmental education and conservation through national education campaigns and two nationwide conferences.

POPULATION 2,188,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$1,030PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 88

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 95                | 40                  | 89                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 101               | 117                 | 114                 |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 11.3              | 11.9                | 11.9                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,750             | 2,170               | 2,209               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,314             | 1,639               | 1,678               |
| Program Support & Development       | 436               | 531                 | 531                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 63                | 32                  | 32                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 29                | 19                  | 19                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 34                | 13                  | 13                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will establish a new Private Sector/Economic Development program to build upon the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Volunteers will assist in the development of small-scale commercial enterprises.
- Most Volunteers will continue to serve in education and teacher training within the basic and secondary school systems, vocational training programs, and schools for special students. Programs serving unemployed youths and the handicapped will receive increased emphasis.
- The beekeeping program will be expanded to reach more small farmers. Youths will continue to be incorporated into the program as the recipients of beekeeping skills training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered Jamaica in 1962. Early programs focused on basic and early childhood education and later expanded to include agriculture, urban and rural development, health and special education for the handicapped.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1984, Volunteers completed feasibility studies for several small businesses, and worked with youth groups in the development of handicrafts and other income-generating activities.
- In 1983, seven Volunteers launched a new beekeeping program aimed at regenerating the Jamaican honey industry. Hundreds of apiaries have been set up throughout the island and counterparts are being trained in beekeeping.

POPULATION 17,363,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1965PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 420PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 55

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 130               | 103                 | 114                 |
| Volunteer Years                     | 235               | 272                 | 245                 |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 18.8              | 18.8                | 18.8                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 4,049             | 4,742               | 4,655               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 3,356             | 3,829               | 3,742               |
| Program Support & Development       | 693               | 913                 | 913                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 341               | 370                 | 370                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 238               | 250                 | 250                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 103               | 120                 | 120                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will proceed with a modest expansion in programming to include projects in grain storage, cooperatives, and technical teachers for village polytechnical schools.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps has served in Kenya since 1965. The major program has been secondary education, however, Volunteers have worked in fisheries, forestry, maternal/child health, water and sanitation, co-ops and business advisors, special education and music education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Peace Corps continued with efforts to consolidate and solidify programming in the existing areas of secondary education, rural women's extension, water and sanitation, and fisheries.
- Approximately 48 Volunteers were involved in increasing protein sources through improved marketing and food distribution techniques from fish harvesting and from increased varieties of horticulture and animal products; and improved efficiency in food preparation resulting from home economics and stove building instruction.
- Volunteers working in the area of health and nutrition have trained counterparts in diagnosing and treating nutrition-related diseases and have improved the health by providing access to sufficient quantities of potable water and providing pre- and post-natal care.
- Volunteers working in secondary education, Kenya's largest program, have been successful in training a significant number of science students who have subsequently been admitted to the University of Nairobi and the University of Kenya. Many of these Volunteers are assigned to schools in undesirable areas of Kenya where staff is minimal.

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)**

- Tree nurseries have been established at 6 locations where 10 Volunteers are working in renewable energy sources. Several Agro-Forestry demonstration plots have been established, and Kenyan counterparts are acquiring and upgrading their skills in Forestry.
- 24 Volunteers are working with handicraft workshops to improve production and marketing techniques.

POPULATION 60,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1973PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 420PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX -

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | ---               | 8                   | ---                 |
| Volunteer Years                     | 10                | 10                  | 8                   |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 113               | 170                 | 161                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 105               | 155                 | 137                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 8                 | 15                  | 24                  |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 5                 | 5                   | 5                   |
| Volunteer Operations                | 5                 | 5                   | 5                   |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will shift its programming emphasis from community health and rural construction to secondary and vocational education.
- Peace Corps plans to place the majority of the new education Volunteers in English, industrial arts, math and home economics.
- Peace Corps will also continue its practice of assigning Volunteers to outer island areas.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Kiribati began in 1973 with three Volunteers working in fisheries extension.
- In 1979, Peace Corps developed community health and rural construction projects to address the development needs of rural outer islanders.
- The program in Kiribati is administered by staff in the Solomon Islands.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers helped build a community library using funds obtained through AID's Accelerated Impact Program.
- In 1984, Peace Corps completed an extensive program review in cooperation with the Government of Kiribati which resulted in program expansion into secondary and vocational education.
- Also in 1984, Volunteers helped install water-sealed latrines, build water catchment systems, provide nutrition training to women and elementary school students, and improve management skills of outer island cooperative members. Rural construction Volunteers assisted with the construction and maintenance of seawalls, causeways and roads.

LESOTHOPOPULATION 1,372,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 540PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 49

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 45                | 39                  | 40                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 88                | 74                  | 73                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 7.8               | 7.8                 | 7.8                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,412             | 1,368               | 1,362               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,140             | 1,050               | 1,044               |
| Program Support & Development       | 272               | 318                 | 318                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 51                | 52                  | 52                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 48                | 48                  | 48                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 3                 | 4                   | 4                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Education has been and continues to be Peace Corps' most important area of concentration. Peace Corps, in conjunction with the Government of Lesotho, plans to move Volunteers to more remote mountain sites where the greatest need for Volunteers exists.
- Peace Corps, along with the Ministry of Education, plans to increase the Volunteer involvement in agriculture through a new donor sponsored Self-Reliance project.
- Peace Corps plans to consolidate its many agriculture and rural development projects, spearheading small gardening and appropriate technology.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps initiated a program in Lesotho in 1967 with 60 Volunteers primarily involved in education projects.
- In 1980, Peace Corps solidified its early business sector programs by further branching out with work in the cooperative movement.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, six renewable energy technology Volunteers introduced accounting, auditing and market systems, grow holes and composting toilets to over 100 village residents.
- In 1983, Volunteers working in clear water, road construction and soil conservation projects installed 23 village water supply systems, supervised the construction of 7 km of road and several bridges, and surveyed and mapped over 12,000 hectares of arable land.

LIBERIAPOPULATION 1,941,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 520PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 40

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 122               | 100                 | 100                 |
| Volunteer Years                     | 165               | 162                 | 172                 |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 10.1              | 10.0                | 10.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 3,048             | 3,150               | 3,250               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 2,510             | 2,500               | 2,600               |
| Program Support & Development       | 538               | 650                 | 650                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will participate in the newly established Primary Health Care program designed to aid in strengthening the National Health delivery system.
- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Liberia in developing programs in agriculture, health, rural development and education that will address the developmental needs of the country.
- Peace Corps plans to place greater emphasis on teacher training to upgrade the technical skills of the Liberian teachers.
- Plans include constructing over 300 fish ponds, training farmers in the management of ponds and exploring the feasibility of marine fisheries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Over 3,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have served in Liberia since we were invited to the country in 1962. The Volunteers have worked with the Government of Liberia's development programs in agriculture, health, education and rural development.
- Initially the program was comprised largely of primary education teachers. However, now the Volunteers include secondary education teachers, teacher trainers, vocational and technical instructors, curriculum developers, foresters, economists and fisheries technicians.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Peace Corps obtained increased Ministry support for the fisheries projects, increased the construction of 20 fish ponds to over 120 and conducted training programs for over 10 counterparts.
- Volunteers implemented a small/medium enterprise development project to aid in reducing the failure rate of small and medium entrepreneurs.

(over)

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)**

- Peace Corps Volunteers assisted in increasing communications between village, local, regional and national government through radio programs.
- Appropriate technology Volunteers have assisted in the construction of schools, clinics, market buildings, wells and latrines. They constructed 31 spring wells and installed 41 mechanically drilled wells and pumps to provide potable drinking water.

POPULATION 6,241,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1964/1979PER CAPITA INCOME \$200PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 31

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | PY 1983<br>Actual | PY 1984<br>Estimate | PY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 13                | 15                  | 15                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 42                | 35                  | 25                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 4.0               | 4.0                 | 4.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 788               | 778                 | 756                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 545               | 527                 | 505                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 243               | 251                 | 251                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 56                | 58                  | 58                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 28                | 30                  | 30                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 28                | 28                  | 28                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Malawi to develop programs that will promote local economic development, particularly addressing the needs of the rural population.
- Peace Corps will continue programming in the Integrated Rural Development project with a greater focus on programs to increase the agricultural productivity of the village-level farmer.
- Volunteers will work as Irrigation Officers to help increase crop production through improved irrigation systems.
- In conjunction with the Rural Water Project and the Ministry of Health, Volunteers will work in a combined project as Community Health Workers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- From 1964 through 1971, Peace Corps programs in Malawi consisted of about 40 to 278 Volunteers in education, public health, community development and agriculture.
- After 1971, the Government of Malawi began requesting only highly skilled/difficult-to-recruit Volunteers, which caused a gradual phase-out of the program.
- The current Peace Corps program was reinstated in 1979 and has an emphasis on agriculture and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Volunteers have completed construction of 130 pit latrines and 140 shallow wells and mobilized 60,000 villagers to assist in the installation of 300 kilometers of water piping and 600 water taps.
- Peace Corps Volunteers have conducted training seminars for 250 health workers.
- Twenty seven credit unions have been established and registered.

POPULATION 14,200,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$1,840PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 72

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| Volunteer Years                     | 44                | 4                   | ---                 |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 4.7               | .5                  | ---                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 771               | 184                 | ---                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 47                | 101                 | ---                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 284               | 83                  | ---                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 10                | ---                 | ---                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 10                | ---                 | ---                 |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In 1983, the Peace Corps closed down its program operations and formally exited Malaysia.
- Volunteers served continuously in Malaysia from January 1962 to November 1983. A total of almost 3500 Americans began training for service in Malaysia; of these, over 3200 became Volunteers.
- The phaseout of Peace Corps was a very smooth and well organized process. The decision to leave Malaysia was made two years in advance, which allowed for a gradual reduction in the number of Volunteers and considerable lead time to host agencies to prepare for the loss of Volunteer services.
- The first Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, wrote a long, laudatory message to Peace Corps on the occasion of the phaseout. Tunku wrote, "the services they [Volunteers] have rendered us will long remain in our memory."

1983 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Volunteers established an integrated accounting system for local centers of the Department of Veterinary Services and trained personnel in its use.
- Eleven Volunteers completed their math/science teaching assignments at secondary schools in Sabah and assisted the schools in preparing materials to be used by Malaysian teachers after the Volunteers' departure.
- Volunteer psychiatric social workers and teachers of the handicapped trained co-workers in counselling and rehabilitation techniques so that projects initiated by the Volunteers would continue.
- Dairy extension Volunteers assembled a milk pasteurizer and automatic milk bottling system in Kluang which enabled the Milk Collection Center to process and sell milk on a regular basis.

POPULATION 6,881,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1971PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 190PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 23

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 48                | 50                  | 45                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 54                | 58                  | 68                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 6.0               | 6.0                 | 6.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,220             | 1,407               | 1,537               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 931               | 1,046               | 1,176               |
| Program Support & Development       | 289               | 361                 | 361                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 15                | 15                  | 20                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 15                | 15                  | 20                  |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The program emphasis will remain on community development; however, greater attention will be given to the area of income generation.
- The overall program will focus on reforestation, water resource management and continued enhancement of health projects. An increased number of Volunteers will work in forestry and reforestation projects to assist in efforts to deter desertification and replenish fuel wood.
- Peace Corps will initiate projects in vocational education and rural schools.
- The community health project will start up.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The first Volunteers arrived in Bamako in April, 1971 to help allay the hardships inflicted by a severe drought. These twenty-five Volunteers developed projects in poultry raising, vegetable production, water management and agricultural extension. The successes of the agricultural projects lead to the introduction of education Volunteers in 1974. Community development projects were initiated in the late seventies.
- Currently there are 68 Volunteers working in the fields of secondary education, teacher training, agriculture, nutrition education, community development and forestry.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Collaborating with Volunteers from six other Peace Corps countries, skilled mechanics were successful in repairing over 300 irrigation pumps in Dire (Sixth Region). 17 Volunteers, during a six week period, were able to repair the pumps in time for the final planting season. This effort has enabled over 30,000 farmers and their families to successfully complete the 1983 harvest.
- Also in 1983, the initiation of a rural credit project was successfully completed.

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)**

- In 1984, through the use of Small Project Assistance funding, a water and sanitation project was implemented.

MAURITANIAPOPULATION 1,560,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1971PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 460PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 27

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 33                | 22                  | 26                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 39                | 44                  | 45                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 5.5               | 5.5                 | 5.5                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,382             | 1,398               | 1,409               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 811               | 802                 | 813                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 571               | 596                 | 596                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 50                | 116                 | 131                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 40                | 104                 | 116                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 10                | 12                  | 15                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to address the Government of Mauritania's priorities in the agriculture and health sector by strengthening existing projects and gradually expanding to new geographical areas.
- Peace Corps will explore program possibilities in forestry, fisheries, and grain storage. Efforts will also be made to address and to become involved in drought relief.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers continued to work in the food production sector. Volunteers have been successful in establishing more than 30 village and school gardens, totalling over 300 acres and involving over 3,000 people. They have also provided extension services to over 1,200 farmers in 20 rice cooperatives.
- In 1984, Volunteers initiated a pilot community health project. Volunteers assess local health problems and plan and implement health education strategies with village dispensary staff.

MICRONESIAPOPULATION 125,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1966PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 1,000PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX -

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 58                | 57                  | 56                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 76                | 96                  | 88                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 19.6              | 19.5                | 19.5                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 2,050             | 2,388               | 2,317               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,299             | 1,657               | 1,637               |
| Program Support & Development       | 751               | 731                 | 680                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 80                | 75                  | 75                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 50                | 50                  | 50                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 30                | 25                  | 25                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will add a new water/sanitation project which concentrates on community education regarding water pollution prevention. The goal is to minimize the spread of cholera and other water-borne diseases.
- Peace Corps will also continue to work closely with the Micronesian governments to develop a small-scale marine fisheries program as an income-generating project for rural village and outer island inhabitants.
- Peace Corps will increase the number of Volunteers assigned to rural villages and outer islands where the needs for development assistance are greatest.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Micronesia began in 1966 with an emphasis on primary and secondary English teaching.
- In the mid-1970's, the program expanded to include health and agriculture programs as well as village development, appropriate technology and vocational education.
- In 1982, Peace Corps' programming priorities were identified as: (1) promoting village and island self-sufficiency in food and energy production; (2) encouraging free market mechanisms; and (3) promoting economic development and a self-productive capacity among the peoples of Micronesia.
- In 1983, Peace Corps moved its Micronesia office from the island of Saipan to Kolonia, Ponape, the capital of the future independent nation of the Federated States of Micronesia. The move placed Peace Corps staff closer to Volunteers which permits more efficient administration and support.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1984, Volunteers advised the Truk Small Industries Center on the establishment of a shell exporting and retail sales distribution system.
- In 1984, Volunteers engineered and evaluated water systems and public education campaigns for three states and the Republic of Belau. The water systems service approximately thirty thousand Micronesians.

POPULATION 20,891,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 860PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 47

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 89                | 90                  | 40                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 148               | 145                 | 164                 |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 14.7              | 14.7                | 14.7                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 2,488             | 2,628               | 2,732               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 2,033             | 2,185               | 2,406               |
| Program Support & Development       | 455               | 443                 | 326                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 152               | 160                 | 160                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 120               | 120                 | 120                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 32                | 40                  | 40                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Six Volunteers will join Morocco's Center for Renewable Energy to institute a new program in the construction of solar water pumps, biogas digesters and wind pumping systems.
- Volunteers will initiate a program for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the many orphanages run by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Six Volunteers already skilled in construction will arrive in the fall of 1984.
- Two Volunteers will be recruited to manage a women's cooperative which produces handmade dolls and honey. This will be the second women's cooperative under Peace Corps' sponsorship.
- Peace Corps' provision of services to disabled children will grow as blind mobility trainers, vocational education trainers and special education teachers are placed in various institutions in Morocco's major cities.
- The vocational education program will expand into the areas of orphanage rehabilitation and renewable energy.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Morocco began in 1963 with 53 Volunteers serving as surveyors, English teachers and irrigation foremen.
- In 1966, Peace Corps began agricultural programming in fisheries, rural development and crop extension. Agriculture programming continues today in the areas of fisheries and range management.
- Between 1978 and 1980, new programs were instituted in the areas of vocational education, rural water supply and social services to disabled children.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983 and 1984, Peace Corps greatly expanded and diversified its fisheries program in Morocco. Capture fisheries Volunteers worked at different

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)**

reservoirs to help local populations utilize existing sources of protein. Eleven marine cooperative Volunteers were assigned to coastal sites to help organize the catch and marketing of ocean fish.

- In 1983, a women's welding and woodworking cooperative grew out of Peace Corps' vocational education program. Coop members were awarded a large contract by the Moroccan military to produce wheelchairs and crutches.
- In 1984, Peace Corps diversified its education program by placing seven math teachers in high schools around the country.

POPULATION 15,029,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 150PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 28

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 86                | 55                  | 80                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 126               | 132                 | 125                 |
| PTC-Staff Years                     | 16.0              | 16.0                | 16.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,939             | 2,011               | 2,068               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,526             | 1,583               | 1,598               |
| Program Support & Development       | 413               | 428                 | 470                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 30                | 35                  | 35                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 30                | 35                  | 35                  |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will begin a new forestry project. Volunteers will work with villagers in the Terai Region to replant areas which have been denuded of trees, and work to protect existing forests.
- Volunteers in the rural women's development project will expand their work to include income-generating projects such as weaving, soapmaking and animal-raising.
- Peace Corps will continue to emphasize projects in agriculture, resource conservation and education, the community water supply project will continue to remain its top priority.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Nepal began in 1962 with the arrival of 72 Volunteers to teach English.
- Over the past 21 years, the Nepal program has gradually expanded to an average volunteer level of 150. Volunteers currently work in 18 different projects in five sectors; agriculture, health, education, income generation and rural construction.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, engineer and construction overseer Volunteers completed eleven water systems in rural villages.
- In 1984, the first group of rural income generation Volunteers helped secure loans made available by the Government of Nepal for eligible families and village projects. Projects included animal-raising and vegetable gardening.

6

NIGERPOPULATION 5,704,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 330PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 23

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 83                | 68                  | 70                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 111               | 131                 | 130                 |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 9.9               | 10.0                | 10.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 2,292             | 2,545               | 2,544               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,806             | 1,980               | 1,980               |
| Program Support & Development       | 486               | 565                 | 564                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 120               | 145                 | 145                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 120               | 145                 | 145                 |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The agricultural program will be redesigned with emphasis on food security, agricultural research and conservation.
- The education projects will be diversified to include math and science education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Niger, in 1962, was one of the first countries to request Peace Corps Volunteers. The first group of seven teachers arrived in September 1962.
- In 1963, the first group of agriculture Volunteers arrived. From that modest start, the program has grown steadily, reaching 80 Volunteers by 1972 and 135 by 1980. Volunteers have worked in a variety of projects in education, health agriculture and rural development.
- Currently, the program has 130 Volunteers working on 11 projects in continuing areas such as English language teaching, forestry, health, and new projects such as youth development, fisheries and nutrition education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, the health program was expanded, to include mini lab-tech units for mobile health teams which reach the rural areas of Niger.

OMANPOPULATION 919,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1973PER CAPITA INCOME \$5,920PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 35

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| Volunteer Years                     | 2                 | ---                 | ---                 |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | .6                | ---                 | ---                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 86                | ---                 | ---                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 30                | ---                 | ---                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 56                | ---                 | ---                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In 1983, the Peace Corps closed down its program and formally exited Oman. The last two Volunteers (both in TEFL) completed their service in May of that year.
- The first group of Peace Corps Volunteers arrived in Oman in 1973 to work on projects in agriculture, health and education.
- Approximately 240 Volunteers participated in Oman's growth during the ten years in which Peace Corps was in Oman. Some of the projects in which Volunteers worked are Community Health, Disease Control, Health Manpower Training, Water Sanitation, Fisheries, Nursing and English Language teaching.

