

**PEACE
CORPS**
OF THE **UNITED STATES**

**CONGRESSIONAL
PRESENTATION**

FISCAL YEAR

1992



THE UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS

March 21, 1991

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In the last two years, the political and economic structures of our world have changed dramatically. From Moscow to Managua, communism is out; democracy and free enterprise are in. From Africa to Asia and from Europe to Latin America, dictatorship is in disfavor. From Budapest to Buenos Aires, freedom and opportunity are the watchwords of a new era.

The changes we have witnessed in these two years have been truly staggering - free elections in a united Germany; a playwright as President of Czechoslovakia; Walesa in Warsaw; Chamorro in Managua; Mandela returned to freedom in South Africa. The walls have crumbled. The people have voted. The doors of small businesses are swinging open. And now, the real work begins.

There are new philosophies, new leaders, new hopes and new dreams. But hopes and dreams can provide only the promise of better days ahead. It will be up to people to improve their own lives, step by step, one day at a time -- and Peace Corps is ready to help.

As we enter the last decade of the twentieth century, we face both enormous opportunities and enormous challenges produced by the changes of the last two years. The Peace Corps of the United States is ready to help people in countries throughout the world meet these new challenges and take advantage of new opportunities. The Administration requests that the \$200 million for fiscal year 1992 be made available until September 30, 1993, to allow the Peace Corps to make the best use of its resources in responding to these changing circumstances and the obvious need for long term, capacity-building assistance.

In 1991, Peace Corps celebrates 30 years of service. As we begin our fourth decade, we will continue to promote mutual respect and understanding in our shrinking global community. Volunteers will continue to work in agriculture, health and education -- and they will place emphasis on environmental programs, small-business management and urban development.

At home, we will continue our efforts to recruit a Volunteer force which more accurately reflects the diversity and cultural richness of America and we will work hard to expand our World Wise Schools program and our Peace Corps Fellows/USA program -- both of which bring the knowledge our Volunteers gain in their assignments overseas back to work in the United States. This budget presentation details how we intend to achieve these objectives.

Never has the demand -- or need -- for Peace Corps been greater than now. In the 18 months prior to the end of fiscal year 1991, Peace Corps will have entered more new

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countries than in the previous 18 years. And, in fiscal year 1992, Peace Corps will continue to answer the call for English trainers in Central Europe, for soil conservationists in Central America and for agricultural assistance in Africa. As in the last two years, our goal is to respond to every legitimate request for assistance and every gesture of friendship.

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

Sincerely,



Paul D. Coverdell

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), [\$186,000,000] \$200,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1993 including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside the United States: Provided, that none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions.

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THE PEACE CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES

1992 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION GENERAL STATEMENT

PHILOSOPHY AND GOALS: For 30 years, Volunteers of the Peace Corps of the United States of America have proven every day that citizen service to others does make a difference. Their work in more than 100 nations has significantly improved the lives of millions of people, including those of the Volunteers themselves. By the end of FY 1990, the Peace Corps saw nearly 6,000 Volunteers and trainees working in a record 75 countries throughout the world, including, for the first time, Central Europe.

The Peace Corps continues to provide person-to-person assistance to some of the poorest people in the world. Peace Corps Volunteers serve in both rural and urban areas where they can best enhance the abilities of host-country citizens to improve their quality of life. Peace Corps' goals, as stated in the Peace Corps Act of 1961, are:

- to promote world peace and friendship by making available to interested countries U.S. Volunteers who are willing to help the people of these countries meet their needs for trained manpower;
- to promote a better understanding of the American people among people served; and
- to promote a better understanding of other peoples among the American people.

Since 1961, more than 138,000 Peace Corps Volunteers and staff have served in more than 100 countries. Fifty-five percent of these Volunteers have worked in education programs; another twenty-five percent were engaged in what have generally been labeled community development activities.

Today, the Peace Corps of the United States stresses a historic, broadly-based grassroots approach to development. Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 brought increased congressional support for the Peace Corps and its Volunteers. The Peace Corps has been given strong support by the Congress and the President to persevere in its role as a "leader for peace." As an expression of that commitment, Congress has approved funding for the Peace Corps to expand into fourteen new countries in FY 1991, following eleven new countries in FY 1990. Peace Corps plans to enter an additional six countries in FY92 bringing the total number of country programs to ninety-four.

Special Challenges for FY 1991 and FY 1992: The war in the Persian Gulf has affected Peace Corps operations in the Middle East, North Africa and Asia, and it is possible that the conflict's repercussions will produce additional challenges for Peace Corps.

- 1) Since the beginning of Operation Desert Shield in August, 1990, more than 350 Peace Corps Volunteers were withdrawn from Yemen, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania, Pakistan and Tanzania. It is difficult to predict if programs in other countries will also have to be suspended, or if some new country entries will have to be postponed.
- 2) The suspension of programs and the withdrawal of Volunteers from six countries affects our ability to maintain our current level of Volunteers serving worldwide. One approach we are pursuing is to place evacuated Volunteers in other countries that do not

have the optimum number of Volunteers. The Integrated Planning and Budget System, and the Programming and Training System allow this sort of flexibility.

Today, the Peace Corps faces new international challenges and opportunities. To respond to these, we have developed a set of initiatives designed to put Volunteers at the center of the great concerns of this decade.

Initiatives Abroad

* **Historic Expansion** - The Peace Corps of the United States is on the leading edge of dramatic changes taking place in the world today. Peace Corps can be a catalyst for improving relationships with all countries where there has been a history of tension, suspicion or a lack of communication. Central Europe is receiving Peace Corps Volunteers for the first time, and FY 1991 will see Peace Corps enter Laos in war-torn Southeast Asia. FY92 will see further expansion into six more countries. Our long-term goal is to have Volunteers serving in virtually every nation with legitimate needs, providing the skills requested by those countries. We estimate the costs for these six new country programs in FY 1992 at \$5.3 million, and the budget impact in FY 1993 is projected at \$7.4 million.

New Program Initiatives

* **Environment** - Deterioration of the environment is a serious threat to all life on our planet. Preventing environmental destruction has become a major objective of our Volunteer efforts worldwide. In 1990, the Peace Corps began a collaborative agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency under which the EPA will help train Peace Corps Volunteers in pesticide management, waste disposal techniques, water pollution prevention, reforestation and environmental education. The Peace Corps currently has more persons working as natural resource professionals in other countries than any other environmental or conservation organization in the world.

* **Small Business Development** - With the increasing interdependence among national economies and the rise of market-oriented systems in developing nations, the need to build strong economic foundations in both rural and urban areas is vital. Additionally, increasing life expectancy (up from 53.7 years in 1970 to 61.5 years in 1990) and increasing urbanization have created a critical need for job formulation. Peace Corps will expand its work in small business development. Volunteers will provide marketing and production advice as well as help improve business techniques for enterprises from farming to banking.

* **Urban Programs** - Fully 44 percent of the people in developing nations now live in urban areas. By the year 2025 the number of urban residents throughout the world should increase five-fold with two-thirds of this growth occurring in the developing world. Rapid urbanization has brought increased health problems, joblessness and a host of other difficulties already familiar to us in this country. As part of Peace Corps' new urban development initiative, Volunteers are being recruited and trained to respond to these new challenges.

* **Minority Outreach** - In an age of increasing interdependence among nations, being a Volunteer in the Peace Corps provides tremendous benefits to those who serve as well as those who are served. Assuring that Americans of all ethnic and racial groups have an opportunity to serve as Volunteers serves the twin goals of truly representing

the face of our nation overseas and of extending the benefits of service to all. In FY 1990, Peace Corps achieved its goal of having more than 10% of its trainees come from various minority groups. This is the largest percentage of minority participation in PC history.

* **Strengthening Traditional Programs** - From the earliest days of the Peace Corps, the vast majority of its Volunteers have worked in the areas of agriculture, education and health.

Historically, education has been the single largest program area. Peace Corps instructors have taught more than 5 million people in developing countries to speak English, the international language of commerce. Nations are looking to Peace Corps to help teach their people better ways to communicate with the rest of the world.

Thirty-five thousand people die each day worldwide as the result of starvation. Because there is such a desperate need for increased food production, and because agricultural enterprises comprise the largest source of employment and income (an average 37% of GNP) within Peace Corps countries, agriculture will remain a significant program area for our Volunteers.

Health programs -- from immunization to guinea worm eradication -- will also remain important. More than 14 million children under 5 years of age die each year, 10 million from diseases preventable by low-cost actions. Peace Corps Volunteers will continue to help save lives.

Initiatives at Home

Teaching Americans about people of other nations is one of the three goals of the Peace Corps. As we enter the decade of the 90's, the needs of a global economy and the concern for a deteriorating environment make it more crucial than ever that we develop an understanding of our world neighbors. To help accomplish this objective, Peace Corps has developed three unique programs:

*** Fellows/USA**

Peace Corps Fellows/USA works in concert with the private sector, American universities, the Peace Corps and returning Volunteers. This program puts the unique skills of returned Volunteers to work on some of America's toughest challenges, while at the same time advancing their careers.

Each year more than 3,000 dedicated, energetic Peace Corps Volunteers return to the United States. In an effort to utilize this enormous human resource, and to meet the growing need nationwide for teachers in math, science, and other subjects, the Peace Corps Fellows/USA Program was piloted by Teachers College at Columbia University, the New York Board of Education and the Peace Corps to attract qualified and motivated teachers for some of the more challenging schools of New York City. Former Peace Corps Volunteers were offered the opportunity to teach in paid positions while concurrently pursuing a master's degree in education at Teachers College. Private organizations and corporations provided sponsorship. In 1989 Director Coverdell decided to greatly expand the program, making it national in nature.

This program has been a success because Fellows/USA teachers use teaching experience and insights gained overseas as Volunteers, where they were often called on to perform under less than ideal conditions. They also have displayed exceptional dedication and much needed cultural sensitivity towards students from a variety of backgrounds.

Other universities participating in Fellows/USA programs include: the University of California, Florida International University, George Washington University, Georgia State University, Georgia College, Auburn University, Texas A&M University, Tulane University, University of Southern Mississippi, San Francisco State University, University of Hawaii, University of Maryland (Towson), Northern Arizona University, University of New Mexico, Johns Hopkins University, the University of Michigan and San Diego State University. These institutions recognize the value of tapping the experience of returned Peace Corps Volunteers.

The Peace Corps Fellows/USA program will soon expand to other fields, with Volunteers working in areas such as the health professions, human services and the environment. Fellows in the teaching field are expected to serve in school districts in inner cities or rural communities throughout the country.

* World Wise Schools

Peace Corps has always served as a bridge of understanding between the United States and developing nations around the globe. Now, through its World Wise Schools program, Peace Corps is bringing the benefits of that experience directly into classrooms throughout the United States.

By matching Volunteers with teachers who seek creative ways to introduce their students to the world beyond our borders, Peace Corps is playing an instrumental role in eliminating ignorance about foreign cultures. World Wise Schools seeks to promote the study of geography, international understanding and the value of volunteer service as part of the Peace Corps' overall mandate to share its experiences with the American public. The program was created in 1989 by Peace Corps Director Paul D. Coverdell at a time when the National Governors' Association identified that American students had serious deficiencies in geography and international knowledge.

World Wise Schools sends the participating U.S. schools videotapes which show a country through the eyes of a Peace Corps Volunteer. Printed materials are provided on the country's culture and geography, as are program suggestions for teachers.

This innovative program operates in all 50 states and is recognized by an increasing number of leaders in government and education. Individual cities and the states of Ohio, Oklahoma, Michigan, Mississippi and South Carolina have formally endorsed WWS, joining with Peace Corps to make these valuable lessons available to their schools. Through all these efforts, young Americans are becoming acquainted with the world around them, building a body of knowledge for the future.

* **Partners for Peace**

The Peace Corps' Partners for Peace initiative provides the American private sector—corporations, foundations, service organizations, school groups, Returned Peace Corps Volunteer groups and individuals—with the opportunity to participate in the shaping of a more peaceful, more responsive world through support for a variety of Peace Corps programs at home and abroad. Through outreach to the American private sector, the Partners for Peace program endeavors to enlist the participation of corporations, foundations and individuals in the national and international efforts of the Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps Gifts-in-Kind Program: Through its global network in over 70 countries, the Gifts-in-Kind Program links the specific needs of Peace Corps Volunteers in the field with donations of materials and services from the American private sector. These linkages promote both economic development and human potential, while supporting the individual efforts of the Volunteers. Contributions have included microscopes, portable typewriters, wheelchairs, textbooks, vehicles and emergency air travel.

The Peace Corps Partnership Program: Since 1964, U.S. Partners have lent their financial assistance to more than 4,000 self-help projects initiated and implemented by overseas communities. Together the Partners have built wells in Niger, installed solar energy systems in the Dominican Republic and published the first sign language dictionary in Nepal. Partners often engage in a dynamic cross-cultural exchange for greater understanding of other peoples, cultures and ways of life.

The Volunteer Partner Program: To meet the demand for highly skilled experts requested by countries in which Peace Corps serves, the Volunteer Partner Program offers professionals the opportunity to pursue short term (six to eighteen months) assignments overseas in specific fields.

Internal Management Initiatives

* **Peace Corps Collaborative Efforts:** The Peace Corps continues to be committed to a policy of collaboration with other development assistance organizations and with other departments and agencies of government. The guiding rationale for this collaboration is the mutual benefit derived by each party as well as by project beneficiaries. Accordingly, the Peace Corps reviews and revises its activities with other federal, international and host country organizations and Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) on a regular basis.

USAID: During the past 10 years, the Peace Corps and the U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) have carried out a unique program of inter-agency cooperation. Cooperation between the Peace Corps and A.I.D. has resulted in the more effective use of U.S. foreign assistance resources in the developing world. It has also meant that Peace Corps Volunteers and host country counterparts have received valuable technical and financial support from A.I.D.

This support has taken many forms--small grants for community projects, sorely needed equipment and supplies, improved training programs for Volunteers, training opportunities for host country counterparts, and advice and guidance provided by A.I.D. technicians and experts. For A.I.D., this collaboration has meant greater access to the

communities and people most in need of assistance, important feedback from Volunteers on how A.I.D.'s development projects are functioning in the field, and the availability of skilled Volunteer assistance for critical A.I.D. programs in 62 countries around the world (see PASAs, p.11).

PVOs: Peace Corps Volunteers work worldwide with a variety of PVOs on projects ranging from health to agriculture to education. Peace Corps is also seeking to expand collaboration with additional PVOs. Collaboration that exists at the field level is strengthened by headquarters contacts, just as contacts made at the headquarters level assist Peace Corps posts in establishing new working relationships with PVOs in support of Volunteer projects.

EPA: In FY90, the cooperative agreement between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Peace Corps shifted into high gear. Signed in September of 1989, the memorandum of understanding establishes a mechanism for collaboration on a wide range of global environmental issues. EPA and Peace Corps fielded programming and training teams to address pesticide safety and handling issues in Latin America and environmental contamination issues in Central Europe.

Forest Service and National Park Service: Successful cooperative activities with the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service also continued throughout FY90. Under an Inter-agency Agreement, Peace Corps is able to use National Park Service personnel and training sites. In cooperation with the Forest Service, Peace Corps has been able to strengthen its programming and training in agroforestry, forestry extension and forest management.

HHS: A cooperative agreement between Peace Corps and the Department of Health and Human Services was signed in October 1990 which will enable more than 1,000 Peace Corps Volunteers to have access to highly skilled technical guidance from HHS as they develop and implement health, nutrition, special education and early childhood development projects all over the world.

*** Integrated Planning and Budget System (IPBS)**

In January, 1990, based on agency-wide task forces working for four months, the agency established the Integrated Planning and Budget System (IPBS). This system provides a comprehensive three-year planning system for both programming and budgeting. It begins with the director's guidance and from that, builds through all the offices agency-wide a comprehensive program plan for each of the subsequent years. The entire program is reviewed in steps with final decisions by the director's office. Budgets are authorized based on the short-term and long-term goals and programming priorities.

This system has placed, for the first time at Peace Corps, programming ahead of budgeting and gives the agency the tools to know actual costs as it makes program decisions and responds to changes in world situations. The system also enables the agency to plan three years in advance and to make adjustments as necessary in that three-year planning cycle.

*** Program and Training System (PATS)**

In January, 1990, the agency approved the Program and Training System (PATS) which provides clearer objectives for, and encourages better evaluation and measurement of, Volunteer projects.

For the first time all country programs are defined in Volunteer project terms that are measurable over time. A full guidebook spells out the planning process for project development, monitoring, training and evaluation. The primary users are the Country Directors and Associate Peace Corps Directors in the field, who are responsible for developing and monitoring projects. A clear role for Volunteers is outlined with guidelines for their activities and monitoring functions. This comprehensive project system forms the base for information for the IPBS.

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

* **IPBS and PATS Training**

To help put the systems into place, the agency has been conducting a series of training events for both headquarters and field staff. Six regional conferences have been held, each including four days devoted exclusively to IPBS and PATS training. All Country Directors and many Associate Peace Corps Directors have participated.

In addition, components of the training are now incorporated into all Overseas Staff Training programs, the Administrative Officer Training program, and all other Associate Peace Corps Director program conferences.

* **Chief Financial Officer (CFO)**

The agency established a CFO with consolidated planning, budget, accounting and financial services. The CFO reports to the Director and is now developing a new accounting system as the next step to PATS and IPBS.

* **Administrative Officer Training**

This year, the agency instituted a three-week training program for all new overseas administrative officers. Included in these training programs are also current foreign service national (FSN) Administrative Officers worldwide. This program provides very critical administrative function training and is making a difference in Administrative Officer performance worldwide.

* **Internal Control Committee**

The Internal Control Committee (ICC) was reactivated as an on-going management tool to anticipate, prevent and address administrative problems within the agency. The Committee is comprised of all senior officials in the agency and focuses on resolution to all Inspector General recommendations, OMB, Financial Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), Hill administrative reports and internal administrative reviews. Through this Committee, timely responses to needed administrative, management and financial changes are assured.

Activities in 1990: During FY 1990, the Peace Corps continued its tradition of worldwide service. The Peace Corps budget totaled \$165 million. In addition, host countries continued to show their appreciation for the work of the Volunteers by making contributions to in-country operations. The single largest Peace Corps budget expenditure continued to be the direct support and training of Volunteers. The costs incurred in recruiting Volunteers and providing them with overseas staff support constituted the two other major categories of expenditures. More than half of all Peace Corps staff are stationed overseas.

During FY90, 3,058 trainees were placed by the Peace Corps. The average age of a Volunteer in FY90 was 31, although the median age was just over 25. In FY90, 7.2 percent of Volunteers were Senior Volunteers (411 Volunteers). The distribution between men and women was almost even.

The following 75 countries hosted Peace Corps programs in FY90:

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

Inter-America Region: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Carriacou, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Panama, Paraguay, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

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

Peace Corps Volunteer activities during FY90 are described below.

Agriculture: Agricultural systems in many regions of the world face tremendous pressures to produce more food, generate economic opportunity and sustain rural infrastructure. Furthermore, these challenges must be met in a way that does not degrade the environment or diminish the natural resource base. During FY90, more than 1,200 Volunteers worked with host country officials, farmers and community leaders to address agricultural and fisheries development objectives. Program areas included crop extension, soil and water conservation, farm management economics, co-op development, animal husbandry, apiculture, pesticide safety and fish pond construction and management. During this same period, several hundred additional Volunteers were involved in rural development activities that addressed secondary agricultural and aquacultural objectives.

Programming for FY91 will see a continuation of the emphasis on food security, small farm viability and the building of strong rural infrastructure. For FY91, there will be increased emphasis on agricultural sustainability as it relates to

agricultural practices, economic viability, environmental quality and resource conservation. Also, heightened program activity in integrated pest management and pesticide safety is anticipated with a particular focus on the Inter-America Region.

Education: Since 1961, more than five million students in developing nations have been taught by Peace Corps Volunteers. In FY90, nearly 2,055 Volunteers in 55 countries worldwide carried out 141 projects. They taught English, mathematics, science and vocational skills; worked with the blind, deaf, and mentally and physically impaired; trained primary and secondary classroom teachers, and; assisted communities with the development of non-formal education and youth-related activities. In addition to those Volunteers formally assigned to the Education Sector, nearly all of Peace Corps' 6,000 Volunteers and trainees are involved in some sort of educational activity. As Peace Corps expands the number of countries in which it serves in FY91, the majority of new PCVs will be working in education.

Environment: More than 600 Volunteers participated in environmental and natural resource projects in more than 50 countries during FY90. Two-thirds of these Volunteers worked in forestry-related areas such as agroforestry, forestry extension, forest management and watershed management. The rest pursued activities including national parks and wildlife management, conservation of biological diversity and soil conservation. The fastest growing activity area in FY90 was environmental education.

In light of the widespread nature of many environmental problems, Peace Corps is preparing a basic environmental module so that all Peace Corps Volunteers in the field will receive training in environmental awareness and environmental issues.

Health: Peace Corps health Volunteers continue to focus on primary health services for those most in need, namely women and young children. They promote the development of local programs to meet basic health needs. During FY90, the majority of the 946 Volunteers in 45 countries worked within national primary health care systems on maternal and child health activities, nutrition, community health education and water and sanitation projects.

Small Business Development: The Small Business Development (SBD) sector of Peace Corps was formally established in 1983. Although Peace Corps Volunteers had been working on income generating activities since Peace Corps began in 1961, 1983 saw the formal recognition of small business development as a sector responsible for providing training and program support to the field.

Since that time, SBD programming has expanded in all three of the Peace Corps' administrative regions. Expansion has occurred in the number of Peace Corps Volunteers, the number of projects, the variety of projects and the integration of SBD projects with other program sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The Peace Corps currently has over 3,000 Volunteers working directly and indirectly in SBD-related projects. Twenty-two countries have SBD sectors and 27 have SBD-related projects. Of the Volunteers who work in the SBD sector, 41 percent are assigned to countries in the Inter-America Region, 34 percent are working in the Africa Region and 25 percent are serving in the Pacific, Asia, Central Europe and Mediterranean Region.

Current SBD projects fall into six broad categories: 1) Agribusiness; 2) Rural Non-farm Enterprises; 3) Urban Small Business Projects; 4) Cooperatives and Pre-Cooperatives; 5) Credit Programs; and 6) Business Education.

Urban Development: As recently reported by the University of Akron's Future Studies Program, the pace of world urbanization is accelerating as the 21st century approaches. The "rural poor majority" is quickly becoming an "urban poor majority". Peace Corps has been working on ways to support host country efforts to harness and guide self-help, private urban development initiatives. In FY90, Peace Corps Volunteers were involved in 12 urban development projects in the area of local planning, engineering and architectural support for local initiatives and urban youth programs. Approximately 54 new Volunteers began working in urban development activities during FY90.

In several instances, notably in Tunisia, Togo and Cote d'Ivoire, Peace Corps and A.I.D.'s Regional Housing and Urban Development sector have been working together to promote joint urban development projects.

Women in Development: Peace Corps' Women in Development Office works to ensure that an integrated approach in program planning and training is utilized so that the roles of women in their communities are responsibly and effectively addressed and integrated into all Peace Corps projects. The office publishes *The Exchange*, a quarterly Women in Development newsletter that serves as an information and resource tool for Volunteers around the world.

Volunteers are presently working on projects with women at the grass roots level in agriculture, fisheries, rural development, micro-business, health, education and community development. Peace Corps has expanded its commitment to working in this area by establishing in-country Women in Development committees whose activities include establishing scholarship programs for girls, creating tools and resources to teach numeracy and literacy skills to girls and women, designing displays that highlight the achievements of local women and celebrating International Women's Day and Women's History Month.

Peace Corps/A.I.D. Collaboration ~ PASAs: The Peace Corps and A.I.D. agree to collaborate through a number of Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASAs). These agreements combine A.I.D. and Peace Corps resources to enhance the Peace Corps' ability to target specific programs by fielding greater numbers of Volunteers and by providing Volunteers with increased levels of technical support. The following Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASAs) were in effect during FY90:

Africa Small Business Assistance Program (ASAP): Since 1987, A.I.D. and Peace Corps have cooperated in a unique program to encourage growth in the small business sector in Africa, funding needs assessments, project designs and project evaluations of small business assistance activities.

Child Survival: The purpose of this agreement is to strengthen Peace Corps Volunteers' participation in host country child survival projects that focus on growth monitoring, oral rehydration, infectious disease control, immunizations coverage and breast feeding. Twenty-five countries receive comprehensive programming and training support. Regional programming conferences for Peace Corps health staff in the field and their counterparts are planned for FY91.

Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD): This program is a cooperative effort among African countries, the World Health Organization, the Centers for Disease Control, A.I.D., Peace Corps and other groups. Peace Corps Volunteers are assisting the health education component of the program to address the high rates of morbidity and mortality caused by infant diarrhea, malaria and preventable diseases such as tetanus, measles and polio. Cote d'Ivoire has just been added as a Peace Corps CCCD country. An outside evaluator found that the recently completed Peace Corps/Togo CCCD project was very successful in increasing local capacity to solve health problems.

Farmer-To-Farmer Program: On August 31, 1990, the Peace Corps, A.I.D. and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) signed a two-year collaborative agreement to support Peace Corps' participation in the Farmer-to-Farmer Program. Through this collaborative program, VOCA sends volunteer U.S. agricultural professionals to assist developing country farmers and the Peace Corps Volunteers working with them. Peace Corps involvement in the program has been extended through March 1991, and negotiations are underway to continue the program for another year, through March 1992.

Forestry: The joint A.I.D./Peace Corps Forest Resources Management Project continued to support Peace Corps' environmental and natural resources activities throughout FY90, its 11th year of successful efforts. This initiative has increased the Peace Corps' ability to work with host country governments, PVOs and communities on projects to support locally based forestry, soil and water conservation, parks and wildlife, biological diversity, environmental education and related programs.

Guinea Worm Eradication: Guinea worm is a debilitating waterborne disease that immobilizes up to 10 million people annually in 19 African countries, India and Pakistan. A UNICEF study in 1987 estimated annual losses of \$20 million in rice production alone in one area of Nigeria where 195,000 families were affected. In 1989, the United States Peace Corps and A.I.D. agreed to use Peace Corps Volunteers and their counterparts to contribute to ongoing international efforts to eliminate Guinea worm disease in 10 African countries. The work of PCVs involved in this program includes surveillance, community program planning, community health education such as how to use water filters and improve existing water sources, and monitoring and evaluating existing projects.

The Micro-Enterprise Development Program: To strengthen grass roots small business and micro-enterprise development, the Peace Corps and A.I.D. initiated a joint Micro Enterprise Development Program (MEDP) in August 1988. FY90 marks the third year of the program and a renewal of the MEDP PASA for four additional years.

MEDP concentrates on small business development support in 15 selected countries. Chosen by Peace Corps and A.I.D. for the strength, size, commitment and potential impact of small business development, these countries include Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, The Dominican Republic and Jamaica in the Inter-America Region; Mali, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho and Senegal in Africa; Pakistan, Fiji and Western Samoa in Asia and the Pacific; and Poland in Central Europe.

MEDP provides training for Volunteers, Volunteer counterparts, host country personnel and micro-entrepreneurs to improve their capabilities to assist small business and micro-enterprise development including:

Pre-service training for both SBD and non-SBD Trainees, emphasizing the integration of SBD with other program sectors.

In-service training focusing on basic business skills development for non-SBD Volunteers and their counterparts working in small business and micro-enterprise-related projects.

Intensive in-service business and extension training for SBD Volunteers and their counterparts.

Consultant support to improve services to small businesses and to enhance SBD programming in targeted countries.

Development of training materials and other resources to assist small business development in institutions and communities where Volunteers are working.

Specific accomplishments under the program have been the development of enhanced SBD implementation plans and programming in each of the participating countries; development of pre-service and in-service micro-enterprise training models and materials; the identification of a skilled micro-enterprise training cadre; the training of over 700 Volunteers, counterparts and beneficiaries; and experience in collaborative micro-enterprise programming and training between the SBD and other technical sectors of Peace Corps, and between Peace Corps and A.I.D.

In the coming year, the scope of MEDP will expand, with limited assistance made available to non-target countries, the strengthening of the exchange of training and technical assistance expertise between countries, and the formation of regional networks of countries promoting small business development. As was the case in past collaboration with A.I.D.'s ARIES (Assistance to Research Institutions for Enterprise Support) project, this new PASA draws upon the resources of--and works closely with--A.I.D.'s new GEMINI (Growth and Equity through Micro-enterprise Investments and Institutions) project, especially in the area of non-financial assistance to micro-enterprises.

Nutrition: This agreement supports activities that strengthen household food security and family nutrition. More than 255 Volunteers and 425 host country nationals have been trained to assess household nutritional problems and develop appropriate village-level solutions including family gardens, small animal husbandry, post-harvest technology and nutrition education. The program's independent evaluator has found that the training has been quite successful, encouraging increased income and improved gardening skills for host country nationals.

Small Project Assistance: The Small Project Assistance Program, jointly established by the Peace Corps and A.I.D., has been in operation since 1983. It supports training assistance and provides funds for small-scale development projects identified by Volunteers working with local community organizations in more than 40 countries. A typical project might enable a community to build a

grain storage facility, start a poultry-raising operation, or install a potable water system. Almost 3,000 projects have been funded since 1983.