POPULATION 3,061,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1980

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 840

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 44

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estmate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 17                | 34                 | 25                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 26                | 40                 | 42                  |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 3.5               | 4.0                | 4.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 598               | 865                | 910                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 408               | 668                | 686                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 190               | 197                | 224                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 85                | 95                 | 95                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 75                | 80                 | 80                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 10                | 15                 | 15                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Income generation activities will receive special priority. The pilot Small Business Advisor project will expand. Volunteers in the Community Agriculture and Fisheries projects will support the promotion of cooperatives and food marketing systems.
- Peace Corps will increase its efforts in the western part of the country to organize village groups to take full advantage of the marketing opportunities presented by the growth of the Ok Tedi mining venture.
- Community agriculture will continue to be the largest Peace Corps project; an increased number of Volunteer couples will work in extremely remote villages which are not reached by other types of development.
- Peace Corps will continue to place individual Volunteers in unique and specialized areas, e.g., computer operation, publication illustration and crocodile farm management.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- ✓
- The Peace Corps program in Papua New Guinea has grown from 9 Volunteers, in 1981 to the current level of about 40 Volunteers.
  - The program focus has been on agriculture and rural health; small enterprise development recently became a priority.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- The first Volunteers in the Small Business Advisor project were recruited to assist new businesses in setting up suitable markets and to teach basic business skills: bookkeeping, cash flow management and management planning.
- Volunteers in the Fisheries project initiated the construction of ice boxes and fish transport boats as a base for a fish marketing business on the north coast.

POPULATION 3,062,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967PER CAPITA INCOME \$1,340PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 78

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 90                | 57                  | 79                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 134               | 131                 | 128                 |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 12.0              | 12.0                | 12.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 2,499             | 2,006               | 2,021               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,901             | 1,543               | 1,558               |
| Program Support & Development       | 598               | 463                 | 463                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 86                | 52                  | 53                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 50                | 25                  | 26                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 36                | 27                  | 27                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will make greater use of Volunteers currently working in community development, vocational education and environmental sanitation by assigning them collateral duties on housing projects already started by the Paraguayan Government.
- Peace Corps will continue to work with AID to assist small businesses. Agreements will continue to be negotiated to make optimum use of AID's Small Project Assistance funds.
- Volunteers will continue to work with the Ministry of Education to develop curricula and programs for environmental education.
- Peace Corps will strengthen its efforts to increase the productivity of small farmers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- The Small Project Assistance (SPA) fund was inaugurated in March 1983 with a grant of \$10,000 to the Peyupa Molasses Factory project. Since then, 13 small projects have been implemented by Volunteers working in conjunction with local community organizations.
- Home Extension Volunteers report success in the promotion of "fogones" (raised cooking surfaces) as an alternative cooking method.

POPULATION 49,558,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1961PER CAPITA INCOME \$790PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 73

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 194               | 185                 | 153                 |
| Volunteer Years                     | 329               | 336                 | 285                 |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 31.6              | 32.0                | 32.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 5,259             | 5,509               | 5,288               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 4,375             | 4,589               | 4,347               |
| Program Support & Development       | 884               | 920                 | 941                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 75                | 90                  | 90                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 20                | 20                  | 20                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 55                | 70                  | 70                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Increased priority will be placed on income generation programs. Volunteers assigned to the Central Bank will assist local farming communities in tapping credit facilities and marketing systems.
- Primary Health Care will continue as a major programming thrust. Volunteers assigned to Rural Health Units will work in health education, nutrition, child care and gardening.
- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with GOP ministries to develop capacity-building assignments that complement the Philippines 5-Year Development Plan.
- Volunteers will work as University math and science teachers in Muslim areas in Western Mindanao in line with the high national priority of upgrading the quality of the educational system in that area.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The initial group of Volunteers assigned to the Philippines in 1961 worked as math, science and English teachers.
- In 1970, the program was broadened to include income generation, health and nutrition, and agriculture components.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1984, all pre-service training for the Deaf Ed program was held in-country for the first time. This program, begun in 1974, is one of the largest programs involving the hearing impaired in the developing world.
- The water/sanitation program was expanded in 1983. Volunteers served not only as technicians but also worked to ensure community participation in the design, construction and maintenance of water supplies and sanitation systems.

POPULATION 5,346,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1975PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 250PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 46

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 2                 | 4                   | 4                   |
| Volunteer Years                     | 4                 | 5                   | 6                   |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 60                | 195                 | 210                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 60                | 195                 | 210                 |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to honor requests for university teachers to replace Volunteers completing their service, as the Government of Rwanda places great emphasis on university education for the country.
- The Peace Corps will continue to explore project development with Rwandan agencies in health and rural development.
- If the forestry project initiated in 1984 is successful, Peace Corps will expand efforts in forest conservation and environmental education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1975, Peace Corps has provided limited assistance to Rwanda, one of Africa's smallest and poorest countries.
- Peace Corps provides education assistance on a small scale to Rwanda. Presently four Volunteers serve in the English Department at the new University of Rwanda campus in Ruhengeri, and one Volunteer is assigned to the Faculty of Social Science, Economics and Management at the Butare campus.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, over 200 Rwandan university students were provided English instruction by four Volunteers.
- In 1984, a forestry Volunteer began his Peace Corps service and is working on a new, USAID-funded, reforestation project.

SENEGALPOPULATION 5,862,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1963PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 430PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 24

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 54                | 58                  | 56                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 87                | 87                  | 105                 |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 10.0              | 10.0                | 10.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,765             | 1,845               | 1,972               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,279             | 1,387               | 1,514               |
| Program Support & Development       | 486               | 458                 | 458                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 258               | 270                 | 270                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 242               | 250                 | 250                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 16                | 20                  | 20                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps initiatives will continue to focus more sharply on food production which is a main Senegal government concern. Through the rural development project, Volunteers will be involved in three major activities: income generation through developing community-owned stores; improving the quality of life by working with village groups on water supply and sanitation projects; and training village committees and individuals to manage project activities and learn simple bookkeeping/accounting techniques.
- In 1985, Volunteers will have initiated work in a pilot Rural Development/Gopec project. Serving as Project Management Advisors, the Volunteers will assist young Senegalese farmers in management of cooperative food production efforts designed to generate income in rural Senegal.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The first Peace Corps Volunteers arrived in Dakar in February, 1963, three years after the country declared independence. The Peace Corps program is very popular with the Senegalese government as well as its people. Since the beginning, Volunteers have worked in villages on such community projects and kitchen and truck gardens, well-digging, latrine construction, pre-natal and child care, and market cooperatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, after 19 years of service in the Senegalese classrooms, the Peace Corps phased out of TEFL because of the growing number of well-trained Senegalese English teachers. It is estimated that yearly Volunteers taught 5,500 Senegalese students in formal settings and 143 Senegalese counterparts.
- In 1984, community forestry initiatives expanded from the Diourbel region to two new regions - Thies and Sine-Saloum. Since 1980, Volunteers serving in the Diourbel region have constructed 20 improved cookstoves; introduced stove maintenance techniques; assisted in the production of 15,000 fruit, firewood and shade trees; and trained 50 villagers in nursery, tree-planting and production techniques; and trained their government counterparts in community development skills.

SEYCHELLES

POPULATION 63,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1974

PER CAPITA INCOME \$1,800

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 73

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 6                 | 4                   | 3                   |
| Volunteer Years                     | 6                 | 12                  | 5                   |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | ---               | .7                  | 1.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 113               | 178                 | 142                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 109               | 151                 | 115                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 4                 | 27                  | 27                  |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps plans a modest expansion of its current program in the Seychelles with a shift in emphasis from highly-skilled Volunteers to more generalists and Volunteers trained in secondary education.
- Volunteers teaching in the Polytechnic School will be modestly increased to conform to the increased emphasis on education by the Government of Seychelles.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps has served in the Seychelles Islands since 1974. Volunteers have worked in health and nutrition, agriculture, special education, and community development with emphasis on road building, and water systems.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Two Peace Corps civil engineers have worked with both large and small road and water-drainage projects that have opened access to areas with agricultural potential and helped those in isolated villages to improve contact with employment and health centers.
- Another project has brought treated water to the harbor islands via an underwater pipeline (the first of this design).
- A Volunteer dam project increased water storage facilities on the second largest island of Preslin.

SIERRA LEONEPOPULATION 3,574,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1961PER CAPITA INCOME \$320PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 24

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 92                | 96                  | 99                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 173               | 157                 | 174                 |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 13.4              | 13.5                | 13.5                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 2,772             | 2,601               | 2,724               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 2,326             | 2,105               | 2,228               |
| Program Support & Development       | 446               | 496                 | 496                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 82                | 75                  | 85                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 78                | 70                  | 80                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 4                 | 5                   | 5                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to support the Government of Sierra Leone's policy of promoting rural development, especially in the areas of agriculture, health and nutrition and education.
- The agricultural project, which originally focused on swamp development for paddy rice production, will include alternative crop production such as cassava, sweet potatoes, legume crops and general vegetables.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Sierra Leone was one of the first countries entered by Peace Corps. The program began in 1961 with 37 education Volunteers working as teachers in secondary schools. Over the years, the number of Volunteers have steadily grown and Peace Corps has contributed considerably towards Sierra Leone's growing development program, especially in agriculture, fisheries, health and rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Peace Corps successfully piloted a community marine fisheries project. Areas of initial work have been in socio-economic surveys, improved smokers, solar fish dryers, modified fish nets, wind-powered fishing nets, wind-powered fishing boats, long-line reels and village health and sanitation.
- In 1984, Peace Corps initiated a small business development project. Volunteers organize and oversee training to improve the business skills of craftsmen, including record-keeping, market research and similar projects.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

POPULATION 241,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1971

PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 640

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 59

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 20                | 18                  | 10                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 47                | 49                  | 46                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 3.5               | 4.0                 | 4.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 737               | 805                 | 769                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 563               | 618                 | 572                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 174               | 187                 | 197                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 64                | 65                  | 65                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 64                | 65                  | 65                  |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will continue to play an important role in the implementation of the Solomon Island Government's National Development Strategy of village self-sufficiency. Peace Corps Volunteers will work in construction, community development and financial management assignments.
- Peace Corps will begin a joint community development/reforestation program to assist communities faced with the loss of forest cover as a result of commercial logging activities.
- Peace Corps will continue to expand its provincial development project through increased placements of accountants, general construction engineers, fisheries trainers, and legal advisors.
- Volunteers will continue working in income-generating projects in rural villages and provincial centers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program began in 1971 with six Volunteers who worked with the World Health Organization in malaria eradication and shared in the successful effort to reduce the incidence of the disease to a maintenance level.
- In 1979, Peace Corps modified its programming strategy by initiating programs in vocational education and community development.
- In 1982, Peace Corps programs expanded into provincial development as part of the Solomon Island Government's National Development Strategy of accelerated decentralization.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers established three provincial fisheries training programs, organized twenty-eight new community fishing groups, conducted two hundred rural business consultations and established four agro-forestry projects in rural villages.

(over)

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)**

- In 1983, Volunteers developed fifteen locally-financed community projects and helped establish a province-wide community education system.
- In 1984, Volunteers helped install forty village water systems and conducted seventy-five water system surveys.

POPULATION 14,988,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1983PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 300PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 82

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | ---               | 20                  | 15                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | ---               | 12                  | 20                  |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | ---               | 1.7                 | 1.7                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 40                | 331                 | 472                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | ---               | 226                 | 371                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 40                | 105                 | 101                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | ---               | 50                  | 110                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | ---               | 40                  | 90                  |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | 10                  | 10                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will coordinate with the Government of Sri Lanka in a slow but steady expansion of the TEFL program.
- New programming in the areas of agriculture and health will be explored with the appropriate government ministries in 1985.

PROGRAM HISTORY

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

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- The first group of 13 Volunteers arrived in country in December 1983 and began training in preparation for their TEFL assignments.
- Volunteers began work in 5 newly opened English Improvement Centers. These Centers provide one year intensive English language instruction to students who then continue at the university to get their teaching degree. Primary responsibilities of Volunteers include classroom instruction and development of teaching materials.

SWAZILANDPOPULATION 641,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1968PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 760PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 45

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 48                | 31                  | 33                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 91                | 93                  | 70                  |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 6.9               | 7.0                 | 7.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,359             | 1,612               | 1,491               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,082             | 1,367               | 1,246               |
| Program Support & Development       | 277               | 245                 | 245                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 82                | 85                  | 85                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 5                 | 5                   | 5                   |
| Program Support & Development       | 77                | 80                  | 80                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to concentrate on agriculture and education as the major areas of development.
- Peace Corps, in cooperation with the Government of Swaziland, plans to initiate a new program utilizing Volunteers at the primary education level.
- Peace Corps plans to initiate health programming in the areas of nursing, radiography, lab technicians and district health coordinators in rural areas.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps has been involved in the development of Swaziland since its independence in 1968, working in education and community development.
- In 1980, Peace Corps began its expansion into the areas of water resource development, swine extension, and urban housing development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1984, Volunteers, serving in Swaziland's competitive enterprise/small business projects, constructed adult education classrooms using the Ambassadors Self-Help Fund and established an adult education center for 20 families in knitting and carpentry.
- In 1984, two Volunteers completed a 3.2 km. water system for swine production.

TANZANIAPOPULATION 19,137,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962/1979PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 280PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 58

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 35                | 50                  | 52                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 40                | 40                  | 70                  |
| PTK-Staff Years                     | 3.0               | 3.0                 | 3.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,379             | 1,400               | 1,714               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 976               | 1,125               | 1,439               |
| Program Support & Development       | 403               | 275                 | 275                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 56                | 60                  | 80                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 56                | 60                  | 80                  |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps Tanzania will concentrate on agriculture and community development.
- Peace Corps plans to provide Volunteers to work in secondary education, WID/rural community development and fisheries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Between 1962 and 1969, the Peace Corps had as many as 300 Volunteers serving in almost every region of Tanzania. However, in 1969 no new Volunteers were requested and the program phased out until re-entry in 1979.
- In June 1983, the Peace Corps efforts in Tanzania culminated in the first-ever historic meeting of the entire Peace Corps contingent with President Julius K. Nyerere, who praised the outstanding work of the Volunteers and commended them on their commitment to development in the Third World.
- For the first time since re-entry, Peace Corps has been requested to provide secondary education teachers to help address the tremendous shortage of skilled manpower in this area. This request is particularly significant since the Government of Tanzania has always taken extreme care in separating their youth from contact with western ideology.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- The scarcity of fresh fish in rural areas of Tanzania has resulted in mal-nutrition and disease from lack of protein and vitamins. Volunteers have improved the self-sufficiency of villagers in efficient pond management and have successfully implemented the Ruvuma Fish Project which is funded by a \$57,000 Improved Rural Technology grant from USAID. Twenty-six Volunteers have constructed, renovated, and improved more than 100 fish ponds.
- Approximately 30-40% of the grain produced in Tanzania is lost due to various factors such as infestation, improper handling while in transit, poor agricultural techniques and poor storage facilities. 22 Volunteers working in grain storage are assessing the actual causes and losses, improving small

(over)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

farmer grain storage facilities, and educating farmers in the use of insecticides and fumigants.

- Tanzania suffers from an inadequate supply of rice as well as other foodstuffs. The Tanzania Rift Valley Rice project is a pilot project funded by USAID which is experimenting with paddy rice production and cultivation.
- Eight Volunteers were recruited to work with a number of women's groups on income generation projects through improvements of products and through more efficient management and marketing.

POPULATION 47,066,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME \$770

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 76

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 97                | 76                  | 70                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 176               | 188                 | 160                 |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 18.0              | 18.0                | 18.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 2,749             | 2,952               | 2,896               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 2,253             | 2,415               | 2,292               |
| Program Support & Development       | 496               | 537                 | 604                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 200               | 240                 | 240                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 180               | 220                 | 220                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 20                | 20                  | 20                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Thailand's pilot community high school project, which includes instructions in agriculture and English, will be expanded to include 480 rural schools.
- Peace Corps and the International Small Enterprise Development Center plan to co-sponsor a project to promote the marketing of handicrafts produced in northern Thailand.
- Volunteers in the water resources development project will survey and design over 75 water projects, including irrigation canals, earth dams and shallow wells.
- Peace Corps will maintain its commitment to Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) to help Thailand meet its increasing need for people in all walks of life who can communicate in a major world language.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Volunteers have served in Thailand since 1962, largely in education projects, rural development and health projects.
- Over the years the Royal Thai Government explicitly has included Peace Corps in its long range development plans and actively cooperated with Peace Corps in all planning and evaluation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- Volunteers in the recently established nutrition project developed and field tested visual aids for the National Nutrition Division of the Royal Thai Government.
- Fisheries Volunteers constructed 60 fish ponds and improved about 50 farmer owned fish farms. This included the introduction of integrating chicken and swine production with fish-raising systems.

(over)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)

- Two preservice technical training programs--agriculture and malaria control--previously conducted in the U.S. were moved to Thailand. The Royal Thai Government approval of this change, which Peace Corps sought for many years, demonstrates the high regard the Government has for Peace Corps.

POPULATION 2,664,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 380PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 34

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 82                | 58                  | 50                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 118               | 120                 | 100                 |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 8.5               | 8.5                 | 8.5                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 2,379             | 2,519               | 2,351               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,949             | 2,003               | 1,835               |
| Program Support & Development       | 430               | 516                 | 516                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 166               | 170                 | 140                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 157               | 160                 | 130                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 9                 | 10                  | 10                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will work to strengthen existing programs through increased emphasis on skill training Volunteers and their counterparts, and developing and improving training and technical manuals. In this way, Peace Corps plans to develop a cadre of skilled Togolese to assure the long-term success of Peace Corps projects.
- There will be increased Peace Corps collaboration with USAID in two high priority areas: Teacher-Text-Technology (TTT) and Combatting Communicable Childhood Diseases (CCCD), both of which integrate fully with existing Peace Corps programs.
- Peace Corps' major projects will include: math/science teaching, teacher training in English, animal traction, health education, inland fisheries, appropriate technology mud-stoves, water and sanitation, primary and secondary school agricultural education, rural school construction and cooperatives.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The program in Togo is one of Peace Corps' oldest, dating from 1962. Since then, Peace Corps has concentrated its programming efforts in four major areas: agriculture, rural development, education and health.
- In 1983, Peace Corps completed its transition from a program with two-thirds of its Volunteers in education to two-thirds of its Volunteers in agriculture, rural development and health. This emphasis is consistent with the Government of Togo's focus of attaining food self-sufficiency and improving the living conditions of its majority rural populations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, agricultural education Volunteers completed the final draft of an agricultural education training manual addressed at teaching Togolese youth the skills necessary for life in a principally agricultural society.
- Also in 1983, health education Volunteers completed a health education manual

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)**

- and distributed it to 80% of all Togolese primary schools. This training manual is a model for all Francophone African health education programs.
- In 1984, the Peace Corps/AID collaborative animal traction project expanded into the northern and savannah regions of Togo, thus almost doubling the farmer outreach of the project.

POPULATION 98,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 530PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 85

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 31                | 21                  | 15                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 46                | 43                  | 40                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 6.0               | 6.0                 | 6.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 798               | 780                 | 788                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 582               | 527                 | 518                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 216               | 253                 | 270                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 60                | 60                  | 55                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 50                | 50                  | 45                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 10                | 10                  | 10                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will be developing additional Volunteer assignments in the areas of accounting, vocational and business education, automobile and diesel engine repair and maintenance, and laboratory technicians.
- Peace Corps will also increase the number of Volunteers assigned to the outer islands and the rural areas. Emphasis will be placed on improving agricultural production and developing viable fisheries industries.
- Peace Corps will continue its gradual reduction of formal secondary education placements due to the increasing availability of trained Tongan educators.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Tonga began in 1967 with the placement of fifty Volunteer primary school teachers assigned to villages scattered throughout the kingdom.
- The current program is much more diversified. Volunteers work in the areas of secondary education, vocational and agricultural education, teacher training, health, agriculture, fisheries, cooperatives development and architecture.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Volunteers completed work on a secondary education science textbook which covers general science, chemistry, biology, physics and earth science as subject areas. The Government of Tonga plans to publish the textbook and make it available for use nationwide.
- In 1984, Volunteers designed and supervised the construction of a marine training center, an industrial arts classroom, an outer island health clinic and two houses for professional staff who will work at the clinic.

TUNISIAPOPULATION 6,528,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1962PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 1420PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 62

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | PY 1983<br>Actual | PY 1984<br>Estimate | PY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 66                | 34                  | 44                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 43                | 60                  | 60                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 5.3               | 5.5                 | 5.5                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,022             | 1,255               | 1,311               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 749               | 940                 | 1,000               |
| Program Support & Development       | 273               | 315                 | 311                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 35                | 35                  | 29                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 20                | 20                  | 15                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 15                | 15                  | 14                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will start a new program in capture fisheries, helping the local populations utilize the sources of protein to be found in the country's lakes and reservoirs.
- A new Urban Renewal program will be instituted with seven Volunteer construction coordinators working in Tunis, Jendouba and El Kef.
- The Special Ed program will grow to 35 Volunteers working with the mentally handicapped.
- Peace Corps' Special Ed program will sponsor Tunisia's third Sports Day, a local version of Special Olympics for the mentally handicapped.
- Volunteers will continue to work with the Ministry of Agriculture on crop extension, plant protection, farm machinery repair, animal husbandry and beekeeping.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Tunisia began in 1962 with 45 Volunteers in public works and 19 in physical education.
- Between 1963 and 1979, Peace Corps provided Volunteers in the fields of education, architecture, social work, health, wells/sanitation, sports and vocational education.
- In 1979, Peace Corps scaled down to two programs in agriculture and special education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, Peace Corps' agriculture program placed Volunteers for the first time in the Office of Central Tunisian Development. They are working on crop extension and beekeeping.

(over)

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)**

- In the spring of 1983, Peace Corps organized Tunisia's first Sports Day for the mentally handicapped. In 1983 and 1984, thirty-five Volunteers worked in national centers for the handicapped around the country.
- In 1984, sixteen marine fisheries Volunteers worked in six coastal sites in the areas of boat design, engine repair, refrigeration mechanics, mariculture and cooperative development.

POPULATION 8,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1977PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 680PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX -

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 1                 | ---                 | 8                   |
| Volunteer Years                     | 12                | 4                   | 8                   |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 152               | 64                  | 101                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 144               | 55                  | 87                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 8                 | 9                   | 14                  |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 5                 | 7                   | 7                   |
| Volunteer Operations                | 5                 | 7                   | 7                   |
| Program Support & Development       | ---               | ---                 | ---                 |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps plans to expand the role of the health educator in Tuvalu to include outreach programs and integration into the primary schools.
- Peace Corps will continue with health education and the design and construction supervision of government buildings.
- Peace Corps will place a diesel mechanic in Tuvalu to service fishing vessels, and train a counterpart.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1977, Peace Corps has been very successful in assisting with ferrocement water tank construction and coordinating Island Development Council projects.
- In 1983, due to the loss of the Inter-Island Airline contract, all outer island Volunteers were removed.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1984, Volunteers designed all government buildings, supervised construction and monitored all government contracts dealing with construction.
- A Volunteer conducted preventive health seminars for local practitioners and counterparts.

UPPER VOLTAPOPULATION 6,325,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 240PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 18

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 57                | 40                  | 40                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 75                | 85                  | 80                  |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 8.0               | 8.0                 | 8.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,437             | 1,634               | 1,605               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 1,102             | 1,234               | 1,205               |
| Program Support & Development       | 335               | 400                 | 400                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 47                | 45                  | 45                  |
| Volunteer Operations                | 42                | 40                  | 40                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 5                 | 5                   | 5                   |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The education sector will be expanded and diversified into areas of teacher training and vocational education.
- The Peace Corps will initiate a fisheries program. The project will focus on production and sale of fish to provide availability of fish as a protein food source, and an income generating industry.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered Upper Volta in 1967.
- In 1981, the number of Volunteers working in Upper Volta reached an all time high of 100.
- Presently there are 85 Volunteers working in Upper Volta. The Volunteers are working in the areas of education, rural development, small business enterprise and sanitation. These Peace Corps programs reflect the priorities of the host country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, 5 Volunteers conducted two woodstove workshops and with their Voltaic counterparts built 60 stoves.
- Forestry Volunteers established 100 woodlots and 4 tree nurseries.
- In 1984, small business Volunteers processed 120 loans and trained Voltaic loan agents.
- Education Volunteers taught English to over 5,000 students and provided training in English teaching to 50 teachers.
- In food production, Volunteers trained agricultural technicians, constructed 9 fishponds and established 4 poultry projects.

(over)

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)**

- Education Volunteers taught English to over 5,000 students and provided training in English teaching to 50 teachers.
- In food production, Volunteers trained agricultural technicians, constructed 9 fishponds and established 4 poultry projects.

POPULATION 157,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1967PER CAPITA INCOME -PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 86

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 40                | 31                  | 30                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 57                | 52                  | 50                  |
| PTE-Staff Years                     | 6.0               | 6.0                 | 6.0                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 965               | 997                 | 1,020               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 726               | 730                 | 732                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 239               | 267                 | 288                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 100               | 125                 | 125                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 70                | 100                 | 100                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 30                | 25                  | 25                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will continue in classroom teaching with more emphasis placed on the training of teachers at the primary and secondary level. Approximately 30% - 40% of these trainees are women.
- Programming will expand into vocational agricultural education in the secondary school system.
- Programs will continue in water resource development, education, health and natural resource development.
- Volunteers in food production will continue to support women's committee village poultry schemes.
- Volunteers will be involved in the replanting of hardwood forests, a major export of Western Samoa, following the 1983 fire which destroyed 10,000 acres of forests.
- Volunteers will continue to promote wood-conserving cookstoves in conjunction with the Appropriate Technology Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1967, Volunteers have concentrated on classroom teaching of math, science and social studies. Over the last few years there has been an increase in the number of Volunteers in food production in rural areas, and in small business promotion in urban areas.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1984, Volunteers worked on fresh water pond aquaculture and stocked and harvested four ponds, marketing the production in Tonga, Rarotonga and locally.
- Volunteers in the agriculture/food production sector trained 25 store employees in the safe handling and application of chemicals and pesticides.
- Volunteers advised and provided technical assistance to 100 village beef cattle schemes averaging 15 cattle per village.

OPULATION 7,251,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1973PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 460PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 21

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 27                | 15                  | 17                  |
| Volunteer Years                     | 40                | 46                  | 35                  |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 7.4               | 7.4                 | 7.4                 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 1,094             | 1,164               | 1,171               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 723               | 782                 | 730                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 371               | 382                 | 441                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 105               | 100                 | 100                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 30                | 30                  | 30                  |
| Program Support & Development       | 75                | 70                  | 70                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will continue to work closely with the Yemen Government, designing housing and village units for those areas of Yemen still under reconstruction as a result of the 1982 earthquake.
- The rural construction program will continue to be a priority. Volunteers design and construct water systems and train Yemeni counterparts in their use.
- Small animal husbandry will be a new project for Yemen. Volunteers will work with villagers to raise animals for income generation.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since the program began in 1973, Peace Corps has emphasized projects in three areas: rural construction, health and education.
- Peace Corps has slowly decreased its participation in the health sector as Yemenis have successfully taken over Volunteer positions in health projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, in direct response to the earthquake that struck in December 1982, five Volunteers were temporarily assigned to relief efforts. These Volunteers completed extensive surveys of damage in the areas affected by the earthquake.
- In a pilot project in 1983, one Volunteer designed and installed solar water pump powered by photovoltaic cells. In 1984, his successful design was replicated in several villages.

POPULATION 29,777,000PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE 1970PER CAPITA INCOME \$ 210PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX 48

| PROGRAM SUMMARY:                    | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trainee Input                       | 140               | 110                 | 125                 |
| Volunteer Years                     | 207               | 215                 | 228                 |
| FTE-Staff Years                     | 15.7              | 16.0                | 16.0                |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS: (\$000)         | 4,460             | 3,934               | 4,040               |
| Volunteer Operations                | 3,360             | 3,042               | 3,148               |
| Program Support & Development       | 1,100             | 892                 | 892                 |
| HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: (\$000) | 494               | 220                 | 220                 |
| Volunteer Operations                | 470               | 200                 | 200                 |
| Program Support & Development       | 24                | 20                  | 20                  |

1985 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to honor the Zairian government's requests for Volunteers in health, fisheries, education, agriculture and rural development.
- Peace Corps/AID collaboration activities will continue to be strong in health, fisheries and special projects which include small animals, special health projects, maternities, dispensaries, school gardens and non-formal education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered Zaire in 1970 with a modest program in health, education and agriculture.
- Although Zaire's abundance of human and natural resources suggests the potential of a wealthy and progressive nation, the country has been unable to provide the infrastructure, planning, coordination and training necessary to manage development programs. Peace Corps has made significant contributions to the country by transferring skills to the people of Zaire.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1983-1984)

- In 1983, education Volunteers re-wrote the national math/science curriculum and presented it to the Ministry of Education, trained 15 primary school teachers in the use of the health curriculum written by Volunteers and involved 500 students in community non-formal education projects.
- Volunteers in the fisheries project, together with 2,238 Zairian farmers, constructed 3,445 fishponds and harvested 105,540 kilograms of fish.
- Agriculture and rural development Volunteers trained 25 farmers in beekeeping and 15 blacksmiths, improved the construction of Lorena stoves to meet local needs, and distributed seeds and animal stocks to 300 farmers.
- Volunteers in the public health and nutrition project vaccinated 5,000 children, provided pre-natal care for 4,000 women and constructed 45 improved water sources and 50 new latrines. Surveillance and epidemiological follow-up for 30 cases of monkeypox were also provided.

(over)

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS (continued)**

- In 1984, new program initiatives occurred in the areas of large animal extension, leatherworks, crop extension and curriculum development.

UNV PROGRAM

UNV Program created by UN General Assembly: 1970  
First American Volunteer fielded: 1971

|                            | FY 1983<br>Actual | FY 1984<br>Estimate | FY 1985<br>Estimate |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <u>PROGRAM SUMMARY:</u>    |                   |                     |                     |
| Trainee Input              | 24                | 45                  | 35                  |
| Volunteer-years            | 48                | 46                  | 60                  |
| FTE Staff-years            | 2                 | 2.5                 | 2.5                 |
| <u>APPROPRIATED FUNDS:</u> |                   |                     |                     |
| R.C.D.E.                   | 403               | 590                 | 490                 |

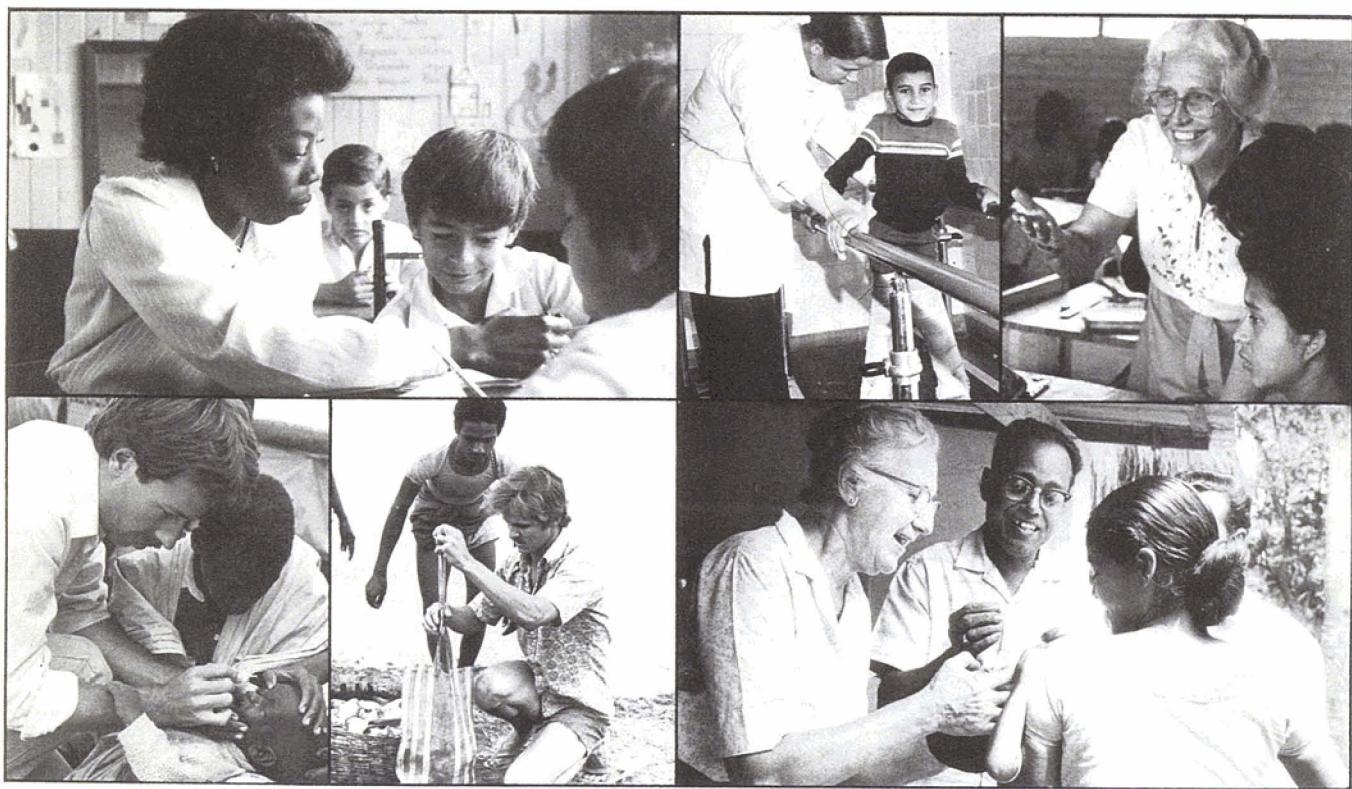
- o In addition to operating individual country programs, Peace Corps sponsors Volunteers assigned to the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Program. All U.S. citizens applying to the UNV Program are first evaluated by Peace Corps, which also provides international transportation and readjustment allowances for those candidates selected by UNV Headquarters, Geneva, for Volunteer assignments.
- o Most UNV positions are in projects executed by UN Agencies. Over 60% of the American UNVs presently serving are former Peace Corps Volunteers. They work in such assignments as TEFL teachers in Chinese universities, refugee relief in Africa and Asia, and handicraft marketing in Papua New Guinea.
- o In addition to recruiting and sponsoring American UNVs, Peace Corps provides the United States Government's annual contribution to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund. The primary purpose of this Fund is to pay international travel and post-service resettlement costs for Volunteers from developing countries, which have no sponsoring organizations of their own. At the close of 1983, these Volunteers made up 84% of all UN Volunteers. Peace Corps' contributions to the Fund in the past three years have been \$350,000, \$200,000, and \$150,000, respectively.
- o Of the 26 countries in which American UNVs were serving on September 30, 1983, 5 are countries where there is no Peace Corps program:

Peoples Republic of China - 8 Volunteers  
Equatorial Guinea - 1 Volunteer  
Sao Tome e Principe - 1 Volunteer  
Somalia - 6 Volunteers  
Sudan - 2 Volunteers

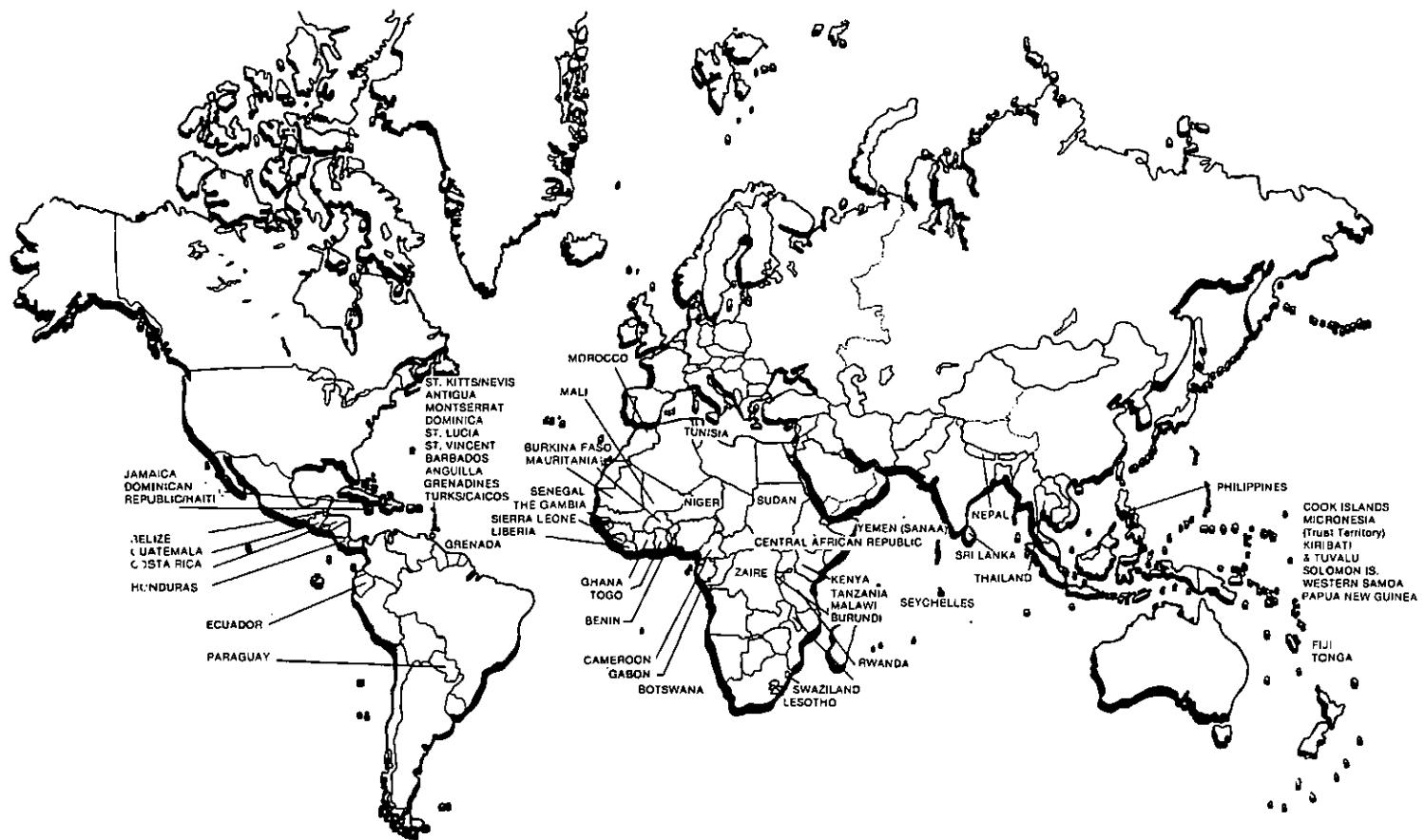
- o Since 1971, 252 Peace Corps-sponsored Americans have served as UN Volunteers, representing 8.4% of the approximately 3000 citizens of 75 countries in UNV service during that period. There were 44 American UNVs, serving in 26 countries, at the end of 1983.