The Peace Corps continues to be a strong influence in the international development arena. As Volunteers complete their service and return to the United States, their knowledge of and experience in the part of the world where they have served becomes a powerful force for increasing American understanding of the development issues facing other countries. Thousands of Volunteers continue to serve in government--some in elective offices. Many remain involved in development assistance through A.I.D., employment in private firms and other volunteer organizations. Perhaps most importantly, Peace Corps Volunteers continue to present a positive image of Americans to much of the developing world and they provide Americans at home with a personal view of the contributions their country is making to assist other nations of the world.

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

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriated a/</u>	<u>Trainee Input</u>	<u>Volunteer Years b/</u>
1962	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	3,699	3,599
1963	63,750	63,750	59,000	4,969	6,634
1964	102,000	108,000	95,964	7,720	10,494
1965	115,000	115,000	104,100	7,876	12,892
1966	115,000	125,200	114,000	9,216	Not Available
1967	110,000	110,500	110,000	7,565	Not Available
1968	115,700	124,400	107,500	7,391	Not Available
1969	112,800	112,800	102,000	6,243	Not Available
1970	98,450	109,800	98,450	4,637	Not Available
1971	94,500	98,800	90,000	4,686	Not Available
1972	77,200	71,200	72,500	3,997	6,632
1973	88,027	88,027	81,000	4,821	6,194
1974	77,000	77,000	77,000	4,886	6,489
1975	82,256	82,256	77,687	3,296	6,652
1976	88,468	20,826	81,266	3,291	5,825
Transition Qtr	27,887	25,729	24,190	---	---
1977	81,000	67,155	80,000	4,180	5,590
1978	87,544	74,800	86,234	3,715	6,017
1979	112,424	95,135	99,179	3,327	5,723
1980	105,000	105,404	99,924	3,108	5,097
1981	118,531	118,800	105,531	2,729	4,863
1982	105,000	121,900	105,000	2,862	4,559
1983	105,000	97,500	109,000	2,988	4,668
1984	115,000	108,500	115,000	2,781	4,779
1984/5 Supp	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
1985	128,600	115,000	128,600	3,430	4,828
1986	130,000	124,400	130,000 c/	2,597	5,162
1987	137,200	126,200	130,760	2,774	4,771
1987/8 Supp	7,200	---	7,200	---	---
1988	146,200	130,682	146,200	3,360	4,611
1989	153,500	150,000	153,500	3,218	5,214
1990	165,649	163,614	168,614 d/	3,092	5,241
1991	186,000	181,061	186,000	3,395 est.	5,105 est.
1992	---	200,000 e/	---	3,626 est.	5,060 est.

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

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

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

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

e/ Funds to remain available until September 30, 1993.

UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS
TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
BY REGION AND ACTIVITY, 1990-1992

	FY 1990 ACTUAL	FY 1991 ESTIMATE	FY 1992 ESTIMATE
<u>TRAINEE INPUT</u>			
Africa Region	1,299	1,472	1,513
Inter-American Region	925	978	1,001
The Pacific, Asia, Central Europe and the Mediterranean	849	750	1,027
United Nations Volunteers	19	25	25
New Country Entries -1992	---	---	60
TOTAL TRAINEES	3,092	3,225	3,626
<u>VOLUNTEER YEARS</u>			
Africa Region	2,255	2,147	2,284
Inter-American Region	1,663	1,548	1,479
The Pacific, Asia, Central Europe and the Mediterranean	1,287	1,090	1,254
United Nations Volunteers	37	44	38
New Country Entries -1991	---	---	5
TOTAL VOLUNTEER YEARS	5,242	4,829	5,060
<u>OBLIGATIONS BY REGION (\$000)</u>			
Africa Region	49,931	53,274	57,213
Inter-American Region	24,393	25,651	27,954
The Pacific, Asia, Central Europe and the Mediterranean	25,658	26,240	30,036
United Nations Volunteers	315	311	427
Volunteer Medical Support (headquarters)	13,601	16,761	18,217
Volunteer Recruitment and Placement	10,225	10,964	11,388
Technical Program Support	3,068	3,713	3,479
Domestic Programs	745	1,362	1,439
World-Wide Support	37,257	44,190	44,581
New Country Entries -1992	---	---	5,267
Sequestered amount - 1991	---	3,534	---
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	165,193	186,000	200,000
<u>OBLIGATIONS BY ACTIVITY (\$000)</u>			
Volunteer Operations	97,079	105,925	116,736
Recruitment, Communications and Development Education	12,284	13,602	14,346
Program Development and and Support	55,830	66,473	68,918
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	165,193	186,000	200,000

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

	<u>FY 1990 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1991 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1992 ESTIMATE</u>
PROGRAM ACTIVITY			
SELECTION	<u>2,005</u>	<u>2,235</u>	<u>2,428</u>
Placement	2,005	2,235	2,428
TRAINING			
Pre-service Training	17,363	20,913	22,879
In-service Training	1,887	2,684	3,361
Information & Technical Resources	1,230	1,677	1,360
Staging	767	748	841
DIRECT VOLUNTEER SUPPORT	<u>52,478</u>	<u>52,656</u>	<u>58,590</u>
Assignment and Return Travel	8,528	8,689	9,167
Living/Leave Allowances	16,499	17,603	20,232
Special Services	1,004	1,226	1,344
Readjustment Allowances	15,145	13,841	14,978
Other	11,302	11,297	12,869
MEDICAL SUPPORT	<u>18,292</u>	<u>22,406</u>	<u>24,516</u>
Medical Evacuation	3,441	4,611	4,598
Medical Supplies	1,622	2,321	2,203
Volunteer FECA	6,205	7,284	8,541
Medical Services	7,024	8,190	9,174
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	<u>3,057</u>	<u>2,606</u>	<u>2,761</u>
Overseas Vehicles	2,577	2,061	2,225
Other	480	545	536
TOTAL VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS	<u>97,079</u>	<u>105,925</u>	<u>116,736</u>
REIMBURSEMENTS			
PASAs	3,527	3,885	4,459
Overseas Vehicles	272	350	300
Other	144	254	303
PROGRAM FACTORS			
Trainee Input Goal 1/	3,092	3,395	3,626
Volunteer-Years 1/	5,241	5,105	5,060
Number of Staging Events	85	87	89
Number of MEDEVACS	419	396	405
Number of Vehicles Replaced	95	76	82

1/ Includes UN Volunteers.

VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

This budget activity provides the direct assistance required to train, maintain, and support the Volunteers overseas. In 1992, the Peace Corps plans to train 3,601 new Volunteers and support approximately 5,060 Volunteer-years of service in 94 developing countries worldwide.

Selection

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

Training

Pre-Service Training: Intensive language instruction, cultural information, and technical skills enhancement to prepare Volunteers for specific assignments are provided in pre-service training. In some instances, additional technical training is provided in the United States. Stateside skill training is designed to increase the intermediate skill levels of Volunteers in the technical areas in which Peace Corps has difficulty recruiting. Examples of stateside training are programs in vegetable gardening, apiculture, and small animal husbandry.

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

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

Staging: Trainees participate in a short orientation prior to departure overseas and the beginning of pre-service training. Participants learn more about Peace Corps and its expectations, the country in which they will serve, and the position to which they are assigned. Participants are encouraged to reconsider the demands of Peace Corps service to determine whether they can make a two-year commitment.

Direct Volunteer Support

Assignment and Return Travel: This category provides for travel and transportation of Volunteers from their homes to their host countries and return at the completion of their service.

Living/Leave Allowances: Volunteers receive a living allowance that is sufficient to support them at the local standard of living. This allowance is provided in the local currency and is subject to monetary and cost-of-living fluctuations within the country. The leave allowance, currently set at \$24 per month of service, permits Volunteers to travel in their host and neighboring countries to broaden their perspectives and to enhance their cultural awareness. A settling-in allowance is also provided at the beginning of service to assist with the purchase of household items.

Special Services: Funds for special services are utilized to provide Volunteers and their families with administrative, counseling, and emergency services. The Office of Special Services is the communication link between Volunteers and their families in the event of family emergencies.

Readjustment Allowances: This allowance is transferred to Volunteers at the completion of service to assist Volunteers upon their return to the United States. This allowance is expected to remain at \$200 per month.

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

Medical Support

Medical Evacuation: Adequate medical facilities and care are not always available within the countries in which Volunteers serve. Four to five hundred Volunteers are transported each year to appropriate medical facilities in the United States and/or other countries for diagnosis and medical treatment.

Medical Supplies: Volunteers are furnished with medical supplies and related informational material to maintain their health and effectiveness.

Volunteer FECA: Volunteers often work in conditions that are physically demanding and difficult. Peace Corps provides as much support as possible to ensure the complete safety and care of each Volunteer. This sometimes is not enough and worker's compensation benefits, provided through the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA), are required following service.

Medical Services: A comprehensive preventative and curative health care program is provided in each country by a trained health practitioner -- either a physician or a nurse. The preventative program is designed to assist the Volunteers in protecting their health. This includes continuing education, site visits to detect environmental and occupational hazards, immunizations,

prophylactic treatment against endemic disease, and periodic physical examinations for early detection of disease.

Administrative Support

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

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

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

	<u>FY 1990 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1991 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1992 ESTIMATE</u>
PROGRAM ACTIVITY			
<u>RECRUITMENT</u>	8,220	8,729	8,960
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES 1/</u>	745	1,362	1,439
<u>UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS</u>	315	311	427
<u>GSA RENTAL PAYMENTS/FIELD</u>	980	933	1,004
<u>PUBLIC RESPONSE</u>	2,024	2,267	2,516
TOTAL RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	12,284	13,602	14,346
 PROGRAM FACTORS			
<u>UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS</u>			
Trainee Input	19	25	25
Volunteer-Years	37	44	38
<u>PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS</u>			
Applications	12,677	13,920	14,867
Nominations	6,292	6,909	7,226

1/ Now includes the World Wise Schools program. As part of a reorganization in late FY 1990, the Office of Domestic Affairs was created to consolidate all private sector initiative programs.

RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

Peace Corps reaches out to all Americans to share what we have learned around the world and to provide opportunities for all to volunteer. Two functions within the Recruitment, Communications and Development Education (RCDE) activity are the recruitment process for all prospective trainees and Returned Peace Corps Volunteer (RPCV) services. Public and private liaison activities, which are funded under RCDE, generate interest and funds for programs and promote the third goal objective of educating Americans about the developing world.

Recruitment

Recruitment activities create a direct link between Peace Corps and the public. Recruiters generate interest and promote Peace Corps ideals through films, seminars, campus visits, and publications. Recruiters must reach a wide audience in order to match individuals to host country needs. Potential Volunteers are found not only among recent college graduates, but among older and more experienced workers as well.

Included under recruitment activities are all development and production costs associated with advertising and promotional materials that target individuals with in-demand skills and qualifications. Print and electronic media campaigns, as well as activities that put staff and returned Volunteers in direct contact with potential applicants, are a part of Peace Corps' marketing efforts.

Private Sector Initiatives

Peace Corps collaborates with public and private organizations, institutions, and individuals to enhance development efforts through its Partners for Peace programs. Through partnerships, gifts-in-kind, development education, and university programs, outside resources are utilized and allowed to participate in our work. Through the Volunteers in Development Education (VIDE) program, newly returned Volunteers serve as community resources and share Peace Corps experiences and ideals with local audiences throughout the country.

Peace Corps provides career, educational, and readjustment counseling to returned Volunteers. Contacts with institutions and organizations interested in returned Volunteers have been established and maintained. A bi-weekly publication highlighting career and educational opportunities and other items of interest is distributed to all recently returned Volunteers. Peace Corps works closely with the National Council of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (NCRPCV) and with the U.S. Agency for International Development in a jointly-sponsored three-year global awareness campaign.

The World Wise Schools program was launched in 1989. Through the exchange of letters, artwork, artifacts, and other educational materials, the program plans to link every Volunteer overseas with classrooms across the United States.

United Nations Volunteers

UN Volunteers (UNVs) are recruited from all UN member nations and serve in development projects administered by UN and host government agencies. Peace Corps supports Volunteers and contributes to the UN Development Program Special Voluntary Fund, which helps defray costs for Third World Volunteers who are not sponsored by any agencies or organizations within their own countries. In all but a few instances, Peace Corps funds only the external costs incurred in support of the volunteers we sponsor. These costs include readjustment allowances, FICA, travel to and from post, and excess baggage charges.

GSA Rental Payments/Field

RCDE funds include the rent of recruitment field offices across the country.

Public Response

The category of Public Response includes the costs incurred to respond to public inquiries to the Peace Corps as well as mailing costs associated with recruitment and public awareness efforts.

PEACE CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
AND SUPPORT
(in thousands of dollars)

	<u>FY 1990 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 1991 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1992 ESTIMATE</u>
PROGRAM ACTIVITY			
<u>OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT</u>	<u>31,826</u>	<u>38,172</u>	<u>41,190</u>
Salaries and Benefits	14,910	18,636	20,854
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support	4,517	5,429	5,787
Staff Assignment Travel and Transportation	1,602	2,023	2,105
Other	10,797	12,084	12,444
<u>DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT</u>	<u>24,004</u>	<u>28,301</u>	<u>27,728</u>
GSA Rental Payments/Headquarters	3,643	3,768	4,279
Communications	1,772	1,665	1,682
Staff FECA	207	228	353
Other	18,382	22,640	21,414
TOTAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	55,830	66,473	68,918
<hr/> REIMBURSEMENTS	83	100	90

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

Funds in this budget activity provide the overseas and Washington-based support vital to the success of Peace Corps programs worldwide.

Overseas Administrative Support

Salaries and Benefits: Peace Corps overseas staff are responsible for developing and implementing Volunteer programs. They must work closely with host country authorities and Peace Corps Headquarters in order to provide programs that meet the needs of the host country. The staff designs and administers in-country training programs for Volunteers, makes periodic site visits to monitor progress and offer technical guidance, and ensures that Volunteers receive allowances, housing, supplies, and equipment. Staff members are also responsible for ensuring that counseling and health care services are provided when needed.

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

Staff Assignment and Travel and Transportation: Funding requested in this category will provide funds for overseas staff assignment travel, and shipment and storage of staff household effects.

Other: Other overseas support costs include residential and non-residential rents and utilities; telephone, telex, and other communication costs; maintenance and repair of equipment, vehicles, and property; other contractual services, including U.S. and foreign national personal services contractors; dependent education travel; home leave travel; in-country and international travel and transportation of things; and other items such as purchase of supplies, equipment, and printing and reproduction services.

Domestic Administrative Support

GSA Rental Payments/Headquarters: Peace Corps completed its Headquarters move in 1989. Estimates for 1991 and 1992 are based on GSA's Public Buildings Services budget estimates.

Communications: Covers funding for FTS and other telecommunications services.

Staff FECA: Includes Worker's Compensation payments to the Department of Labor for Peace Corps staff.

Other: Other domestic administrative support includes policy guidance and coordination of direct day-to-day support by regional headquarters staff to overseas programs. All Headquarters staff functions, such as legal counsel, administrative services, congressional and public affairs activities, financial management, audit and investigations, ADP support, and personnel are included.

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

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

OVERVIEW

Regional Development Needs

In spite of the detrimental impact political and economic crises have had on the development priorities in Sub-Saharan Africa during the year 1991, the Africa Region will continue its Volunteer efforts in 1992 to address the basic development needs of local citizens in thirty-three (33) countries. Population growth, agricultural shortfalls, rural to urban flight, "brain drain" and environmental degradation, respectively, do not call a truce during even the most pernicious of political conflicts. In actuality, such development problems take on a crisis proportion during civil unrest and increase the demand for Peace Corps' grassroots assistance.

Program Strategy

The programmatic goals of Peace Corps' Africa Region are diverse but inter-related.

First, the Region will continue its 1991 project focus on the crisis areas of food self-sufficiency, environmental protection, and income generation/employment. Since Sub-Saharan Africa's population is expanding by 3% a year, it is evident that the 1987 population of 482.5 million will be 729 million by the year 2000 - almost a doubling of mouths to feed, minds to educate, and people to employ (1). Concomitant with this phenomenon is the fact that only 10 Sub-Saharan countries showed an increase in food production from 1973 -1984. In addition, of all low-income developing countries, this part of the world showed the least increase in gross national product (GNP). There was an increase of only 1% between 1982 and 1988 compared to 5% from 1965-1973 (2). Peace Corps' mission in Sub-Saharan Africa is even more imperative given the additional fact that 22 of our 30 countries in 1990 had a GNP per capita of only \$480 or less per year (3). That Sub-Saharan Africa is slipping down the road of development rather than climbing up poses numerous challenges to development agencies, as a whole, and to Peace Corps, specifically.

In response to these development needs, the Africa Region plans to continue its integrated, project-based approach of the 80s into the 90s. Our second goal, therefore, is to enhance the integrated project development skills of Peace Corps staff, Volunteers, and host country nationals. This programming strategy can better assist host-country beneficiaries and counterparts in combatting numerous problems in a focused, inter-related manner by linking what is done in agriculture (seed research) to what is done in education (school gardens) and to what is done in the home (nutrition education). In

1) Africa, South of the Sahara: 1989. Europa Publications Limited - 18 Edition. London, 1989, pg.26

2) World Development Report 1989: Financial Systems Development. World Bank. London, 1989. p.7.

3) Ibid, p.7.

better addressing the interrelated needs of countries, more focused projects can have greater impact on the numerous Sub-Saharan Africa development problems.

In summary, we are acutely aware of the dilemmas facing Sub-Saharan Africa in meeting multiple development needs with meager resources. Consequently, we consider the three programming sectors of food self-sufficiency, environmental protection and income generation as directly linked to our additional sectors of education, health/water and sanitation, and urban development so that we can address needs in an integrated and focused manner. Our commitment to Sub-Saharan Africa in 1992 is stronger than ever in this time of economic and political duress.

Following are summaries of how we will implement our goals in each of the programming sectors: agriculture, environment, small-business, education, health and urban development. In addition is a detailed description of our Africa Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP).

Agriculture/Food Self-Sufficiency

The Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) is still functioning in six (6) countries: The Gambia, Lesotho, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Zaire.

Promoting inter-sectorial projects by Volunteers and host-country nationals, the AFSI strategy exemplifies the Region's approach to integrated programming. Through teams of Volunteers representing various sectors which address food systems' development, the AFSI strategy utilizes local groups in assessing community needs. In Mali, for example, there are over 40 teams of forestry, agriculture, water and sanitation Volunteers, and they have been joined by small-business and school ruralization Volunteers in a concerted effort to assist local development committees in solving their own community problems.

Such a strategy is also taking place in non-AFSI posts such as in Cameroon where fish farmers are assisted by Volunteers in developing marketing and income-generation skills. In Burundi, 20 Volunteers in 1991 will be helping fish farmers and agents integrate projects.

Environmental Protection

While the incidence of Sub-Saharan drought has lessened in the last 5 years, the ramifications of that devastating period have been aggravated by continuous misuse of land and the depopulation of numerous species of flora and fauna. Integrating our agriculture projects with our environmental ones has strengthened both sectors' activities in response to these dilemmas. For example, in Mauritania, Volunteers continue to combine desertification prevention efforts with agroforestry. In Cote d'Ivoire, Volunteers will begin working in 1992 on an Environmental Management Project in which community development generalists will be coordinating activities with water and sanitation specialists.

Small Business Development

Volunteers in small-business projects work very well through the integrated approach proposed by the Africa region. Mali Volunteers attached to the Chamber of Commerce work with many different kinds of businesswomen and men: textile retailers, farmers,

and restaurant owners. In Guinea, a revolving loan project assists many of the same kind of people. Throughout the Africa Region by 1992, there will be double the amount of Volunteers whose secondary activities in small-business will support their primary activities, particularly in agriculture, environment and education. Almost every post has implemented this new approach to support local, small-business projects.

Specifically, the Africa Region has a ten-year special assistance program entitled the African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP) which is described in detail as follows:

African Small Business Assistance Program

ASAP began in 1986 in response to requests from the Field and ever-growing recognition by African countries and the international development community that in low-income countries the independent and informal small-business sector holds great potential for employment, economic growth and development. The program ties directly into the priority initiatives of Peace Corps and attempts to address the overriding issues concerning income- and employment-generating opportunities for Africa's rapidly expanding population, especially its youth and women.

ASAP emphasizes the special needs of small businesses and micro-enterprises at the grass roots level. Peace Corps Volunteers with small-business skills provide technical assistance that includes the preparation of business plans; facilitation of access to credit; skill development in numeracy, bookkeeping, accounting, marketing, business and entrepreneurship training; and the production of goods and services at acceptable costs and competitive prices. Where and when possible, special attention is directed to the pivotal role of women in the informal sector, in both rural and urban areas.

Following are country-by-country activities in this important initiative:

Ghana

A project design was completed in December, 1989. The Small Business Development (SBD) program has just recently been initiated and there are now 5 PCVs working with 5 different Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) in related SBD assignments. A Micro-Enterprise Development Program/Participating Agency Service Agreement Pre-Service Training design and a preliminary program plan for technical assistance was completed prior to the arrival of these Volunteers in country. The Peace Corps/Ghana SBD project is expected to expand Volunteer participation to 10 during FY92, and will receive funding support from the AID mission there.

Guinea

A project design for the implementation of a revolving loan fund project was completed in 1988. The project itself became operational in the same year and since June 1989 has provided credit in the form of small loans to grass roots level small business entrepreneurs. Funding for the credit was provided through a \$60,000 grant (later increased by \$30,000) from a U.S. business executive. The entire project as well as the funds are managed by five independent local citizens committees established in five geographically distinct locations. The 5 PCVs assigned

to these sites provide technical assistance and advice to the local management committee and borrowers.

A recent evaluation of the project indicates high Volunteer and project beneficiary satisfaction. Overall response to the project at all levels has been very favorable. The Volunteers and the management committees have done a remarkable job of making their revolving funds operative, of sensitizing their local communities to their seriousness of purpose, and of extending and following up the loans.

The revolving funds in the four sites evaluated (the fifth site was of recent creation) had extended a total of 158 loans by the end of September 1990. The loans have a repayment rate of between 85 to 90 per cent, and there have been few defaults. In general, the loans have provided working capital that makes it possible for artisans to produce in advance of specific orders, thereby permitting production on a full-time basis, raising incomes and keeping the artisans and their apprentices more fully employed.

Senegal

An SBD project is just beginning in Senegal. A needs assessment was completed in December, 1989, and was followed in June, 1990 by a fully developed project design. Presently there are 23 Volunteers assigned to a community development project actively working in small business related activities with cooperatives in rural areas. Six Volunteers just completed training and were sworn in as SBD Trainers near the close of calendar year 1990, in accordance with the program established in the SBD project design.

Lesotho

The SBD project in Lesotho is relatively new. The combined ASAP- and PASA-funded needs assessment and project design consultancies were completed in February and June of 1990, respectively. Peace Corps Lesotho is presently working on finalizing and implementing the institutional arrangements and operational aspects of the project plan. One PCV is presently assisting local organizations identify appropriate institutional support activities. An assessment visit was conducted in late September to identify specific training and further programming needs.

Malawi

The small business development needs assessment and project design consultancies are scheduled for late second quarter and early third quarter of FY91, respectively. All SBD programming decisions will be contingent upon the final results and recommendations of these two consultancies. While this is a new initiative for PC/Malawi, PCVs assigned to other sectors have been working in small business related activities for several years. The Malawi Union of Savings and Credit cooperatives has had the support of two generations of PCVs in its efforts to establish and develop savings and credit cooperatives. In that period over 120 credit and savings cooperatives have been created and are currently operating. The Development of Malawi Traders Trust projects

will use Volunteers as business advisors for both staff and client entrepreneurs.

Togo

A needs assessment was completed in May 1990. The follow-up project design is scheduled for completion by end of February 1991. The number, timing and placement of SBD Volunteers will be determined by the project design. SBD will be a new Peace Corps Togo programming initiative.

Sierra Leone

A needs assessment consultancy was completed on December 14, 1990. This will be followed by a project design consultancy scheduled for early February 1991.

Swaziland

The ASAP PASA needs assessment consultancy for PC/Swaziland will begin by early February 1991. It is expected that the project design will be completed by the end of April 1991. It is Peace Corps Swaziland's intention to assess the possibility of combining both programming initiatives under an umbrella urban development program. The Mbabane USAID mission is expected to provide close collaboration in funding and technical support for this very ambitious PC/Swaziland program initiative.

Education

Education will continue to be our largest (approximately 30% of all requests), and our most diversified sector in 1992. Projects span all the academic topics possible but cluster around the sciences, math and vocational education. Most Peace Corps teachers combine direct-teaching services with in-service training of counterpart teachers as well as with local or national curriculum development. Togo, Namibia, Rwanda, Gabon, Central Africa Republic, Lesotho, Sierra Leone and Benin focus on education assistance. In Central Africa Republic, Volunteers are working on a school gardens project in which school children learn about nutrition and small-plot gardening skills in order to share those skills with their parents and communities at large.

Health

The Africa Region is very proud of its ongoing collaboration with USAID's Combatting Childhood Diseases/Child Survival Program (CCCD/CS). In 1992 Volunteers in Cameroon, Central African Republic, and Togo will participate in this program. In the Central African Republic, school health Volunteers will be teaming up with agriculture Volunteers in servicing the needs of both school children and their parents in improving nutritional intake. In addition, many Volunteers will be working on USAID's and UNICEF's Guinea Worm activities, connecting sanitation with health education in working to eradicate this debilitating disease. For example, Togo's very successful Child Survival program has now developed an adjunct project which will assist the government of Togo in its national Guinea worm eradication efforts.

Urban Development

In recognition of the tremendous influx of rural migrants to the urban areas, Sub-Saharan urban activities will increase in 1992. Many urban-placed Volunteers will conduct secondary activities aimed at relieving the unemployment, sanitation and educational needs of overpopulated areas within the urban sprawls surrounding capitals or large towns. Here, every effort will be made to integrate various projects. For example, urban placed education Volunteers in Lesotho will work with agriculture Volunteers on community garden projects. Swaziland urban planners will directly assist in the planning of market towns where small-business Volunteers will be consulting with new entrepreneurs.

TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, PROGRAM FUNDING AND FTE LEVELS FOR THE AFRICA REGION

AFRICA	Trainees			V-Years			Program Funds			FTE		
	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Benin	37	38	38	59.3	76.6	59.7	1451.7	1573.2	1655.8	5.6	5.9	6.0
Botswana	140	88	91	218.6	232.2	182.8	3224.3	3461.5	3198.4	10.2	9.2	9.0
Burundi	17	16	17	29.2	32.2	28.5	830.0	882.5	850.6	3.6	3.0	4.0
Cameroon	67	99	102	143.9	140.1	146.7	3337.8	3691.6	3854.3	10.5	11.0	11.0
CAR	47	55	55	92.5	90.9	94.7	2353.2	2305.5	2340.6	6.9	6.9	7.0
Chad	27	28	28	20.3	36.2	44.2	1084.1	1366.8	1517.9	4.4	4.6	5.0
Congo	0	15	15	0.0	4.9	11.4	49.4	579.5	638.6	0.0	2.1	2.0
Cote D'Iv.	15	30	30	0.0	12.7	31.1	493.0	882.4	1223.6	0.0	2.8	3.0
Eq.Guinea	12	18	18	8.8	13.9	23.7	426.2	601.2	640.4	1.0	1.6	2.0
Gabon	61	58	58	88.8	86.3	88.7	2340.3	2459.9	2464.1	7.2	7.2	7.0
Gambia	32	34	34	52.9	49.4	48.2	1012.2	1011.0	1030.3	6.0	6.1	6.0
Ghana	45	58	58	86.1	72.7	79.6	1647.2	1594.3	1941.6	9.1	9.6	9.0
Gulnea	21	33	33	35.8	25.3	43.1	973.1	1072.6	1252.1	5.8	4.9	5.0
G-Bissau/C.Verde	34	34	34	17.3	25.5	45.9	1136.5	1335.2	1681.7	4.2	5.5	6.0
Kenya	78	88	88	167.3	142.4	145.5	2634.1	2508.4	2416.3	14.6	11.8	11.0
Liberia	39	0	0	61.5			1897.2			7.3		
Lesotho	62	61	61	100.8	104.1	103.7	1634.3	1779.6	1749.1	6.3	6.9	7.0
Malawi	58	63	69	122.9	120.1	115.1	1597.1	1801.9	1828.7	6.1	5.9	6.0
Mali	79	86	86	151.8	144.8	147.2	3537.0	3731.9	3664.3	9.2	9.1	9.0
Mauritania	29	47	47	52.3	27.8	63.2	1553.1	1539.8	2034.7	7.1	6.5	5.7
Namibia	15	45	45	1.3	28.6	56.5	250.9	944.6	1590.0	0.0	2.2	3.0
Niger	69	80	80	136.5	133.6	135	3033.9	3376.3	3478.6	9.5	9.9	9.8
Nigeria	0	15	15	0.0	2.3	11.4	0.0	438.2	803.6	0.0	0.8	1.0
Rwanda	16	18	19	16.5	23.1	25.2	639.7	667.7	811.5	2.9	2.1	2.0
Sao Tome & P.	6	11	11	0.4	5.4	11.7	209.5	341.9	418.0	0.0	0.9	1.0
Senegal	47	62	62	95.5	91.4	101.2	2326.0	2388.4	2541.6	11.0	11.0	10.7
Sierra Leone	46	64	64	109.3	97.0	101.7	2068.0	2056.1	2185.2	13.0	12.0	11.8
Swaziland	37	38	38	82.8	75.4	60.1	1363.6	1341.4	1345.2	6.8	8.1	8.0
Tanzania	25	0	28	55.9	15.0	1.2	1289.9	834.5	1093.7	5.0	3.9	3.0
Togo	49	75	75	84.2	72.5	99.7	2459.2	2536.6	2442.2	8.7	7.9	7.9
Uganda	0	15	15	0.0	2.3	12.4	24.6	559.8	643.8	0.0	2.0	2.0
Zaire	89	79	79	162.5	160.4	152.4	3045.6	3083.8	3245.2	13.5	13.7	13.0
Zimbabwe	0	20	20	0.0	2.3	12.4	0.0	525.4	630.9	0.0	0.8	2.0
Total	1,299	1,472	1,513	2,255.0	2,147.4	2,283.9	49,931.7	53,273.7	57,212.5	195.3	195.9	195.9

BENIN

Population: 4,593,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$370

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 24

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps signed a country agreement with the Government of Benin in 1967. Twenty-nine Volunteers arrived in 1968 to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in the areas of grain storage, animal husbandry and market gardening. To date, nearly 700 Volunteers have served in Benin.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	37	38	38
Volunteer Years	59	77	60
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1452	1573	1656
Host Country Contributions	37	37	38

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Government of Benin's new democratic initiatives have enhanced the opportunity for increased cooperation between the people of Benin and Peace Corps. In response to the Government's development goals, Peace Corps' programming efforts will focus on income generation for the rural poor; eradication of dracunculiasis (guinea worm); environmental protection; and food security in areas most vulnerable to the economic effects of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) structural readjustment program. At the Government's request, Peace Corps is also exploring the possibility of initiating a small business development project in 1992.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY91	FY92	
Community Development	18	7	Under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Volunteers organize a variety of small enterprise and agricultural projects, provide health care services to women and children, and assist the handicapped and others with income generation activities.
Education	11	17	Volunteers teach technical English at the National University of Benin, agriculture at technical schools, and math and physics at the secondary level.

Environment	1	10	Volunteers work in the Sahel areas of Benin's two northern provinces to prevent deforestation, control soil erosion, and promote reforestation. Two additional Volunteers provide technical expertise on natural resource preservation and conduct forestry research in southern Benin.
Health	8	4	In collaboration with UNICEF, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Government of Benin, Volunteers train local villagers in techniques to eradicate guinea worm from their village water sources. The goal of the project is to eliminate this debilitating disease from the entire country within ten years.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps Benin launched a unique food security project this year in collaboration with the World Bank and volunteer organizations from France, Germany and Canada. This two-year pilot project promotes income generation, small animal husbandry, gardening and cooperative development activities in the most poverty-stricken areas of the country.

In the environmental sector, ten new Volunteers were recently placed in villages throughout northern Benin which has been hard hit by desertification and over-cropping. In cooperation with the Ministry of Water, Forests and Hunting and the United Nations Sahelian Organization, Volunteers are working with rural villages to help reverse the course of environmental degradation.

A "Friends of Benin" organization was also established this year with enthusiastic support from former and current Peace Corps Volunteers and Beninese government representatives living in the United States. The aim of this group is to generate new ideas for cultural exchange, cooperation and project support.

Outlook:

The recent establishment of a democratic form of government in Benin has dramatically increased requests for development assistance from the United States. Peace Corps Benin routinely receives more requests for Volunteers than it is capable of furnishing; however, in looking to the future, Peace Corps would like to expand its participation in the food security and small enterprise development sectors.

BOTSWANA

Population: 1,217,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$940

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 24

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps Botswana came into being the same year that Botswana gained independence (1966). The original invitation from the Government of Botswana (GOB) set the early parameters for the strong relationship of mutual respect enjoyed today by the GOB and Peace Corps. In the 24 years since Botswana's political independence Peace Corps has provided technical assistance in a wide variety of fields. The fields include health, secondary education, teacher training, vocational training, non-formal education, small business promotions, agriculture, fisheries, entomology research, drought relief, natural resources, wildlife management, journalism, art and handicrafts, horticulture, banking and finance, computer programming and rural industries.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	140	88	91
Volunteer Years	219	232	183
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3324	3462	3198
Host Country Contributions	278	300	312

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The largest Peace Corps project in Botswana is in education. The next year will see a rapid expansion of programs in Community Junior Secondary Schools. Programs in Small Enterprise Development and Vocational Training will also be developed to meet a Government of Botswana identified need to create new jobs in the private sector.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	3	10	Volunteers work with counterparts in developing, implementing and evaluating the Ministry of Agriculture food production goals, and with rural farmers to teach improved methods of planting, sowing, harvesting and storage of agricultural produce.

Education	55	53	Botswana has pledged to provide universal access to secondary education by 1991. The Education Program has provided classroom teachers, teacher trainers, course development officers, In-Service Education Officers and computer programmers as needed by the Ministry of Education.
Environment	4	9	Volunteers work with counterparts to train new Wildlife Department personnel in wildlife management, botany, ecology and range management. Volunteers skilled in forestry conduct forestry workshops for staff and villagers on how to establish nurseries.
Health	12	7	Health Volunteers work with counterparts in five National Health Institutes teaching nursing skills to nurse trainees. The trainees will go on to work in the health delivery system in all areas of Botswana.
Small Business	14	12	Volunteers work with business people in an individualized manner to enable them to solve problems and to make higher profits. The participation of women in business development is an area of special interest with this program.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

In addition to their primary assignment, Volunteers assigned to the remote Okavango Delta as teachers used all possible resources to assist in building and stocking a poultry unit at the school and for the small village of Seronga. The poultry unit provided the first dependable supply of eggs in the area.

Outlook:

Support from the Government of Botswana is expected to continue to be strong and the Peace Corps programming will continue to reflect priorities established in the national Development Plan. There will be small reductions in the number of Volunteer teachers and an increasing emphasis on the other program sectors of Small Business Development, Vocational Training, Natural Resource/Conservation and Health.

BURUNDI

Population: 5,299,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$240

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 8

Peace Corps Country History:

The first Volunteer began work in a Burundi cattle tick control program in July 1983. Eleven Volunteers joined him in September 1983. Since its beginning, Peace Corps has worked closely with the Government of Burundi (GOB) to establish programs responsive to the needs and priorities of the government. Thirty-five Volunteers are currently working in education, forestry, wildlife conservation, marketing and inland fisheries.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	17	16	17
Volunteer Years	29	32	29
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	830	883	851
Host Country Contributions	16	17	18

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

A joint Peace Corps/FAO project, launched in 1991 to train fisheries extension agents, will augment the effectiveness of the inland fisheries project by providing trained counterparts to Volunteers. This joint initiative will enable Peace Corps Burundi to expand project activities over a greater geographical area in Burundi and complements the current joint Peace Corps/Catholic Relief Service project which sponsors seminars for project fish farmers.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	6	7	Volunteers work as extension agents, teaching local fish farmers improved techniques for pond construction, management, and harvesting.
Environment	4	4	Volunteers are working in conjunction with the National Institute for the Environment and Nature Conservation to establish a management plan for Burundi's parks. They are also creating a structure for tourism by training park rangers, developing park conservation education, and conducting inventories of the flora and fauna.

Small Business	6	6	In this field, Volunteers work as small business advisers to rural women's groups that are involved in profit making ventures. Also, Volunteers provide training to small-scale entrepreneurs in order to increase the number of small businesses.
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Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Prior to 1991, Peace Corps Burundi trained its Volunteers in French, the official language. Recognizing that Volunteers needed to be proficient in both the official and national language, Kirundi, Peace Corps Burundi held a two week local language workshop for all the Volunteers. They then incorporated local language training into the ten week pre-service training so that the new Volunteers would have a strong base in Kirundi prior to beginning their service.

Peace Corps Burundi initiated a new project which targeted women's small business enterprises. The project focuses on small business ventures in the areas of farming, animal husbandry, construction and food service.

Outlook:

Peace Corps Burundi will maintain the number of Volunteers at about thirty. Peace Corps will continue to explore new project possibilities in the area of women in development and expand already existing women's projects. Peace Corps Burundi will conclude its work in the national Parks in the end of 1992 having trained Burundian managers and staff for five parks. Finally, Peace Corps Burundi will expand the geographical area in which the fisheries Volunteers work, increasing the numbers of trained host country fish farmers, while collaborating with other organizations working in the same field.

CAMEROON

Population: 11,554,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,000

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History:

The program began in 1962 with twenty Volunteers posted in the English-speaking region of Cameroon. Peace Corps' original emphasis was in the education and rural development sectors. Twenty-eight years later, Peace Corps has diversified into a wide range of activities, working in both the English and French-speaking regions of the country.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	67	99	102
Volunteer Years	144	140	147
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	3338	3692	3854
Host Country Contributions	441	485	504

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Cameroon is responding to the priorities stated in the Government of Cameroon's structural readjustment plan (SAP) with two new initiatives in the agricultural and rural development sectors. The Ministry of Agriculture has requested support for a long-term agroforestry program. Peace Corps will continue in 1992 to work with the U.S. Agency for International Development(USAID) on a ten-year agroforestry project designed to increase the availability of food, firewood and construction materials through the utilization of agroforestry technology. This project will simultaneously increase soil regeneration and income at the local level.

Another SAP priority is the liberalization and privatization of agricultural marketing. Peace Corps will collaborate with USAID in the Program of Reform in Agricultural Marketing. Volunteers will work in villages with marketing cooperatives providing training and guidance to cooperative members.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	10	13	Volunteers in fisheries promote public interest in fish culture, expand areas for fish cultivation, and teach farmers better pond management techniques.

Education	40	45	Volunteers teach math, physics, biology, chemistry and English in secondary schools and vocational education at technical training schools. Volunteers also provide primary school teacher training at local institutions.
Environment	12	15	Agroforestry, reforestation, conservation and environmental education activities are undertaken by Volunteers in conjunction with counterparts.
Health	10	11	Volunteers work in conjunction with USAID and the Ministry of Health to strengthen the health care delivery system. Volunteers focus on maternal and child health, emphasizing malaria control, immunizations, oral rehydration therapy, growth monitoring, and nutrition.
Small Business	11	5	Volunteers provide on-the-job training in budgeting, accounting, and cooperative principles to cooperative managers to implement the country's new cooperative structure.
Urban Dev.	14	13	Volunteers assist in mobilizing communities to improve bridges and roads, and train female community development extension workers and village leaders in the principles of community development.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Primary school teacher trainers performed teacher training workshops and in-service training activities in over 40 schools in 1991. The purpose of the training was to upgrade the skills of new and current primary school teachers.

Fifty-five Volunteer secondary school mathematics and science teachers taught these subjects to approximately 15,000 Cameroonian students in the academic year 1990/91 in an attempt to improve the quality of math and science education in Cameroon.

In 1990, fisheries Volunteers gave approximately 80 village presentations in intensive fish culture. For these presentations, they assessed over 300 farmer contacts, selecting 2 or 3 farmers to carry out pond construction. Ten farmers completed ponds in 1990. In an effort to promote public interest in fish culture, Volunteers also held three 3-day farmer seminars to reinforce project standards and techniques in intensive fish culture.

Outlook:

Peace Corps Cameroon looks forward to continuing development of the agroforestry and cooperatives programs. Programs will continue to be developed in conjunction with the Government of Cameroon and other development assistance agencies.

CAPE VERDE

Population: 369,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$680

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 3

Peace Corps Country History:

In 1987 the Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) made its first request for Peace Corps Volunteers to support selected sectors of the national development plan.

Since October 1988, Volunteers have been working to improve the life of both rural and urban populations through activities in urban planning, agriculture, health, and education.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	15	15	17
Volunteer Years	6	10	20
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	398	531	738
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps will continue to assist the GOCV in the areas of agriculture training and extension, health education, urban planning, English teaching and teacher training. The GOCV has shown an interest in projects in forestry and youth development and Peace Corps and the GOCV have begun preliminary planning in these areas.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	4	5	Volunteers work with Cape Verdean counterparts to teach the importance of crop diversification as a means to improve crop yield and soil conservation. They also train local extension agents in modern gardening, crop protection, and farm management techniques and assist families in establishing vegetable gardens.
Education	4	5	Volunteers teach English in secondary schools and assist Cape Verdean English teachers through in-service and summer training programs that focus on teaching methodology, improved English teaching techniques, and teaching materials development.

Health	2	3	Volunteers serve as Health Extension workers to improve local diet, pre- and post-natal care, monitoring of infant development, and general environmental sanitation. They offer technical support to local agricultural extension Volunteers in nutrition, women and infant care, and primary health care.
Urban Development	5	4	Volunteers in water and sanitation services and small business development work closely with the Ministry of Local Administration to improve the quality of life in the unplanned neighborhoods of the two largest cities in Cape Verde, Praia and Mindelo.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Urban Development Volunteers helped to produce plans for the development of commons and roads in one urban neighborhood and produced plans for street lights in another. Volunteers worked in a self-help housing construction project that was able to provide 100 homes with roofs. Volunteers have trained carpenters in business management and have helped the carpenters' cooperative to gain official government recognition

Education Volunteers organized and conducted a twelve day national English teachers' conference for approximately 50 teachers and ministerial officials and organized 10 in-service workshops for 30 others.

Agriculture Volunteers conducted demonstrations for over 100 farmers in planting a variety of crops including kidney beans, potatoes, onions, cabbage, peppers, and carrots.

Health Volunteers identified cases of malnutrition or underdevelopment among approximately 150 infants per week at one regional hospital and 200 infants per week in one hospital's outlying district, showing the importance of nutrition, infant care counselling and follow-up.

Outlook:

The future of Peace Corps in Cape Verde is very promising. The government's evaluation and appreciation of Volunteers after a short period is quite positive as relationships with ministries continue to solidify. As the Peace Corps program in Cape Verde moves beyond its start-up phase, future Volunteers can expect to encounter not only a well-planned, organized and applicable training program, but also realistic, defined jobs which have been coordinated with host country ministries and needs.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Population: 2,951,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$370

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 19

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps began working in the Central African Republic (CAR) in 1972. Volunteers worked primarily in education in the early years, but since that time programming has expanded into additional sectors. Currently, Volunteers serve in agriculture, health, education, and environment projects.

Peace Corps' programming efforts have paralleled the priorities of the CAR government. Education and rural development projects have continued, and Volunteers have been working since 1986 in the U.S. Agency for International Development's Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD) project funded by the Centers for Disease Control. Peace Corps increased programming in the agriculture sector in 1989 when CAR was selected as one of the target countries for Peace Corps' Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI). AFSI promoted integrated programming in all phases of food production.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	47	55	55
Volunteer Years	93	91	95
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2353	2306	2341
Host Country Contributions	59	61	63

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps' focus will be to help the government in its decentralization efforts through the Integrated Rural Development initiative, which is an outgrowth of the Africa Food Systems Initiative. In addition to their primary tasks in health, education, and agriculture, Volunteers will be trained to assist in the formation of village development committees which exercise local autonomy in selection and execution of small projects.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	9	11	Volunteers serve as extension agents, teaching primary school teachers how to improve gardening techniques and helping coordinate nutrition education lessons.

Education	17	19	Volunteers fill the need for well-trained, qualified teachers in the education system. They teach biology and math at the secondary level. Two Volunteers train English teachers at the national teachers' college.
Environment	5	8	Working as food crops/agroforestry extension agents, Volunteers provide technical assistance to farmers, emphasizing sustainable farming techniques, food crops, and tree planting. In the Dzanga-Sangha forest reserve project, two third-year Volunteers help identify river fish and forest product resources, while two others work in conservation education.
Health	24	17	Volunteers assist with the implementation and supervision of child survival programs, and train primary school teachers in the areas of basic health, health education methodology, and management of small preventive health projects.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

CAR was the first country to invite Peace Corps Volunteers to assist in its national AIDS program. As Peace Corps - CAR collaboration on AIDS continues to expand, an increasing number of Volunteers are involved in training community health workers and organizing World AIDS Day activities. Volunteers are working on a project with the National Women's Office that assists high-risk women by offering AIDS-prevention education as well as small business training.

Another important collaboration brings together the development skills of Peace Corps with the environmental protection strategies of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in a project aimed at protecting the Dzanga-Sangha dense forest reserve, where a national park has just been created. WWF staff work with Volunteers to protect the wildlife and the forest while assuring the livelihood of the people who depend economically on the forest. The goal of the project is to create a vested self-interest on the part of the local population while preserving the unique biological diversity of the reserve.

Outlook:

Peace Corps will maintain the current level of Volunteers in the Central African Republic, and continue to combine primary project responsibilities with efforts to assist the development of effective village-level community structures through the Integrated Rural Development initiative.

CHAD

Population: 5,537,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$180

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 17

Peace Corps Country History:

Chad received its first Volunteers in 1966 and benefitted from 13 years of assistance in the areas of education, wells construction, and forestry. In 1979 Peace Corps was forced to withdraw from Chad because of the tenuous political situation resulting from civil strife. Over the next eight years the assistance that Peace Corps had given the country was not forgotten by the Chadians. As a result, Volunteers were invited back into Chad in 1987.

Since returning to Chad, Peace Corps has concentrated primarily in the education sector, although recent additions have been made to the program in the area of forestry and water management. Peace Corps plans to maintain and expand the TEFL and water resource projects, while also bringing in Volunteers for a new secondary math project.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	27	28	28
Volunteer Years	20	36	44
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1084	1367	1518
Host Country Contributions	25	25	26

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Due to the years of drought and serious political strife, Chad is faced with tremendous stumbling blocks to its development. Peace Corps will begin to address the pressing needs of Chad by broadening the scope of its community development projects to include health activities. Collaboration in the Agency for International Development's Child Survival project is due to begin in FY92.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	16	14	Volunteers teach English in secondary schools and at the university. As the program progresses, a greater emphasis will be placed on teacher training. In 1991 Peace Corps will also assign eight math education Volunteers to teach at the junior high school level.

Health	10	11	The water management project assists a team of technicians in organizing, installing, and repairing small bore water wells in regions throughout the country. While promoting hand-dug wells, machine bored wells, and improving traditional "shadoofs" (water-lifting device), the Volunteers work as community development workers and help organize village committees to address local needs.
Small Business	0	3	There are plans to promote small businesses and cooperatives at both the urban and rural levels.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Five Volunteers have established and/or improved the effectiveness of 30-40 village hand-pump committees. Volunteers have improved over 25 traditional wells at eight project sites.

English teachers are continuing their activities in the area of teacher training as well as classroom teaching. In this past year three teachers successfully conducted in-service trainings at their schools. Fifteen Volunteers have been working with their Chadian counterparts to produce an English teachers' curriculum. At the university level, Volunteers organized an English club, English Department Library, and started a weekly United States Information Service (USIS) film series in English.

In 1991 Peace Corps completed its first pre-service training conducted entirely in country since returning to Chad in 1987.

Outlook:

Since Peace Corps re-established its program in 1987, efforts continue to be made to develop viable projects that can have the greatest long-term positive impact on the lives of the Chadian population. To this end, Peace Corps will begin to shift some of its focus from formal education to rural development projects with an increasing emphasis in health. Plans are also in place to pilot a small enterprise development project in FY92.

CONGO

Population: 2,208,000

Annual Per Capita Income: 900

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 1

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps originally planned to enter the Congo in 1979, but a coup in February of that year brought about a change in government and subsequently a cancellation of Peace Corps' plans. In 1987 the Peace Corps and the Government of the Congo reopened discussions for an entry of Peace Corps into the Congo. In Spring 1990, the Government of the Congo made a formal request to the Ambassador of the United States for Peace Corps Volunteers. A Country Agreement was signed in April 1990, and fifteen Volunteers arrived in the Congo in July 1991.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input		15	15
Volunteer Years		5	11
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	49	580	636
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Congo plans to continue its intervention in the area of fish culture extension as well as branch out into the areas of environment, health and urban development.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	15	5	Fifteen fish culture extension agents assist rural Congolese to develop self-sustaining family fish farming units.
Environment		5	Environmental education project is planned in collaboration with USAID-supported bio-diversity activities.
Health		5	Primary health care activities will focus on child survival.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

The Peace Corps Director and the Associate Peace Corps Director for Administration arrived in Brazzaville in the fall of 1990 and successfully set up operations. The first

fifteen Volunteers entered training in April 1991, and were sworn-in as Volunteers in July.

Outlook:

Immediately upon Peace Corps' entry into the Congo in 1991, a successful fisheries project was launched. Peace Corps Congo is exploring other program possibilities in the areas of environment, health and urban development with the hopes of building a strong and diverse program of thirty Volunteers.

COTE D'IVOIRE

Population: 11,713,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$880

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 21

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps Volunteers served in Côte d'Ivoire from 1962 to 1982 primarily in the areas of education and health. Discussions to reenter Côte d'Ivoire began in 1986. A new group of 16 Volunteers was sworn in on December 21, 1990.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	16	30	30
Volunteer Years	0	13	31
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	493	882	1224
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Many Ivoirian cities lack the primary infrastructure and facilities needed to adequately satisfy the basic needs of their populations. The situation is particularly serious in some low-income neighborhoods, which are markedly deficient in basic waste management and potable water services. The Urban Development project will initially focus on environmental/sanitation services to address this problem.

FY 1992 will be the second year of the Child Survival/Health Education project. Volunteers will continue to provide training to rural health care workers in oral rehydration for diarrheal diseases, presumptive preventive treatment of malaria, immunization, and social mobilization to promote increased use of health services.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Health	15	15	In collaboration with the USAID-funded Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project and with technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control, Volunteers are helping the Ministry of Public Health and Population to develop demonstration centers for health education and child survival activities at local health and maternity centers.

Urban Development 15 15 Volunteers will be responsible for working with the Local Technical Services Division of the mayor's office in various municipalities to coordinate local activities with existing or new sanitation collection systems. They will act as a link between this government service and community organizations to address existing environmental problems by defining causes and encouraging the implementation of appropriate solutions.

Outlook:

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire (GOCI) is very appreciative of the return of Peace Corps after an eight year absence. Peace Corps Côte d'Ivoire anticipates continued strong and enthusiastic support on the part of the GOCI as the Peace Corps program continues in its implementation phase.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Population: 344,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$430

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 3

Peace Corps Country History:

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

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	12	18	18
Volunteer Years	9	14	24
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	426	601	640
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Continuing its service to the rural communities of Equatorial Guinea, Peace Corps will enhance and strengthen the community development and health and education programs which began in 1990. The agricultural and marketing cooperatives projects will continue on a smaller scale as these activities have become better established and self-sustaining.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	4	5	Volunteers train host country teachers in the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language at the secondary and post-secondary levels.
Health	6	6	Community development and health Volunteers work with rural communities in the construction of latrines, water systems, and in hygiene and nutrition education.

Small Business	8	7	Cooperative members are trained in bookkeeping systems, marketing activities, and new services employing cooperative concepts.
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Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

In 1990, Volunteers undertook a variety of community development projects both on the mainland and on Bioko island in Equatorial Guinea. Volunteers and the people of San Jose de Evinayong planted and maintained a very large experimental garden as part of the "finca permanente" agricultural project sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture. The purpose of this project is to provide the Guineans with an alternative way of growing crops while learning practical soil preservation and conservation techniques.

Other projects which have been undertaken include the establishment of a children's library, local road repairs, market renovation and clean up, poultry raising, village water system renovations, and construction of a health dispensary.

Outlook:

With the introduction of its second group of trainees in 1990, Peace Corps' program in Equatorial Guinea has grown to its present size of fifteen Volunteers. The staff will continue to work with the government to meet the country's development needs and assist one of Africa's neediest countries.

GABON

Population: 1,105,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$2,770

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 21

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps entered Gabon in 1963 to work in rural primary school construction; the initial Volunteers were soon followed by Volunteers teaching English in secondary schools. In 1967 the Peace Corps was asked by the government to leave Gabon. An invitation to return was issued by the Government of Gabon in 1973, and a year later Volunteers returned to re-establish the construction and English teaching programs.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	61	58	58
Volunteer Years	89	86	89
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2340	2460	2464
Host Country Contributions	501	445	445

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The pilot program in Teaching English for Special Purposes and the primary health care project to further develop the maternal and infant health care system will continue to be strengthened by Peace Corps Gabon in FY92. Over the next three years, Peace Corps Gabon will continue to address the needs of Gabon in the areas of agriculture, education, and health.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	10	10	Volunteers are involved in the promotion of fresh water fish culture for the dual purpose of improving villagers' income-generating capacity and contributing protein to their diet.
Education	29	26	The education program includes secondary math, science and English teaching and also focuses on the training of teachers and university professors.
Health	5	5	Maternal/child health care nurses and coordinators work to improve the overall health and well-being of mothers and children.

Urban Dev. 15 17 Volunteers construct various rural primary school buildings and furniture while training counterparts in carpentry/masonry skills.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers working in freshwater fisheries worked with 118 farmers in 104 villages to create a greater understanding and awareness of modern fish culture concepts. Farmers were assisted with 41 pond harvests producing a total of 900 kilograms of fish and advised on the construction of 75 ponds.

Rural primary school construction Volunteers constructed 32 classrooms, two office/storage areas, two school directors' houses, and thirty-two teachers' houses. They also renovated 6 classrooms and built over thirty latrines. Over seventy Gabonese villagers worked at school construction sites and were trained in basic building skills.

Volunteers teaching science at the secondary level secured basic laboratory kits for 10 schools through the U.S. Embassy's Self-Help Fund.

In addition to their classroom teaching duties, secondary math, science and English teachers also became involved in the following projects: planted fruit trees, worked on a vaccination campaign, assisted in building a primary school, built a village dispensary, conducted health education classes, and facilitated the construction of school volleyball and basketball courts.

Outlook:

Peace Corps Gabon expects to maintain existing projects through 1995. In the past several years Volunteer numbers have increased from 75 to about 95. Maintaining existing projects will allow Peace Corps to better meet the needs of the people as specified by the government of Gabon and allow projects to be developed to their fullest potential.

Certain projects may reach completion by 1994, and exploration of new projects will be undertaken, particularly in the sectors of environment and urban development.

THE GAMBIA

Population: 848,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$230

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 24

Peace Corps Country History:

The first Peace Corps Volunteers arrived in The Gambia in September 1967. They numbered seventeen and included mechanics, cooperative organizers, carpenters, construction specialists and marketing advisors. In 1969 the second group of Peace Corps Volunteers arrived in The Gambia and included the first education Volunteers. In subsequent years, the Government of The Gambia requested Volunteers in skilled trades, health care, agriculture, apiculture, fisheries, the environment, as well as education.

The past decade has seen a phasing out of fisheries, apiculture, and skilled trades programs, with a renewed emphasis on major programs in math and science education, and the environment. Presently, Peace Corps The Gambia maintains a core program of thirty Volunteers. They include math and science teachers, foresters and agricultural extensionists. Peace Corps has maintained a continuous presence in The Gambia since 1967.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	32	34	34
Volunteer Years	53	49	48
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1012	1011	1030
Host Country Contributions	5	4	5

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps The Gambia will continue to assist the Department of Forestry in the development of instructional materials and visual aids for environmental education training opportunities geared towards teachers, students and village residents.

Education Volunteers will continue to work with the Curriculum Development Center in the design, development, and field testing of modified curriculum and instructional materials.

Agriculture Volunteers will establish demonstration farms in target sites, and will conduct appropriate research, teaching, and extension activities.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	11	10	Farm managers and agricultural extension Volunteers establish demonstration farms, facilitate the development and refinement of marketing strategies, and provide technical assistance to rural women farmers.
Education	12	13	In addition to teaching math and science, Volunteers are involved in functional literacy and educational materials development.
Environment	11	11	Forestry Volunteers work in nursery management and extension. They help to promote participatory conservation activities through village organization and non-formal education.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Education Volunteers are instrumental in painting the world map on the walls of their school buildings. They have increased their students awareness of other countries and events occurring in our contemporary world. Education Volunteers have also established libraries in rural secondary technical schools which serve students previously unmet needs for reference and reading materials.

Forestry Volunteers have developed environmental education materials for use with schools and villages, with the hope of modifying residents' attitudes toward the environment.

Under the sponsorship of The Gambian Departments of Forestry and Wildlife Conservation, forestry Volunteers also assist in work with Champanizee area rehabilitation. They have also developed and constructed an interactive exhibit on conservation of The Gambia's natural resources for exhibit at the National Museum.

Outlook:

Peace Corps The Gambia will continue collaboration with other donor agencies which work with the various ministries of the Government of The Gambia. They include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Embassy Self-Help fund, the United Nations Development Program and the Save the Children Foundation.

The government of The Gambia and Peace Corps The Gambia look forward to celebrating the 25th Anniversary of Peace Corps in The Gambia.