# Peace Corps

# FY 1985 Annual Report



### Peace Corps Around the World: 1985



# **Peace Corps**

# **FY 1985 Annual Report**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Director's Message                                      | 4  |
| Peace Corps: A Brief History                            | 9  |
| The Peace Corps Today                                   | 11 |
| The Volunteer   |    |
| The Program   |    |
| The Budget And Other Support                            |    |
| Looking Ahead   |    |
| Africa Region   | 12 |
| Background  |    |
| FY 1985 Developments                                    |    |
| FY 1985 Accomplishments                                 |    |
| Inter-American Region                                   | 15 |
| Background  |    |
| FY 1985 Developments                                    |    |
| FY 1985 Program Accomplishments                         |    |
| North Africa, Near East, Asia and the Pacific Region    | 17 |
| Background  |    |
| FY 1985 Developments                                    |    |
| FY 1985 Accomplishments                                 |    |
| Office of Marketing, Recruitment, Placement and Staging | 20 |
| Office of Marketing                                     |    |
| Office of Recruitment                                   |    |
| Office of Placement                                     |    |
| Office of Staging                                       |    |
| Office of Training and Program Support                  | 23 |
| Office of Program Support                               |    |
| Training and Support Division                           |    |
| Information Collection and Exchange                     |    |
| United Nations Volunteers                               |    |
| Office of Management                                    | 27 |
| Volunteer Support                                       |    |
| Management Support                                      |    |
| Office of General Counsel                               | 30 |
| Office of Congressional Relations                       | 30 |
| Office of Private Sector Development                    | 31 |
| Peace Corps Partnership Program                         |    |
| In-Kind Contributions                                   |    |
| Development Education                                   |    |
| Private Sector Outreach                                 |    |
| Returned Peace Corps Volunteers                         |    |
| Office of Public Affairs                                | 33 |

---

*A tourism advisor in Costa Rica, Ruby St. Onge (l) visits with a woodcarver in one of the local shops.*

---



| <i>Statistical Data</i>  | <i>Page</i>  |
|--|--------------|
| Peace Corps Around the World, 1985   | Inside cover |
| Volunteers and Trainees by Region, 1961-1985                                       | 18           |
| Applications and Placements, 1961-1985   | 20           |
| Volunteers By Sex, 1962-1985   | 22           |
| Volunteers and Trainees By Skill, 1962-1985  | 25           |
| Peace Corps Budget Request, Authorization and Ap-<br>propriation, FY 1962- FY 1985 | 29           |
| Volunteers and Trainees By Age Group, 1962-1985                                    | 32           |
| Returned Volunteers and Trainees by State of Origin,<br>1961-1985                  | 36           |

## DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Fiscal Year 1985 has been exciting and challenging.

In January we took a new step ahead on the long road toward development of adequate food supplies for the famine- and drought-stricken countries of Africa. We issued an appeal for 10,000 Americans with agriculture skills to volunteer for Peace Corps service. From these 10,000 inquiries Peace Corps hoped to field 600 qualified Volunteers.

More than 20,000 Americans responded. I took some of those calls myself, from farmers who thought their experiences in raising wheat, corn, soybeans, cattle, hogs and sheep could be adapted to the particular needs of the African farmer.

I spoke to young college graduates, with their new degrees in agriculture, forestry, biology, fisheries, health, engineering, business, education and other disciplines from which Peace Corps can draw expertise for its work in the developing world.

This response clearly illustrates that the spirit of Peace Corps is alive and well in this country and that the commitment exists to expand and reshape our efforts to the needs of a fast-changing world.



Peace Corps estimates that in FY 1985 literally millions of people throughout the world have been personally helped in some way by the work of Peace Corps Volunteers. They range from the parents of deaf children in Ecuador, where Volunteers set up a special education program; to subsistence farmers in Botswana, where Volunteers helped establish a program of community projects, including dam construction and road improvements to employ 1,300 persons who had lost their cattle herds.

In FY 1985 Peace Corps brought on 3,438 new trainees, the largest number in seven years. Eleven percent of them — two percent more than in FY 1984 — were over 50 years of age.

This increase in trainees is testimony to the growing success of efforts to recruit Volunteers with scarce skills and special backgrounds.

The rate at which applicants accept invitations to join Peace Corps rose to 73 percent, up eight percent from the previous year. This trend helps Peace Corps cut costs by enabling the agency to reduce the number of applicants who must be recruited in order to generate placements.

On April 23, 1985, 44 Peace Corps trainees and three outstanding Volunteers were honored by President Reagan in a Rose Garden ceremony at the White House. On that occasion, President Reagan highlighted the tremendous need for a concentrated effort to assist Africa in restoring its devastated food systems and commended Peace Corps Volunteers for being willing to "give more than money" to help host countries make the difficult, vital journey from dependence on short-term aid to self-sufficiency.

Many months before the Rose Garden ceremony, long before the eyes of the world had focused on the famine in Africa, Peace Corps had begun to evaluate its development efforts over the last 24 years on that continent. We were seeking to develop a program which would be more responsive to Africa's food production needs through the remainder of this century.

The result is the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) launched in January, 1985. The year was spent planning and designing country-specific agricultural programs in four pilot countries. The first teams of AFSI Volunteers will enter Mali, Zaire, Lesotho and Niger in FY 1986 and early FY 1987. Although Volunteers will continue to contribute to the development of education, health and other critical sectors in sub-Saharan Africa, the largest increase in Volunteer numbers will be in the agriculture sector for the next 15 years.

In Peace Corps' most varied region — North Africa, Near East, Asia and the Pacific (NANEAP) — staff and Volunteers embarked on a systematic reassessment of program goals with host country representatives. These conversations and program reviews will help us shape the programs of that region into the most needed, most appropriate models for the future.

In the Inter-American Region, FY 1985 signified a year of expansion of education efforts through placement of 375 additional Volunteers in the four countries involved in the Initiative for Central America (IFCA). Also in that region, the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a program aimed toward economic self-sufficiency, was advanced by development of a pre-training program for Volunteers who are working with country nationals on feasibility assessment and business planning for private enterprise and agribusiness.

A crucial aspect of our work is the continuing recruitment of qualified Volunteers with scarce skills and from target groups including minorities and older Americans. This is one of many activities for which we have received assistance and cooperation from the private sector, which has supported our recruitment efforts with in-kind production assistance and media placement valued at approximately \$33 million.

Through the Peace Corps Partnership Program, some 92 projects all over the world received an average donation of \$700 each from 260 U.S. citizens, community organizations and institutions. In-kind contributions climbed to the \$500,000 level in the second year of the program's operation.

Additional emphasis has been placed on developing cost-effective strategies through the Small Projects Assistance (SPA) program in which the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) provides funding to village-level projects run by Volunteers and host country nationals. Through this mechanism relatively small amounts of money have provided the impetus for growth of community efforts which have benefited many.

A highlight of FY 1985 which affected our efforts throughout the world was participation in the United Nations Women's Conference in Nairobi, Kenya in July. At the meeting 21 Kenyan women from the Rural Women's Extension Volunteers of Kenya staged an exhibit. They demonstrated and sold handicrafts to raise funds to

support the food production and income-generating projects they have developed with Peace Corps for rural women and youth groups.

To complement and enhance its programmatic efforts, Peace Corps strengthened its internal capabilities by introducing new cost accounting systems and other management tools during FY 1985.

- A major step forward was the opening of a new Peace Corps Computer Center which makes it possible for the agency to realize substantial cost savings. The nationwide computer system Peace Corps now has in place supports all domestic offices.

- As part of our continuing efforts to increase efficiency and reduce costs, Peace Corps management officials studied reporting requirements of overseas posts in order to identify and eliminate unnecessary paperwork. They also assisted these posts in integrating their procedures into the new computer system.

We have learned and accomplished a great deal over the past 24 years.

But that's only one side of the equation. We've learned, as President Reagan said, that: "In helping others develop, we help ourselves."

We have learned that interdependency is a reality of today's world. Forty percent of our exports now go to developing countries — translating into 1.5 million jobs for Americans. Helping a developing country establish a viable economy makes life more livable for its citizens. It also helps provide us with products which we need now and will need in the future.

And we have learned that Returned Peace Corps Volunteers are an incredible resource for America. More than 120,000 Americans have served in 92 developing countries worldwide and shared their knowledge of the peoples of the world beyond our shores.

As we look to the future, our guide is the 1985-87 Forward Plan, which spells out in detail the program and management changes to which we are committed.

During FY 1986 we will continue to re-examine the goals and commitments of Peace Corps in a nationwide series of forums designed to solicit the expertise of development professionals, the academic community, leaders of our government and foreign governments, the American public, and returned Volunteers.

We look forward to that challenge and to the challenge of the years that lie ahead, confident that in FY 1985 we have taken important steps to contribute effectively to human development, international friendship, and peace.

*Assistant director of the Foyer Koutoubia in Morocco,  
Anne Reese (r) helps with handicapped children.*



---

*A 4-H extension agent, Robert Thompson (l) promotes improved agricultural techniques among youth and community groups in Thailand.*

---



## **Peace Corps: A Brief History**

**D**uring FY 1985, both President Reagan and the U.S. Congress individually pronounced their support for the work of Peace Corps Volunteers. Through a Presidential Proclamation and a Congressional Resolution, October 1, 1985 through September 30, 1986 was set aside as a period for Americans to recognize the contributions of the more than 120,000 Americans who have served in the Peace Corps in 92 countries since it was created in 1961.

The Peace Corps was actually "created" twice in that first year — once on March 1, by Executive Order of President John F. Kennedy; and again on September 22 when Congress approved the Peace Corps Act which has been the legislative basis for the agency ever since.

Although bills which would have created a similar program had been introduced previously in Congress, the sparks that set off the nationwide movement to create Peace Corps were ignited by Presidential candidate Kennedy. His impromptu remarks to University of Michigan students were given on the steps of the Student Union in Ann Arbor at 2:00 a.m. on October 14, 1960. Picking up on the concept of an international "youth service program," the students organized a petition campaign to support it.

In his inaugural address, President Kennedy stated the Peace Corps philosophy: "To those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves."

Following preparation of the Executive Order establishing Peace Corps as an independent agency, Sargent Shriver became its first director in March, 1961. Six months later 51 Volunteers departed for service in secondary school programs in Ghana. Soon they were followed by some 700 more Volunteers who took up assignments in Chile, Colombia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, St. Lucia and Tanzania.

On September 22, 1961 Congress formally approved the Peace Corps Act, which stated that Peace Corps should work toward the following goals:

- To help the people of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for trained manpower;
- To help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served;
- To help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.

During the 1960s Peace Corps grew fast, from some 2,000 Volunteers and trainees in 1962, to 15,556 in 1966, the largest number in one year to date. For several years in a row more than 40,000 Americans applied to serve. The largest percentage of those selected had a background in liberal arts, the next largest group in education. The percentage of those with backgrounds in professional skills (in engineering, health or social work), agriculture and skilled

trades added up to only about a quarter of all those in service.

When Joseph Blatchford was confirmed as Peace Corps director in May, 1969 he announced the adoption of a "New Directions" policy which was designed to encourage more highly skilled Americans to volunteer.

"We are going to recruit . . . not just young people . . . but Americans of all ages — craftsmen from the ranks of labor, mid-career professionals from the ranks of business, experienced teachers and farmers," Blatchford declared. "These are the people developing countries are asking for and we are going to do everything possible to provide them."

During its tenth year, in 1971, Peace Corps was placed in the ACTION agency, newly created to combine in one location the federal volunteer programs serving people both in the U.S. and overseas. Blatchford was appointed to head the umbrella agency, and Kevin O'Donnell became Peace Corps director.

During the 1970s the percentage of Volunteers with a liberal arts background steadily declined. The Peace Corps had undertaken recruitment efforts designed to increase the number of new Volunteers with backgrounds in education, professional skills and agriculture.

As Volunteers completed their service and returned to the U.S., their experiences and know-how were put to work. They helped to shape appropriate new strategies designed to make the program more effective and more responsive to changing needs throughout the developing world.

One mechanism for doing this was creation in 1975 of the Information Collection and Exchange Program to share appropriate technology strategies with Volunteers throughout the world. The new program was charged with reviewing, cataloguing and distributing information about the techniques learned by Peace Corps Volunteers during their years of grass roots development experience.

In 1977 for the first time a woman — Carolyn Payton — became Peace Corps director.

When the agency's legislation was renewed in 1978 it contained a new mandate to focus Peace Corps programs on meeting "the basic needs of those living in the poorest areas of developing countries." In addition, the law was amended to highlight the importance of women in development programming, providing an impetus for incorporating a "Women in Development" perspective in identifying needs and fashioning strategies to meet them.

In 1981 when Peace Corps observed its 20th anniversary with a commemoration service held on the steps of the Student Union building at the University of Michigan, some 25 percent of the 6,000 active Volunteers were working on "basic human needs" programs including nutrition, health and water supply.

The 1980s has brought increased support for the Peace Corps and its Volunteers by the President and Congress.

- In 1981 the Peace Corps regained its independent status as a federal agency resulting from the enactment of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act.
- In 1983 and 1985, Peace Corps Volunteers and the agency were honored by President Reagan in special White House Rose Garden ceremonies during National Volunteer Week.

- In 1985 authorizing legislation was passed for FY 1986 and 1987 including an amendment for Peace Corps calling for the agency to increase its Volunteer level to 10,000.

- The Volunteers have personally experienced the administration's support through visits by President Reagan and Vice President Bush as well as letters of congratulations and encouragement during the winter holidays and National Volunteer Week.

- The agency's programming efforts have further evolved in the 1980s to focus attention and resources on special needs in the Inter-American and Africa Regions.

- To enhance quality and availability of education as a basis for development in Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras through the Initiative for Central America

(programs suggested by the Bi-Partisan Commission on Central America);

- To strengthen small and medium scale agribusinesses and to improve food production and income generation through the Caribbean Basin Initiative (as proposed by President Reagan); and

- To develop new, expanded patterns of staffing and programs to undertake a long-term effort to relieve the problem of declining food supply in Africa.

The Peace Corps has enjoyed a productive and enlightening history. As it enters its 25th Anniversary year in FY 1986, the agency looks forward to a continuation of the success it has experienced and furthering the goal of world peace through new and exciting challenges.



---

*Marya Cota-Wilson (c) teaches special education and helps with health education, gardening, water and community project funding. Here, she is in a student garden in Costa Rica.*

---

## The Peace Corps Today

At the mid-point of its third decade, the Peace Corps has 5,935 Volunteers who are working to improve living conditions in 62 countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific.

### The Volunteer

The average age of Volunteers in FY1985 was 29.1, up from 28.5 years in FY 1984 and from 24 or 25 in Peace Corps' early years.

Nearly half of the Volunteers are women. Seven percent or 438 are Senior Volunteers. Six percent are members of minority groups. Forty-seven percent of Volunteers have scarce skills; 53 percent have a background as a generalist.

In FY1985 the largest numbers of Volunteers worked in the education sector (38%) and in agriculture programs (26%). But Volunteer assignments covered a range of areas critical to the developing world, including water and sanitation, health and nutrition and small enterprise development.

Since 1961 the largest contingents of Volunteers have come from our largest states — more than 15,700 from New York and more than 10,545 from California.

### The Program

The largest number of Volunteers serve in sub-Saharan Africa, where hunger continues to be a problem of dramatic magnitude. In FY1985 Peace Corps prepared to launch a new, long-term initiative to send specially selected and trained teams of Volunteers to work on efforts to alleviate the region's long-range shortage of food.

On assignment in the host countries they will work with small-scale farmers (most of whom are women) and other international agencies on land preparation and water supply, food production, and post-production activities such as preservation, processing, marketing and nutrition education.

The second largest group of Peace Corps Volunteers serves in the Inter-American Region on ten Caribbean islands and in nine other countries. They are utilizing more specialized skills than ever before in Peace Corps history. Twenty-nine percent work on primary assignments in education; 25 percent in food production; 13 percent in health and nutrition; seven percent in energy and forestry, and six percent in small enterprise development.

The North Africa, Near East, Asia and the Pacific (NANEAP) Region is host to more than 1,450 Volunteers; and to the largest country program, which comprises a force of more than 330 Volunteers in the Philippines. Reflecting the diversity of the nations in the region, the Volunteers' assignments range from development of marine and inland fish resources in Tunisia to teaching English in Sri Lanka.



Andrew Bourne (c) teaches students from a sheltered workshop for the mentally retarded in Costa Rica how to spray vegetables.

### The Budget And Other Support

In FY 1985, Congress increased the Peace Corps appropriations to \$128.6 million from \$117 million in FY 1984. These additional funds enabled the agency to prepare to bring the Initiative for Central America and the Africa Food Systems Initiative into reality. In addition, improvements were made in the internal management system which will lead to greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

To supplement the appropriations, Peace Corps was fortunate to receive assistance from other organizations and groups in the form of in-kind and monetary support. For example, the agency worked closely with AID and several private voluntary organizations (PVOs) on cooperating ventures such as Small Project Assistance. In addition, the agency received contributions of goods and services from private industry and accepted financial donations through the Peace Corps Partnership Program. This monetary support was received from individuals, community and school groups, and private companies and organizations to support specific Peace Corps projects. (For further information, see "Office of Training and Program Support" and "Private Sector Development.") These concrete offers of support have helped Peace Corps to make the most cost-effective and efficient use of all its assets.

## Africa Region

### Background

The Peace Corps' Africa Region consists of 24 sub-Saharan countries. (North African countries served by Peace Corps are part of the NANEAP Region).

Since the very first Peace Corps Volunteer took up his assignment as an English teacher in Ghana in 1961, more than 50,000 Volunteers have served in 32 nations of this region.

In FY1985 the Peace Corps contingent in Africa consisted of more than 2,000 Volunteers. Planning and program development for the creation of new programs in two countries — Equatorial Guinea and the Republic of Guinea — was an important activity during the year.

The Africa Volunteers' assignments — in education, agriculture, health and small enterprise development — reflected the diversity of needs of a highly diverse group of countries.

In FY 1985, as was historically the case, more Volunteers worked in the education sector than in any other.

### FY 1985 Developments

Fiscal Year 1985, however, marked a major turning point in the program focus of Peace Corps' Africa effort.

In FY1984 an estimated 100 million to 150 million people — as much as half the population — faced severe food shortages in sub-saharan Africa. Peace Corps Volunteers were working in 12 of the 20 affected countries. The severity and persistence of drought and famine were brought home to the American public as well as to those who work in international development through graphic media accounts of its effects on the population.

Working with other donors, the U.S. increased its spending for the purchase and transport of emergency food aid to nations in distress. But it became increasingly clear that neither the cause of nor the cure for Africa's food shortages could be addressed only by crisis assistance.

Thus in FY1985 Peace Corps undertook a long-term, intensive, multidisciplinary initiative to address not only the immediate needs for short-term food aid — but the long-term problems of food production. A decision was made to channel an increased portion of the Peace Corps' resources into a 10-year effort. We would collaborate with up to 8-12 nations in their struggle to increase food production and put into place self-sustaining food systems.

On January 10, 1985 Peace Corps Director Loret Miller Ruppe appeared on a national television news show and appealed for 10,000 Volunteer applications from persons with agriculture-related skills for service in Africa. In less than 2 weeks, 7,000 persons had called Peace Corps' toll-free telephone number for information. By February 14 the number of responses had climbed to 14,568; and by the end of the spring, more than 20,000 inquiries had been received.