GHANA

Population: 14,385,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$380

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 30

Peace Corps Country History:

In 1961, Ghana became the first country in the world to welcome Peace Corps Volunteers. On August 30, 1961, the first group, numbering 52, arrived at Kotoka International Airport in Accra and sang the Ghanaian national anthem. Since then, more than 3,000 Volunteers have successfully and proudly served in Ghana. During the 1960s, most Volunteers served as science and math teachers at the secondary school level. The current Peace Corps program in Ghana provides the Government of Ghana with Volunteers in a wide range of projects. The principle areas of concentration are secondary education, forestry, water sanitation, small enterprise development, and rural development.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	45	58	58
Volunteer Years	86	73	80
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1647	1594	1942
Host Country Contributions	43	33	33

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Government of Ghana is committed to increasing the role of the private sector in revitalizing the national economy.

Peace Corps Ghana collaborates with U. S. Agency for International Development in the education and small enterprise development sectors.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	25	20	Peace Corps Volunteers teach physics, chemistry, and math, which contribute to the educational development of Ghanaian students.
Environment	11	15	Forestry Volunteers work to complete the establishment of tree nurseries in rural communities in northern Ghana. They also train nursery managers and conduct community forestry education classes.

Health	14	10	Health Volunteers work to promote awareness of water and sanitation related health issues. They facilitate the establishment and maintenance of village water supply and sanitation systems.
Small Business	8	13	Small business development Volunteers assist with services preparing pre-feasibility studies, business plans and assessing costing, profitability, accounting, and marketing. They also facilitate the preparation of credit applications and access to credit options.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Forty education Volunteers have significantly contributed to the math and science education of over 10,000 Ghanaian senior secondary school students.

Under the Collaborative Community Forestry Initiative, eight Volunteer tree nursery managers have facilitated the propagation of a half million seedlings and trained local villagers in nursery management techniques.

Small enterprise development Volunteers assist a wide range of Ghanaian entrepreneurs in both rural and urban areas.

Peace Corps Ghana celebrates its 30th Anniversary of service in Ghana.

Outlook:

After three decades of service, math and science secondary education continues to contribute to Ghana's national development. The Government of Ghana and Peace Corps Ghana regard this as a viable project and look forward to its continued success.

The Government of Ghana and Peace Corps Ghana also look forward to increased collaboration in small enterprise development.

GUINEA

Population: 5,547,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$430

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 11

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps is in its third program in Guinea. From 1962 to 1966, and from 1969 to 1971, Volunteers served as English teachers and foresters. These two previous programming efforts were curtailed due to strife.

In 1986 Peace Corps reentered Guinea. Volunteers are currently working in the areas of small business development, community development, and education.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	21	33	33
Volunteer Years	36	25	43
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	973	1073	1252
Host Country Contributions	8	14	15

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The focus of the Government of Guinea on decentralization will continue. Volunteers working in community development will be assigned to twelve communities designated by the Ministry of the Interior as areas where special decentralization efforts in public health, water, and sanitation will be concentrated.

The importance of job creation through private enterprise development will continue as one of Guinea's primary development goals. Peace Corps will establish two more Revolving Loan Fund sites increasing the total number to eight.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	28	0	Volunteers are currently serving in various rural secondary schools as English, math, and science teachers.
Community Development	0	18	Volunteers are working in rural health centers providing training to health workers in health education and sanitation techniques. They are also helping to implement construction micro-projects such as hand-dug wells, capped water sources and latrines.

Natural Resources	5	5	Volunteers will assist villagers living in two watersheds in the Fouta Djallon highlands in Central Guinea to obtain needed natural resource development interventions from a USAID-funded natural resources management project.
Small Business	0	10	Volunteers are working to the create employment in target cities outside the capital through development of revolving loan funds. They are also training business people in credit management and simple accounting and business management practices.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Through the Revolving Loan Fund project, 100 business people have received loans and an estimated 300 jobs have been created. The repayment rate among borrowers is over eighty percent. .

Sixteen English teachers in eight communities have taught approximately 3200 Guinean students to read English. Teachers have also been active in the National Teaching Institute conducting teaching seminars.

Outlook:

Guinea will continue to pursue the goals of job creation through small enterprise development, establishment of decentralized government structures, development of primary health care systems, preservation of natural resources, and development of the national secondary education system. Government support of Peace Corps participation continues to grow, assuring that Peace Corps will play an important role in reaching these goals.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Population: 960,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$180

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 3

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps arrived in Guinea-Bissau for the first time in July 1988. The first group of Volunteers consisted of English teachers, agricultural extension workers, and community health workers.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	19	19	17
Volunteer Years	11	16	26
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	739	804	953
Host Country Contributions	24	24	26

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Guinea-Bissau will initiate an agriculture marketing project which will have as its principal beneficiaries small and medium-sized producers. The majority of the producers will be groups of women involved in vegetable production. The project will help to develop improved business and management skills and to introduce alternate processing and marketing techniques. These increased skills will result in raising the income level of producers by improving the returns to both labor and time and in increasing the availability of vegetable products. In addition to government collaboration, Peace Corps will work with other non-governmental organizations such as UNICEF in the implementation of this project.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	8	4	Volunteers provide technical and managerial assistance to producer marketing associations and their individual members, and assist in the collection of baseline data for market surveys and feasibility studies for various products.

Education	9	Volunteers are working to improve the instructional practices of Guinean English instructors within the Ministry of Education and helping to develop a national curriculum for English education.
Health	4	Volunteers are developing health education materials and workshops to address causes of common health problems and devising plans to protect water sources and improve sanitation practices at the village level.
Urban Dev.	1	This Volunteer works with the Municipal Project for Neighborhood Improvement in designing and implementing activities to help alleviate the growing traffic problems in Bissau.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Over the past year members of the health community have held a series of meetings to determine the best strategies to meet the severe health problems facing Guinea-Bissau. These discussions, which included the participation of Peace Corps, were relevant and critical to the future direction of public health care. While these discussions were progressing, Volunteers, in collaboration with local health care workers, continued to take the initiative in alleviating health problems at the local level.

Recognizing that most school age children suffer from preventable illness, Volunteers work with Guinean colleagues to organize seminars for elementary school teachers to help them increase the awareness of nutrition and personal hygiene practices among their students and encourage them to mobilize their communities to create and support local health clinics.

Outlook:

The future for Peace Corps in Guinea-Bissau is positive. There remains a pressing need for trained personnel and a strong interest on the part of the government for Volunteers to help address this shortage. Relationships with government ministries continue to improve as the Peace Corps program and the contributions and effectiveness of Volunteers become more widely known.

KENYA

Population: 23,277,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$380

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 26

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps began in Kenya in 1965 with Volunteer activity centered on land settlement, cooperatives, health, agriculture and education. Twenty-six years and 4,200 Volunteers later, projects have changed to accommodate the Government of Kenya's (GOK) evolving needs. Today, Volunteers are still involved in education and health as well as small business development, urban planning and environmental activities.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	78	88	88
Volunteer Years	167	142	146
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2634	2508	2416
Host Country Contributions	171	171	178

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Kenya will continue to address the needs of the Kenyan people through its small business programs. Due to the growing problem of deforestation, Peace Corps will expand the Agroforestry project in 1992 and, in collaboration with USAID, add a Conservation Education component to this initiative.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	40	35	Secondary teachers instruct students in math, English, science and accounting. Volunteers also assist in curriculum development, teacher training and general school operations.
Small Business Development	17	17	Volunteers provide assistance and advice to women's groups, self-help groups, entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial work groups.

Urban Development	6	11	Volunteers assist in the planning and designing of small towns by conducting feasibility studies and advising on financial, economic and technical issues.
Health	12	15	Volunteers work as water technicians and engineers providing organizational, educational and technical assistance to rural communities and institutions in need of creating or improving water supply systems.
Environment	14	10	In addition to increasing the number of tree nurseries and tree planting activities, Volunteers will also be involved in environmental/conservation education with schools and community groups.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Approximately 52,000 Kenyans have benefitted from Peace Corps Water Development projects.

Volunteer Educators working in 104 schools taught English, math, science, technical skills and business techniques to approximately 15,700 students. Secondary projects included construction of classrooms, libraries, water tanks, tree nurseries, wildlife clubs, athletics, scouts, girl guides, agriculture activities, school newspaper and field trips.

Forty-seven Peace Corps Business Advisors carry out numerous Business Education projects and advise entrepreneurs who are primarily members of women's groups in enterprise development. Seminars and workshops focused on business skills, marketing and entrepreneurship.

Outlook:

Peace Corps Kenya will expand its Agroforestry program and, in collaboration with USAID, develop additional environmental and conservation programs, notably in areas and communities around Kenya's game parks and reserves.

Business development will continue to be a priority program, along with water development and urban planning.

LESOTHO

Population: 1,722,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$470

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 24

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps first sent Volunteers to work in Lesotho in 1967, one year after the country gained independence from Great Britain. Throughout the 24-year history of Peace Corps in Lesotho, Volunteer support in education has been the primary focus. In the recent past, an increasing number of Volunteers have been placed with the African Food Systems Initiative program. This program promotes an integrated approach to placing Volunteers in the agriculture sector. Peace Corps has placed a limited number of Volunteers with the Health Education department of the Ministry of Health.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	62	61	61
Volunteer Years	101	104	104
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1634	1780	1749
Host Country Contributions	139	139	144

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Lesotho will launch new projects in the Small Business Development sector. The input of 40 Volunteers for Small Business Development through FY93 will diversify the Peace Corps Lesotho program from a two sector (education and agriculture) to a three sector program. This new venture will respond to the Government of Lesotho's initiatives to develop areas of employment, income generation and the domestic economy to lessen the country's dependence on South Africa.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	23	21	The agriculture sector is currently concentrated into two major projects: The home gardens nutrition project and the schools self-reliance project. Both projects are designed to assist the Government of Lesotho in promoting its national development objectives of increasing food self-sufficiency.

Education	30	30	Volunteers working in the education sector will participate in the implementation of the national education strategy of "Education with Production". In addition to their academic classroom workload, the Volunteers will help develop and implement practical hands-on training in their respective subjects and will teach relevant business skills associated with agriculture or vocational careers.
Small Business	8	10	Volunteers will assist small scale entrepreneurs in developing management skills in order to increase income.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Lesotho's Ministry of Education and several Volunteers conducted an in-depth evaluation of work performed by primary education Volunteers. This evaluation included 31 primary schools in the remote mountain areas in Southern and Central Lesotho. The results of the study demonstrated a great need for primary school resource teacher training that is not met by the current project. The Ministry of Education and Peace Corps Lesotho will begin in early 1991 to develop a project to meet this need.

Volunteers continue to be involved in secondary projects that can also have great importance to local communities. A Volunteer high school teacher became involved in a school vegetable irrigation project producing vegetables to feed the students. This project has received praise and hands-on support from parents, local community members and the school management committee.

Outlook:

A major focus of the Government of Lesotho and Peace Corps Lesotho is the development and implementation of new small business development projects. Peace Corps Lesotho is also working with the Lesotho government to begin planning a new environment conservation program.

MALAWI

Population: 8,230,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$180

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 21

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Malawi in 1963, just one year prior to the granting of independence in July 1964. Volunteer numbers have fluctuated over the years and currently stand at about 120. Peace Corps left Malawi for a short time from 1969-71 and experienced a period of suspended operations from 1976-78. In recent years a close working relationship between the Government of Malawi, Peace Corps, and other development organizations within the country has evolved which may result in a more stable program.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	58	63	69
Volunteer Years	123	120	115
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1597	1802	1829
Host Country Contributions	286	286	297

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Malawi has a chronic and acute shortage of trained personnel which extends virtually across all technical fields in both the public and private sectors. Peace Corps Malawi has been providing technicians to the GOM alleviate personnel shortages and to train Malawians.

During the three year period from FY91-FY93 it is Peace Corps Malawi's intention to address Malawi's development needs in the areas of Education, Health, Small Enterprise Development, Urban Development and Natural Resource Conservation, in that order of priority.

Peace Corps Programs by Sector:

Sector	FY'91	FY'92	Trainee Input	Description
Education	24	26		Education Volunteers teach in regular secondary schools, Malawi College of Distance Education (MCDE) centers (a different type of secondary school), post-secondary schools (Teacher Training Colleges and the Malawi College of Accountancy) and in the constituent colleges of the University of Malawi. Post-secondary and university placements are primarily in urban or suburban areas.

Health	22	25	Health Volunteers train and supervise health personnel and village health workers. Some Volunteers work as academic tutors for nursing schools and some work with the handicapped.
Small Business	8	7	Small Business Development Volunteers serve in all regions and most Volunteers do extension work. Volunteers work as trainers and advisors of small businesses, trainers and auditors of savings cooperatives, and supervisors of Small Business facilitators.
Environment	1	1	Environmental Volunteers assist the Malawi Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) to improve its level of staff skills and knowledge of general administration in the areas of resource management, environmental education and interpretive programming.
Urban Dev.	8	10	This is a new sector which will involve cross sectorial programming (Small Enterprise Development, Management Training, Urban Horticulture, and Public Health). Current efforts involve the support of low cost sanitation and provision of selected technical inputs in urban areas.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteer Child Survival workers played key roles in a very successful Community-based vitamin A and nutrition project based in the lower Shire valley. The lower Shire valley hosts almost one million Mozambican refugees and is plagued with high rates of malnutrition and related diseases. Their project is administered by the International Eye Fund (IEF) of Bethesda, Maryland, and is being implemented with the Ministry of Health. A recent mid-term evaluation indicated that the project has surpassed most of its targets. The evaluation cited a three fold drop in the incidence of Vitamin A deficiency related diseases of the eye.

A joint Peace Corps/WWF-US/GOM Lake Malawi National Park Conservation and Interpretation project made great strides in development of the park's facilities such as the Visitor Center, Demonstration Aquarium and Youth Education Hostel. Peace Corps Volunteers assigned to the project also trained Malawian Parks and Wildlife Assistants in interpretive programming.

Outlook: While maintaining a strong education sector, Peace Corps Malawi intends to increase Volunteer involvement in Environmental Projects, Urban Development, Small Business Development and Health Personnel Development. Potential USAID links with the Small Business Development project could boost efforts in that area. Peace Corps Malawi will have more collaboration with the UNDP (United Nations Development Project) through placement of Volunteer Sanitation Engineers in large urban development projects. In education, Peace Corps Malawi will spearhead the GOM plans to incorporate Environmental Education components into the secondary school curricula.

MALI

Population: 8,212,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$260

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 20

Peace Corps Country History:

In 1971, 25 Volunteers arrived in Mali to help combat the devastating effects of a prolonged drought. Volunteers worked on projects involving poultry production, vegetable production, and water resource management.

Since the arrival of these 25 Volunteers, the Peace Corps program in Mali has grown steadily. Food, nutrition, and water/sanitation projects have continued to be a focus of programming, while Peace Corps has also expanded into projects in natural resource management, small business development, and primary, secondary, and university education.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	79	86	86
Volunteer Years	152	145	147
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3537	3732	3664
Host Country Contributions	65	65	68

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Government of Mali has identified ecological and economic problems as its primary concerns. In response to these concerns, Peace Corps is continuing its focus on natural resource management, while expanding its small business development projects in both rural and urban areas. In urban areas, Volunteers work closely with local Chambers of Commerce to offer business management and accounting training to Malian entrepreneurs. In rural areas, Volunteers work with local cooperatives and entrepreneurs to help them to maintain or start up profitable, owner-managed businesses.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	21	17	Volunteers are active in community and individual gardening projects, nutritional awareness training, agricultural marketing, small animal raising, field crop production, and food storage and preservation.

Education	8	17	Volunteers work with Malian teachers at the primary and secondary level on practical skills curriculum development and teacher training.
Environment	23	18	Volunteers in the natural resources sector are active in environmental awareness training, soil conservation and erosion control, tree nursery management, agroforestry, and tree plantation
Health	19	19	Volunteers work on projects involving well and bridge construction irrigation schemes, sanitation improvements, pump technologies, and primary health care.
Small Business	15	15	Volunteers work in urban and rural areas on training Malian business people in management skills, feasibility studies, new business start-up, and practical business operations. They also work with pre-cooperative groups to transfer similar skills.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Songs written and performed by Volunteers were professionally recorded with a full orchestra. They are part of the Ministry of Health's education campaign and will be used nationally. These are done in the Bambara language in a popular Malian musical style, and cover a wide range of primary health care subjects.

The Manantali resettlement project involves 31 villages that were displaced after a large hydroelectric dam was built putting their homes underwater. This project includes many community gardens, fruit tree production, soil improvement schemes, irrigation strategies, and primary health care designed to improve the new village sites.

The Koury project involves a large valley with tremendous untapped agricultural potential. This area has a high water table and Volunteers have introduced an inexpensive appropriate technology treadle pump to use in the irrigation of gardens and fields.

Outlook:

The years 1992 and 1993 will see Peace Corps continuing its efforts in Mali to strengthen the integrated Volunteer team approach in the 35 areas where Peace Corps has made a long-term commitment. Teams and their Malian counterparts will be trained in the design and monitoring of rural resource management plans. Peace Corps' permanent training center in Mali will be developed into an exciting experimental site where Malians can observe new approaches and technologies to improve rural life. The five existing sectors will be joined by a new health sector, which will complement the existing water and sanitation project.

MAURITANIA

Population: 1,954,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$490

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 21

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps first entered Mauritania in 1967 with 12 Volunteers. Due to the Arab-Israeli conflict, however, Peace Corps left that same year. In 1971 Peace Corps returned to Mauritania with one Volunteer assigned to a poultry project. For the next six years, Peace Corps maintained small numbers of specialist Volunteers in agriculture, health, and education projects. With the introduction of village-based agriculture and health projects in 1977, the program grew more quickly to reach its current size of 60 Volunteers.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	29	47	47
Volunteer Years	52	28	63
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1553	1540	2035
Host Country Contributions	90	148	154

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Persian Gulf crisis caused the temporary suspension of Peace Corps programs in Mauritania in January 1991. As the world situation changes, Peace Corps hopes to resume activities there. Peace Corps will expand and redefine its water and sanitation project to address technological needs for safe and reliable water supplies. More Volunteers will be trained in appropriate technology water resources management to fill this need. In addition, urban Volunteers will expand their role in community development to implement urban development secondary projects.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	16	19	Volunteers work primarily in training villagers in improved techniques of vegetable and cereal crop production.
Education	10	9	Volunteers teach English at the secondary and post-secondary levels, as well as to business people and industry workers where English is becoming increasingly necessary.

Environment	9	7	Volunteers work on reforestation, dune stabilization, and agroforestry projects, often in collaboration with donor agencies such as AID and Lutheran World Relief.
Health	12	12	Volunteers work to improve health and sanitation in villages through providing information and technical assistance in well and latrine construction.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Prior to the suspension, Volunteers were working at all levels to improve the agriculture infrastructure in Mauritania, from advising the project assistance office in the capital city of Nouakchott to directly teaching villagers improved techniques of vegetable garden production.

Other accomplishments in the agricultural program include the establishment of three regional seed banks, increased vegetable production and consumption in ten villages, installation of three wells, and numerous garden irrigation systems.

Volunteers in the environmental project worked on the AID-funded multi-donor Assaba reforestation project. Volunteers in this project created a new fruit tree center that will introduce and test new fruit tree varieties in the area, thereby improving the nutrition of the local population and providing income-generating possibilities. Other Volunteers have planted over 200,000 trees on more than 300 hectares of sand dunes that were threatening towns and farm land, and introduced fuel efficient stoves, wind breaks, and live fencing.

Outlook:

When Peace Corps resumes its programs in Mauritania, current programming will be maintained while continuing the development of integrated regional programming, along with new efforts in urban development and small business development.

NAMIBIA

Population: 1,300,000

Annual Per Capita Income: N/A

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 1

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps began its first program in Namibia with 14 English teacher Volunteers in September of 1990. Soon after Namibia was declared independent in March of 1990, the new Government indicated to Peace Corps it had a wide range of development assistance needs. In its efforts to achieve greater national unity, the new Government of Namibia declared English as its official national language. Because English is not widely spoken in Namibia, it was decided that teaching English would be the initial assistance provided by Peace Corps. In November of 1990, a group of 17 trainees arrived in country to assist with secondary education in teaching English, math, science, and teacher training.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	15	45	45
Volunteer Years	1	29	57
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	260	945	1590
Host Country Contributions			

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Namibia will continue to provide assistance in the development of Namibia through the service of education Volunteers in the areas of teaching English, math, science and teacher training.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	45	45	Peace Corps Namibia provides Volunteer teachers to secondary schools to teach English as a second language, math, science and teacher training.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

When the first group of Volunteers arrived on September 9, 1990, they re-created the ceremony of the arrival of the initial group of Peace Corps Volunteers in Ghana in August of 1961. They assembled outside of the plane on the tarmac and sang the Namibian National Anthem in the local language. The arrival was widely covered in the news media and all of the senior Ministry of Education officials, plus the United States Ambassador to Namibia, were at the airport to greet them. Namibia President Sam Nujoma hosted a reception for the group at the Statehouse and expressed his pleasure, on behalf of the people of Namibia, at their arrival.

All of the first group of 14 Volunteers were assigned to schools in the Northern area of Namibia, mostly along the Kavango River. One Volunteer is posted in the rural, isolated area called Bushmanland. The Volunteers have been working not only in their primary assignments, but have begun working on secondary activities including sports, such as basketball and soccer, and tutorial instruction on English.

The Volunteers, plus three Namibia Ministry of Education officials, participated in a special math/science in-service training program conducted by New York's Columbia University.

Outlook:

The Government of Namibia has openly welcomed the Peace Corps and we expect the strong relationship to grow. It has been particularly meaningful that the Peace Corps Volunteers arrived so soon after independence on March 21, 1990.

The next group of Volunteers for Namibia will arrive in November, 1991.

NIGER

Population: 7,479,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$290

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps began in Niger in 1962 with seven Volunteers teaching English. In later years, programs expanded to include education, health, agriculture, and environmental conservation in response to expressed needs of the Nigerien government.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	69	80	80
Volunteer Years	137	134	135
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3034	3376	3479
Host Country Contributions	43	45	47

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The top priorities of the government of Niger are food self-sufficiency and education. Reflecting these initiatives, Peace Corps' programming has a two-pronged approach: one aimed directly at the country's food, health, and nutrition needs, and the other at the education sector. Peace Corps continues to seek project integration with host country and private voluntary organizations.

A major initiative of the Peace Corps remains the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program, which provides villages with the human and material resources to design and implement community development projects at the local level.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	19	19	In collaboration with the Agency for International Development (USAID), projects in the Africa Food Systems Initiative program include gardens, wells, nurseries, water-lifting devices, food processing and small animal husbandry.
Education	21	22	Volunteers teach math, science, physical education at the secondary level. English teaching and teacher-training activities are conducted at the university level.

Environment	20	20	Volunteers work in natural forest management, agroforestry extension, the construction of wood-preserving stoves and wildlife management.
Health	20	19	Volunteers monitor the health and nutritional status of mothers and infants, provide nutrition and sanitation education to mothers and work in health centers which provide care for severely malnourished children.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Over the past year AFSI Volunteers constructed 11 wells, planted 12 tree nurseries, established 8 seed banks, planted over 10,000 trees, implanted over 3,000 meters of fencing, and established over 500 loans for small animal husbandry projects.

The piloting of the English textbook, English for the Sahel has been completed. Volunteers were instrumental in writing and publishing this textbook in collaboration with the Nigerien government, and it is now being used in classrooms in Niger. Peace Corps university teacher trainers have trained over 120 future junior high school teachers in TEFL methodology and pedagogy.

In the area of the environment, forestry Volunteers inventoried survival rates for over 135,000 hectares and established a regional seed collection center. A new joint Peace Corps/USAID project focuses on maintaining the bio-diversity in the National Parks and other at-risk areas.

Health education Volunteers gave oral rehydration therapy (ORT) demonstrations to over 7,000 participants and instructed 80 village health teams.

Outlook:

Peace Corps will continue to explore the development of integrated programming and training activities focusing on the environment. Efforts will be made to integrate and streamline programming activities wherever possible. The Government of Niger's priority for Peace Corps assistance in the education sector will be in the provision of math and science education at the secondary level. In the area of non-formal education, Peace Corps will work with host country agencies in developing a program emphasizing small business development, nutrition education, and community development.

NIGERIA

Population: 113,665,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$250

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 10

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps began in Nigeria in 1961 with Volunteers serving in the health and education sectors. Peace Corps maintained operations there until 1971 at which time the program was forced to close and leave the country due to civil unrest.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	0	15	15
Volunteer Years		2	11
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated		438	804
Host Country Contributions		0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Based on the recommendations made by the Peace Corps programming/assessment team which visited Nigeria in January 1991, Volunteers will be placed in the health sector.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Health	15	15	Primary health activities will focus on Combating Communicable Childhood Diseases (CCCD) and Guinea Worm Eradication.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

In 1989, the Government of Nigeria requested that the Peace Corps re-enter the country. In response to this request, an assessment team visited Nigeria in January 1991. A health survey is tentatively scheduled for June 1991.

Outlook:

The first group of Peace Corps Volunteers to enter Nigeria after a 20 year absence will arrive in September 1991.

RWANDA

Population: 6,893,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$310

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 16

Peace Corps Country History:

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

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	16	19	19
Volunteer Years	17	23	25
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	640	668	812
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps will continue to focus its efforts on education and health in 1991 and 1992. Volunteers teaching math and science at the secondary level and English at the secondary and university level will help alleviate the shortage of qualified instructors in Rwanda's rapidly expanding education system. Volunteers working at the rural health centers will continue to educate people about childhood malnutrition. If the border areas remain calm, Peace Corps will place a Volunteer at the Karisoke research center operated by the Digit Foundation founded by Diane Fossey. The Volunteer will help to organize conservation education programs for officials of the Government of Rwanda.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	2	2	Volunteers work as aquaculture training coordinators, helping local farmers improve their management skills in integrated farming systems, while training Rwandan counterparts as fisheries extension agents.
Education	11	11	Volunteers teach math, science and English at the secondary school level. There will be two Volunteers teaching English at the university level starting in FY92.

Environment	2	2	Volunteers work in conjunction with the National Parks and Tourism Office to design and present education programs on natural resources conservation for schools and the public.
Health	4	4	Volunteers work in conjunction with the Ministry of Health in staffing and operating nutritional programs at rural health centers in Rwanda. Emphasis is on preventative strategies to combat childhood malnutrition. There is also one physical therapist working at the Gatagara Rehabilitation Center.
Small Business	0	0	One Volunteer works as a marketing coordinator for the Ministry of Youth and Cooperative Development. She helps develop marketing strategies to deliver Youth Training Center products to regional and urban markets.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Due to the conflict between the Government of Rwanda and rebel troops in the fall of 1990, the Volunteers were forced to wait out the hostilities at the Peace Corps Regional Training Center in Bukavu, Zaire. When the hostilities were resolved, sixteen Peace Corps Volunteers resumed their jobs. In the Spring of 1991, ten teachers, four health workers, and two aquaculture extension agents entered training bringing the Peace Corps program in Rwanda up to full strength once again.

Outlook:

Peace Corps will recruit 16 new trainees for Rwanda in FY92 and FY93. The focus of the program will be in the areas of education, health, and environment while phasing out of small business development. As the problem of overpopulation remains acute, Peace Corps will discuss with the Government of Rwanda the possibility of assigning Peace Corps Volunteers to projects which attempt to alleviate population pressures.

SÃO TOME E PRÍNCIPE

Population: 122,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$360

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 1

Peace Corps Country History:

In June 1988, the Government of São Tomé and Príncipe formally requested talks regarding the opening of a Peace Corps program. The Country Agreement was signed on July 31, 1990, and after twelve weeks of pre-service training in Guinea-Bissau, the first group of six Volunteers was sworn-in on October 4, 1990.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	6	11	11
Volunteer Years	1	5	12
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	210	342	418
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Based on the recommendations made by the initial assessment team visit to São Tomé e Príncipe, Volunteers have been placed as health and water/sanitation extension workers. Peace Corps will continue to explore viable programming opportunities in São Tomé in conservation and the environment, cooperatives, agriculture, and youth development.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Health	11	11	Volunteers assist in the education of rural communities and primary school children in the areas of nutrition, hygiene, and primary health care.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

A major highlight of Peace Corps' program in São Tomé was the swearing-in ceremony. His Excellency the President, M. Manuel Pinto da Costa, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Health, and Cooperation and other São Tomean officials attended the ceremony. President

Pinto da Costa spoke briefly and joked with the Volunteers, who were honored and elated by his attention.

In 1990, the Volunteers in Sao Tome were placed in small rural communities and began promoting small community development projects at the grassroots level. They also initiated contact with their Sao Tomean colleagues to begin to improve the general health care infrastructure at the local level.

Outlook:

It is anticipated that once the program in Sao Tome is firmly established with a seasoned core of Volunteers that Peace Corps will widen the scope of programming efforts to address the development needs of the country. Peace Corps looks forward to steady program growth and expansion within Peace Corps' initiatives and the needs identified by the host government.

SENEGAL

Population: 7,211,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$650

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History:

The Peace Corps program in Senegal began in 1963 with 15 secondary school English teachers. The program has grown considerably and has projects in small business development, agriculture, natural resources, and health.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	47	62	62
Volunteer Years	96	91	101
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2326	2388	2542
Host Country Contributions	214	201	201

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Senegal has structured its Volunteer projects in accordance with the Government of Senegal's priority development strategies of fostering small business development, expanding its primary health care program, and working to improve agricultural practices while conserving vital natural resources.

PC/Senegal's new small enterprise development project has placed 6 Volunteers in the field to work with local government and private agencies to provide essential business skills training and encourage entrepreneurial development. The program will expand over the next several years with a long-range goal of enhancing private enterprise in Senegal. In the agricultural and natural resources sectors PC/Senegal has made long-term commitments to expanding extension activities, promoting environmental education, improving seed production and promoting agroforestry. PC/Senegal shall continue over the next 2 years to strengthen Senegal's primary health care program by assisting health workers to plan, organize and manage preventative health care strategies such as childhood immunization and growth monitoring, treatment of diarrheal diseases, improvement of birthing practices, and training of community health workers.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	14	14	Volunteers are assisting small-scale, low-resource farmers and herders to increase the availability and accessibility of sufficient quantities and quality of food.
Environment	23	24	Volunteers, in collaboration with three Senegalese government agencies, are working to establish village and private woodlots for fuel and fodder and to train small farmers in agroforestry techniques and cashew nut production.
Health	10	11	Volunteer efforts are focused on problems of child survival including oral rehydration, nutrition, and vaccinations.
Small Business Development	15	13	Volunteers are working with partner agencies to create micro- and small-enterprise development extension programs to improve the capability of entrepreneurs to plan and manage their resources and business activities.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps Volunteers in Senegal are appreciated for their significant contribution to national development goals as evidenced by high level government participation in Peace Corps activities. Nineteen health Volunteers are in the field assisting village-level nurses and supervisors to implement their primary health care programs. Volunteers organized the training of 36 community health workers in 16 villages to conduct growth monitoring and nutritional counseling for mothers with infants and small children. Other Volunteers trained health workers in 26 villages to conduct successful malaria prevention campaigns, thus reducing malaria incidence in the rainy season.

Natural resources Volunteers worked towards training more than 300 farmers in seedling production, fruit tree management, agroforestry techniques and nursery management. Agriculture Volunteers helped farmers in one village double rice production by demonstrating improved practices, and are now expanding these techniques to other villages.

Outlook:

Peace Corps Senegal will continue to pursue projects in the areas of small business development, health, agriculture, and natural resources with strong support from the Government of Senegal. Peace Corps will work to institutionalize a long-term approach to project planning that will promote specific geographical focus and built-in follow-up through systematic replacement of Volunteers whose activities will build upon those of their predecessors, and a team approach that allows Volunteers to pool their efforts.

SIERRA LEONE

Population: 4,040,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$200

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History:

Sierra Leone was one of the first countries entered by Peace Corps in 1962 with 37 education Volunteers teaching in secondary schools. Since then over 6,200 Peace Corps Volunteers have served the Government of Sierra Leone. In the latter part of the 1960s and during the early part of the 1970s, the program expanded to include health, rural development, and agriculture. Today, Peace Corps provides approximately 100 Volunteers who work in predominantly rural settings throughout the country. The principal areas of concentration are education, health, forestry, fisheries, and small enterprise development.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	46	64	64
Volunteer Years	109	97	102
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2068	2056	2185
Host Country Contributions	93	93	97

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Sierra Leone will address the need for literacy and curricula improvement, entrepreneurial and managerial skills development, technical skills transfer in the areas of health and agriculture, and increased awareness of environmental concerns.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	17	19	Agriculture Extension Volunteers work to improve the technical aptitude of farmers to achieve increased sustainable yields of their produce. Fisheries Volunteers assist rural villagers in acquiring and maintaining the technical and management skills necessary to maintain fish culture systems.
Education	19	18	Volunteer teachers are assigned to secondary schools to provide science, math, business education, and home economics instruction. Volunteers apply modern teaching methodologies that attempt to inculcate an appreciation of inquiry, analysis, creativity, and independent thinking.

Environment	7	4	Agroforestry Volunteers train farmers in the implementation of agroforestry and alley cropping agriculture practices. They acquaint villagers with the benefits of improved cooking stove technology to reduce the impact of deforestation for fuel wood purposes.
Health	17	17	Health Volunteers assist their counterparts in organizing and promoting immunization programs, maternal and child health care services, and establishing nutrition services and hygiene programs.
Small Business	3	4	Small enterprise development Volunteers assist entrepreneurs in establishing small enterprises. They train clients in management, accounting, and marketing techniques.
Urban Dev.	1	2	Urban Planning Volunteers prepare assessments of the urban environment and structural programs, prepare plans for addressing the issues for the city council, and encourage support from external sources.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Fisheries Volunteers have established numerous fresh water fish ponds in the most remote and isolated regions in the country.

In the health sector, Volunteers with doctorates teach in biochemistry, physiology and health statistics.

Education Volunteers expand their assignments to include the teaching of small business skills to students.

Agroforestry activities provide incentives for fuel wood reserves and foster knowledge about conservation to rural farmers.

Outlook:

Peace Corps Sierra Leone will maintain its current priority programs. Volunteers will continue to address causes of the extremely high infant mortality rates and inadequate primary health care. In the education sector, they will work to improve comprehension skills. Small business development and urban development Volunteers will provide new methods of making enterprises profitable.

SWAZILAND

Population: 761,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$900

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

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

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	37	38	38
Volunteer Years	83	75	60
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1364	1341	1345
Host Country Contributions	93	98	102

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Swaziland will be conducting a project needs assessment in the areas of Urban and Small Business Development during the coming year. This new programmatic thrust is in response to a request from the Government of Swaziland for support in developing a larger and more efficient small business sector and in expanding the work of urban and town council planners. These planners are currently being overwhelmed with major urban problems ranging from the development of water, power, and housing facilities, to developing residential and commercial zoning regulations. Peace Corps will work closely with the Government of Swaziland, USAID and the World Bank once the newly developed project is implemented.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	35	35	Volunteers serve in several capacities, among them: vocational/technical teachers, math/science teachers, managers of TIDCs (technical resource centers), and training coordinators for rural education centers.
Urban Development	2	2	Volunteers work in urban and environmental planning for the Ministry of Natural Resources. Peace Corps' Volunteer input both supplements

and complements the few trained Swazi planners on staff, and strengthens Swaziland's planning institutions and capabilities.

Health	1	1	One Volunteer works as a speech and hearing therapist at the Mbabane Government Hospital. Among his many duties are: building an infrastructure of diagnostic and rehabilitation services for the country's speech and hearing impaired population, and promoting public awareness of the needs and potential for assisting the hearing impaired.
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Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers working in the Teaching Innovation Distribution Centers (TIDC) provided support services to 300 primary school headmasters and teachers in the form of In-Service Trainings and Materials Development. Special attention was given to remedial education and classroom management teaching techniques. Over 5000 high school students received classroom instruction from Swaziland Peace Corps Volunteers.

Urban Planning Volunteers provided technical assistance and training in urban and regional planing techniques for six regional planning offices. The Volunteers are now computerizing the physical planning department and training eight Swaziland officials in computer use.

Data Management Volunteers have increased the computer knowledge of twenty five staff members and counterparts at the Ministries of Finance, Education and Natural Resources. The Volunteers are training counterparts and officials to design and develop new programs to meet the needs of their respective ministries.

Outlook:

Peace Corps will maintain its programs in the areas of math, science and vocational education while it refocuses programming into the areas of small business, urban development and environmental education.

TANZANIA

Population: 25,627,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$120

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 17

Peace Corps Country History:

In 1962 Tanzania became the second country to receive Peace Corps Volunteers. Peace Corps left the country in 1969 and returned ten years later with the signing of a new country agreement. Over the years Volunteers have assisted in the development needs of Tanzania in the areas of education, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and natural resources.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	25	0	28
Volunteer Years	56	15	1
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1290	835	1094
Host Country Contributions	62	62	64

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Persian Gulf crisis caused the temporary suspension of Peace Corps programs in Tanzania in January 1991. As the world situation changes, Peace Corps hopes it will be possible to resume activities there. Peace Corps will become involved with the Tanzania Wildlife Department's national campaign to protect the great wealth of natural flora and fauna in the country. This will be done by expanding the number and type of Volunteer placements in this sector. Similarly, Peace Corps will continue to expand its Natural Resources and Conservation Program in response to the country's growing desertification problems. Both these initiatives will include Volunteer activities at the grassroots and institutional levels.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>	Description
	FY'91 FY'92	
Agriculture	0 0	Fisheries extension agents work with local farmers to increase their production of fish as a source of revenue and protein for their families. Dairy Extension Volunteers deliver technical and educational services to small farmers in order to improve their dairy herds. Crop specialists work with individual farmers to promote integrated pest management practices.

Education	0	17	Volunteers teach math, science, business and agriculture education to secondary and post secondary students as well as develop curricula and conduct teacher training workshops.
Environment	0	11	Volunteer activities in Community Forestry focus on public education, tree planting campaigns, school projects and seedling development and distribution. Parks and Wildlife Volunteers visit national game parks and reserves to compile data and information for the Wildlife Department. They also assist in developing environment/conservation material to increase public awareness. Information is disseminated by way of small community/women's groups, workshops, primary and secondary schools and radio.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Prior to the suspension, a Volunteer veterinarian on Mafia Island joined the efforts of Heifer Project International and the Tanzania Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development to increase milk production to address the problem of malnutrition and to increase income for local farmers. These efforts have helped to increase the existing dairy herds by over 40 cattle. Forty farmers have formed an autonomous farmers organization to market their milk and organize the purchase of feeds and other supplies. They have also hired a person to help with managing their cooperative.

Outlook:

When Peace Corps resumes its programs in Tanzania, it will continue to work with the Ministries of Wildlife and Natural Resources. Continuing the development of a national strategy in these areas will be a priority. Peace Corps Tanzania had decreased their number of programming areas in order to streamline their efforts and more effectively address the development needs of the country.

TOGO

Population: 3,507,000
Annual Per Capita Income: \$390
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps has provided technical assistance to Togo since 1962, making it one of the Agency's oldest programs in Africa. Over the past 29 years, more than 1700 Volunteers have served in Togo. Earlier programming efforts focused primarily on the education sector but have evolved to include agriculture, health, environmental, and small business development projects.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	49	75	75
Volunteer Years	84	73	100
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	2459	2537	2442
Host Country Contributions	45	45	47

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Togo will continue to develop and expand its small business development project to include teaching business classes to young Togolese in artisan training schools. This facet of the project will help address the rising unemployment problem among the country's youth, particularly in the urban areas.

In response to Togo's high population growth rate and the Government of Togo's request for assistance in educating Togolese families in child spacing, Peace Corps Togo is working to design a project with the Ministry of Health and the Association for Family Health. Once implemented, this project will assist Togolese family counselors by developing materials for use by village-based community health extension agents.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	29	30	To increase food production in the rural sector, Volunteers provide technical assistance in the areas of agricultural education, animal traction, and fish culture.

Education	11	10	Volunteers train Togolese teachers to develop improved teaching methodologies in science education at the secondary level and in early childhood education at the pre-school level.
Environment	10	15	Agroforestry Volunteers provide technical assistance in land management and reforestation. Appropriate technology Volunteers work with counterparts to promote the use of fuel-efficient stoves made of mud brick, and solar energy technology.
Health	18	15	Volunteers provide technical assistance and training in guinea worm eradication and health education techniques in the Community Health Education for Child Survival (CHECS) project.
Small Business Development	7	5	Working in conjunction with a USAID-supported credit union, Volunteers teach night classes to business men and women in basic accounting, management, marketing, and finance. During the workday, Volunteers serve as technical consultants to these same entrepreneurs at their businesses.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Ten appropriate technology Volunteers and their Togolese counterparts produced a "Guide to Solar Energy Construction," which is widely used by extension agents and other Togolese who are working to promote the use of passive solar energy.

Four forestry Volunteers initiated sixteen village woodlots in conjunction with a local non-governmental organization in northern Togo. These Volunteers work in isolated villages in the driest region of the country, and have successfully carried out an intensive extension program using all-terrain bicycles for transportation.

Given the success and widespread adoption of animal traction techniques in northern Togo, Peace Corps is phasing out its program in this region. Animal traction is a method of using harness animals to pull plows, lift water and otherwise substitute for fuel or human powered devices. Future program efforts will be directed toward the southern region of the country, where animal traction is relatively new.

Outlook:

Peace Corps Togo will continue the process of turning over its agriculture education, pre-school teacher trainer and appropriate technology projects to host country counterparts. With the implementation of the Family Health Project, Peace Corps is maintaining its goal of responding, within its capacity, to the development priorities of the people of Togo. New project areas that will also be explored with the Togolese government in 1992 and 1993 include business/marketing and environmental protection.

UGANDA

Population: 16,772,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$250

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 1

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps began in Uganda in 1964 with Volunteers serving in the education, health, fisheries, agriculture, computer programming and surveying sectors. Peace Corps maintained operations there until 1973 at which time the program was forced to close and leave the country due to civil unrest. In 1989, a formal invitation was received from the Government of Uganda requesting Peace Corps to resume operations in the country.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	15	15
Volunteer Years	0	2	12
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	24	560	644
Host Country Contributions			

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Based on the recommendations made by the Peace Corps programming/assessment teams which visited Uganda in 1990, the program will continue to place Volunteers in the Vocational Education and Environmental sectors.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	12	10	Volunteers will be placed in Vocational Education teaching positions at various technical institutes to address the rehabilitation needs of Uganda's infrastructure.
Environment	3	5	Volunteers will promote Uganda's tourism potential by working in projects pertaining to conservation education, wildlife clubs and park management.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

The Government of Uganda requested that the Peace Corps re-enter the country. In response to this request, three assessment teams visited in 1990. The projects that were identified (Vocational Education and Environment) directly meet the need of Uganda to rehabilitate its infrastructure to pre-1971 conditions. Potential for collaboration with USAID exists for both sectors.

Outlook:

The first group of Peace Corps Volunteers to enter Uganda after a 17 year absence will arrive in June, 1991.

ZAIRE

Population: 34,442,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$260

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 21

Peace Corps Country History:

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

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

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	89	79	79
Volunteer Years	163	160	152
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3046	3084	3245
Host Country Contributions	824	824	824

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Volunteers will continue working in agriculture and health in the coming years. In 1991, a project design team explored the possibilities of launching an agroforestry project in the Kivu Region which will receive Volunteers during fiscal year 1992. Volunteers will be involved with watershed management and will encourage the planting of trees in rural communities, while others will introduce anti-erosion, soil improvement, and nursery production techniques to local farmers. These efforts are aimed at minimizing the rate of deforestation, providing much needed firewood, and improving yields from heavily-utilized soils.

Volunteers will continue to focus on integrating rural Zairian women's issues (food production, labor, and child care) into all projects. Regional committees and Volunteer coordinators will continue to meet on a quarterly basis to further efforts toward disseminating information and assisting other Volunteers who work with Zairian women.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	50	50	Volunteers work as extension agents, teaching local farmers improved techniques in fish farming, crop and vegetable production, small animal husbandry, and integrated agriculture.
Health	29	29	Volunteers work toward the expansion of preventive health programs in the rural health zones through nutrition education, training village health workers, and developing training curricula. Other Volunteers work with village development committees in rural health zones, performing community surveys to determine needs, constructing latrines, capping water sources, digging wells, and conducting lessons on water use and sanitation education.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Despite considerable economic and political turmoil, the Peace Corps program in Zaire continues to respond to the development needs of the country. The health project has been of particular importance in rural health zones since the departure of Belgian development technicians in 1990. Especially encouraging in the Water/Sanitation project is the number of villagers who are paying for construction supplies through personal contributions, demonstrating their commitment to the project's success.

The Fisheries project remains an effective program and received an additional 20 Volunteers in February of 1991. The Integrated Agriculture project has continued its innovative approach, working with experienced fish farmers in order to demonstrate the integration of small animal husbandry and agriculture with fish farming.

Outlook:

The strategy of Peace Corps Zaire is to improve the quality of existing projects while exploring pilot program activities in new initiative areas. The agroforestry project in the Kivu Region is a reflection of this on-going exploration.

ZIMBABWE

Population: 9,567,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$640

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: New Country Entry

Peace Corps Country History:

Since 1981, Peace Corps and the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) have discussed the establishment of a Peace Corps program. In August of 1990, the GOZ submitted a draft country agreement inviting Peace Corps to enter Zimbabwe. Negotiations are currently underway towards signing a country agreement and placing staff and Volunteers in the field.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	0	20	20
Volunteer Years		2	12
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated		525	631
Host Country Contributions			

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Government of Zimbabwe has expressed a need for math, science and vocational teachers. However, final programming areas will be identified when Peace Corps' programming and assessment teams meet with Zimbabwean officials in the second quarter of FY'91.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	20	20	It is anticipated that Volunteers will be teaching math, science and vocational skills.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

The Government of Zimbabwe has requested the establishment of a Peace Corps program in the country.

Outlook: Peace Corps programming and assessment teams will visit Zimbabwe in January and March of 1991. It is expected that 15 Volunteers will arrive in September 1991.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

OVERVIEW

Regional Development Needs

Considerable diversity exists within the 19 countries that comprise the Inter-American Region of Peace Corps. Conditions range from extreme poverty and underdevelopment in Haiti to severe unemployment in the developing nations of the Eastern Caribbean. There are, however, several development needs common to all countries in the region since their economies are predominantly agrarian-based and all have increasing numbers of disenfranchised youth.

In general, the economies have been deteriorating due to inflation, falling market prices for traditional agricultural exports, and lack of hard currency for imports and debts. Austere budgets have severely limited the ability of governments to provide necessary social and economic services, such as basic education, health and sanitation, technical assistance, and credit. Inadequate roads and other means of transportation limit access to markets. These problems are particularly severe in the rural areas where the majority of the poor are concentrated.

There is significant loss of human resources and development potential caused by illiteracy, which often exceeds 50 percent in rural areas. Worker productivity suffers as a result of poor health due to malnutrition, water-born diseases, and poor sanitation. Population growth exacerbates these problems.

Natural resources are also seriously threatened throughout the region. Forests, water, soil, and wildlife are being depleted and endangered as the population continues to grow. Rural populations need alternative sources of income to prevent further degradation of natural resources.

The greatest regional need is for services- housing, water, education, and jobs-for young people, whose numbers approach or exceed 50 percent of the total population in most countries.

Program Strategy

The recent wave of democratic elections throughout the Latin American and Caribbean Region prepared the way for Peace Corps' reentry to Bolivia, Haiti and Panama in 1990 and Nicaragua, Uruguay and Chile in 1991. Peace Corps continues to explore reentry possibilities with Guyana and will be receptive to invitations from at least two other Latin American countries for entry in 1992. In addition to the development assistance Volunteers can provide, it has been proven over and over that Peace Corps programs improve and promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of the host countries.

Peace Corps is making a significant contribution, in partnership with host governments and local communities, to the development and well-being of thousands of poor people in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. The Inter-American Region's

economic, social, and environmental development needs require continued efforts in the Agency's priority areas of small business development, environmental conservation, and urban development (especially youth development).

Small Business Development

The Region's Small Business Development (SBD) Initiative, begun in 1988, provides technical assistance and training needed for employment and income generation. Working with a variety of host country government and private entities, Volunteers provide technical assistance and training in basic business practices, feasibility studies, record-keeping, marketing studies, and product design. In addition, Volunteers in other fields are receiving basic SBD training. It is anticipated that the application of basic SBD skills in all Volunteer projects will substantially increase the success rate of SBD and SBD-related projects. SBD program and training activities are being supported by AID funding in Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic and Jamaica.

Environmental Conservation

Natural resource preservation and land management have been important programs for many years. Thousands of Volunteers have worked in the region as foresters in projects ranging from planting seedbeds and nurseries to fighting forest fires. Volunteers have conducted inventories of forest resources and written management plans for forests, national parks, and watersheds.

Conservation remains a regional priority, and there is a growing consciousness concerning the environment. Agricultural extensionists are teaching methods of soil conservation and integrated pest management, and biologists and wildlife specialists are working to protect flora and fauna. Still, the problem continues, and environmental degradation is more severe each year. Conservation and ecology groups have been formed in many countries, with Volunteers advising on environmental issues. Projects include organizing school science and nature clubs, developing wildlife videos and slide shows, developing curricula, and continuing efforts in soil conservation, hillside farming techniques, agroforestry, watershed management, and wildlife management.

Urban and Youth Development

Peace Corps has been working with youth for many years in a variety of programs similar to the 4-H clubs in the United States. Groups such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, craft and sewing circles have also been developed. There have been, however, few programs aimed at the burgeoning problem of urban youth: runaways and abandoned or abused youth with little education and few or no vocational skills. A pilot program has been underway in Honduras for several years that has proven effective in providing urban youths with remedial education, structured recreational activities, and counseling and guidance. The program teaches responsibility, self-discipline, job and study habits, and vocational and business skills. Similar projects are being developed in other countries.

Volunteers are working with youths from ages seven to seventeen in a variety of activities and settings. Whenever possible, the projects include some form of income-generating activity. A popular project in several centers is silk-screening T-shirts and greeting cards for sale. One successful project sells stuffed animals designed and sewn by the young people in the center. These activities, in collaboration with other

institutions such as Partners of the Americas, Junior Achievement and the Kellogg Foundation, will continue to expand..

Inadequate housing is another serious problem in urban areas. With technical assistance from the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) and funding from AID, Peace Corps has been involved in a shelter program in Costa Rica for several years. The program, which features low cost, self-help housing construction and rehabilitation with loans administered by a local savings and loan association, has proven successful. The Inter-America Region is exploring the possibility of developing similar cooperative models in other countries in 1992.

101 TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, PROGRAM FUNDING AND FTE LEVELS FOR THE IA REGION

	Trainees			V-Years			Program Funds			FTE		
	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
InterAmericas												
Belize	51	25	25	98.4	95.5	57.6	1819.9	1532.3	1632.2	14.0	11.0	10.0
Bolivia	31	40	40	8.9	40.8	49.3	805.0	1156.1	1261.5	3.1	6.7	6.0
Chile	0	24	24	0.0	4.9	22	0.0	542.8	698.6	0.0	1.6	3.0
Costa Rica	106	100	100	188.0	142.1	137.3	2240.8	1948.6	2186.6	15.0	13.7	13.0
Dom. Rep.	93	95	90	173.9	161.6	134.5	2244.9	2218.0	2212.7	13.0	14.1	14.0
Ea. Caribb.	99	70	73	140.3	126.1	121	3202.4	2550.4	2651.4	19.3	18.0	19.7
Ecuador	87	107	119	178.4	145.5	149.7	2390.1	2324.8	2485.7	16.3	16.4	17.0
Guatemala	121	103	103	240.4	212.6	191.2	2632.0	2614.9	2560.4	16.7	16.0	14.0
Guyana	0	15	15	0.0	0.8	13.2	0.0	252.1	638.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Haiti	33	36	36	4.2	25.2	46.5	736.5	1050.7	1428.5	4.3	5.6	6.0
Honduras	140	125	125	314.1	252.0	189.1	4005.2	3458.2	3644.8	20.9	21.3	21.0
Jamaica	82	80	87	148.8	146.4	130.4	2344.0	2360.5	2346.2	13.3	13.0	11.0
Nicaragua	0	15	15	0.0	5.0	20.7	0.0	393.8	659.2	0.0	1.3	2.0
Panama	0	30	30	0.0	14.4	33.9	24.7	586.0	837.9	0.0	2.5	4.0
Paraguay	82	89	95	167.2	170.1	157.8	1947.8	2202.0	2061.3	12.5	12.7	11.0
Uruguay	0	24	24	0.0	4.9	24.8	0.0	460.1	647.3	0.0	1.8	3.0
Total	925	976	1,001	1,662.6	1,547.9	1,479.0	24,393.3	25,651.2	27,953.5	148.4	155.7	155.7

BELIZE

Population: 184,000
Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,460
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 30

Peace Corps Country History:

The first group of Volunteers arrived in Belize in 1962. Since that time more than 1,100 Volunteers have provided assistance in education, small business development, conservation and agriculture.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	51	25	25
Volunteer Years	98	96	58
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1820	1532	1632
Host Country Contributions	41	40	40

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Six out of every ten Belizeans are under twenty-one years of age. Fifty per cent of the students entering the third grade drop out after completing this grade. While sustaining its long-time commitment to education in Belize, Peace Corps will expand its activities in youth development and vocational education this year. This will complement the country's own efforts to equip the large youth population with the training and motivation necessary to pursue productive lives.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	3	8	Volunteers help Belizean beekeepers effectively manage the Africanized bee in order to preserve the honey industry. Volunteers assigned to the Toledo Agriculture and Marketing Project assist in the post-harvest storage, processing and marketing of cacao.
Education	11	10	The majority of Volunteers in Belize work in education. They serve as teachers, and also provide assistance in teacher training and curriculum development, and pre-school, primary, secondary, adult and vocational education.

Environment	3	3	Volunteers promote the development and protection of national parks and environmental education through conservation programs.
Small Business Development	1	2	Volunteers provide technical and managerial assistance to agricultural, fishing and beekeeping cooperatives. They also work with local artisans in the production of crafts.
Urban Dev.	7	2	Volunteers assist PRIDE with drug awareness and prevention activities. Other Volunteers work with the National Youth Commission to develop and support organized youth groups such as 4H Clubs, Boy Scouts, Youth Clubs, Girl Guides and sports clubs.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Working in partnership with the government of Belize, Peace Corps Volunteers have played a key role in organizing and promoting PRIDE, an international, private volunteer organization that operates drug awareness and prevention programs. Volunteers have also continued to provide professional leadership and skills to teachers throughout the country, as well as to official tourism and archaeological programs. Greater emphasis will be placed on developing vocational tracks for primary and secondary school drop-outs. An environmental education syllabus developed in conjunction with a Volunteer project has been used as the basis for a national curriculum.

Outlook:

Working with local sponsoring organizations, Volunteers will coordinate and help to organize Belizean chapters of PRIDE and Junior Achievement. In addition to stepping up its involvement in youth programming, Peace Corps Belize will continue to contribute qualified Volunteers as teachers. Volunteers will provide teacher training at the primary and secondary levels, and establish and maintain several teacher resource centers around the country. The Government of Belize has made a substantial commitment to protecting the environment and natural resources and has asked for Peace Corps' assistance in that effort. Peace Corps will provide teacher trainers in the area of environmental education, which will be part of a new curriculum to be taught in schools nationwide. Additionally, Volunteers will help establish environmental resource centers, marine biology centers and archaeological sites.

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

BOLIVIA

Population: 7,110,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$570

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 1

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps resumed operations in Bolivia in April 1990, after an eighteen year absence. From 1963 to 1971, over 1250 Volunteers worked in almost every department or state of the country in such projects as tuberculosis control, university education, community development and agriculture production.

Peace Corps Bolivia currently has 41 Volunteers working in the Departments of Tarija, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba and Oruro. These Volunteers are working in three sectors: Agriculture, Small Business Development and Environment.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	31	40	40
Volunteer Years	9	41	49
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	805	1156	1262
Host Country Contributions			

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Bolivia's priority initiative is the protection and rational use of Bolivia's forests and farmlands. Primarily, Peace Corps will use an integrated development strategy of agroforestry and soil conservation to achieve this.

Peace Corps has also identified irrigation and small animal husbandry as priority issues of the rural farmers that they serve. Peace Corps is committed to assisting their Bolivian counterparts in addressing this development need.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	10	11	This sector is comprised of two projects: Crop Extension and Beekeeping. Crop Extension Volunteers assist Bolivian farmers in rural areas to conserve their soil through such practices as contour plowing and crop rotation. Beekeeping Volunteers promote the management of bees and bee by-products as an alternative source of income.

Environment	16	14	The Environment sector is divided into two projects: Forestry Extension and National Parks. Forestry Extension Volunteers promote such practices as fruit production and the production of multi-purpose crops. National Parks Volunteers coordinate with Bolivian counterparts to design strategies for the preservation and efficient use of selected national parks.
Small Business	14	15	Volunteers in the Small Business Sector work in the Cooperative Promotion and Small Business projects. Both projects focus on the transfer of basic business skills such as accounting and financial management.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

As noted above, Peace Corps Bolivia only resumed operations in April 1990. One of the principal goals of the program is to re-establish close working relationships with the Bolivian counterpart organizations. This goal is being achieved by the staff and Volunteers of Peace Corps Bolivia, as evidenced in the growing number of public and private organizations requesting Volunteer assistance. For example, an organization has requested Volunteer assistance in their efforts to develop a format for systematically taking inventory of Bolivia's flora and fauna.

Outlook:

Peace Corps Bolivia continues in its initial phase of establishing a core of counterpart agencies with whom it conducts development activities. In the future, programmers there will look to further solidify this relationship with existing counterpart agencies, and seek others with whom to coordinate. Peace Corps Bolivia will open a regional office in Tarija during the next year. This will greatly facilitate the crucial Volunteer support aspect of operations there.