For the agency as a whole, the challenge in FY 1985 was to develop detailed plans and programs for what

became known as the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI), while at the same time continuing with the Africa Region's existing programs. The region began to provide incentives for Peace Corps country staffs to increase their general programs in agriculture, specifically in areas which use the skills of Volunteers readily available to the Peace Corps.

### Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI)

The progress achieved in 20 years of international efforts to increase food production in Africa has not been encouraging. There are many reasons for the failure, and if future efforts are to be successful, they must address a variety of problems.

The welcome rains which will result in larger crop harvests in 1986 are only a temporary relief. They will not lessen the need to eliminate severe long-term barriers to adequate food production. These barriers include a host of intertwined economic, social and historical factors — pricing and marketing strategies which keep food prices low and encourage cash crops over food production; increased desertification; rural-urban income disparities which spur migration to urban areas and reduce the agricultural work force; inadequate attention to the role of women in agriculture; and poorly developed transportation, marketing, research and extension services.

During FY1985 Peace Corps planners laid the groundwork for AFSI, designed both to develop self-sustaining food systems and to work toward upgrading public and private capacity to continue the development process. Strategy for the AFSI is to create teams of Peace Corps Volunteers with complementary skills. They will work with small-scale farmers on a range of needs including land preparation, development of water supply, preservation and marketing of food and nutrition education. The exact make-up of each 5- to 10-person team will depend on the needs of the area where the Volunteers are working. Some team members will be specialists. Others will be generalists who have received skill training.

The first AFSI Volunteers will begin work during fiscal year 1986 in four countries which will undertake pilot programs: Mali, Zaire, Lesotho and Niger. In each case their activities will be closely coordinated with those of other international agencies and the host governments to achieve maximum effectiveness.

The long-term AFSI plan calls for placing Volunteers in up to 8 additional countries.

### FY1985 Program Accomplishments

#### Agriculture/Food Production/Drought Relief

**BOTSWANA:** Volunteers in this southern African nation worked on a variety of projects to combat the effects of the fourth year of the drought. The drought has rendered subsistence farmers helpless and has increasingly decimated cattle growers' herds.

One important initiative was the "labor-based relief program" in which 1,300 subsistence farmers who had lost their livelihood were employed as laborers in community pro-

jects. Projects — including dam construction, road improvement, soil erosion control and others — were suggested by village development committees and undertaken with technical assistance from Volunteers.

**LESOTHO:** Volunteers helped establish more than 25 school and community gardens; worked with farmers to develop sunflowers as an alternative crop; directed the installation of a large-scale irrigation system on a cabbage farm; and undertook construction of eight major and 15 smaller village water supply systems. In FY 1986, this country will host a pilot effort in the AFSI program.

### *Education*

**GAMBIA:** Education Volunteers played a key role in establishing a book production and materials resources unit which — among other things — provides primary education textbooks. The Volunteers helped train Gambians in graphic arts, printing and finishing, photography, composing and designing, and dealing with clients. In addition to school books, the center offers photography service for public and private agencies and firms.

### *Health*

**TOGO:** Volunteers continued the Peace Corps' close cooperation with host country education and health ministries to institutionalize preventive health care lessons in the primary school system.

Each Volunteer works with host country counterparts to train teachers in a particular region, and those teachers in turn train others in their zones. More than 6,500 teachers representing two-thirds of the country's elementary schools have been trained.

### *Small Enterprise Development*

**KENYA:** A Volunteer, retired from several small business enterprises including a pie-making business, worked with six local women in the Nyeri area. They established a bakery which sells bread, cakes and samosas (a sort of meat or vegetable pie) to nearby hotels and restaurants.

The idea for the bakery emerged when village women expressed interest in the bread the Volunteer was baking for her own use. The local women, who were unemployed single parents, made samples of several types of baked goods to show to prospective customers, who then placed orders. The Volunteer and the women worked with Peace Corps and secured a "Small Projects Assistance" (SPA) grant from AID to purchase kitchen equipment and utensils. The local women are now drawing salaries from the business. The Volunteer, who has extended her Peace Corps assignment, is being reassigned to Nairobi to work with other Kenyan women to start another bakery.

---

Lori Payne (l) is a research assistant and extension agent at a large agricultural research station in Costa Rica. Here, she checks on seedlings.

---



## **Inter-American Region**

### **Background**

The Inter-American Region spans the Caribbean as well as countries in both Central and South America. Since Peace Corps began its activities there in 1961, more than 25,000 Volunteers have served in 28 countries of the region.

The majority of poor people in the region are concentrated in rural areas with little or no access to education, health and technical assistance services.

Peace Corps' work there has historically been focused on rural development activities. They were designed to produce the food, goods and services essential to generate the income needed for economic self-sufficiency and improvements in the quality of life.

Agriculture, health/nutrition, irrigation/sanitation, cooperatives and small business development, vocational training and forestry/conservation have been key areas in Inter-American programs for more than 20 years.

When the energy crisis occurred in the 1970s increased emphasis was placed on appropriate technology — especially renewable energy projects that rely on wind, water and solar power. Host country governments have also become increasingly concerned over the rapid destruction of the natural resources — forests, land and water.

During FY1985 some 1,300 Volunteers served in four Central American countries, two South American countries and 12 Caribbean nations.

### **FY1985 Developments**

#### ***Initiative for Central America***

The cadre of Peace Corps Volunteers in Inter-American Region countries increased by nearly 400 in FY1985 as the Initiative for Central America (IFCA) became operational.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, Peace Corps sent a 5-member assessment team to Central America. They were to determine how the agency should implement Congress' mandate to increase support of socio-economic development in this area. The mandate was an outgrowth of the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, whose report was released in January, 1984.

The needs assessment team, composed of three Peace Corps staff members and two consultants, spent two weeks each in Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras, all countries where Peace Corps was already working. The team identified education — both formal and nonformal — as central to achieving progress in agriculture, forestry, housing, nutrition and other areas.

The team concluded that although literacy was a critical goal, host countries preferred to have Volunteers assist in training native teachers rather than to serve as teachers themselves.

This and the team's other conclusions served as the framework for creating an IFCA program which sent 378 additional Volunteers — 293 of them to work in the education sector — into the four countries during FY 1985. In addition to education, these Volunteers will work on small enterprise development, health/nutrition and on special assignments.

The greatest increment of Volunteers was in Honduras, with 143 additional persons assigned. Costa Rica received 107; Belize, 91; and Guatemala, 37. Two examples of IFCA programs include:

**COSTA RICA:** In cooperation with the Ministry of Education, PCVs have helped establish student cooperatives in vocational education and technical high schools, where students learn a trade and then get the on-the-job experience necessary to fine-tune their skills. Students in the co-ops are trained in agriculture, industrial arts and home economics. Any projects received from the work done by the students during classroom hours is returned to the school. After school hours, students are encouraged to join the Student Cooperative. Its purpose is to develop the income-generating drive and business management skills to establish the young people in business upon graduation. In this way, the schools benefit through increased income and the students learn a marketable trade as well as how to become small entrepreneurs in a cooperative environment.

**BELIZE:** In cooperation with AID, PCVs have established the Belize Junior School of Agriculture. They work with school dropouts or students whose income has severely declined due to the closing of the sugar refinery in the Northern District. The PCVs work with these young men and women to develop marketable skills in the agriculture field. The school is at the intermediate level and currently has 25 students. This program has been so successful that there are plans to establish similar schools in other locations in Belize.

The IFCA program will continue to expand in FY1986.

#### ***Caribbean Basin Initiative***

The Initiative grew out of the 1983 Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act. Its purpose is to promote private sector development and economic reliance among the people of the Caribbean Basin.

Peace Corps thrust has been toward stimulating growth of small and medium scale agribusiness in the region. The work is carried out by Volunteers with agriculture and business backgrounds who assist host country small farmers' associations and host government agencies.

During FY 1985 approximately 450 Volunteers or about 50% of those assigned to the eleven CBI countries were working on the creation of some type of private enterprise. During the year Peace Corps developed a pre-service training program to assist small businesses in feasibility assessment and business planning for agribusiness and other private enterprise. Capital investments resulting from these efforts have totaled approximately \$3 million and returns range from ten percent to 40 percent. Most of the people assisted were subsistence producers and succeeded in doubling or tripling their income. Two examples of CBI programs are:

**GUATEMALA:** Through a feasibility and marketing study, a Volunteer worked with subsistence farmers in the agricultural cooperative in El Guayabo in eastern Guatemala to identify ways of increasing their annual income of \$50 per family.

As a result of the study, the cooperative is improving production by installing and adding storage and processing equipment. They expect to increase yields of corn by 20 percent; to reduce post-harvest loss of corn by 25 percent; and to begin to sell processed coffee instead of only the raw beans.

The new facilities and storage capacity will make it possible for the farmers to sell products outside their own area, and to increase family incomes by as much as 200 percent.

**HONDURAS:** Volunteers working in the island community of Utila helped residents identify the marketing possibilities for a particularly tasty, medium-sized variety of papaya.

During FY 1985 they wrote a plan for production and marketing of the fruit which resulted in receipt of a grant of \$72,000 from FOPRIDE, a Honduran agribusiness development agency.

Some 300 small growers and business people in the community of 2,000 persons are expected to benefit from production of the papaya and its export to the Honduran mainland.

## FY 1985 Program Accomplishments

### Education

**HONDURAS:** Education Volunteers were assigned to substitute for 40 low-income rural teachers sent to study in the United States under the U.S. Information Agency's new Central American Program for Undergraduate Scholarship (CAMPUS) and as part of IFCA's expansion in this country. Under the program, rural teachers who usually have to complete their education by correspondence courses will have an opportunity to complete their last two years of training in the U.S.

### Health

**ECUADOR:** Special education Volunteers sponsored a handicapped awareness day which attracted over 500 people. The range of training and awareness activities conducted was designed to benefit persons with different types of disabilities.

Also during FY 1985, the Volunteers sponsored three seminars for 120 teachers; established special education resource rooms in schools; developed an income generation project for deaf and blind persons in three major cities; created orientation and mobility programs for the blind; and established a pilot early stimulation program for deaf infants and their parents using deaf adults as counterparts.

### Small Enterprise Development

**DOMINICA:** The Candle Industries Cooperative Society was formed in 1977 but could not begin production until

1982 when they were able to purchase a candle-making machine with assistance from AID. The cottage industry achieved a profit in 1984. Having filled the local market, the business is now looking toward earning a profit from export markets.

Receipt of a loan is making it possible for the business to move into a better facility. A Peace Corps Volunteer is working with the cooperative to plan production and deal with the increase in overhead brought about by the move.

**DOMINICA:** A former taxicab driver has created a successful pasta making business which started with production of "Chinese noodles" in a small shed. Following his local success, he became interested in developing an export operation. A Peace Corps Volunteer is now working with him to design strategies for expanding in the regional market.

### Agriculture

**ECUADOR:** Volunteers provided technical assistance to small-scale farmers in fish farming, vegetable gardens, small and large animal husbandry, and soil conservation.

**COSTA RICA:** Since 1982 Volunteers have worked with approximately 150 farmers in the Atlantic region to help them develop skills for construction of fish ponds and raising fish.

In FY1985 the project entered a new phase in which Volunteers and farmers are developing a system for the domestic marketing of smoked, fresh and canned tilapia, a fresh-water fish.

## **North Africa, Near East, Asia and the Pacific Region**

### **Background**

The North Africa, Near East, Asia and the Pacific region (NANEAP) has Peace Corps programs in 19 countries.

The geographical characteristics of the region range from the peaks of the Himalayas in Nepal to the tropical forests of the Philippines to the deserts of North Africa and the sandy beaches of the Pacific Islands.

The size of the Peace Corps effort in this region varies from more than 300 Volunteers in the Philippines — long the site of the largest country program — to groups of less than five Volunteers in small, isolated areas such as the Cook Islands in the South Pacific.

Each sub-region has its own special characteristics and needs.

The North Africa/Near East area includes Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen Arab Republic and the Seychelles. Lack of productive land, a high infant mortality rate and a life expectancy of approximately 55 years are found in all of these countries. Literacy ranges from 28 percent in Morocco to 62 percent in Tunisia. Annual per capita income ranges from \$460 in Yemen to \$1,420 in Tunisia.

The Asian countries — Sri Lanka, Nepal, Thailand and the Philippines — face the challenge of putting into place basic health, sanitation and water systems (especially in rural areas). In addition they need to improve agriculture and reforestation, and expand small business development and secondary education.

The Pacific sub-region, which consists of small, isolated island groups, focuses on the need to achieve a higher standard of living while conserving fragile island ecological systems.

### **FY1985 Developments**

During fiscal year 1985 the NANEAP Region commenced a major reassessment of program needs.

Two major factors motivated the decision to reassess — the need to apportion scarce resources as effectively as possible in a large and diverse region; and the desire to ensure that current programs are in fact meeting current and future needs of host countries and are not based on outdated assumptions and approaches.

Using the three legislatively mandated Peace Corps goals as guidelines (see Peace Corps history section of this report), country directors in NANEAP undertook reassessments which included conversations with host country officials. These discussions are continuing in 1986.

Another event of FY1985 was Peace Corps' augmentation of programming in Sri Lanka. Peace Corps returned to Sri Lanka in 1984 (for the third time, after an absence of 14 years), reopening its activity with Volunteers teaching English as a second language.

In addition, during FY1985 plans were laid for expansion and diversification of Peace Corps' role through place-

ment of several Volunteers with the Mahaweli Development project.

This huge project — supported by a range of other international agencies — consists of several components designed to make Sri Lanka self-sufficient in food production as well as hydroelectric power. Activities include construction of five major dams, an extensive irrigation system and resettlement of hundreds of thousands of settlers in an area previously useful only for subsistence agriculture.

Peace Corps Volunteers who are assigned to the Mahaweli Development Project will serve as poultry extension agents, beekeeping extension agents and small business development advisors.

An important event in the Pacific Islands sub-region during this year was preparing for the establishment of Peace Corps as an independent project in the Marshall Islands. The change in status, which becomes official in 1986, evolves from the establishment of the independent Republic of the Marshall Islands as separate from the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

During FY1985 a unique working group composed of representatives of all of the Marshall Islands' government agencies, plus Peace Corps representatives, met to create the framework for a Peace Corps-host country thrust in three areas — health, youth and English language instruction.

The NANEAP staff sees this process as a particularly fruitful and effective one which could serve as a model for Peace Corps reprogramming efforts in other countries.

### **FY1985 Program Accomplishments**

#### **Cost Analysis and Marketing Strategies**

**MICRONESIA:** Peace Corps Volunteers have been working in Micronesia since 1966 on a range of projects including English teaching, health, agriculture and others.

In FY1985 the first contingent of marine fisheries Volunteers was assigned to serve in Micronesia. During the year they completed a survey of the outer islands of Pohnpei State to determine availability and marketability of sea cucumbers, trocchus and other exportable sea products. With the information gathered from the study, islanders have been able to identify this activity as a new source of income generation.

**PHILIPPINES:** A priority during FY1985 was coupling technical support to economic development to ensure that the farmer — who is often trying out newly-introduced techniques — realizes profits that encourage future production.

More than 100 Volunteers worked with government and private-sector interests in development of more effective rural-based programs in agribusiness, financing and marketing development.

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA:** Two Volunteers with experience working in business assisted a handicraft production and marketing business to become more successful. The business, which produces and sells masks, wooden bowls, musical instruments and other local crafts, was able to improve quality control and to move its location to a site closer to areas frequented by tourists who are the potential buyers.

## Renewable Energy

**SUDAN:** This North African country suffers a severe shortage of fuelwood due to deforestation, soil erosion and desertification. In 1984 five Peace Corps Volunteers entered the country to participate in a collaborative effort with the Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI) to address the problem of depletion of limited fuelwood resources.

With GTRI the Volunteers worked on several strategies to alleviate the crisis: reforestation, encouraging farmers to plant crops along the riverbanks, and production and distribution of more fuel-efficient stoves. Encouraging use

of the metal ceramic stoves, which burn briquettes and place less demand on wood supplies, required extensive public education — training, extension work and development of publications.

Stoves are now being produced at a rate of 10,000 per year.

## Nutrition and Income Generation

**TUNISIA:** The great potential of this nation's marine and inland waters for generating a nutritional source of protein — fish — has not been fully exploited.

**VOLUNTEERS AND TRAINEES BY REGION  
1961-1985**

|                  | Africa | East Asia<br>Pacific | Inter<br>America | North Africa<br>Near East<br>South Asia | Total  |
|------------------|--------|----------------------|------------------|---|--------|
| June 30, 1961    | 44     | —                    | 80               | —                                       | 124    |
| June 30, 1962    | 779    | 819                  | 823              | 359                                     | 2,816  |
| June 30, 1963    | 2,230  | 1,372                | 2,194            | 850                                     | 6,646  |
| June 30, 1964    | 3,522  | 1,070                | 3,986            | 1,500                                   | 10,078 |
| June 30, 1965    | 4,146  | 1,632                | 4,904            | 2,566                                   | 13,248 |
| June 30, 1966    | 4,640  | 2,360                | 5,452            | 3,158                                   | 15,556 |
| June 30, 1967    | 4,110  | 2,499                | 5,038            | 3,321                                   | 14,968 |
| June 30, 1968    | 3,738  | 3,142                | 4,486            | 2,457                                   | 13,823 |
| June 30, 1969    | 3,386  | 2,290                | 3,362            | 2,193                                   | 12,131 |
| June 30, 1970    | 2,775  | 2,027                | 3,096            | 1,615                                   | 9,513  |
| June 30, 1971    | 2,722  | —                    | 2,401            | 1,943                                   | 7,066  |
| June 30, 1972    | 2,238  | —                    | 1,819            | 2,837                                   | 6,894  |
| June 30, 1973    | 2,483  | —                    | 2,199            | 2,672                                   | 7,341  |
| June 30, 1974    | 2,659  | —                    | 2,613            | 2,772                                   | 8,044  |
| June 30, 1975    | 2,509  | —                    | 1,997            | 2,509                                   | 7,015  |
| June 30, 1976    | 2,181  | —                    | 1,717            | 2,060                                   | 5,958  |
| June 30, 1977    | 2,055  | —                    | 1,838            | 1,859                                   | 5,752  |
| * Sept. 30, 1978 | 2,460  | —                    | 2,170            | 2,442                                   | 7,072  |
| Sept. 30, 1979   | 2,401  | —                    | 1,904            | 2,023                                   | 6,328  |
| Sept. 30, 1980   | 2,464  | —                    | 1,728            | 1,802                                   | 5,994  |
| Sept. 30, 1981   | 2,399  | —                    | 1,484            | 1,562                                   | 5,445  |
| Sept. 30, 1982   | 2,298  | —                    | 1,419            | 1,563                                   | 5,380  |
| Sept. 30, 1983   | 2,470  | —                    | 1,524            | 1,489                                   | 5,483  |
| Sept. 30, 1984   | 2,462  | —                    | 1,621            | 1,616                                   | 5,699  |
| Sept. 30, 1985   | 2,709  | —                    | 1,892            | 1,663                                   | 6,264  |

Source: Volunteer and Staff Payroll Services Branch (M/FM/A/VSPS)

\* change in end of fiscal year

Tunisians who live near the coast eat 14 kilos of fish per year, compared to 2.5 kilos per person in the inland areas. But even the potential of the marine fishing industry has not been realized due to barriers including lack of storage facilities.

Volunteers worked on both marine and inland fishery development in Tunisia during FY1985. Volunteers assigned to the marine fisheries effort wrote a refrigeration manual which will be used as the basis of an extension program designed to improve refrigeration facilities and procedures.

A Volunteer skilled in boat design drew up plans for a boat to be used in maintaining and cleaning dams on inland lakes. A second Volunteer designed the hydraulic system enabling the back of the boat to open for equipment loading. The boat design won a government competition and is being implemented.

Other inland fisheries Volunteers were involved in developing commercial fishing, by creating a data base on current fish supply and catches. This helped introduce three new species of fish to reservoirs.



---

*A marine biologist, Gene Feltman (c), raises bait to establish a commercial pole and line tuna fishing industry in Western Samoa.*

---

## **Office of Marketing, Recruitment, Placement and Staging**

The responsibilities of the Office of Marketing, Recruitment, Placement and Staging (MRPS) are to attract qualified Americans to serve in the Peace Corps, to examine their qualifications, to place them in the most appropriate overseas assignment and to prepare them for departure to the country to which they are assigned.

The overriding goal guiding the office's activity during FY 1985 was to attract and begin to place additional Volunteers in an effort to reach the goal of 10,000 Volunteers serving overseas. This goal was mandated by the U.S. Congress in the passage of the agency's FY 1985/1986 authorization bill. The increased numbers of Volunteers would serve in needed agriculture and health education programs. They could better meet the needs of our Africa Food Systems Initiative, and programs could be developed to help women in the developing world meet their families' basic needs — food production/preparation, child care, and health hygiene programs.

The office has also developed important qualitative goals, dedicating itself to instituting policies and procedures which will attract the most highly qualified Volunteers and prepare them efficiently and substantively for their experience overseas.

Peace Corps' commitment to two special initiatives — the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) and the Initiative for Central America (IFCA) — posed a double challenge to the office — they identified more qualified Volunteers and recruited Volunteers with specific technical and language skills which would be critical to the success of the new efforts.

In order to prepare to meet these ambitious goals, in FY1985 MRPS installed new computer terminals which provide the capability of speeding up processing of applications and ensuring better accuracy and tracking of records.

### **Office of Marketing**

The function of this office is to develop, carry out and monitor advertising and promotion activities to stimulate qualified Americans of various ages, skills and backgrounds to apply for Peace Corps service.

Both print and electronic media techniques — as well as activities which put staff and returned Volunteers into direct contact with potential applicants — are employed in the marketing effort.

A national television and a radio public service announcement campaign continued through FY1985. Two radio announcements were distributed to over 6,000 stations across the country. Television announcements were distributed to over 900 stations.

One result of these campaigns was that in FY1985 Peace Corps received nearly 107,000 inquiries from the

general public, up from 95,000 in FY1984.

Marketing efforts, however, must be targeted to reach Americans with special skills and backgrounds.

During FY1985 this office continued its efforts to channel information and to recruit applicants from several target groups: minorities, potential Senior Volunteers and Volunteers with scarce skills.

Particular activities which were undertaken to reach Americans with scarce skills and special backgrounds include:

\*To attract Black Americans:

\*Sponsorship of the first of a series of conferences

### **APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS 1961-1985**

| YEAR  | APPLICATIONS | ENTERED<br>ON DUTY |
|-------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1961  | 12,644       | 864                |
| 1962  | 20,048       | 4,199              |
| 1963  | 33,762       | 4,753              |
| 1964  | 45,653       | 7,480              |
| 1965  | 42,125       | 7,899              |
| 1966  | 42,246       | 9,489              |
| 1967  | 35,229       | 7,524              |
| 1968  | 30,450       | 7,168              |
| 1969  | 24,220       | 4,838              |
| 1970  | 19,022       | 4,591              |
| 1971  | 26,483       | 4,985              |
| 1972* | 23,849       | 1,206              |
| 1973  | 33,637       | 5,408              |
| 1974  | 30,158       | 4,867              |
| 1975  | 28,761       | 3,170              |
| 1976  | 18,189       | 3,175              |
| TQ**  | 2,452        | 1,497              |
| 1977  | 13,908       | 3,986              |
| 1978  | 13,661       | 3,580              |
| 1979  | 18,159       | 3,229              |
| 1980  | 16,195       | 3,041              |
| 1981  | 15,527       | 2,642              |
| 1982  | 14,577       | 2,801              |
| 1983  | 16,835       | 2,945              |
| 1984  | 13,917       | 2,774              |
| 1985  | 13,975       | 3,452              |
| Total | 605,682      | 111,563            |

\* Change from program year to fiscal year

\*\* Transition Quarter

Notes: Data includes 284 United Nations Volunteers.

Sources: Office of Volunteer Recruitment and Selection (VRS/ADMIN) — (Applications).

Office of Financial Management (M/FMA/VSPS) — (Entered on Duty).

United Nations Volunteer Program Staff (IO/UNV) — (Number of United Nations Volunteers).

for placement directors at historically Black colleges and universities;

\*Production and distribution of a special exhibit highlighting the contributions of black Americans in the Peace Corps. Copies of the exhibit, available in each of 16 local recruiting offices, are used for recruiting on college campuses, for display in Federal buildings, etc.

\*To attract Hispanic Americans:

\*Producing informational materials in support of the new Miami recruitment office and the upgraded Puerto Rico office in order to recruit Hispanic and Senior Volunteers.

\*Hiring of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers who have served in Inter-American countries to work as recruiters;

\*Translation of existing Peace Corps brochures into Spanish and production of a new brochure, written in both Spanish and English, to attract Volunteers for service in Latin America.

\*Distribution of TV and radio public service announcements in Spanish for the first time.

\*To attract Senior Volunteers:

\*Production and distribution of an information kit which provides answers to questions potential Volunteers commonly ask about Social Security, selling a house and other items;

\*Preparation of a recruitment kit to be distributed to corporations for recruitment of retired persons.

\*To attract applicants with scarce skills:

\*Distribution of a series of pamphlets which demonstrate to potential Volunteers how they can use their specialized skills — engineering, special education, etc. — in Peace Corps;

\*Intensive contact with trade and technical journals to place articles about Peace Corps;

\*Direct mail campaigns aimed at persons with scarce skills.

## Office of Recruitment

The FY1985 recruitment effort focused on four major activities:

\*To deliver 2,880 trainees to maintain general Peace Corps operations worldwide;

\*To recruit an additional 180 Volunteers with skills in forestry, agriculture, special education, vocational education, math and science;

\*To recruit 375 trainees to serve in the Initiative for Central America; and

\*Plan for recruitment of 125 Volunteers for the Africa Food Systems Initiative to be placed in FY1986.

During FY1985 the Peace Corps received applications from 13,681 persons; 3,438 of the applicants — the largest number in seven years — were accepted and placed in training.

Peace Corps also sought to improve its record of recruitment of minorities and of older Americans, as well as of those with scarce skills.

Of the 5,935 Volunteers serving overseas in FY1985:

\*438 or seven percent were over age 50;

\*362 or six percent were minorities; and

\*2,772 or 47 percent had scarce skills.

In FY1985 the Office of Recruitment made progress on several new strategies to improve the quality and quantity of Volunteers recruited.

One strategy was the creation of special project teams to improve recruitment in four scarce skill areas: forestry, agriculture, special education and industrial arts. Each team is composed of specialists from local recruiting offices and from Peace Corps headquarters.

The office also moved ahead on automation of recruitment systems, providing all 16 recruiting offices with computer terminals linked to the computer at headquarters. This makes it possible to speed processing of Volunteer applications.

Continued outreach to corporations, organizations, community groups and individuals who can help identify potential Volunteers was also an important activity during the year.

## Office of Placement

The challenge which faces this office is matching available Volunteers with job assignments requested by host countries.

Many requests are for Volunteers with scarce skills. Identifying and recruiting such Volunteers was a priority for all units of MRPS in FY1985.

In FY1985 the Placement office exceeded the agency's goal of 3,385 trainees with a total of 3,438 trainees. This number includes 378 Volunteers trained for the Central America Initiative — three more than the goal.

Continuing a trend, in FY1985 there was an increase in the rate of acceptance of applicants who were invited to serve: 73 percent, up eight percent from FY1984 (which was up from an average of 68 percent over the previous three years). A higher acceptance rate results in cost savings for the agency by reducing the number of applicants who must be recruited in order to generate placements.

An important tool in achieving the goal was conducting a survey of the reasons that applicants decline invitations to serve in Peace Corps. The survey found that the

delay between the time of application and the invitation to serve was a prime factor.

For this reason and to generally improve the office's effectiveness, a number of new administrative procedures were implemented in FY1985. They included:

\*Developing a uniform interview form so that all recruiters ask applicants the same questions, and so that answers can be analyzed more efficiently;

\*Establishing a uniform method of organizing the materials in each applicant's file; and

\*Putting in place new data collection procedures made possible by the agency's new, more modern computers.

All of these changes assisted the unit in meeting placement goals, including the special needs of preparing for the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI).

### Office of Staging

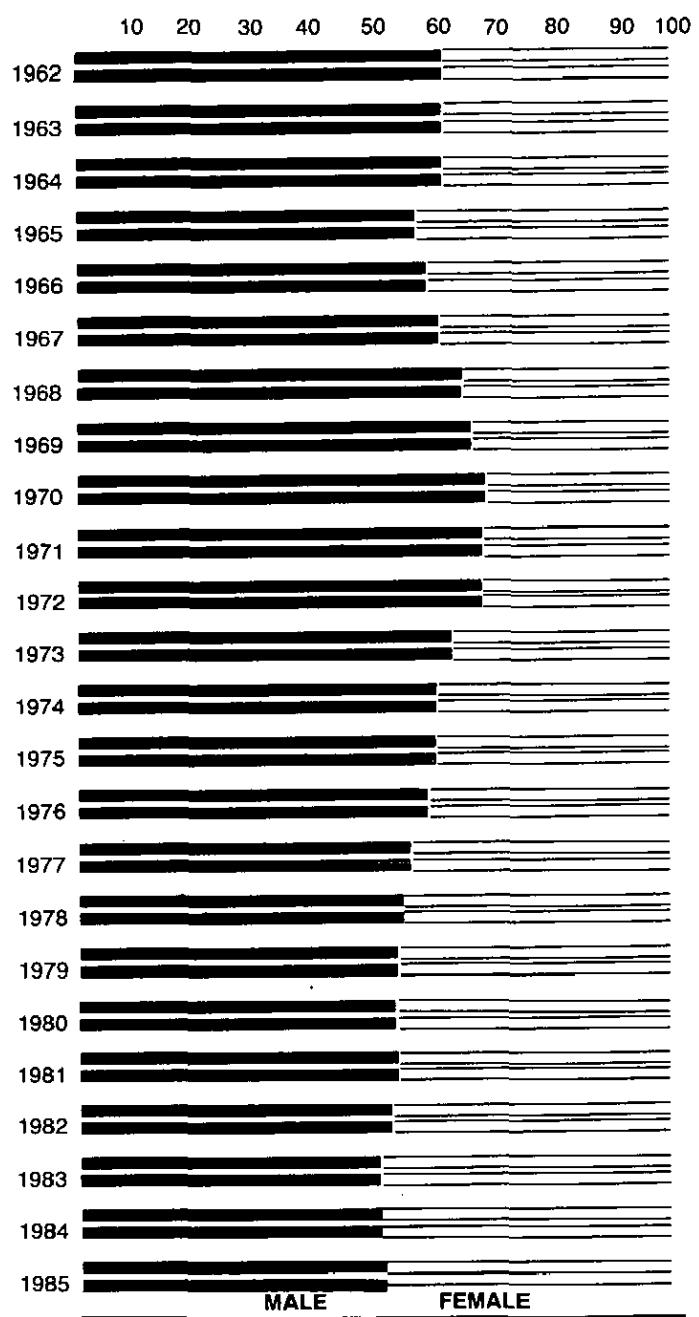
The Staging office is a key point of contact for new Volunteers. It is responsible for providing them with initial briefings and placing them overseas for in-country training and assignment.

During FY1985 the office reassessed and revised its two main tools for carrying out these functions: the six-day training known as CREST (Center for Reassessment and Training) and the eight-day CAST program (Center for Assessment and Training).

As was the case with other sub-units of MRPS, the Staging Office improved its capability to work with automated systems. All staff learned to use word processing equipment and some staff began to receive training in the use of mini-computers to perform administrative tasks such as preparing trainee rosters.

Consistent with the agency's goal of recruiting more Hispanic trainees and preparing them for placement in the countries involved in the Initiative for Central America, staging coordinators in the office received training in Spanish to improve their effectiveness.

### Volunteers By Sex 1962-1985



Source: Volunteer and Staff Payroll Services Branch  
(M/FM/A/VSPS)

## **Office of Training and Program Support**

The Office of Training and Program Support (OTAPS) provides substantive back-up to overseas Volunteers and staff in the form of training, program assistance and information collection and exchange.

It is organized into three functional units — Program Support, Training Support and Information Collection and Exchange. The organization encompasses wide staff expertise on the sectors to which Volunteers are assigned (agriculture, health, etc.) and in the methods for accomplishing Peace Corps goals (through involving women in development, etc.).

OTAPS generates the standards, basic procedures, and guidelines and training that seek to ensure quality in Peace Corps programs all over the world. Among its responsibilities are:

- \* Advising the Associate Director of International Operations on all matters relating to the program and training policy;
- \* Developing policy guidelines and strategies, and assisting in the establishment of Peace Corps program and training priorities;
- \* Establishing agency-wide guidelines, criteria, standards and procedures for program and training activities;
- \* Providing technical assistance to program sectors and assessment of program activities; and
- \* Compiling a wide variety of information — data, case studies, etc. — about Peace Corps activities worldwide.

### **Office of Program Support**

Each of the eight program sectors represented in this office support the missions of Volunteers overseas through a range of support activities including technical assistance and maintenance of relationships with other development agencies and resources.

**AGRICULTURE:** Since 1961 Peace Corps has placed over 25,000 Volunteers in agricultural programs in over 75 countries. In the twenty years since 1966, agriculture projects have almost tripled. This growth has been the result of a reorientation of programming in the 1970s to place smaller, more specialized groups in the field with skills that would better respond to the priority needs of host countries.

Traditional agricultural systems in the developing world face tremendous developmental and population pressures to produce more food. The more than 1,000 agricultural Volunteers in the field work to address these needs through

programs including crop extension, soil science, agricultural economics and research, animal husbandry, cooperatives, rural youth development and other programs.

In FY 1985 a major priority was preparation for the Africa Food Systems Initiative. Other sector activities included technical assistance in agricultural education; revising a manual on use of soils, crops and fertilizer; and collaborating with other international development agencies.

**EDUCATION:** Since 1961 almost five million students in developing countries have been taught by Peace Corps Volunteers. More Volunteers have served in education programs than in any other single program area.

In FY 1985 about 1,500 Volunteers served in ten types of education projects in more than 50 countries. Their projects ranged from adult education to secondary level mathematics and science instruction to various forms of non-formal education.

In recognition of the complex relationship between education and development and of the staying power of Peace Corps' education programs, during FY1985 Peace Corps established an education sector in OTAPS.

This sector's goals are to enhance Volunteers' ability to teach effectively, to monitor the quality and direction of training of Volunteers, to work with other development organizations and to provide technical support materials for Volunteers and overseas staff.

During FY1985 activities included conducting training programs for Volunteers in Burkina Faso, Botswana and Ecuador and pre-service training for Volunteers assigned to Tanzania, the Gambia and Ghana. In addition the staff supervised development of a directory of organizations working with the disabled in Latin America.

**FISHERIES:** Peace Corps Volunteers have worked on aquaculture programs — which strive to produce a maximum fish crop with a minimum of effort — in over 40 countries since the first one was established in Togo in 1966.

Although aquaculture is the source of cheap high-protein food, it has not been widely practiced in Third World countries historically. But as knowledge of aquaculture and its benefits expand, it is estimated that world consumption of fish may increase by as much as 500% in the next 15 years.

All projects are aimed at improving nutrition and increasing income. The major emphasis of Peace Corps' programs has been dissemination of fish culture technology at the grass roots level. Volunteers have been responsible for writing manuals and extension pamphlets in host country languages, designing and supervising construction of fish farms and hatcheries, conducting applied research, and transferring know-how to farmers and/or counterparts to encourage economic self-sufficiency.

The role of the sector staff is to provide expertise to rural development programmers in designing and managing fisheries projects, and to maintain contact with technical and financial institutions involved with international fisheries development.

**ENERGY:** This sector focuses on developing projects and programs to conserve traditional fuels or to propose alternative sources of energy to perform and improve domestic and agricultural functions.

Programmatic emphases of the sector have been fo-

cused on simple solar systems, stove construction, pedal power devices, small wind systems, biogas digesters, hydraulic rams and charcoal production.

The sector supports the field by identifying viable projects, providing technical assistance and developing skill training programs.

**FORESTRY/NATURAL RESOURCES:** An estimated 1.5 billion people in developing nations depend on wood for fuel, food and shelter. Peace Corps programming in 45 countries includes initiatives in reforestation, nursery management, wildlife management, environmental education and park planning. These are among the strategies undertaken to work toward meeting the basic needs for food, energy, water and shelter.

Through an agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development (U.S. AID), Peace Corps has been able to increase its capability to initiate projects, provide additional training, and program support to existing efforts.

**HEALTH:** The Peace Corps along with other development agencies working in health has adopted a goal of "Health for All by 2000."

The criteria for Peace Corps' health programs have not changed during the last 20 years: to emphasize health care services for those most in need — especially women and children — and to support development of local capabilities and training of host country nationals to meet those needs.

Although since 1940 there has been a 70% increase in life expectancy in developing nations, progress has slowed in recent years. Future advances are threatened by the high incidence of infant deaths due to diarrheal dehydration and communicable diseases (all preventable by vaccine), by the doubling of malaria cases worldwide, and by a resurgence of parasitic and infectious diseases.

In recent years the health sector has been cooperating with U.S. AID on three types of strategies designed to ameliorate these problems. These initiatives are:

**Childhood Communicable Diseases Project:** A cooperative effort between Peace Corps, U.S. AID, the Center for Disease Control and 12 African nations. The goal is to reduce high morbidity and mortality in the high-risk population of children under five and mothers. Activities included development of health education materials for training Volunteers and counterparts in Zaire, Togo, Liberia, Central African Republic, Swaziland, Malawi, Mauritania and Mali.

**Nutrition:** The goal is to improve household food security. Strategies include integrating household food and nutrition objectives into Peace Corps health programs and training Volunteers and counterparts to assess household food and nutrition needs and to plan appropriate mixed gardens to enhance nutrition of families. Programs are operating in all Peace Corps regions.

**Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT):** Through this effort Peace Corps participates in or conducts seminars and training for Volunteers and host country counterparts in use of ORT. Work is underway to expand programming from eight countries to several additional ones.

**SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT:** Peace Corps has been involved in small enterprise development since its inception through cooperatives, credit unions and business advisory projects. Through Peace Corps' new emphasis on small enterprise development, efforts are being made to coordinate related activities worldwide, to provide effective training models, improve project design and develop programming guidelines.

**WATER/SANITATION:** Peace Corps operates water and environmental sanitation programs in 34 countries where more than 470 Volunteers are involved in 50 projects. Projects include construction and rehabilitation of potable water systems, hand dug wells, simple low cost water treatment systems, and irrigation system design. In essence these and other activities are designed to provide adequate quantities of safe water for human consumption, irrigation and sanitation purposes.

Technical training programs, collection of manuals and other information materials, and liaison with other organizations involved in these efforts are among this sector's responsibilities.

#### Program Areas:

**SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SPA):** In 1983 Peace Corps and U.S. AID created the SPA program to apply the unique resources of each agency to the support of self-help community projects.