CHILE

Population: 12,980,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,510

Number of years Peace Corps in Country:

Peace Corps Country History:

From the installation of the program in 1962, to its termination in 1982, over 2,000 Volunteers served in Chile. Projects were implemented in agricultural extension, health education, special education, and youth rehabilitation.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	24	24
Volunteer Years	0	5	22
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	0	543	700
Host Country Contributions			

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps anticipates that Volunteers will return to Chile in the third quarter of fiscal year 1991. These Volunteers will be third year transfers from other Spanish speaking countries. The focus of Peace Corps Chile's development activities will initially be in the environment and small business development.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Environment	14	14	Volunteers in this sector will focus on three different types of projects: 1) University research; 2) University teaching and research, 3) Forest products management.
Small Business	10	10	Small Business Development Volunteers will work with public and private institutions in the Santiago area in order to assist in training member clients in improved business skills.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

The content of a draft agreement was recently hand delivered to the Chilean Foreign Ministry by the U.S. Embassy in Santiago. It is expected that the official exchange of diplomatic notes will occur without any major obstacles.

Outlook:

Initially, Peace Corps operations will focus in the metropolitan Santiago area, and perhaps Valdivia. This will give Peace Corps the opportunity to establish a firm base of development activities from which to build. As the program gains experience, project focus will be monitored and appropriate adjustments made.

COSTA RICA

Population: 2,735,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,710

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History:

Volunteers have served in Costa Rica since 1963. Agriculture has historically been the area of primary concern to the government of Costa Rica (GOCR). Projects in education, adult literacy, income generation and rural housing were made possible for Peace Corps Costa Rica under the Initiative for Central America funding in FY 1986. These projects are still operating successfully. Volunteers enjoy a good reputation among the people and official agencies of Costa Rica.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	106	100	100
Volunteer Years	188	142	137
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2241	1937	2187
Host Country Contributions	4	2	5

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Although elections were held in 1990, the GOCR development initiatives have remained largely unchanged. These include the creation of employment opportunities, the construction of new housing, reforestation, environmental education, agriculture, and education. Peace Corps will continue to expand its projects in small enterprise development, low cost housing, forestry, environmental education, rural development and special education. A new social rehabilitation program, placing Volunteers in the metropolitan areas of the country to work with troubled urban youth and their families, has been successful. Emphasis on the environment remains a priority for Peace Corps Costa Rica as it is for the GOCR. Over 12% of Costa Rica's land is preserved in a national park system in which several Volunteers work. Volunteers continue to work at the grass-roots level in a structured Integrated Community Development project. This project has a strong focus on the development of women's roles in the community and is implemented through numerous women's groups. Volunteers will participate in a small business credit program through an agreement with two strong Costa Rican non-profit financial organizations.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	34	10	Volunteers promote community development projects and provide technical assistance to poor farmers so they can improve productivity and more effectively utilize available credit resources.
Education	22	24	Peace Corps provides adult, elementary, English and special education teacher trainers.
Environment	14	24	Volunteers conduct reforestation activities, establish mixed nurseries, and work with national agencies and community committees on environmental education and the use and conservation of natural resources.
Health	9	9	Rehabilitation extensionists raise social awareness, and train medical personnel, para-professionals, parents and other community members in how to work with the handicapped and elderly.
Small Business	16	26	Volunteers assist rural cooperatives and small business owners by providing technical assistance in marketing, financial planning and management, quality control and in the procurement and use of credit. Volunteers also facilitate the organization and execution of house construction in rural areas.
Urban Dev.	5	7	Volunteers counsel and guide poor and homeless urban youth and juvenile offenders in the metropolitan areas.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers in the rural housing program worked to build 80 new homes and 47 home improvements through the Cooperative Housing Federation/Fedecredito/Peace Corps project. Under other financing arrangements 200 new homes were built and 300 homes improved.

Volunteers in Integrated Community Development, Peace Corps Costa Rica's biggest project, worked to change attitudes through the formation of community groups. These groups specialized in small business enterprises, crafts, agroforestry, and community gardens. Last year, PCVs worked with over 130 such groups in all provinces of Costa Rica. In addition, many groups created community self-help infrastructure projects, such as bringing electricity and telephone systems, and constructing needed roads and bridges. In the course of a three-year U.S.AID-sponsored school refurbishment project, PCVs helped communities rehabilitate 198 rural schoolhouses.

Outlook:

While a major shift in development priorities is not anticipated, Peace Corps will continue to enhance its current programs to make them more effectively serve a greater number of beneficiaries. Possibilities include collaboration with a host country agency to provide increased credit availability for beginning small businesses.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Population: 7,002,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$720

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 30

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps entered the Dominican Republic in 1962 with twenty-two Volunteers working in rural development and agricultural extension. It is notable that the Peace Corps remained in the Dominican Republic during the suspension of diplomatic relations in 1963 and the civil war of 1965. Over 2,000 Volunteers have served since the inception of the program.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	93	95	90
Volunteer Years	174	162	135
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2245	2218	2213
Host Country Contributions	0	2	2

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The problems Peace Corps Dominican Republic plans to continue to address include: income and employment generation, the increasing deterioration of the environment, infant mortality, scarce income sources for women, inadequate access to credit and technical assistance for micro-entrepreneurs, low quality of primary education, rural to urban migration and the improvement of opportunities for young Dominicans.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	24	19	Volunteers work with rural youth groups, schools, and individual small farmers in a variety of subjects including vegetable gardening, crop storage, and environmental awareness.
Education	13	19	Community education extension Volunteers promote the participation of the community in projects that enhance the local school's ability to provide quality education.

Environment	10	16	Peace Corps has been instrumental in providing technical assistance for reforestation and soil conservation projects. Volunteers are also involved in promoting environmental education. Appropriate Technology Volunteers work with communities to build aqueducts, wells, catchment tanks, irrigation systems and other water sanitation projects.
Health	24	18	Volunteers focus on child survival programs. They perform community diagnostics in order to determine the degree of malnutrition, and then work with rural mothers' clubs and community groups in the promotion of good health, hygiene and nutrition practices.
Small Business	24	18	Small business Volunteers, assisted by PASA funds available through the United States Agency for International Development, work directly with small and micro businesses, and with private indigenous agencies to promote sound business practices.
Urban Dev.	0	0	While the Dominican Republic currently does not have an urban development sector, many small business development Volunteers in urban sites work with business entrepreneurs to increase employment and income opportunities.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

The Peace Corps Dominican Republic program formed and strengthened local organizations by increasing local capacity for problem solving. Program activities in the different sectors have also fortified local organizations by enhancing linkages with other local organizations as well as with public agencies and the private sector. Natural resources, water and appropriate technology initiatives continue to focus on environmental issues critical to the long term welfare of all Dominicans.

Outlook:

While placement of Volunteers with host government agencies will continue to be important for Peace Corps Dominican Republic, more consideration is being given to the placement of Volunteers with Dominican private development agencies. The environment, small business projects, and health care services will continue to be a priority for meeting the development needs of the Dominican Republic.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Population: 800,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,800-\$3,800

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 30

Peace Corps Country History:

The Eastern Caribbean includes the island countries of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. By the end of FY 1991, the reorganization of Peace Corps in the Eastern Caribbean will be completed with all the management and administrative functions established on St. Lucia. Development of project-based programming in the environment and education sectors has been initiated, as well as assessment of our health and youth development projects.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	99	70	73
Volunteer Years	140	126	121
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3202	2550	2651
Host Country Contributions	87	52	54

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Eastern Caribbean initiatives will be in health and youth development. We will design programming strategies in collaboration with host country agencies to address critical issues in both sectors. In the health sector, we anticipate being involved in institutional program development, and in community-based health and nutrition education programs. In youth development, Peace Corps will be involved in delivering non-formal education programs for youth who leave school early. Peace Corps will also work to strengthen and consolidate the programming initiatives begun last year in education and the environment.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	5	3	Volunteers are involved in a project to expand papaya and passion fruit production. Strengthening farmers' production and marketing skills are also areas in which Volunteers provide support.

Small Business	2	5	Volunteers continue to be involved in youth programs geared towards developing leadership and employable skills. Volunteers train Red Cross first-aid workers in life-saving techniques and counselors for urban youth programs.
Education	39	31	Volunteers provide classroom teaching in vocational education, math, science and business. PC/EC is also involved in special education working with teachers to upgrade remedial reading programs and education for the deaf and the emotionally and physically handicapped. Volunteers are also involved in a pilot project to use school gardens as a laboratory for teaching agricultural science.
Environment	7	13	Volunteers have designed and are implementing school environmental awareness curricula, and are supporting the forestry, wildlife and national park capabilities of the region.
Health	13	10	Volunteers have made significant impact over the past year in upgrading the health care delivery system on Antigua. They also work in rural health centers to fill a critical shortage of nurses.
Urban Development	4	11	Volunteers continue to be involved in youth programs geared towards developing leadership and employable skills. They also work to train Red Cross First-Aid trainers and counselors for urban youth.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education on Dominica and the Life Lab Science Program of California, PC has developed a three-year pilot project which involves incorporating Life Lab methodologies into the existing agriculture and science school curricula. Also on Dominica, a Volunteer completed a national survey of the disabled which provided initial baseline data to the GOD on the number, extent and needs of the country's disabled.

A six-month Rehabilitation Aid Training program has been designed and will be conducted by Volunteers in cooperation with health agencies on Antigua. On the same island, another Volunteer has organized an international conference on occupational therapy, the first of its type to be held in the Eastern Caribbean.

AVolunteers assigned to the Department of Fisheries on St. Lucia, contributed towards the introduction, stocking, monitoring, and harvesting of fresh water fish and prawn farms lands. "Fish and Prawn Farming News", a newsletter initiated by a Volunteer, has enhanced the efforts of this Department in expanding its aquaculture program to more areas of the island.

Outlook:

Peace Corps will continue to monitor the impact of the impending 1992 European Community Market to determine if increased programming in agriculture and small business is necessary. Development of sound programming will continue to be a top priority of the region. The potential for additional collaboration with the USAID and EPA is being assessed.

ECUADOR

Population: 10,329,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,110

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 30

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps has provided technical assistance to Ecuador since 1962 for 29 uninterrupted years. During that time over 4,400 Volunteers have served in all of Ecuador's provinces, primarily in the areas of agriculture, rural public health, rural infrastructure, special education, forestry, youth development and small business development. Currently, there are approximately 180 Volunteers working throughout the country. Sixty-five percent of Volunteers are based in rural areas.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	87	107	119
Volunteer Years	178	146	150
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2390	2325	2486
Host Country Contributions	62	54	62

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Ecuador's current programming reflects the government of Ecuador's development priorities as well as the needs of populations traditionally left out of development efforts. As the economic crisis worsens, the Ecuadorean agencies have fewer resources with which to work. Volunteers work as extension agents in many areas to stretch these resources further. Peace Corps Ecuador, in conjunction with host country agencies, PVOs and NGOs, is currently undertaking a major environmental initiative to mitigate some of the environmental destruction and contamination that is now occurring. Volunteers in this new project will work with national elementary school curricula and local teachers to implement changes in attitude toward the environment in the rural areas. This project will complement the successful forestry project currently in place.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	28	31	Volunteers provide technical assistance to improve agricultural practices, improve cattle and fish production. Volunteers also teach gardening, beekeeping and small animal husbandry. A new alternative agriculture project will begin in the current fiscal year.

Education	18	18	Volunteers working in special education provide technical training to teachers, parents and other related professionals, in the fields of mental retardation, learning disabilities and deaf education.
Environment	19	21	Peace Corps is involved in agroforestry, the establishment and improvement of nurseries and forestry extension. A new project in environmental education has recently begun.
Health	26	30	Volunteers teach preventive health practices and assist rural communities in the construction of basic infrastructure facilities such as water systems, sewage systems, hand pumps and latrines.
Small Business	10	13	Volunteers provide technical assistance in marketing, financial planning, management and quality control to small business owners.
Urban Dev.	6	6	Urban youth promoters work in sports, small business development, handicrafts and job skill training. Volunteers counsel children with behavior problems in a variety of settings, such as orphanages and state institutions.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers in small business worked with artisans to improve the quality of products and introduce more efficient marketing and accounting systems. Several Volunteers have been instrumental in attempting to preserve local indigenous crafts by working with the Museo de Chordeleg. The museum store also provides an outlet for locally produced arts and crafts.

Volunteers trained in sheep production live in the Ecuadorean highlands and work with farmers to improve local wool and meat production. The host country agency sponsoring the project (ANCO) is very supportive of the PCVs and well-organized in their sheep management systems.

Twelve cheese producers were organized into an association. A cooperative cheese-making factory was inaugurated last year.

PCVs working in deaf education published the first and only Ecuadorean Sign Language Dictionary.

Outlook:

Peace Corps Ecuador has begun a program reorganization in order to better prepare itself to face the challenges in the coming decade. The economic situation in Ecuador is steadily deteriorating. Peace Corps Ecuador anticipates an ever increasing demand in the coming years for the technical assistance that we are providing.

GUATEMALA

Population: 8,946,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$920

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History:

The first Volunteers arrived in Guatemala in 1963. Since that time, more than 2,000 Volunteers have provided community development assistance in rural and poor areas. At present, Volunteers are in the eastern and western highlands areas of Guatemala. Volunteers are currently specializing in agriculture, conservation, health, and small business development projects.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	121	103	103
Volunteer Years	240	213	191
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2632	2615	2550
Host Country Contributions	15	33	30

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Government of Guatemala, in an effort to improve the socioeconomic situation of the majority of the country's population, is implementing projects in the following sectors: agriculture, conservation and management of natural resources, health and nutrition, and small business development. Agriculture is the largest economic sector in Guatemala, accounting for 25% of the gross domestic product, 60% of exports and 60% of total employment. In 1950, 65% of Guatemala's territory was covered by forests. Today only 40% remains forested, with deforestation calculated at about 1/5% annually. Guatemala faces serious health problems, especially in its small child and infant population. Common preventable illness such as gastrointestinal diseases, respiratory infections, malnutrition, polio and measles severely affect children five years of age and younger. During 1986-87, approximately 85% of Guatemalans were living at the poverty level with unemployment and underemployment rates particularly high among the rural population. Micro-enterprises generate employment and contribute 20% to the gross domestic product. Peace Corps is actively participating with Guatemalan agencies in all of these sectors, contributing approximately 230 Volunteers this year.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	45	61	Volunteers are working in soil conservation in order to restore and preserve potentially valuable agricultural land and forest acreage from severe erosion. Other projects are crop improvement and diversification, fish farming, livestock development and 4-H Clubs.
Environment	36	8	Volunteers work in reforestation and resource management education. Others assist in the development of national parks and in wildlife management. Volunteers utilize appropriate technologies to respond to needs such as firewood conservation, health improvement and economic development.
Health	14	19	Volunteers are assigned to rural health clinics working with community and school groups, promoting proper nutrition and hygiene and monitoring the growth of children. Other Volunteers are assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture. They promote the production of nutritious foods and provide nutrition education. In addition, Volunteers assist in vaccination campaigns, health education and the training of village health promoters and midwives.
Small Business	8	15	Peace Corps Volunteers are training members of production and service cooperatives in the fundamentals of business management.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps organized the first national workshop on environmental education to establish priorities, policies and coordination among approximately fifteen Guatemalan agencies and private volunteer organizations. The workshop was funded by PC/Guatemala, PC/Office of Training and Program Support, World Wildlife Fund, and the Guatemalan National Commission on the Environment.

Peace Corps Guatemala reached an agreement with U.S.A.I.D. and CARE to initiate a five year watershed protection project in selected watershed areas of Guatemala.

Outlook:

Peace Corps Guatemala will play an increasingly important role in the area of conservation of natural resources. In addition, they will continue to contribute a large number of qualified Volunteers in the agriculture and health sectors and expand their efforts in the area of small business development.

GUYANA

Population: 800,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$310

Number of years Peace Corps in Country:

Peace Corps Country History:

In 1989, Peace Corps and the Government of Guyana (GOG) began a dialogue about the establishment of a Peace Corps program in Guyana. In November of 1989 the U.S. Ambassador expressed additional support for a country re-entry, and reiterated the GOG interest in the potential program development. Negotiations continue towards reinstatement of the prior country agreement.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	15	15
Volunteer Years	0	1	13
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	0	252	638
Host Country Contributions			

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Initiatives for Peace Corps Guyana center around agricultural extension and small enterprise development, including cooperatives.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	FY'91	Trainee Input FY'92	Description
Small Business	0	8	Volunteers focus on strengthening local institutions, improving the efficiency of micro-businesses, and cooperative management.

The focus will be on introducing techniques which will result in improved agricultural production and land utilization.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps and the GOG have entered into dialogue about the re-entry of Peace Corps into Guyana. We anticipate that programs in agricultural extension and small business enterprise will be underway in the Winter of FY '92.

Outlook:

Development of sound programming will be top priority for a Peace Corps Guyana re-entry. Expanded programming will take place a sound program foundation is established.

HAITI

Population: 6,368,000
Annual Per Capita Income: \$400
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 9

Peace Corps Country History:

A country agreement between Peace Corps and the Government of Haiti was signed on August 12, 1982. Volunteer operations continued until 1987 when political unrest and a Congressional Resolution resulted in a decision to discontinue Volunteer activities. In March 1989, the Congressional ban barring Peace Corps from working in Haiti was lifted, and a decision was made to resume Volunteer operations in FY 1990. The first group of trainees arrived in Haiti in January 1990 to work in health care, health administration, teacher training and youth development. A second group of trainees arrived in July, 1990 and are currently working in agroforestry.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	33	36	36
Volunteer Years	4	25	47
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	737	1051	1429
Host Country Contributions			

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The social and economic problems of Haiti have not changed over the years. They are serious and widespread and have largely been neglected by the national government. As a result, Haiti remains the poorest country in the hemisphere. Peace Corps Haiti is working with the ministries and private voluntary organizations to address Haiti's severe problems of environmental degradation, inadequate health care services, low literacy rates, and lack of opportunity for youth to effectively participate in their communities.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	15	18	Early Childhood Education and Physical Education are represented in this sector. Early Childhood Education Volunteers train teachers in improved teaching methodologies, use of educational resources and assist in the formation of parent groups. Physical Education Volunteers promote non-traditional sports such as basketball and volleyball in the schools, as well as emphasize the social benefits of recreational programs.

Environment	21	8	This sector consists of Agroforestry Research and Community Forestry Extension. Agroforestry Research Volunteers conduct field studies regarding tree nursery production and management, socioeconomics, and seed improvement. Agroforestry extensionists work with local groups and technicians to help develop an environmentally integrated system of food production within the context of soil conservation and environmental protection.
Health	0	10	Volunteers in this sector work in Rural Health Care Management, Rural Public Health Nursing, and Health/Nutrition Extension. Health Care Management Volunteers assist the staff of community health outreach programs in the development of management systems and procedural guidelines. Rural Public Health nurses train local health outreach agents in such areas as non-formal educational methods, primary health care, and the monitoring of nutritional patterns.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps operations in Haiti were successfully resumed in January 1990. While the Volunteers are still relatively new to their sites, they are well received and the Health Administration Volunteers have already introduced important new concepts to the community outreach programs.

Outlook:

Peace Corps Haiti will continue to expand its program so as to reach a level of 50 Volunteer years by the end of FY91. In FY92, Projects in Small Business Development will be added to address the high unemployment rate and provide income generating activities to entrepreneurs in rural areas.

HONDURAS

Population: 4,981,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$800

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 30

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps entered Honduras in 1962 with Volunteers in health, agriculture and education. In 1986 Peace Corps Honduras grew to be one of the largest Peace Corps programs in the world, with over 360 Volunteers working in 22 technical project areas.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	140	125	125
Volunteer Years	314	252	189
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	4005	3458	3645
Host Country Contributions	145	141	143

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

In light of difficult economic and social conditions resulting from economic reform measures, the development needs being addressed by Peace Corps Honduras reflect a broad spectrum of program areas. These are: employment, health, education, food production, environment, and urban development.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	FY'91	FY'92	Trainee Input	Description
Agriculture	18	38		The heart of Peace Corps Honduras' agriculture programs rests in maximizing production, especially on fragile lands. Hillside agriculture and small-scale irrigation projects have allowed farmers to extend the life of their plots indefinitely and lengthen the growing season.
Education	26	30		Volunteers have been instrumental in developing special education, environmental education and teacher training curriculum for primary and secondary school teachers. They have produced some of the first training materials available in Spanish for these areas.

Environment	10	22	Volunteers working directly on environmental degradation and its causes include those in forestry, woodlands management, environmental education and agroforestry. They work hand-in-hand with Honduran agencies to head off what could be a disastrous over-use of Honduras' natural resources. These Volunteers work very closely with Volunteers in other sectors to promote their message .
Health	50	17	Volunteers in this sector are involved in water sanitation, latrine construction, waste disposal, nutrition, hygiene and mental health. Most work with counterparts on a local level to organize community-based outreach groups.
Small Business	15	18	Small business development Volunteers are instrumental in providing technical assistance to both individuals and groups, focusing on assisting the entrepreneur. Their ability to provide valuable business assistance to a struggling private sector. They are very successful at utilizing project funds available through United States Agency for International Development.
Urban Dev.	6	0	A cross-sectorial approach is used to deal with urban development issues. With urban migration straining metropolitan resources, urban-based Volunteers work directly on those problems faced by urban migrants, and rural and semi-rural based Volunteers address those problems which cause urban migration.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps Honduras has experienced many successes in its 29 years of operation. The Education Sector has been successful in the printing of a manual on teaching methodologies to be used in the primary schools. The Environmental Sector has developed a national network of agencies concerned with environmental issues. The Hillside Farming project has been successful in increasing crop yields by up to 500% and continues to be used as a model extension program by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The Small Business Assistance project, through the USAID Micro-Enterprise Development Participating Agency Service Agreement, held a workshop on marketing techniques for artisans. The Health sector has started to develop materials in Spanish for AIDS education.

Outlook:

The Natural Resource sector is in the process of signing an agreement with USAID through the Regional Office for Central American Programs that establishes a design for pesticide resource management in Honduras.

Over the next two years, Peace Corps Honduras will be reducing its program to stabilize at operating level of 200 Volunteer years. As a result of this decrease, Peace Corps Honduras will be consolidating its program in order to continue to meet the needs of Honduras.

JAMAICA

Population: 2,396,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,260

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 30

Peace Corps Country History:

Since the start of the program in Jamaica in 1962, Volunteers have been working in education, health and agriculture. The small enterprise development sector began in 1987, and the community services sector, including youth development in 1988. Environmental development, which is handled through the agriculture sector, was expanded as a priority in 1989. There are now approximately 50 Volunteers in three urban communities. The remainder are in rural areas.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	82	80	87
Volunteer Years	149	146	130
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	2344	2361	2346
Host Country Contributions	28	63	64

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Improving the economy and reducing the import/export imbalance continues to be the top priority of the Government of Jamaica. Peace Corps programming priorities stressing small business development and improved agriculture production are directly addressing these key needs. In addition, the GOJ continues to emphasize the need for improved education as a long-range solution to many economic problems. Programming in the education sector is aimed at decreasing the illiteracy rate, training teachers and preparing students with vocational skills. Other priorities include improving health facilities, increasing the number of nurses and trained health professionals and environmental preservation. Peace Corps staff works closely with the Ministries and agency officials to address the most pressing needs with its health, community service and environmental programming, and will continue to do so into FY 1992.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	9	11	Volunteers provide technical assistance to government and agency programs designed to benefit the small farmer as part of a drive for national self sufficiency in food, dairy products, honey, meat and fish production.

Education	28	30	Volunteers conduct teacher training workshops in secondary subjects and develop remedial programs. Non-formal education programs include work with the handicapped, disabled, and community groups.
Environment	6	6	Volunteers work in environmental education programs, parks development, forestry conservation and wildlife management to assist Jamaicans reduce loss of natural resources.
Health	16	19	Volunteers work with the Ministry of Health to strengthen primary health care services, and assist other health agencies to develop service functions, such as aiding the Jamaican Cancer Society establish screening and education facilities in each parish.
Small Business	15	14	Volunteers assist entrepreneurs and businesses develop viable enterprises and strengthen the technical capabilities of small business agencies and credit institutions.
Urban Development	6	7	Volunteers work with youth programs primarily in urban centers, and are engaged community development work in some of the lowest income areas of Kingston.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Jamaica continues to have Volunteers placed on the cutting edge of the identified needs in the country. For example, the country's first marine park is being created in the Montego Bay area with the assistance of Volunteers. This project, which increases tourism and preserves a valuable resource, has generated interest and support nationwide.

An earlier project in which Volunteers organized craft producers and vendors in the Ocho Rios area continues to grow and serve as an outstanding example of Peace Corps and US AID cooperation. The program, which includes teaching the vendors marketing skills as well as providing better facilities from which to operate, is generally credited as turning around the tour ship trade, which was threatened by severe vendor harassment.

On a more technical skill level, a former architecture professor, now a Volunteer, has aided in the development of the first Jamaican school of architecture.

Outlook:

Demand for Peace Corps Volunteers continues to far out-pace the number of Volunteers available. Jamaica will continue to program in the same basic sectors which address the priority needs of the country.

NICARAGUA

Population: 3.7 million

Annual Per Capita Income: N/A

Number of years Peace Corps in Country:

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps Volunteers served in Nicaragua from 1968 to 1978. The program ranged in size from 75 to 125 Volunteers. Volunteers provided assistance in such areas as education, vocational training, rural nutrition, rural water works, agriculture extension, cooperatives and municipal development. Volunteers worked with both government ministries (education, health, agriculture) and a variety of private volunteer organizations (Wisconsin Partners, CARE, etc). Following the 1972 earthquake the entire program was temporarily shifted to relief and reconstruction activities.

The Peace Corps program was suspended in Nicaragua in 1978 due to the civil war. In 1982 Peace Corps attempted to re-establish a program in Nicaragua but was unsuccessful due to the highly polarized and politicized situation in country. Peace Corps representatives visited Nicaragua in 1990 to discuss the possibility of Peace Corps' return with the Nicaraguan government. Follow-up program assessments were conducted in 1990.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	0	15	15
Volunteer Years	0	5	21
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	0	394	659
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The current Government of Nicaragua (GON) inherited a very unstable economic situation when it assumed office in April 1990. Hyperinflation reached a peak of 33,654 percent in 1988. By the end of 1989, Nicaragua's external debt reached \$9.7 billion and external arrears stood at \$3.1 billion, compared to the estimated dollar value of GDP of about \$1.8 billion. Between 1977 and 1989 the GDP declined by 37.8 percent, and the living standard of the average Nicaraguan fell by 58.2 percent.

To address this bleak situation, the GON has developed an economic reform plan. The plan has three objectives: to stop hyperinflation, to reactivate agriculture, and to institute major structural reforms to fully utilize the capacity of the Nicaraguan economy.

The youth of Nicaragua have been one of the groups most disenfranchised by the civil war and economic impoverishments. Thousands of youth, displaced socially, economically and geographically by events of the last decade, must be integrated back into society. However, they are inadequately prepared. Occupational training institutions are generally dysfunctional. There is a recognized need to combine technical and entrepreneurial skills in order to take advantage of self-employment opportunities in small business development and to develop the capabilities of institutional occupational training programs. Peace Corps will provide assistance in both small business development and vocational education.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	6	15	Volunteers assigned to the Salesian Missions Vocational Education Project will serve as instructors and advisors at the Centro Juvenil Don Bosco in Managua.
Small Business	3	15	In collaboration with Mennonite Economic Development Associates (MEDA), Peace Corps Volunteers will provide technical production assistance to small businesses.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

In January 1991, Peace Corps signed Memoranda of Understandings with the Salesian Missions and the Mennonite Economic Development Associates. Nine transfer/extension Peace Corps Volunteers from other Spanish-speaking countries will begin working in vocational education and small business development projects with these two private volunteer organizations in May.

Outlook:

The Peace Corps program in Nicaragua will re-open by the end of FY91 and be fully staffed and operational by the first half of FY92. Staff will build on initiatives in the vocational education and small business development sectors. They will also explore potential projects in other programming sectors consistent with Nicaraguan development needs, such as health and environment.

Peace Corps Nicaragua will pursue the following management goals involved with re-opening a program over the next year: develop an effective programming and administrative staff to provide services to an increasing number of Volunteers, in accordance with established PC regulations; establish an effective medical unit to provide health services to PC Trainees and Volunteers; and design and implement integrated pre-service and in-service training components to provide quality training to trainees and Volunteers.

PANAMA

Population: 2,370,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,780

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 9

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps served in Panama from 1963 to 1971. Over 750 Volunteers provided technical assistance in several sectors throughout the country. Peace Corps left Panama in 1971 due to political turmoil.

Peace Corps was contacted by the Panamanian government in February 1990 and was asked to re-enter Panama after a 19 year absence. An agreement between Peace Corps and the Government of Panama was signed on May 1, 1990. The Panamanian Assembly ratified the agreement in November of 1990.

Six experienced transfer Volunteers went to Panama on November 27, 1990 to begin a new Peace Corps project in Integrated Natural Resources.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	30	30
Volunteer Years	0	14	34
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	25	586	838
Host Country Contributions			

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps was asked to enter Panama for a number of reasons. The previous government's policies adversely affected the infrastructure and economy of Panama. The recent period of tense relations with the United States and the accompanying economic boycott also took an economic toll. The events of 20 December 1989 were the culmination of this period and resulted in an intensification of many ongoing problems. Not least of these is the increasing rate of invasion by subsistence farmers into virgin forest and parklands for the purpose of agricultural exploitation.

The Integrated Natural Resources project, in conjunction with INRENARE (Institute for Renewable Natural Resources), the Panamanian sponsoring agency, will work to reduce natural resource degradation while offering alternatives to rural families. The recognized importance of the Canal watershed fits in well with areas of proven Peace Corps success. PC/Panama proposes an integrated agriculture-natural resources project as part of an overall public and private sector efforts in Panama to achieve sustainable development through resource conservation.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'90	FY'91	
Agriculture	8	8	PCVs will help farmers in the watershed areas to improve current agricultural techniques, introduce agroforestry practices, implement environmental education programs and promote other economic activities to provide alternate sources of income.
Environment	18	18	PCVs will assist individuals and farmers' groups in small communities in the application of sound forestry and conservation practices. They will also help implement a program of environmental education in the schools and communities in the watershed areas.
Small Business	4	4	PCVs will help subsistence farmers to identify economically feasible alternatives to traditional crops.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

PCVs will work in agricultural extension, agroforestry, forestry extension, environmental education, small business development and community development. They will help teach Panamanians to improve agricultural productivity, farm incomes and develop other economic alternatives while reducing pressure on tropical soils and forests. The first group of trainees consisted of 6 transfer/extension Volunteers from countries in all three regions who possess the language and technical skills to get the Peace Corps Panama program off the ground. The following groups will expand and enhance the program.

Outlook:

Long term country strategy for Panama will have to be developed by Peace Corps Panama staff once an office is opened. Obviously, a continued emphasis in the environment will be a part of this strategy. However, there are other program areas that Peace Corps Panama will wish to examine such as health, education and agriculture.

PARAGUAY

Population: 4,161,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,030

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 25

Peace Corps Country History:

A bilateral agreement establishing the Peace Corps Program in Paraguay was signed on November 4, 1966. 33 Agriculture Sector Volunteers initiated the program in 1967. Since that time, the program has expanded to include approximately 180 Volunteers in the following sectors: Agriculture, Environment, Education, Health and Small Business Development.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	82	89	95
Volunteer Years	167	170	159
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1948	2202	2062
Host Country Contributions	0	57	57

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Decreasing environmental degradation is Peace Corps Paraguay's highest priority initiative area. Peace Corps Paraguay has taken a cross-sector, integrated programming approach in addressing the complex nature of environmental degradation in Paraguay. Currently, over 50% of all Peace Corps Paraguay's Volunteers conduct primary or secondary activities which are related to environmental education and rational resource use. Peace Corps Paraguay, in coordination with host country agencies, intends to raise environmental awareness and provide Paraguayans with feasible, lasting alternatives to natural resource degradation.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	18	18	This sector is divided into two projects: Crop Extension and Beekeeping. The Crop Extension project focuses on two important areas of agricultural and environmental concern: soil conservation and rational pesticide use. The Beekeeping project emphasizes the effective management of bees and their by-products for income generation.

Education	10	15	Volunteers in this sector are assigned to the Initial Education, Special Education and Teacher Trainer projects. Initial Education Volunteers focus on the establishment of head start programs in their communities, while Special Education Volunteers focus on training teachers of the handicapped, as well as promoting community awareness and support. Teacher Trainers work in the teacher colleges to help the future teachers of Paraguay effectively implement the national educational curriculum.
Environment	15	15	This sector is comprised of two projects: Forestry Extension and National Parks/Environmental Education. The Forestry Extension project currently focuses on the promotion of agroforestry systems, the establishment and management of nurseries in rural areas and extension efforts with rural farmer groups. National Parks/Environmental Education Volunteers assist in the design of environmental education curriculum for schools and communities and promote buffer zone management in selected buffer zones, parks and protected areas.
Health	31	30	This sector is Peace Corps Paraguay's largest, with 28% of all Volunteers serving in the Rural Nursing, Environmental Sanitation and Nutrition projects. Volunteers in these projects develop their activities in an integrated manner, concentrating on child survival and parasite prevention.
Small Business	15	17	Volunteers in the Small Business Sector conduct development activities in cooperative promotion, small business development and shelter promotion. Cooperative promotion and small business Volunteers work to strengthen national institutions that provide support services to cooperatives and small business entrepreneurs throughout the country. The initial group of Shelter Promotion Volunteers are currently coordinating with two local institutions in order to develop affordable home-addition credit packages and appropriate technology housing design formats.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers in the Natural Resources sector have established 68 small nurseries; planted 19,000 trees; conducted over 100 environmental education presentations, and; published a quarterly newsletter in Spanish for Volunteers and counterparts alike.

Outlook:

Peace Corps Paraguay has enjoyed tremendous support and cooperation from the government and people of Paraguay since 1967. The outlook for the future promises much of the same. Peace Corps is recognized as one of the most dependable, dedicated foreign assistance programs in Paraguay, which has resulted in a high level of interest on the part of public and private agencies in coordinating with Peace Corps Paraguay.

URUGUAY

Population: 3,077,000
Annual Per Capita Income: \$2,620
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 12

Peace Corps Country History:

Between 1963 and 1974 approximately 200 PCVs served in Uruguay. After an absence of 17 years the government of Uruguay invited Peace Corps back into the country in 1990. The first group of Volunteers will arrive in the Spring of FY 1991. The GOU has indicated interest in technical assistance in the areas of natural resource management, environmental education, and small business development.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	24	24
Volunteer Years	0	5	23
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	0	460	647
Host Country Contributions			

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Initiatives for Peace Corps Uruguay center around rational natural resource utilization and small enterprise development, including cooperatives.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	FY'91	FY'92	Trainee Input	Description
Small Business	9	9		Volunteers focus on strengthening local institutions, improving the efficiency of small businesses, and on cooperative management.
Forestry Extension	8	8		The focus will be on introducing techniques which will result in sustained use and development of natural resources.

PCVs will work to raise awareness of environmental issues and promote a more rational use of resources.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps anticipates that programs in forestry, environmental education, and small business enterprise will be underway in the Spring of FY '91.

Outlook:

Development of sound programming will be top priority in Peace Corps Uruguay, as will the development of curricula to guide pre-service and in-service training. Peace Corps will also monitor requests from the GOU to expand to other programming areas.

PACIFIC, ASIA, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRIES

OVERVIEW

Regional Development Needs

There is great diversity in the development needs among the countries in the Pacific, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean (PACEM) region.

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

The Mediterranean sub-region is characterized by a lack of productive land, a high infant mortality rate, and short life expectancy. Nonetheless, several of the countries within this sub-region are some of the most sophisticated countries in which Peace Corps operates. Many projects in these countries are complex and highly technical. Their critical needs include improved environmental conditions, expansion of income generation, and strategies to address rapid urbanization. The provision of greater education opportunities to increase literacy and practical job skills is of great importance as well.

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

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

Program Strategy

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

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

In addition to expansion of income generation projects in the Pacific, Asia, and the Mediterranean in 1992 and 1993, the PACEM Region will expand its programming efforts in new country entries:

- Programs in the Eastern European countries of Bulgaria and Romania will focus on English education, child survival and development, agriculture, and the environment.
- Entry into the Asian countries of Mongolia and Laos will bring assistance in English education and computer sciences.

TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, PROGRAM FUNDING AND FTE LEVELS FOR THE PACEM REGION

PACEM	Trainees			V-Years			Program Funds			FTE		
	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Bulgaria	0	20	30	0.0	3.0	20.6	0.0	646.9	935.7	0.0	2.2	3.0
Comoros	9	8	8	10.1	14.6	12	408.6	483.0	479.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cook Islands	4	4	5	0.7	4.0	5.2	108.3	157.2	205.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czechoslovakia	0	44	48	0.0	15.9	57.1	332.3	967.8	1478.2	0.3	3.7	4.0
Fiji	40	66	71	81.3	86.2	101.6	1217.5	1442.7	1578.6	10.0	9.8	9.0
Hungary	61	40	48	5.0	64.6	91.6	891.6	1430.2	1901.9	2.2	7.3	8.0
Kiribati	17	15	15	14.6	22.5	22.6	395.8	473.6	529.4	1.0	1.5	2.0
Laos	0	15	15	0.0	2.3	15.4	0.0	642.5	626.1	0.0	1.8	2.0
Malta	2	1	5	0.2	2.0	3	51.3	60.6	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Is.	16	18	18	28.8	30.0	29.5	571.0	588.6	624.6	3.0	3.5	4.0
Micronesia	59	40	58	72.3	90.8	75.3	1803.8	1866.8	1873.4	12.0	12.0	11.0
Mongolia	0	15	15	0.0	1.2	10.4	0.0	638.9	610.4	0.0	2.2	3.0
Morocco	78	0	71	147.8	33.8	6.4	2485.4	1464.5	1382.3	11.3	10.4	8.0
Nepal	84	86	84	137.8	144.2	141.4	1865.0	2135.7	2173.7	16.9	17.1	17.0
Pakistan	38	0	39	16.4	11.4	3.8	774.0	751.4	886.0	3.2	4.3	4.0
PNG	40	50	50	65.2	66.3	74.6	1487.7	1718.5	1941.9	7.1	7.0	7.0
Philippines	64	0	35	210.8	3.8	25.9	3535.7	456.4	883.8	26.7	9.9	8.5
Poland	60	88	107	9.3	94.6	151.8	926.3	1597.7	1932.7	2.4	8.7	7.0
Romania	0	15	15	0.0	9.1	20.6	0.0	467.4	669.4	0.0	1.5	2.0
Seychelles	4	5	5	12.0	9.8	9.1	311.1	299.5	350.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
Solomon Is	33	35	35	50.3	46.0	46.2	837.1	912.4	929.0	5.2	4.6	5.0
Sri Lanka	15	25	25	10.8	23.6	24.1	411.6	567.0	670.6	2.5	3.5	4.0
Thailand	111	109	109	208.5	207.4	199.8	3118.8	3526.3	3583.1	17.4	18.3	18.0
Tonga	9	22	24	34.5	33.0	38.4	609.4	668.2	716.5	4.2	4.0	4.0
Tunisia	46	0	33	72.5	18.2	3.4	1332.8	954.7	1007.8	7.9	8.0	8.0
Tuvalu	2	1	2	1.6	2.9	2.9	69.3	64.4	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	3	3	5	2.3	5.3	5.4	78.5	110.0	133.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Samoa	27	25	30	47.3	42.9	44.2	897.8	859.1	1018.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
Yemen	27	0	24	46.7	0.8	11.6	1140.9	287.9	740.5	5.9	3.2	4.0
Total	849	750	1,027	1,286.8	1,090.2	1,253.9	25,657.6	26,239.7	30,035.7	147.0	150.5	150.5

BULGARIA

Population: 9,001,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$2,320

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 1

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps Director Paul D. Coverdell led the first delegation of Peace Corps staff to Bulgaria on April 19, 1990. A subsequent visit in September, which included discussions with the Vice President, the Minister of Education, and with the Vice Minister of Agriculture, concluded with an agreement that the first project would be English teaching and that a second project to begin a year later would include agriculture and small business. Permanent U.S. staff will arrive in Sofia in January 1991, and the first team of Volunteers will arrive in June 1991.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	20	30
Volunteer Years	0	3	21
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	0	646	936
Host Country Contributions	0	0	10

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps plans to begin a Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) program. Approximately twenty Volunteers will arrive in Bulgaria to start training in June 1991. These Volunteers will train English teachers and teach English at the university level, in teacher training colleges and in secondary schools. The TEFL Volunteers will also be responsible for a variety of tasks outside of their teaching assignments. These activities will include improving the language capability of fellow faculty members, establishing regional English language resource centers, sponsoring English clubs, and giving lectures on American culture.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY91	FY92	
Education	20	30	Volunteers will teach English and train teachers in universities, teacher training colleges, and secondary schools throughout Bulgaria.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers will be able to begin to make substantial improvements in the quality of teacher training at the university, and teacher-training college level in the first year of the program. Less quantifiable, but of equal value, will be the enhancement of communication and mutual understanding between Americans and Bulgarians in accordance with traditional Peace Corps goals.

Outlook:

Bulgaria's non-traditional development obstacles and need for rapid change will present some of the most formidable challenges Peace Corps has faced. Nevertheless, Peace Corps is anticipating that significant contributions can be made in the development of English teaching, agriculture, small business development, and the environment.

Since the Ministry of Education announced that the study of Russian would no longer be compulsory, students have rushed to request English classes, creating a severe shortage of trained English teachers. Also, Bulgaria currently has some of the most highly collectivized agricultural and centralized industrial sectors in Central/Eastern Europe. In order to adapt to a new free enterprise system the Ministry of Agriculture has expressed interest in having Volunteers work with individual farmers to better understand how the free enterprise system works. Small business development Volunteers could also work to support the growing private sector of the economy.

COMOROS

Population: 459,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$460

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 3

Peace Corps Country History:

The Peace Corps program in Comoros was established in May 1988. The first group of nine trainees and Volunteer transferees arrived in August 1988. Their arrival constituted the largest group of Americans ever to live and work on the islands. There are currently fourteen Volunteers working in secondary education and teacher training. This year the Comoros program is implementing an environmental education project.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	9	8	8
Volunteer Years	10	15	12
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	407	483	480
Host Country Contributions	33	34	35

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Because Comoros has only a limited number of university trained host country national teachers of English and no supervising instructors, the Peace Corps plans to increase its involvement with Comorian teachers. This is an essential next step, as Comoros desires that the teaching of English expand from three years of secondary school to seven years, including junior high school. Peace Corps is starting an environmental project, and wants to explore development of youth programs with the Education and Health ministries.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	6	6	This project teaches secondary school students and provides in-service training to Comorian teachers of English.
Environment	2	2	This project will involve designing and improving a conservation curriculum for primary schools, training school teachers in environmental education, and employing techniques for organizing community-based environmental action groups.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers use locally designed materials and curricula, including materials for environmental education in the secondary schools. Peace Corps is in its third year of training secondary and junior high school teachers in classroom teaching techniques.

Outlook:

Over the next five years, Peace Corps plans to maintain its current activities in education. Future growth will be in areas such as environmental education, health, and youth, with Volunteer assignments in local community centers.

COOK ISLANDS

Population: 18,000
Annual Per Capita Income: \$1000
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 9

Peace Corps Country History:

The Peace Corps Country Agreement with the Government of the Cook Islands was signed in May 1981, and the first group entered training in March 1982. The first Volunteers were assigned to projects in vocational education, energy planning, and small business enterprise. They worked primarily with central government departments. In FY86 a decision was made to delay further Volunteer input until the staff could evaluate and redesign the program. During FY86-88, no new Volunteers were assigned to the Cook Islands. However, there remained a Volunteer presence. The program has since been reassessed, and Volunteer input resumed. Peace Corps will continue to work with the Government of Cook Islands to ensure that its activities match the development needs of the country.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	4	4	5
Volunteer Years	1	4	5
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	106	157	205
Host Country Contributions	5	6	7

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Agriculture and small business development have been identified as the first priorities for Peace Corps' assistance by the Government of the Cook Islands. Volunteers are currently working as agriculture extension agents on three outer islands. Peace Corps Volunteers will be assigned to work with the Development Bank of the Cook Islands, marking the start of a new project area.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	2	3	Volunteers are working with the Ministry of Agriculture in the planning and implementation of a vegetable development program in the southern islands of Mauke and Mangaia. There will be the opportunity for Volunteers to assist in the development of a forestry program on the island of Mangaia.

Small Business 2 2 Volunteers will work with the Development Bank of the Cook Islands A new division, the Small Business Advisory Unit, has been created under the Department of Trade, Labour, and Transportation. Volunteers will provide direct training to the small business community-at-large on skills needed to run a small business. This unit will also develop an outreach service to the outer islands to enable individual assistance to clients.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Since the reassessment of the Cook Islands program, Peace Corps has been able to work in collaboration with the Government and respond to its needs. A deliberate decision to delay placements in the past few years enabled staff to develop projects in the outer islands. With the initiation of two new projects areas in the Cook Islands this year, Peace Corps is on target with the developmental needs of the Cook Islands. Peace Corps will continue to work towards increased support of Volunteers and strengthen the program in the Cook Islands.

Outlook:

Peace Corps has developed a strong collaborative relationship with the Ministry of Agriculture, Public Service Commission, and the Development Bank of the Cook Islands. The Government of the Cook Islands recognizes that Peace Corps can play a significant role in their strategies to restore agriculture at the grassroots level and develop small business skills on the outer islands. With this renewed effort and program expansion in the Cook Islands, Peace Corps will continue to address and support the development needs of the country.

CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Population: 15,641,000

Annual Per Capita Income: N/A

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 1

Peace Corps Country History:

During Czechoslovakian President Vaclav Havel's visit to Washington D.C. in February 1990, he and President Bush announced that Peace Corps Volunteers would be sent to Czechoslovakia prior to the end of 1990. As the third country in Central Europe to welcome Peace Corps Volunteers, Czechoslovakia represents another opportunity for Peace Corps to provide important technical aid and people-to-people contacts to a nation which needs assistance in developing its educational institutions. President Havel's statement that "the salvation of this world lies nowhere else than in the human heart, in the power to reflect, in human meekness and in human responsibility," is an apt description of what Peace Corps has stood for during its 30 years of service to the world.

The first programming team arrived in Czechoslovakia on April 9, 1990. The visit established communication with the Czech and Slovak Ministries of Education and laid the foundation for the program and staff arrival in July. The first group of Volunteers arrived in November 1990.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	44	46
Volunteer Years	0	16	57
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	332	968	1478
Host Country Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Czechoslovakia plans to continue to expand its current TEFL program. Volunteers will train English teachers at the university level and at teacher-training colleges. The TEFL Volunteers will also be responsible for a variety of tasks outside of their teaching assignments. These activities will include improving the language capabilities of fellow faculty members, establishing regional English language resource centers, sponsoring English clubs, and giving lectures on American culture. The first group of environment Volunteers will arrive in Czechoslovakia in October 1991. Volunteers will work in environmental management and education, using resources available through the Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	44	20	Volunteers will teach English and train teachers in universities, teacher training colleges, and secondary schools throughout both Czech and Slovak areas.
Environment		26	Volunteers will work with non-governmental organizations, the national park service, and the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe to assist in environmental management and education.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers will be able to make substantial improvements in the training of university and secondary school teachers and students in the first years of the program. Less quantifiable, but of equal value, will be the enhancement of communication and mutual understanding between Americans and the Czech and Slovak people in accordance with traditional Peace Corps goals.

Outlook:

Czechoslovakia's non-traditional development obstacles and need for rapid change will present new challenges for Peace Corps. Peace Corps is anticipating that significant contributions can be made in the development of English teaching, environmental education and training.

Fiji

Population: 743,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,560

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps Volunteers commenced service to the people of Fiji in January of 1968. The initial group of fifty-seven Volunteers were assigned to three sector areas of education, rural development and health. In 1983 the government's developmental priorities became more intricate and technically oriented; thus Volunteer placements shifted to urban assignments, with few rural postings until 1987.

Since 1987 Fiji has seen two military coups and the establishment of a new civilian government. The post has responded to these changed circumstances by realigning existing projects to meet the needs of the people of Fiji under the new republic. Small business development, integrated family food systems, fresh water fisheries, education and management planning projects designs were developed in 1988. Implementation of the collaborative project designs began in FY 89.

The small business advisor and management planning advisor project designs have undergone numerous modifications as a result of field assessments, Volunteer feedback and host country requests for expansion. Peace Corps projects have been highly successful in Fiji to due effective programming, and the collaborative efforts on part of the host country.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	40	66	71
Volunteer Years	81	86	102
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	1218	1443	1579
Host Country Contributions	68	82	85

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Peace Corps will continue to support the Government of Fiji's initiatives in the (1) small business, (2) education and (3) human resource development. In 1993, a country program expansion will be effected to address watershed management and environmental resource utilization issues.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Small Business	9	16	Volunteers work with the Fiji Development Bank as small business advisors. They provide basic business management advice and training to owners and managers of small businesses and income generating projects.
Education	37	35	Volunteers teach in the areas of physics, chemistry and accounting at the secondary levels. The Ministry of Education anticipates maintaining requests for educators due to the continuing migration of professionals and subsequent shortage of qualified secondary school teachers.
Urban Development	16	16	Volunteers are used as resource people for planning methods, organizing the development of planning aids, and the development of monitoring and evaluation systems. Volunteers are working in various agencies throughout Fiji as computer trainers and programmers in response to the country's current technical shortage of skilled computer personnel
Agriculture	4	4	The Rural Aquaculture Program is in cooperation with the Fiji Fisheries Department. A Volunteer's primary responsibility includes the management and development of fish farming in the interior. This work entails: extension work, pond construction and maintenance, spawning, harvesting, management advising and marketing.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

The success of the small business advisor, management planning advisor, and education projects have been noted by the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, and successive U.S. Ambassadors. The United States Peace Corps is highly respected by Fijians and viewed as a key developmental agency.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to work with the Fiji Development Bank to provide business advisory services to rural Fijians. They will also assist in the designing and implementing of small business development workshops to train clients and prospective clients. In addition, Peace Corps seeks to revitalize provincial and urban level administration via skills transfer to government officials in management, planning and project implementation. Peace Corps will also assist the Ministry of Education in developing a long-term strategy for addressing the acute shortage of skilled educators, while continuing to support the Ministry's need for classroom teachers.

HUNGARY

Population: 10,587,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$2,560

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 1

Peace Corps Country History:

In the summer of 1989, President Bush announced at Karl Marx University that Peace Corps would send English teachers to Hungary. The announcement was enthusiastically received as a measure to help meet Hungary's need for English teachers.

The post was formally established with the arrival of the U.S. Peace Corps staff in January 1990. The first Volunteers began training in June 1990. Their arrival constituted the first group of Peace Corps Volunteers to work in Central Europe and the 100th country to receive Peace Corps Volunteers.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	61	40	48
Volunteer Years	5	65	92
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	892	1430	1902
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps will expand its current Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) program. Volunteers will train English teachers at the university and college level, and teach Hungarian students at the secondary level. The TEFL Volunteers will also be responsible for a variety of tasks outside of their teaching assignments. These activities will include improving the language capability of fellow faculty members, establishing regional English language resource centers, sponsoring English clubs, and giving lectures on American culture.

The first group of environment Volunteers will arrive in Hungary in October, 1991. Volunteers will work in environmental management and education, accessing resources available through the Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	40	35	Volunteers will teach English and train teachers in universities, teacher training colleges, and secondary schools throughout Hungary.
Environment		13	Volunteers will work within the National Park Service, with the Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, and with non-governmental organizations to assist in environmental management and education.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers will train hundreds of university, secondary, and primary school teachers in the first years of the program. Less quantifiable but of equal value will be the enhancement of communication and mutual understanding between Americans and Hungarians in accordance with traditional Peace Corps goals.

Outlook:

Hungary's non-traditional development obstacles and need for rapid change will present some of the most formidable challenges Peace Corps has faced. Nevertheless, Peace Corps is anticipating that significant contributions can be made in the development of English teaching, and environmental education and training.

REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI

Population: 69,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$700

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 18

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps involvement in The Republic of Kiribati began in 1973 with the assignment of one Volunteer. Peace Corps' presence was limited and sporadic until 1979 when a group of 12 Volunteers arrived to work in health, water supply, sanitation and construction. The work of this first sizable group of Volunteers was continued by 9 Volunteers placed in 1982. Between 1982 and 1987 the total number of Volunteers in the country ranged from 12 to 18.

During the first nine years of Peace Corps' presence in Kiribati, the program was administered from the Solomon Islands. The first resident Peace Corps staff arrived in Kiribati in February 1988. Current staff have focused their efforts on building a collaborative relationship with the Kiribati government, and improving the quality of programming, training and Volunteer support. Primary, secondary and adult community education comprise the country projects at this time.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	17	15	15
Volunteer Years	15	23	23
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	396	474	529
Host Country Contributions	7	9	10

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The government of Kiribati considers the improvement of the education sector to be of primary importance to the development of the nation. In addition, because of the extremely limited land area and natural resource base, much emphasis is placed on initiatives which promote resource conservation and rural community development.

Peace Corps will continue to be involved in community development through existing education projects. Opportunities for more direct involvement in environmental education and the development of small business ventures are currently being explored.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	15	15	Volunteer assignments involve a variety of responsibilities including formal classroom teaching and teacher training, community workshops, and experiential-based vocational training. Rural Training Center Volunteers work with church-sponsored schools teaching a variety of vocational subjects. Secondary school instructors teach English, social studies, math and science. Primary education Volunteers are assigned as co-teachers to elementary schools to teach English as a second language (ESL) and assist school staff with development of their teaching skills. The majority of Volunteers serve in remote, outer island communities.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Marked improvement in all aspects of the country program have been evidenced since the arrival of full-time country staff. Program assessments are being conducted and new projects developed. Standard training designs and improved trainee assessment processes have been implemented. Volunteer effectiveness has increased and attrition has stabilized. Peace Corps is gaining increased credibility as a significant contributor to the development of Kiribati.

Outlook:

Through its emphasis on collaborative planning, careful programming, training and Volunteer support, Peace Corps will continue to build on its cooperative links with both the people of Kiribati and their government.

LAOS

Population: 4,055,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$170

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: The program will begin in FY91

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps began negotiating for entry with the Lao People's Democratic Republic in late 1990. One of the poorest countries in the world, Laos is an ideal candidate for a Peace Corps program. A Peace Corps program will demonstrate support for the economic and political reforms undertaken by the Lao government. The Country Director-designate arrived in Vientiane in mid-January 1991. The first group of 15 Volunteers will report to Vientiane for training in early July 1991.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	15	15
Volunteer Years	0	2	16
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	0	643	526
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY'91	FY'92	Description
Education	15		Volunteers will teach English in teachers colleges, high schools and perhaps government ministries. Several Volunteers will also be teacher trainers.
	15		Programming has not yet been decided for the second group of Peace Corps Volunteers in Laos.

Outlook:

Peace Corps is looking forward to beginning a program in the Lao People's Democratic Republic as a part of a process of constructive change and as a dramatic symbol of the healing which is taking place in this war-torn region. Small business, health and environmental education are possible project areas for 1992.

MALTA

Population: 351,000
Annual Per Capita Income: \$5,820
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 8

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps Volunteers first arrived in Malta in 1970. Volunteers have worked in architecture, library science, archeology, education and veterinary science. The program was in operation from 1970 through 1977. The goodwill and reputation of the Volunteers who served in Malta never faded, and officials of the Ministry of Agriculture renewed their request for Peace Corps assistance in 1989. In August of 1990, a veterinarian and a large animal husbandry Volunteer arrived in Malta to begin work.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	2	1	5
Volunteer Years	0	2	3
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	51	61	77
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Nationalist Party government has intensified Malta's efforts to attract foreign investment, particularly in offshore drilling activities around Malta. The modernization of the infrastructure in Malta is a high priority of the current administration and the government has begun modernizing the water distribution system and upgrading Malta's telecommunications system. Malta is an associate member of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the government is working to raise standards in agriculture, pharmacology, and other areas to allow entry as a full member of the community. Because of Malta's late entry into the information systems field, it has a critical shortage of people with the requisite skills to develop and implement computer systems. It is in the process of developing a government-wide information systems strategic plan and has requested Peace Corps assistance.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	0	4	A veterinarian and a large animal husbandry Volunteers assist in the development of more efficient herd management practices and better feeding programs through improvement of artificial insemination and animal selection practices and carrying out breeding, performance control and testing.
Education	1	0	A substance abuse counselor/trainer will work with the staff of a therapeutic community in staff training and development of appropriate rehabilitation programs for young people living in this community and participating in a drug detoxification program.
Small Business	0	1	A systems analyst will assist in the design and implementation of a government micro-computer based system and work with government agencies to develop appropriate applications.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers are assisting the Ministry of Agriculture's Division of Veterinary Services to automate data collection from Maltese farmers and extension agents. They are monitoring and tracking the status of an eradication program for brucellosis and TBC from cattle, goats and sheep which is critical to the Maltese government for entry into the European community. The veterinarian has set up a bacteriology and parasitology lab for testing of animal products.

Outlook:

In 1990 the Office of the Prime Minister requested Peace Corps assistance in identifying informational needs of the government and opportunities for the application of computer technology. The Volunteer will work with some ten ministries and 60 different departments to develop applications while transferring skills to enable the Maltese to undertake such development.

A growing drug problem among its young population is of increasing concern and an Interministerial Commission against drug abuse has been established. A Peace Corps Volunteer will assist in the development of a therapeutic community program now in its early stages and train staff who have little experience in the drug rehabilitation field.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Population: 44,000
Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,500
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 25

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps started programs in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) in 1966 as a sub-component of the Micronesia program. Early emphasis was on teaching English in elementary and secondary schools. By the early 1970s, there were more than 100 Volunteers, a ratio of one Volunteer per 300 Marshallese. Programs in health, agriculture, appropriate technology, small enterprise development and vocational education were gradually introduced. In the late 1970s the first education program's goals were met. By 1984, with a new constitutional government in place in the Marshall Islands, Peace Corps established an office in country and conducted a major program assessment. Peace Corps entered into the health sector in 1986 with a focus on rural sanitation and family life/health education. In 1988 a new program, based on revised requests from the Ministry of Education, was initiated with the placement of 15 Volunteers to teach English, health and science.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	16	18	18
Volunteer Years	29	30	30
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	571	589	625
Host Country Contributions	11	13	14

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands considers the improvement of the education sector to be of primary importance to the development of the nation. Economic development is also crucial to the future of the RMI. A full assessment of the education sector has recently been completed, and the government is currently seeking ways to implement recommendations generated during the assessment. The RMI government also continues to explore creative ways to generate income for the resource poor nation.