Through annual SPA agreements signed by AID mission directors and Peace Corps country directors, funds are made available from AID to projects which are implemented and administered by the Peace Corps in that country. Each project may receive a maximum of \$10,000 from the SPA fund and must be completed within a year of its commencement. Funds must be spent on projects in the areas of food production, energy, competitive enterprise development, health and/or income generating activities.

A SPA project must be developed and carried out with a local community organization or group which is expected to make a significant in-kind or monetary contribution. No project may encourage or require U.S. assistance for continued support. To date 32 countries have established a SPA fund, which is limited to \$40,000 per country. This sector supports SPA projects by providing technical assistance, including in-service training, to Volunteers and the community.

**WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT (WID):** In 1978 Congress amended the Peace Corps Act to require Peace Corps "to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

WID is a broad-based concern which cuts across all Peace Corps programming sectors. The WID unit offers support to staff and Volunteers in making sure the WID perspective is considered in each country.

In FY1985 Peace Corps WID projects operated in 35 countries in all regions. The programs ranged from a health and nutrition education project for Fijian women; to a project to assist Nepalese women to secure government-sponsored loans to meet rural development needs; to

teaching women in Cameroon business, bookkeeping and accounting skills to be used in managing cooperatives.

Long-term program support by the WID office includes assisting in design of training materials to integrate women's concerns into a given country's development process; and building awareness of WID needs and ideas through contacts with other agencies working in the developing world.

A highlight of FY 1985 was attendance by staff and Volunteers at the Nairobi World Women's Conference. Follow-up to the conference will include publishing proceedings of the regional symposia held after the conference, as well as new WID efforts being developed for individual countries.

### Training Support Division

Through the "Integrated Training System" this unit provides the regions and the field with training support materials and back-up including: a training philosophy, goals and standards, in-country management of training programs, training materials and manuals (including translation) and training evaluation systems.

This unit also is a focal point for coordination of all activities related to Stateside Training and contributes to the Training Resource Center by acquiring state-of-the-art materials on cross-cultural, language and technical issues. It also manages and directs training of the agency's overseas staff.

### Information Collection and Exchange (ICE)

ICE is the central technical information resource for Peace Corps programs in all sector areas.

The Exchange strives to support programs in the field with the most relevant, up-to-date technical materials available. It collects information about successful Peace Corps efforts and shares them with Volunteers, staff and others working in development inside and outside the agency.

Working closely with OTAPS specialists and sources outside the agency, ICE has built up a series of over 120 manuals, reprints, packets and case studies based on grass roots experience. It has also compiled an extensive inventory of purchased publications and OTAPS-produced train-

VOLUNTEERS AND TRAINEES BY SKILL  
1962-1985

| Year | Agriculture |    | Skilled Trades |   | Professional Skills* |    | Education |    | Liberal Arts |    |
|------|-------------|----|----------------|---|----------------------|----|-----------|----|--------------|----|
|      | #           | %  | #              | % | #                    | %  | #         | %  | #            | %  |
| 1962 | 310         | 11 | 113            | 4 | 394                  | 14 | 394       | 14 | 1,605        | 57 |
| 1963 | 399         | 6  | 199            | 3 | 997                  | 15 | 1,130     | 17 | 3,921        | 59 |
| 1964 | 403         | 4  | 202            | 2 | 1,512                | 15 | 1,814     | 18 | 6,148        | 61 |
| 1965 | 530         | 4  | 397            | 3 | 2,650                | 20 | 4,372     | 33 | 5,299        | 40 |
| 1966 | 467         | 3  | 311            | 2 | 2,333                | 15 | 3,733     | 24 | 8,712        | 56 |
| 1967 | 299         | 2  | 150            | 1 | 1,796                | 12 | 3,892     | 26 | 8,831        | 59 |
| 1968 | 691         | 5  | 138            | 1 | 1,935                | 14 | 4,147     | 30 | 6,912        | 50 |
| 1969 | 728         | 6  | 121            | 1 | 1,698                | 14 | 3,882     | 32 | 5,702        | 47 |
| 1970 | 856         | 9  | 285            | 3 | 1,807                | 19 | 2,854     | 30 | 3,711        | 39 |
| 1971 | 777         | 11 | 353            | 5 | 1,272                | 18 | 2,120     | 30 | 2,544        | 36 |
| 1972 | 758         | 11 | 345            | 5 | 1,448                | 21 | 1,999     | 29 | 2,344        | 34 |
| 1973 | 881         | 12 | 441            | 6 | 1,468                | 20 | 2,055     | 28 | 2,496        | 34 |
| 1974 | 965         | 12 | 321            | 4 | 1,770                | 22 | 2,494     | 31 | 2,494        | 31 |
| 1975 | 1,052       | 15 | 421            | 6 | 1,403                | 20 | 2,034     | 29 | 2,105        | 30 |
| 1976 | 894         | 15 | 238            | 4 | 1,370                | 23 | 2,086     | 35 | 1,370        | 23 |
| 1977 | 920         | 16 | 230            | 4 | 1,438                | 25 | 1,898     | 33 | 1,266        | 22 |
| 1978 | 1,202       | 17 | 283            | 4 | 1,839                | 26 | 2,263     | 32 | 1,485        | 21 |
| 1979 | 1,266       | 20 | 316            | 5 | 1,709                | 27 | 1,898     | 30 | 1,139        | 18 |
| 1980 | 1,319       | 22 | 360            | 6 | 1,738                | 29 | 1,618     | 27 | 959          | 16 |
| 1981 | 1,143       | 21 | 382            | 7 | 1,742                | 32 | 1,416     | 26 | 762          | 14 |
| 1982 | 968         | 18 | 377            | 7 | 1,883                | 35 | 1,453     | 27 | 699          | 13 |
| 1983 | 987         | 18 | 329            | 6 | 1,919                | 35 | 1,480     | 27 | 768          | 14 |
| 1984 | 969         | 17 | 285            | 5 | 1,881                | 33 | 1,709     | 30 | 855          | 15 |
| 1985 | 1,002       | 16 | 313            | 5 | 2,130                | 34 | 1,879     | 30 | 940          | 15 |

\*Professional Skills include: business, engineering, health and social work

Source: Volunteer and Staff Payroll Services Branch (M/FM/A/VSPS)

ing materials for distribution to the field.

ICE publishes the ICE Almanac, a segment of the bi-monthly *Peace Corps Times*. The Almanac transmits to the Volunteers technical information and describes new program initiatives and materials available to support them.

Aided by stay-in-school students from Howard University and work-study students from Georgetown University, ICE also provides information and technical assistance in response to thousands of individual requests each year.

### United Nations Volunteers

FY1985 marked the 14th year of successful cooperation between the Peace Corps and the United Nations Volunteers.

Like the Peace Corps, the U.N. Volunteer program is based on the belief that individual Volunteers, giving freely of their time, talents and goodwill, can contribute significantly to the lives of people in developing nations.

U.N. Volunteers (UNVs) are recruited from all U.N. member nations, and serve in development projects executed by U.N. agencies. These include the United Nations

International Children's Education Fund, the World Food Organization and the Food and Agricultural Organization. UNVs also serve in projects administered by host-country governments. They are agronomists, economists, engineers, foresters, teachers and technical specialists in over 70 other professional groups.

Through its recruiting centers and regional offices, Peace Corps recruits all Americans interested in serving as United Nations Volunteers. Peace Corps also pays the transportation and resettlement expenses for all American UNVs.

Volunteers must present appropriate academic credentials and have a minimum of two years' experience working in their specialized field. Nearly half of the Americans who have served as UNVs were former Peace Corps Volunteers.

During FY1985 Peace Corps recruited 16 U.N. Volunteers, bringing the total number placed since 1971 to 284.

At the end of FY1985, 36 American UNVs were serving in 24 countries, including 19 in countries where Peace Corps has no program—Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Qatar, Somalia, Turkey, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

---

*A business advisor to women's groups in Costa Rica, here Margaret Kania (l) works with a sewing coop making hospital garments.*

---



## **Office of Management**

The Office of Management is responsible for the administrative support necessary for the Peace Corps to function effectively and achieve its mission in an efficient manner. Specific responsibilities include: Volunteer medical and special services; and agency administrative support, financial and personnel management. It is also responsible for internal audits and investigations and personnel security.

### **Volunteer Support**

#### **Special Services**

Emergency situations involving Volunteers and helping returning Volunteers make a smooth transition into private life are the responsibilities of the Office of Special Services.

While the evacuation of Volunteers for medical treatment is the responsibility of the Office of Medical Services, other emergency evacuations are the responsibility of the Office of Special Services. The office, in conjunction with International Operations, reviews and maintains emergency evacuation plans to ensure the safety of Volunteers in the event of natural disaster or political unrest.

The office also arranges for temporary leave for Volunteers who must return home for a family emergency. A special services officer is on call during nonworking hours — nights, weekends and holidays — should an emergency arise in any of the Peace Corps' field posts or at home with Volunteers' families. The office also serves as the liaison between overseas posts and Volunteers' families when there are concerns about their well-being. These concerns may arise from situations of political unrest or natural disasters; or, due to delays in mail delivery, from communication lapses between Volunteers and their families. In FY 1985, the office made approximately 650 inquiries to discover if Volunteers were safe and well, and provided reassurances to their families.

In FY 1985, 142 emergency leaves were authorized for Volunteers with family emergencies; this is 14 more than the previous year. The office also provided in-office counseling to 135 Volunteers who terminated service early.

#### **Service to Returning Volunteers**

Providing career, life, educational, and readjustment counseling and information to soon-to-be and recently-returned Peace Corps Volunteers is a major function of the Office of Special Services' Returned Volunteer Services. In FY 1985, the office provided in-person and telephone counseling to over 2,000 returned Volunteers, distributed over 8,000 career information manuals and published the *Hotline*, a job and educational opportunities newsletter, every 10 days.

The office also encourages employers to hire and colleges and universities to establish special scholarships for returning Volunteers and to provide academic credit for knowledge gained during Peace Corps service. In FY 1985, Peace Corps coordinated an outreach to major international banks to inform them of the special skills of returned Volunteers. Also, the number of schools offering scholarships to returned Volunteers increased by four, for a total of 56; and 15 institutions granted academic credit for Peace Corps experience.

FY 1985 also saw the enrollment of ten returned Volunteers as the first Peace Corps Math-Science Fellows at the Teachers College of Columbia University in New York. This program is open to returned Volunteers who have completed two years of service as Peace Corps math or science teachers. The program, which leads to a Master's degree and teacher certification, was developed to attract and train a pool of mathematics and science educators to teach in the inner city schools of the United States and to upgrade the levels of mathematics and science instruction. The Xerox Corporation provided initial funding for this program.

In FY 1985, the office developed and distributed a "Skills and Interest Assessment." This do-it-yourself exercise for Volunteers completing service assists them in identifying their goals and abilities. The office completed production of a "Senior Volunteers Resource Manual," which addresses the special needs of returning Volunteers over the age of 50.

#### **Medical Services**

Several health studies were conducted in FY 1985 by the Office of Medical Services, the office responsible for the health of Volunteers during training and service. The purpose of these studies is to make Peace Corps service as safe as possible.

The first major study, which began in FY 1984, involved the prevention of a parasitic disease endemic to Central Africa and the South Pacific. All participants in the study volunteered after a thorough review of the protocol. In conjunction with the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Peace Corps conducted "Double Blind" tests to determine if low dosages of the drug used to treat the disease can be used as a preventative measure. There are no known side effects of this drug at these dosages. Based on preliminary findings, the scientists report "cautious optimism." Final results should be obtained in FY 1986.

During FY 1985, the office continued, in conjunction with the Center for Disease Control (CDC), a study of the incidence of malaria among Volunteers in Togo, and instituted studies of the causes of diarrheal illnesses among Volunteers in Nepal and the Philippines. The office also installed a computer-based disease reporting system to identify health problems and to measure the effects of remedial action.

As part of its health care mission, the office conducts pre-admission screening examinations. In FY 1985, the office conducted 7,000 screening examinations for potential Volunteers and provided immunizations and health training to 3,450 prospective Volunteers during the pre-

departure orientation. The office reviewed health care problems encountered by Senior Volunteers and worked with other organizations to ensure the applicant processing system accommodated these Volunteers.

For Volunteers, medical services are coordinated by Medical Officers located within their country of service. To ensure quality service, the office kept these Medical Officers abreast of the latest medical findings on current problems, diagnosis, and treatment. In addition, in each of the three Peace Corps regions, medical training sessions were conducted emphasizing Volunteer safety, crisis intervention and support counseling, assault counseling, and support needs of Senior Volunteers. The office also made support and evaluation visits to ten in-country Medical Officers.

The office is also responsible for coordinating medical evacuations of Volunteers. In FY 1985, actions were taken to increase the support provided evacuees and maintain contact with those who must be medically separated. It arranged for selected evacuees to receive services from infectious disease specialists at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center and worked with the Department of Labor to ensure former Volunteers with severe injuries received counseling and rehabilitative services.

## **Management Support**

### **New Computer Center**

In FY 1985, the Office of Administrative Services opened the Peace Corps' new Computer Center located within the Department of Transportation Building in southwest Washington, D.C. and converted to in-house operation all agency computer applications previously processed using leased timesharing and intelligent terminals. This will realize substantial cost savings. Through a nationwide communications network, the new Center supports all domestic Peace Corps offices.

### **Financial System Improvements**

In FY 1985, the Office of Financial Management began work to transfer the Peace Corps domestic payroll from the Department of Commerce to the Department of State's Consolidated American Payroll Processing System (CAPPSS). This effort was undertaken as part of the Peace Corps response to OMB's Reform 88 initiatives. Upon completion in mid-FY 1986, this effort will consolidate, on a single payroll system, all Peace Corps American employees, worldwide.

In addition, the office began discussions with the State Department on integrating the Peace Corps accounting and financial management requirements into the Department of State's new Financial Management System. It is anticipated the development of this system will be completed in FY 1988.

### **Compliance**

The Office of Compliance is responsible for auditing and investigating Peace Corps' many operations, resolving issues relating to the integrity of Peace Corps programs and

personnel, and assisting the Agency in implementing its Equal Opportunity Special Emphasis programs. Quarterly, the office informs Peace Corps offices of outstanding audit recommendations which affect their program areas. This active interest promotes accountability throughout the Agency.

In FY 1985, the office issued 30 audit reports containing recommendations for improving the internal controls of management and financial operations, both domestically and overseas; and a number of investigative reports which addressed matters ranging from theft to misuse of Government property. In addition, the office was involved in Equal Opportunity matters.

### **Conversion of Competitive Service Employees**

The International Security and Development Act of 1981, Public Law 97-113, which separated the Peace Corps from the ACTION agency, required the conversion to the Foreign Service of all Competitive Service employees who were transferred from ACTION. The three-year grace period during which these Competitive Service employees were permitted to retain their General Schedule (GS) status expired December 29, 1984, and 91 employees were converted to Peace Corps' "time-limited" Foreign Service appointments.

### **The Forward Plan**

In FY 1985, the Peace Corps continued to pursue the initiatives established in its Forward Plan during FY 1984. This document outlines the Agency's major initiatives providing guidance for the period FY 1985 through FY 1987. Specific achievements to fulfill the Forward Plan initiatives are described under the offices or areas of responsibility. For the period FY 1985 through FY 1987, the Agency has adopted the following eight major initiatives:

- 1) Expand Peace Corps programs in Central America;
- 2) Implement Africa Food Systems Initiative pilot projects in four countries;
- 3) Upgrade programming in primary health care;
- 4) Refocus income generation programs;
- 5) Strengthen capacity to identify policy regarding program trends;
- 6) Increase marketing and recruitment efforts for under-represented target groups;
- 7) Increase external dissemination and utilization of Peace Corps' technical resources; and
- 8) Emphasize development education within the 25th Anniversary framework.

Also covered by the Forward Plan are efforts to ensure programs in education meet host country needs. Scarce skill recruitment and training remain agency priorities, and the Peace Corps continues to work in partnership with host country governments and agencies.

The three-year period covered by the Forward Plan is a critical one for Peace Corps. Not only did the agency embark on highly publicized and extremely important initiatives in Central America and Africa, but this is also the period in which Peace Corps will celebrate its 25th anniversary.

### *Studies to Improve Management*

The Office of Planning, Assessment and Management Information (PAMI) undertook a number of management and/or policy studies and initiatives during FY 1985. These included:

- Reviewing overseas posts' reporting requirements in an effort to eliminate redundant or unnecessary reports, and to reduce the length, frequency or complexity of these requirements.
- Studying an Overseas Assignment Inventory, to determine its validity, usefulness and cost-effectiveness in the agency's recruiting and placement functions.
- Distributing Overseas Computer Systems to most posts, acquiring back-up secondary systems for many countries and issuing the first financial management software system to help posts maintain and manage their fiscal responsibilities.
- Assisting overseas posts to include in their Country Management Plan and Budget submissions (CMPBs) the results of the Country Program Review/Monitoring Program.
- Completing the first part of the Peace Corps' Budget Operations Data System, including development of budget formulation and reporting requirements.
- Conducting on-going studies and activities in support of the Peace Corps' Trainee-Input Committee and Trainee Allocation system, to better manage the limited number of scarce-skill trainees available to the Agency.

### **PEACE CORPS BUDGET REQUEST, AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATION FY 1962 - FY 1985**

| Fiscal Year | Original Budget Request | Amended Budget | Authorized | Appropriated (Including Reappropriation) |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------|--|
| 1962        | \$ 40,000               | \$ —           | \$ 40,000  | \$ 30,000                                |
| 1963        | 63,750                  | —              | 63,750     | 59,000                                   |
| 1964        | 108,000                 | 102,000        | 102,000    | 95,964                                   |
| 1965        | 115,000                 | 106,000        | 115,000    | 104,100                                  |
| 1966        | 125,200                 | —              | 115,000    | 114,000                                  |
| 1967        | 110,500                 | 112,150        | 110,000    | 110,000                                  |
| 1968        | 124,400                 | 118,150        | 115,700    | 107,500                                  |
| 1969        | 112,800                 | —              | 112,800    | 102,000                                  |
| 1970        | 109,800                 | 101,000        | 98,450     | 98,450                                   |
| 1971        | 98,800                  | 94,500         | 94,500     | 90,000                                   |
| 1972        | 71,200                  | 82,200         | 77,200     | 72,500                                   |
| 1973        | 88,027                  | —              | 88,027     | 81,000                                   |
| 1974        | 77,000                  | —              | 77,000     | 77,000                                   |
| 1975        | 82,256                  | —              | 82,256     | 77,687                                   |
| 1976        | 80,826                  | —              | 88,468     | 81,266                                   |
| 1977        | 67,155                  | —              | 81,000     | 80,000                                   |
| TQ*         | 25,729                  | —              | 27,887     | 24,190                                   |
| 1978        | 74,800                  | 89,513         | 87,544     | 86,234                                   |
| 1979        | 95,135                  | 100,358        | 112,424    | 99,179                                   |
| 1980        | 105,404                 | 106,199        | 105,404    | 99,924                                   |
| 1981        | 118,800                 | 114,656        | 118,531    | 105,531                                  |
| 1982        | 121,900                 | 83,600         | 105,000    | 105,000                                  |
| 1983        | 97,500                  | —              | 105,000    | 109,000                                  |
| 1984**      | 108,500                 | 110,500        | 117,000    | 117,000                                  |
| 1985        | 115,000                 | 124,000        | 128,600    | 128,600                                  |

\* Transition quarter

\*\*Includes \$2 million supplemental appropriations

Source: Office of Financial Management (M/FM).

## **Office of General Counsel**

The Office of General Counsel provides all legal advice and services to the Director, staff, and Volunteers with regard to Peace Corps activities and new initiatives in the United States and overseas. The office's five attorneys represent the Peace Corps in negotiations and consultations with numerous U.S., international, and foreign agencies, both public and private. In addition, the office drafts, analyzes, and negotiates the terms of proposed legislation, regulations, and international agreements that govern or relate to the activities of the Peace Corps. The agency's attorneys also provide counsel to all Volunteer and Trainee Appeal Boards convened by the Office of Special Services.

In addition to serving the Peace Corps in response to inquiries from staff and Volunteers, the Office of General Counsel works with staff in the early stages of program planning to identify legal issues and complexities that may negatively affect them and explores alternative ways of achieving their programmatic goals. In order to serve this "preventive" legal support function, the office participates in general policy meetings chaired by the Director with Management, International Operations, MRPS and other Washington offices.

## **Office of Congressional Relations**

The Office of Congressional Relations serves as the liaison between Peace Corps and the Congress.

Its responsibilities include: developing legislative initiatives and strategy; monitoring all legislation affecting the agency, its staff and Volunteers; providing guidance and information on legislative provisions, issues and actions; and responding to requests and inquiries generated by the Congress and its constituents.

During FY1985 the Office pursued several initiatives to increase Congressional awareness and knowledge of agency programs and Volunteers' work throughout the developing world.

One activity involved working with Members of Congress on 25th Anniversary events planned in their states and districts. Another was continuing to expand liaison activities with the Committees on Aging, Education, Budget, Science and Technology, and the Select Committee on Hunger as well as those with oversight and budget authority.

Whenever appropriate, Members of Congress are encouraged to publicize, through their newsletters and local news releases, information pertaining to Volunteers' efforts and Peace Corps Partnership activities involving their constituencies. The office continues to encourage Members of Congress to visit Peace Corps project sites during Congressional fact-finding missions to developing nations.

*Scott Breidenbach (c) prepares to plant trees with Niger villager.*



## **Office of Private Sector Development**

The Office of Private Sector Development (PSD) serves as the focal point for channeling and coordinating gifts and contributions to the Peace Corps to further its overall purpose and mission in developing countries. It also makes available information to encourage education of the public about the world communities where Volunteers work.

Contributions from the private sector are one of the few measurable indicators of public support for Peace Corps' current and long-term goals. During FY 1985 the PSD office channeled the donation of both in-kind and financial contributions to support and enhance Peace Corps efforts ranging from recruitment to actual service projects all over the world.

### **Peace Corps Partnership Program**

Since its inception in 1964, this program has provided thousands of Americans with the opportunity to participate in small-scale, urgently needed projects undertaken by Volunteers and their host country communities.

Coordinated by the Volunteer living and working in the overseas community, Partnership relationships can include a cultural exchange of letters, music, photos, local artifacts and other items reflective of cultures and lifestyles.

Donors who contributed to the Partnership program in FY1985 included 260 U.S. citizens, school groups, corporations, foundations, churches and returned Peace Corps Volunteers.

Examples of Partnership Projects are:

- Fiji: Boarding students at St. Bede's College received \$294 in U.S. Partner support to pilot test the growing of vegetables under plastic sheeting. Protecting the vegetables from the heavy rains while using the greenhouse effect to promote growth will improve diets and provide practical income for the school.
- Benin: An appeal by ten villages in the northwest region of Benin to build a well in each village was met by 15 different U.S. Partners nationwide: six schools, one business, and eight individuals. They raised \$9,780 for the effort.
- Ecuador: The villagers in Sacha, with the help of several individuals and a church Ladies Aid group in North Dakota, have constructed a rural health post which now can serve over 3,000 people. The project cost \$2,138.

In FY1985, 93 Partnership Projects were funded and 260 U.S. partners provided support of \$171,501.76 in cash and pledged contributions.

### **In-Kind Contributions**

In-Kind contributions to the Peace Corps continue to grow, reaching a total value of over \$500,000 in two years. These donations of goods and services — which include medical supplies, educational materials, air, land and sea transportation — have been funnelled to projects where Peace Corps has Volunteers.

Examples of recent donations include \$100,000 worth of kitchen equipment and utensils to a hospital service canteen in Ghana; \$100 worth of nursing texts in Jamaica; more than \$3,650 worth of vegetable seed in Tunisia, and \$75,000 worth of lab kits for teaching science in all regions. Air, land and sea transportation valued at more than \$33,000 was provided through the In-Kind program.

Revision of Peace Corps policy and the establishment of procedural guidelines providing for handling of gifts promise significantly increased donations in the future.

### **Development Education**

Educating Americans about the developing world is the Third Goal of Peace Corps. For the past two years, the Office of Private Sector Development has been researching ideas and testing programs that expand the use of the experience and expertise of Peace Corps staff and returned Volunteers in this process. The results are now being crafted into models to be shared with schools, civic groups, businesses and non-profit organizations, in conjunction with or independently of the Partnership Program.

Returned Volunteers — active in every walk of American life and in many instances leaders — are a natural and enthusiastic resource that can be tapped to supplement the agency's capabilities.

During FY 1985 the office has been involved in preparation for, and participation in, the series of Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Symposia in which development education is a major theme.

### **Private Sector Outreach**

In addition to the Peace Corps Partnership and In-Kind Contributions programs, significant other gifts and donations have been received by other agency offices for a wide range of special needs and projects. An outstanding example is the service provided to Peace Corps by the Advertising Council. The agency assigned to Peace Corps by the Council has donated \$100,000 worth of its staff time and services. Actual production and media placement costs donated on behalf of Peace Corps amounted to nearly \$33 million.

Other private sources have also made clear their support of Peace Corps activities. They have underwritten receptions, provided needed materials, supplied transportation, donated equipment and services to special projects with an estimated value of nearly \$300,000 in FY 1985.

The Office of Private Sector Development has assisted in channeling and coordinating sources of support and acts as an information center for issues and data regarding private sector relationships.

## Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (RPCVs)

In addition to supporting a significant number of Partnership Projects over the years, RPCV groups have organized in their own localities and have remained involved with the Peace Corps mission. They have participated in local media events focused on international issues, formed and led discussion groups at the local level, and co-operated with local school boards as speakers in classrooms and at other student functions. The Private Sector office supports this effort with linkages of interested groups and RPCVs, and by supplying updated Peace Corps informational material.

**VOLUNTEERS AND TRAINEES BY AGE GROUP  
1962-1985**

| Year | Under 26 |      | 26-30 |      | 31-50 |      | Over 50 |     | Average Age |
|------|----------|------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|-----|-------------|
|      | #        | %    | #     | %    | #     | %    | #       | %   |             |
| 1962 | 2,009    | 71.3 | 507   | 18.0 | 218   | 7.8  | 82      | 2.9 | 25          |
| 1963 | 9,190    | 79.4 | 1,580 | 13.6 | 637   | 5.5  | 168     | 1.5 | 25          |
| 1964 | 13,237   | 81.6 | 2,017 | 12.4 | 755   | 4.7  | 211     | 1.3 | 24          |
| 1965 | 11,264   | 85.0 | 1,369 | 10.4 | 423   | 3.2  | 192     | 1.4 | 24          |
| 1966 | 12,521   | 80.5 | 2,173 | 13.9 | 690   | 4.5  | 172     | 1.1 | 24          |
| 1967 | 12,872   | 86.0 | 1,646 | 11.0 | 285   | 1.9  | 165     | 1.1 | 24          |
| 1968 | 12,109   | 87.6 | 1,465 | 10.6 | 166   | 1.2  | 83      | 0.6 | 24          |
| 1969 | 10,687   | 88.1 | 1,140 | 9.4  | 158   | 1.3  | 146     | 1.2 | 24          |
| 1970 | 7,277    | 76.5 | 1,931 | 20.3 | 172   | 1.8  | 133     | 1.4 | 25          |
| 1971 | 5,512    | 78.0 | 1,060 | 15.0 | 353   | 5.0  | 141     | 2.0 | 26          |
| 1972 | 5,515    | 80.0 | 689   | 10.0 | 483   | 7.0  | 207     | 3.0 | 26          |
| 1973 | 4,830    | 65.8 | 1,542 | 21.0 | 661   | 9.0  | 308     | 4.2 | 27          |
| 1974 | 5,028    | 62.5 | 2,011 | 25.0 | 644   | 8.0  | 361     | 4.5 | 27          |
| 1975 | 4,391    | 62.6 | 1,754 | 25.0 | 526   | 7.5  | 344     | 4.9 | 27          |
| 1976 | 3,652    | 61.3 | 1,609 | 27.0 | 417   | 7.0  | 280     | 4.7 | 27          |
| 1977 | 3,267    | 56.8 | 1,639 | 28.5 | 316   | 5.5  | 530     | 9.2 | 28          |
| 1978 | 4,130    | 58.4 | 2,058 | 29.1 | 566   | 8.0  | 318     | 4.5 | 27          |
| 1979 | 3,715    | 58.7 | 1,791 | 28.3 | 525   | 8.3  | 297     | 4.7 | 27          |
| 1980 | 3,495    | 58.3 | 1,624 | 27.1 | 545   | 9.1  | 330     | 5.5 | 27          |
| 1981 | 3,174    | 58.3 | 1,492 | 27.4 | 523   | 9.6  | 256     | 4.7 | 28          |
| 1982 | 3,099    | 57.6 | 1,442 | 26.8 | 581   | 10.8 | 258     | 4.8 | 28          |
| 1983 | 2,999    | 54.7 | 1,497 | 27.3 | 685   | 12.5 | 302     | 5.5 | 28          |
| 1984 | 3,100    | 54.4 | 1,522 | 26.7 | 741   | 13.0 | 336     | 5.9 | 28          |
| 1985 | 3,306    | 52.8 | 1,627 | 26.0 | 828   | 13.2 | 503     | 8.0 | 29          |

Source: Volunteer and Staff Payroll Services Branch (M/FM/A/VSPS).

## **Office of Public Affairs**

This office assists the agency in increasing the public's knowledge and awareness of the Peace Corps' programs and policies.

Ongoing activities of Public Affairs include organizing press conferences, preparing and distributing press releases, speeches, arranging special events such as National Volunteer Week, publishing articles about Peace Corps Volunteers and projects, and coordinating preparation of the agency's Annual Report.

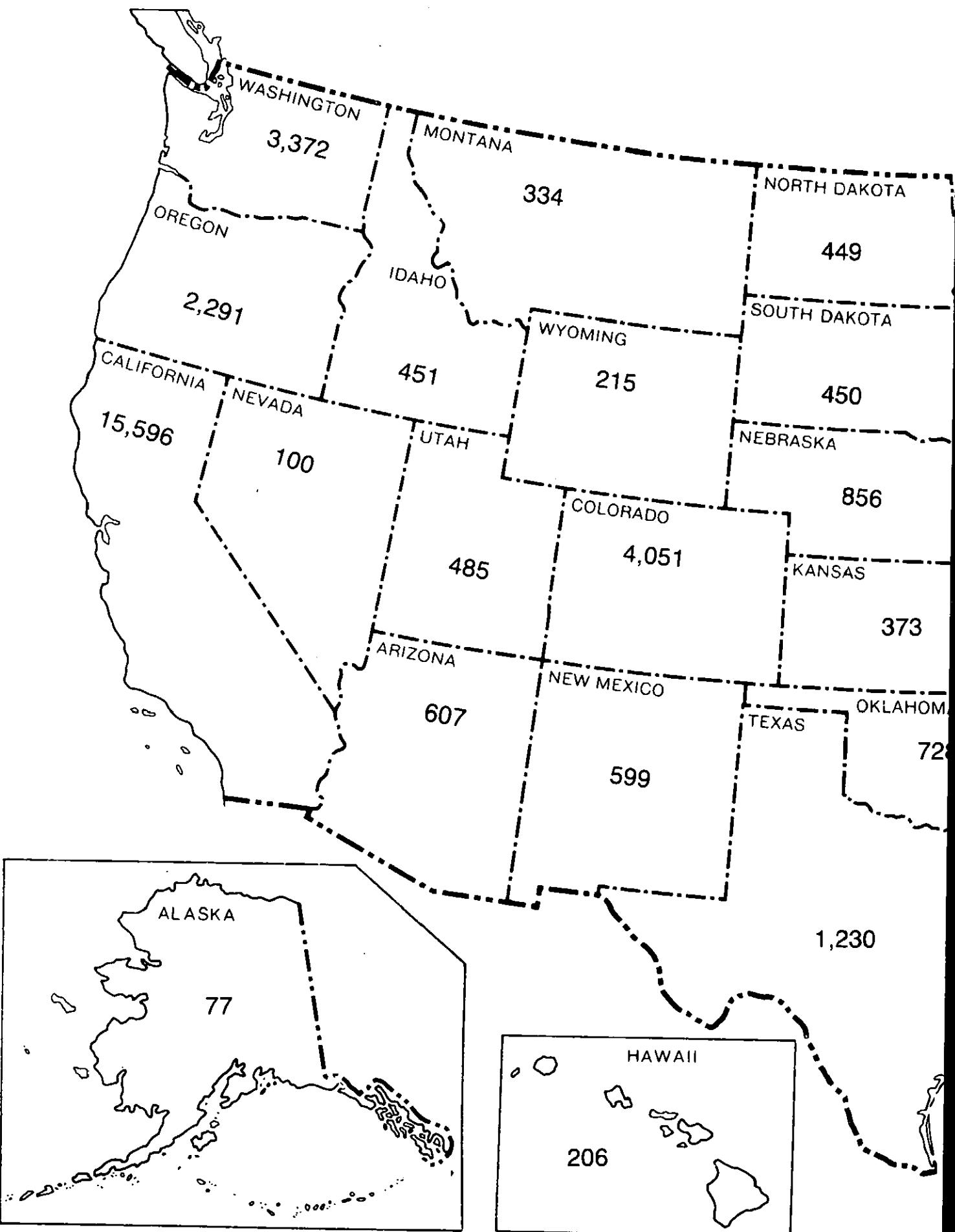
Preparation for the launching of the Africa Food Systems Initiative and Peace Corps' 25th anniversary observance brought special challenges to the Office of Public Affairs in FY 1985.

January 1985 saw Peace Corps Director Loret Miller Ruppe appear on national television to request the help of 10,000 Americans with agriculture-related experience and backgrounds. They would help begin a new initiative specifically designed to provide long-term assistance to the famine-stricken areas of Africa — the Africa Food Systems Initiative. The Office of Public Affairs was integrally involved in the preparation for this national appearance and fielded hundreds of calls and requests from the media for further information. National and local coverage in the print and broadcast media across the country was unprecedented.

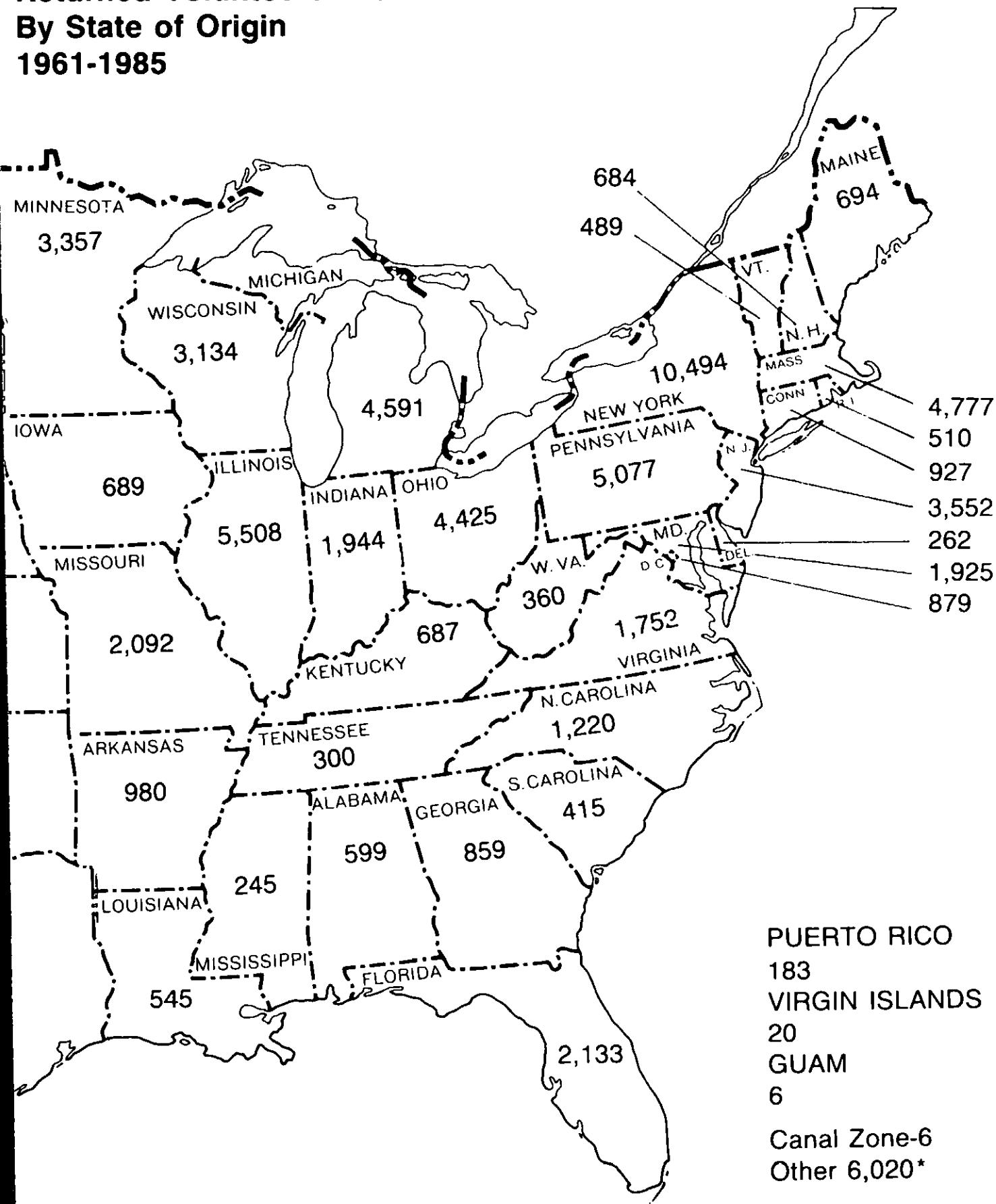
The upcoming 25th anniversary was also a priority for the office. In cooperation with other offices, the staff helped with preparations for a series of nationwide symposiums to be held throughout FY 1986 with the aim of informing the public of the Peace Corps' work. In addition, the office made numerous contacts with media across the country informing them of special events and providing background information for stories and special articles they might produce.

Additional initiatives by the office were:

- Preparing for National Volunteer Week in April, 1985. Special events were a White House Rose Garden ceremony in which the President met and talked with 44 trainees on their way to work in famine-relief efforts in Africa and an Oval Office presentation to the three Volunteers of the Year.
- Coordinating a series of special events — including lectures, discussions and cultural activities — for Black History Month in February.
- Arranging for placement of Peace Corps recruiting posters and other visual displays at special events, such as the Live Aid Concert, prime-time television shows and feature films;
- Coordinating an agency-wide reception for the Asantehene, the cultural and spiritual leader of the Asante people of Ghana, on his visit to the United States; and
- Working with the Office of Congressional Relations to arrange a Capitol Hill reception in which Members of Congress and their staffs had an opportunity to review special displays and audiovisual materials about the Peace Corps.



# Returned Volunteers and Trainees By State of Origin 1961-1985



\* Addresses not available

Source: Volunteer and Staff Payroll Services Branch (M/FM/A/VSPS)



PEACE CORPS  
806 Conn. Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20526