Peace Corps will continue to be involved in the education sector through the provision of teachers in English, health, science and vocational education projects. In addition, opportunities for involvement in the development of small business ventures will be explored.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	18	18	Working under the supervision of the Department of Education, the majority of the Volunteers in the RMI teach English in the remote outer island primary schools. One Volunteer currently works within the Department of Education developing a science curriculum for elementary schools and training teachers in its use. In 1991 a science education component will be added to all outer island English teachers' responsibilities. A vocational skills instructor currently teaches principles of electricity to students at the Marshall Islands High School.
Health			TESL Volunteers have dual assignments as community health educators. In addition, there are currently six Family Life health education Volunteers teaching health as their primary job on outer islands. The Family Life project is scheduled to be completed in 1991.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers continue to stress a re-focusing of efforts in their assignments from classroom teaching to teacher training. At present, outer island TESL Volunteers develop teacher training plans during their first year of service and implement them in conjunction with local teaching staff during their second year.

Outlook:

Plans for Volunteers to teach science and assist in the training of outer island teachers in science education are built around the RMI government's strategy to develop competencies among Marshallese teachers in this subject area within the next three years. Peace Corps also intends to integrate an environmental education component into the existing science curriculum. Small business development placements will be dependent upon the RMI government's ability to identify viable placements for Volunteers.

MICRONESIA/PALAU

Population: 125,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,442.

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 25

Peace Corps Country History:

Volunteers arrived in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) in 1966 and focused on primary and secondary English teaching. In the mid-1970s the program expanded to include health, agriculture and village development projects. Projects were developed in 1985 to meet the stated needs of the newly-independent nations of the FSM and Palau. At the requests of the governments, English teaching at the primary level became an integral component of all Volunteer assignments. In addition to the primary program focus, Volunteers were given a secondary focus chosen by the government of each state to address specific needs. In 1991 these long term, community-based programs include: health education in Chuuk, youth development in Palau and Pohnpei, small business advising in Kosrae, and general community development in Yap. Peace Corps will be conducting major assessment and re-programming efforts in 1991.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	59	40	58
Volunteer Years	72	91	75
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1804	1867	1873
Host Country Contributions	89	89	92

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Major challenges facing Micronesia and Palau include enhancing educational opportunities and providing jobs for a growing, youthful population, conserving and protecting natural resources while fully exploring an array of potential economic opportunities, and preserving the cultural integrity and way of life for the nations' citizens.

Peace Corps will conduct a program assessment during 1991 to determine how best to assist Micronesia and Palau in meeting their development goals for the next 5 years. Anticipated project areas include small business development, primary and community education, teacher training and community health.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	37	58	Peace Corps continues to be involved in Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL) throughout Micronesia. All Volunteers are assigned to teach in the upper grades of rural primary schools. In FY91 Peace Corps Micronesia will begin a new effort to enhance the skills of rural primary school teachers through the provision of highly skilled teacher trainers. This project will be a collaborative effort between the government of Yap State, the University of Guam and Peace Corps Micronesia.
Health			TESL projects described above are "dual task" assignments with Volunteers assuming secondary responsibilities in the areas of either Health Education or Youth Development. Volunteers divide their time between formal classroom teaching and community non-formal education efforts.
Small Business	4	0	Small business advisors are currently working in the State of Kosrae. These Volunteers teach basic skills in management and accounting to small, family-type businesses and conduct on-site support and training follow-up to encourage economic development in that State. A new project will be designed for Pohnpei and Palau for FY92.
Environment	0	0	A small group of Volunteers have been working with Yap State since 1985 in Giant Clam reseeding, trochus shell stock surveys, fish drying and marketing, marine research and feasibility studies. This project will be evaluated in FY91, and a potential for continued or redirected efforts exists beginning in FY92.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Several Volunteers, in cooperation with fellow teachers, counterparts, and the Department of Education, have developed Micronesia-based curriculum materials to enhance US-based classroom materials. Schools where Volunteers are teaching English have students that generally out-perform their colleagues in schools that have no Volunteers. Volunteers will continue to serve as community development workers and as teachers of English as a second language at the primary level in rural and outer island communities where development needs are greatest. It is hoped that with the development of the teacher training project, the skill transfer component of the Peace Corps assignments will be enhanced and accelerated.

Outlook:

With the reprogramming efforts currently underway in Micronesia and Palau, significant program shifts are anticipated for FY92. Basic project areas are expected to remain similar to current ones; however, "dual-task" projects are likely to be consolidated as host country needs become more focused.

MONGOLIA

Population: 2,128,000

Annual Per Capita Income: N/A

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: The program will commence in FY91

Peace Corps Country History:

The Government of Mongolia first requested Peace Corps Volunteers in early 1990. Negotiations culminated with the signing of an agreement in August 1990. The Country Director and Administrative Officer arrived in Ulaan Bataar in January 1991. The first group of 15 Peace Corps Volunteers will report to Ulaan Bataar to begin training in late June 1991. This first group of Volunteers will teach English and computer science, and will train Mongolian teachers.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	0	15	15
Volunteer Years	0	1	10
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	0	639	610
Host Country Contributions	0	N/A	N/A

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Trainee Input

Sector	FY'91	FY'92	Description
Education	13	13	Most Volunteers will teach English in the Polytechnic, the Institute of Foreign Languages, and the Ministries of Health and Agriculture. Several Volunteers will be teacher trainers at the Institute of Foreign Languages.
Computer Ed.	2	2	Volunteers will train Ministry of Health employees in the use of computers and also develop a program to computerize the national health care system

Outlook:

After decades of isolation from the world's mainstream, Mongolia began a liberalization effort and an emergence from the Soviet sphere of influence in 1987. With only 500 speakers of English out of a total population of about two million, Mongolia can be well served by Peace Corps in its effort to reach out and participate in world affairs. Programming for the the second group of Mongolia Volunteers has not been completed. Small business development and health projects are under consideration.

MOROCCO

Population: 24,567,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$900

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps Morocco's country agreement dates from February 1963, making it one of the Agency's oldest programs. Fifty-three surveyors, English teachers and irrigation foremen comprised the first group of Volunteers to serve in Morocco. Over the past 28 years, more than 2,800 Volunteers have worked in the fields of health and sanitation, education, agriculture, rural water supply, social services and parks, wildlife and environmental education. Until recently, there were 133 Volunteers working in special education, veterinary medicine, rural development, environmental awareness and protection, and English language education.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	78	0	71
Volunteer Years	148	34	6
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	2485	1465	1382
Host Country Contributions	41	46	48

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Persian Gulf crisis caused the temporary suspension of Peace Corps programs in Morocco in January 1991. As the world situation changes, Peace Corps hopes to resume its activities there. Reducing regional inequities in economic and social development by improving the living and working conditions of Morocco's rural population is a central theme of the government's 1988-1992 development plan. With 61.5% of the population under the age of 25, migration to urban centers increasing, and the unemployment rate hovering around 30%, development of the agriculture sector remains critical. Volunteers will continue addressing the needs of this sector through projects in veterinary medicine, range management and apiculture.

Another priority of the Moroccan Government is to increase English literacy in the commercial and health sectors so Morocco will be able to participate more effectively in the world market and keep abreast of the latest technical trends and scientific research. Volunteers have served in English language instruction for the past 27 years. Peace Corps Morocco had been shifting its focus away from instruction in the secondary schools towards English teaching in new Faculties of English in Moroccan Universities and in Moroccan institutions and agencies with specialized English needs.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	0	15	Volunteer veterinarians are working with Moroccan veterinarians and technicians to increase livestock productivity and improve livestock management skills of producers. Other Volunteers work with regional extension offices in areas of range management and apiculture.
Education	0	31	Volunteers work in orphanages, schools and rehabilitation centers providing formal training in early childhood development, blind mobility and deaf education. Volunteer English teachers are working to develop English language programs and resources in newer faculties of education and in institutions and agencies with specialized English needs.
Environment	0	8	Volunteers are assisting host country authorities to preserve important forests and park and wildlife areas and to raise the awareness of the general public concerning environmental issues.
Health	0	17	Volunteers are working to develop, improve and maintain rural water supplies and reduce water and sanitation related morbidity.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

With cooperation from VOCA, farrier (shoeing of farm animals) workshops were carried out at veterinarian's sites with a large number of host country practitioners trained. English teaching Volunteers developed full course disciplines in areas of health, maritime fisheries and agriculture. Regional English resources centers established by Volunteers have continued to grow and become centers for informal education and research. An environmental education lecture series was expanded by Volunteers through the development of audio-presentations for community groups and schools. Volunteers organized an information day attended by 100 host nationals on hygiene education and the proper use of latrines. An activity book developed by Volunteers for special education teachers is now being used in Moroccan schools.

Outlook:

When Peace Corps resumes its programs in Morocco, it will increase its focus on environmental concerns. Environmental degradation and protection of rare species has recently been recognized by the Moroccan government as a grave concern. A growing program focus will be on the promotion of environmental awareness through education in Morocco's schools and communities. Peace Corps Morocco will continue to target employee job needs through its English for Special Purposes project working in five sectors: science and technology, health, agriculture, business and export promotion and maritime fisheries. Infectious diseases caused by poor housing, inadequate sanitation practices and malnutrition are prevalent among the poor, especially in rural areas. Volunteers working in health extension will be assigned to health centers in rural provinces to address these problems in the local communities through health and hygiene education activities.

NEPAL

Population: 18, 431,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$170

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

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

Resources:

	FY 1990 Estimates	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	84	86	84
Volunteer Years	138	144	141
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	1865	2136	2174
Host Country Contributions	9	14	16

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives: The overall goal of HMG as stated in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-1995) is to meet the basic human needs of all Nepalis by the year 2000. Peace Corps is involved in the following areas to assist HMG in meeting this goal: education, health, agriculture, environment, urban planning, and business.

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

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	31	31	Volunteers work with existing teacher training projects providing classroom instruction in math, science, and English in primary and secondary schools in their first year; and training Nepali primary and secondary teachers in these fields in their second year.

Health	14	20	Training Nepali nurses and strengthening the clinical component of the basic nursing curriculum is one aspect of this project. Volunteers work with Nepali private voluntary organizations in the education of the mentally retarded, blind and deaf. Volunteers also work in water and sanitation projects.
Environment	14	12	Volunteers assist in the establishment of nurseries, production and distribution of seedlings, development and implementation of forest management plans, and the establishment of committees to manage protected forests. They will also provide technical instruction at the Nepal Institute of Forestry.
Agriculture	15	13	This project focuses on extension, training and research in crop production, and livestock , farm management, and fisheries work.
Business	7	0	Through the Agriculture Development Bank, Volunteers are active in introducing appropriate technology to rural Nepal. Peace Corps will also assist the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare in their effort to increase income generation opportunities for the underprivileged of Nepal by providing vocational trainers and skill development trainers.
Urban Planning	6	8	Volunteers work in survey, design, cost estimation, project planning, land use mapping, and drawing master plans for the 33 districts.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Poor public health, low economic growth, and massive deforestation problems continue to create great obstacles for HMG's in their struggle to meet basic human needs for all Nepalis. Peace Corps continues to provide Nepal with trained manpower and technical expertise in each of its primary sectors.

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

Outlook: In the next five years, Peace Corps will continue its work in Nepal's primary development sectors with increased emphasis in the environment and small enterprise development.

PAKISTAN

Population: 109,950,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$370

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 9

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

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	38	0	39
Volunteer Years	16	11	4
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	774	751	886
Host Country Contributions	24	33	34

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Persian Gulf crisis caused the temporary suspension of Peace Corps projects in Pakistan in January 1991. Peace Corps hopes to resume its activities there as soon as it is feasible. The development priorities would remain the same. Pakistan faces severe public health problems and a shortage of community health workers. The Government of Pakistan is striving to address these issues in its new health policy. Peace Corps hopes to assist the Government in this area by involving Volunteers in a program to train trainers of village health workers. Peace Corps will also become involved in the Government of Pakistan's new interest in small enterprise development as a means of alleviating the rapidly rising unemployment rate.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	0	24	Volunteers work primarily in teacher training colleges in order to impact most

			effectively the country's English proficiency.
Special Education	0	10	Volunteers with specific expertise in special education are developing training courses and delivering services to the disabled within existing institutions.
Business	0	5	Working with the Youth Investment Promotion Society, Volunteers will be employed as advisors in small enterprise development.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Prior to the program suspension, Peace Corps was actively engaged in addressing the social and economic needs of Pakistan as identified by its government. In the 1990s Peace Corps will develop its assistance in education, health, and small enterprise development.

Last year education Volunteers introduced Peace Corps to their counterparts in teacher training. They collaborated closely with their co-teachers to develop and deliver in-service teacher training modules in Education Extension Centers and in the field.

Volunteers had also begun a fruitful relationship with the Directorate General of Special Education and its institutions in meeting the needs of the disabled population of Pakistan by expanding the community awareness and education work already begun.

Outlook: When Peace Corps resumes its programs in Pakistan, it will continue to explore new areas of cooperation and activity with the Government of Pakistan. The short term focus will be on providing trained assistance and skills transfer in the education and health sectors.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Population: 3,812,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$900

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 10

Peace Corps Country History:

The first group of nine Volunteers arrived in Papua New Guinea in September 1981. At that time the PNG government's development focus was primarily on six "least developed" provinces. Volunteers currently serve in nearly every province in Papua New Guinea and they are working in health, secondary education, and rural community development projects.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	40	50	50
Volunteer Years	65	66	75
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1488	1719	1942
Host Country Contributions	126	140	147

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

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

Within this general framework the Government has identified the following development priority areas: education and manpower development, economic growth and job creation. Peace Corps projects in health, education, micro-enterprise and rural development address these initiatives in the spirit of assisting people to improve themselves.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	10	10	Volunteers work to improve self-sufficiency and economic earnings of agriculture-based village communities.
Education	25	25	Volunteers assist provincial governments in providing adequate numbers of qualified teachers in rural high schools.

Health	15	15	Volunteers develop and deliver primary health and nutrition training with an emphasis on community participation.
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Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers have implemented the first Peace Corps/USAID Small Project Assistance (SPA) activities. SPA funds enabled Volunteers to work closely with community groups to initiate, design and manage small development projects.

Volunteer support and assistance in agriculture, health and small enterprise development resulted in "Volunteers working themselves out of a job" as trained Papua New Guinean counterparts have taken over the management of a vegetable market and trade store activities.

Outlook:

Peace Corps will continue to assist the government in meeting its current development priorities and stands ready to explore new areas such as expanded involvement in small enterprise development, literacy, youth development, and environmental education.

PHILIPPINES

Population: 61,224,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$700

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 30

Peace Corps Country History:

In October 1961, the Government of the Philippines invited Peace Corps Volunteers for assignments in math and science education. Responding to national priorities, the program was changed in 1970 to emphasize health and nutrition, agriculture, and income generation. The Peace Corps program in the Philippines is one of the longest standing and most successful programs. As a result of political uncertainty, the Philippine program was suspended in June of 1990 and all 261 Volunteers were removed. Peace Corps will reopen its program in the Philippines when the political situation is judged as safe for the return of Volunteers.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	64	0	35
Volunteer Years	211	4	26
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3536	456	884
Host Country Contributions	140	152	N/A

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Philippine government development goals for 1987-1992 are the:

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

Peace Corps projects in agriculture, agroforestry and fisheries have sought to increase production and income of farming/fishing families and small land-holders at the lowest economic levels.

Additionally deforestation and the fouling of marine resources are significant problems in the Philippines. Peace Corps programming and training will provide Volunteers the techniques to assist communities combat environmental degradation.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	0	10	Volunteers introduce and encourage improved farm management techniques, and review development plans with a view to including resource management and sustainable development strategies.
Education	0	10	Volunteers serve as community educators and as resource persons within the existing Program for Decentralized Educational Development.
Environment	0	7	Volunteers work as coastal resource management advisors to promote the establishment of marine sanctuaries, artificial reefs, mangrove reforestation, and environmentally benign fishing methods. They are also involved with environmental education and management of protected areas and parks.
Health	0	8	Volunteer water sanitation technicians assist island communities plan, build, operate, and maintain small-scale water systems.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps and the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency have developed and instituted procedures to strengthen the role of Volunteers in Host Country Agencies (HCA). As part of a continuing effort to improve coordination and collaboration between Peace Corps and the HCAs, the position of Regional Liaison Officer (RLO) was created to ensure Volunteers have viable job and site assignments.

Previous Volunteers in the agriculture sector planted seedlings, built fish ponds, and developed a marine conservation program. Education sector Volunteers organized teacher-training workshops.

Outlook:

Peace Corps looks forward to reopening its program in the Philippines. Peace Corps' extensive experience in the Philippines will allow projects to restart with a minimum of difficulty.

POLAND

Population: 38,061000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,760

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 2

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps was contacted by the Polish government regarding assistance in September of 1989. Peace Corps programming teams then assessed the need and feasibility for Volunteers to serve in a variety of development sectors in Poland as requested by the Polish government. A post was formally opened upon the arrival of U.S. staff in Warsaw in March 1990, and the first group of Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) Volunteers arrived in Poland on June 18, 1990. With the successful start of the TEFL program, a small business development program was established with the arrival of twenty-eight Volunteers in October 1990.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	60	88	107
Volunteer Years	9	95	152
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	926	1598	1933
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Poland plans to continue to expand its current TEFL program. Volunteers will train English teachers at the university and college level and teach Polish students at the secondary level. The TEFL Volunteers will also be responsible for a variety of tasks outside of their teaching assignments. These activities will include improving the language capability of fellow faculty members, establishing regional English language resource centers, sponsoring English clubs, and giving lectures on American culture.

With the great need for western experience and business management skills in Poland, the Small Business Development program has tremendous potential and the first group of Volunteers have received a warm welcome from Poles. The Volunteers began working in January 1991, primarily at the county level in Eastern Poland.

The first group of environment Volunteers will arrive in Poland in October 1991. Volunteers will work in environmental management and education, using resources available through the Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	80	80	Volunteers will teach English and train teachers in universities, teacher training colleges, and secondary schools throughout Poland.
Environment		7	Volunteers will assist in environmental management and education programs throughout Poland.
Small Business	20	20	Volunteers will provide business management advise and training through the Ministry of Local Government in a variety of areas including accounting, bookkeeping, and credit management.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Volunteers will be able to begin training hundreds of university, and secondary school teachers and students in the first years of the program. Less quantifiable, but of equal value, will be the enhancement of communication and mutual understanding between Americans and Poles in accordance with traditional Peace Corps goals.

Outlook:

Poland's non-traditional development obstacles and need for rapid change will present some of the most formidable challenges Peace Corps has faced. Nevertheless, Peace Corps is anticipating that significant contributions can be made in the development of English teaching, business management and environmental education and training.

ROMANIA

Population: 23,148,000

Annual Per Capita Income: N/A

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 1

Peace Corps Country History:

The 24 year-old Ceausescu regime was overthrown by a popular uprising supported by the army on December 22, 1989. To meet the need for humanitarian assistance which became apparent after the fall of Ceausescu, the Peace Corps sent two representatives to meet with the Romanian government and non-governmental organizations in August 1990. They determined that Peace Corps Volunteers would be welcomed and could provide much needed assistance in the orphanages that had been created under Ceausescu's policies. A subsequent programming visit in September and a medical review set the ground work and provided the necessary information for the program. Peace Corps staff arrived in Romania on December 2, 1990 to establish the program and prepare for the arrival and training of Volunteers.

Romania has many critical development needs. However, because of the present lack of reform within Romania, Peace Corps has not signed a country agreement with its government. Until conditions within the country improve, Peace Corps will be operating in Romania in conjunction with the Citizen's Democracy Corps, a U.S. non-profit organization, and working with orphanages will be Peace Corps' only project.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	0	15	15
Volunteer Years	0	9	21
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	0	467	669
Host Country Contributions		N/A	N/A

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Peace Corps in FY 1992 will concentrate on addressing the needs of the children isolated from the rest of society in orphanages. Six teams of Volunteers, consisting of community outreach, early childhood development, and special education Volunteers, will be sent to work in orphanages throughout Romania's eastern region of Moldavia. Volunteers in special education and early childhood development will work with the Romanian staff of the orphanages to train them in the most effective ways to improve the mental and physical development and standard of care of the children. Community outreach Volunteers will work with the local communities where the orphanages are located to increase their participation in the operations of the facilities and care of the children.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	15	15	Volunteers will work in community outreach, special education, and early childhood development to assist the development of the children living in orphanages and increase community support for the children.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

While it is too early to specify accomplishments for this program, Volunteers will make substantial improvements in the quality of training and care of the children in Romanian institutions within the first year of the program. Less quantifiable, but of equal value, will be the enhancement of communication and mutual understanding between Americans and Romanians in accordance with traditional Peace Corps goals.

Outlook:

Romania's non-traditional development obstacles and need for rapid change will present some of the most formidable challenges Peace Corps has faced. Nevertheless, Peace Corps is anticipating that significant contributions can be made in the development of improved training, education, and care for Romanian orphans. If the country reforms its current political system, Peace Corps looks forward to assisting the government of Romania in meeting its other development needs.

SEYCHELLES

Population: 68,000
Annual Per Capita Income: \$4,170
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 17

Peace Corps Country History:

The Peace Corps program in the Seychelles, started with four Volunteers in 1974. The Volunteer level has fluctuated from a low of two in 1982 to a high of seventeen in 1989. It has always been a technical program requiring highly skilled Volunteers rather than generalists. The Peace Corps, by providing engineering Volunteers, has played a major role in the development of the road and water systems infrastructure in the Seychelles over the past seven years. Agriculture, health and education were the focus of programs during the first few years. Road construction, water and sanitation projects and the expansion of the education program to include computer science have been added since 1982. The Seychelles program has implemented an environmental education project this year.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	4	5	5
Volunteer Years	12	10	9
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	311	300	351
Host Country Contributions	54	60	62

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps environmental education Volunteers will continue their efforts in training Marine Park rangers and developing an environmental education resources center..

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	2	2	Volunteers are assigned to the Polytechnic to teach computer science and mathematics.
Environment	2	2	Volunteers participate in marine park management which involves a review and evaluation of park regulations and management plans; train marine park rangers in surveillance and enforcement of regulations; recommend and establish research procedures.

Health 1 1 One Volunteer in occupational therapy is responsible for organizing and directing the activity programs for the Ministry of Health and Social Services

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

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

Outlook:

Since 1974 Peace Corps' programming in Seychelles has consisted of requests for technical expertise to meet manpower needs in areas where qualified Seychellois were insufficient. Peace Corps has seen its role as helping the country meet its human resource needs while the Government strives to educate and train its population to take over positions. Due to the Government's increased environmental concern, Peace Corps has included an environmental project to its program.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Population: 314,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$570

Number of years Peace Corps In Country: 20

Peace Corps Country History:

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

Resources:

	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	33	35	35
Volunteer Years	50	46	46
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	837	912	929
Host Country Contributions	24	24	25

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Three principal areas have been identified by the Solomon Islands Government as being critical for national development: decentralization of authority to provide government services to the seven isolated provinces so that a more equitable distribution of development resources may occur; improved and more diversified educational opportunities in the formal and non-formal education sectors; and accelerated economic growth through the establishment of policies which will create an attractive environment for small business development and foreign investment.

Peace Corps will continue to provide direct assistance in formal and nonformal education, and in community development through the secondary education and rural community development (RCD) projects. While small business development is currently being indirectly addressed through business studies instruction in secondary schools and small business advising in the RCD project, more direct involvement with the Small Business Division of the Ministry of Commerce is anticipated in the future.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	30	26	Academic, vocational, and community education, and rural community development comprise the projects in this sector. Volunteers currently provide academic and vocational instruction to secondary school students in both provincial (junior) and national (senior) secondary schools. Volunteers also work with provincial community education offices and local government councils to coordinate nonformal education efforts for rural communities. The majority of Volunteers working in the education sector are assigned to remote locations.
Environment	0	0	Volunteers currently work in a fisheries development project and an alternative energy development project.
Health	2	4	Water supply design engineers continue to develop small and medium scale water supply systems for rural communities. Health Education Volunteers provide extension services for isolated rural communities.
Small Business	0	0	A financial management advisor currently assists rural branch offices of the Solomon Islands Credit Union League with the development of sound financial management practices.
Urban Dev.	3	5	Planning advisors and civil engineers work with provincial governments to design and implement infrastructure development projects.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps Solomon Islands has completed development of pre-service training curricula for Peace Corps Volunteers working in secondary education and nonformal education projects. In addition, competency-based curricula for language and cross-cultural training have been developed. These efforts have contributed significantly to the volunteers' ability to perform effectively in their assignments.

Outlook:

Future program developments will depend to a great extent on the stability of the incumbent government in Solomon Islands and their ability to fully implement decentralization plans.

SRI LANKA

Population: 16,779,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$430

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 13

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps returned to Sri Lanka in 1983. Volunteers had previously served in Sri Lanka from 1962-1964 and 1967-1970. Political issues of difference between the United States and Sri Lanka resulted in the termination of both programs. In the total of eleven years of Peace Corps activity on this island 200 Volunteers have served.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	15	25	25
Volunteer Years	11	24	24
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	412	567	671
Host Country Contributions	12	11	12

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps continues to respond to the Government of Sri Lanka's emphasis on English language acquisition by continuing the model English Language Teacher Training project such as the District English Language Improvement Centers (DELIC) which began in 1983, and the Prinsett Credit Program which trains unaccredited teachers teaching in rural areas.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	15	14	Volunteers train future English teachers in District English Language Improvement Centers and the Prinsett Credit Programs throughout the country.
Business	10	11	A project with the Ministry of Agriculture emphasizes Small Enterprise Development skills for those Sri Lankans involved in small farming and fledgling industries.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: As the political situation in Sri Lanka stabilizes, real growth is beginning to return. Sri Lanka, recognizing that English literacy is the key to economic growth in a competitive world market, is reemphasizing the teaching of English throughout the land. Peace Corps is responding to this need by instituting English Literacy components in each of its projects and expanding its teacher trainer projects to reach more people.

Outlook: Peace Corps carefully monitors the security of the Volunteers in Sri Lanka and is prepared to interrupt its activities if the personal safety of the Volunteers is threatened. Barring such interruptions Sri Lanka plans, over the next five years, to continue its work in education, particularly English teacher training. The program will also focus anew on small enterprise development while searching for other avenues in which to expand programming.

THAILAND

Population: 55,200,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,170

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps has continued in Thailand without interruption since 1962. Approximately 3,500 Volunteers from every state in the United States have served two-year tours in every province. In numbers of Volunteers on board, Thailand is the largest program in the PACEM region. The latest training group, (the 97th) was sworn-in in October 1990.

Volunteers in Thailand presently work in the health, education and agriculture sectors. The average Volunteer age is 30, with eight Volunteers over 60 years old. Peace Corps also places disabled Volunteers in Thailand.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	111	109	109
Volunteer Years	209	207	200
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	3119	3526	3583
Host Country Contributions	277	283	294

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Environmental deterioration is particularly evident in the destruction of forests and disappearing wildlife. Volunteers work with local villagers on reforestation projects and help educate villagers on the value of maintaining Thailand's wildlife population, much of which is endangered because of the pressure of human demands on its habitat.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	40	40	Volunteers teach in rural community high schools and participate in the school's demonstration vocational development project.

Health	38	38	Volunteers work mainly in rural areas to improve the quality of life of Thai farm families through better nutrition and improved hygiene.
Agriculture	31	31	Volunteers work in a variety of projects from fisheries to national parks to community forestry. Projects include income generation activities to help farmers remain in their villages rather than migrate to the cities.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

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

Volunteers continue to provide economic assistance to rural villagers. For example, Volunteers have established market outlets for handicrafts produced by 4-H members and women's groups. Crop extension Volunteers have developed and tested a training module for improved soybean cultivation practices on sloping land. Education Volunteers are in community high schools teaching approximately 6,600 students. Volunteers also have helped establish income generating projects such as duck farming, mushroom farming and a beef-cattle feeding project.

Outlook:

The Royal Thai Government has requested approximately 200 Volunteers per year for the next several years to work in the undeveloped rural areas of the country.

TONGA

Population: 98,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$910

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 24

Peace Corps Country History:

The Peace Corps first entered Tonga on October in 1967 with more than 60 Volunteers. Program strength has grown as high as 100 and has maintained an average of 70 Volunteers until recent years. With the entry of Volunteers in 1990, the total number of Volunteers to serve in Tonga will exceed 1,100 since the program began.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	9	22	24
Volunteer Years	35	33	38
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	609	668	717
Host Country Contributions	34	38	40

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Education continues to be the backbone of Peace Corps Tonga. The Ministry of Education and the Mission Schools system concur with Peace Corps their need for assistance in the education sectors. Two initiative areas have been added to the program. This year Peace Corps Volunteers will be working in the environmental sector and providing assistance in small business development. In addition to their primary projects, Volunteers are encouraged to develop secondary projects in the schools and in the local communities. Some areas where Volunteers have made considerable impact outside of their primary assignment are: environment, small business, music, school gardens, adult education, and urban development.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	5	6	Volunteers work in agricultural research and production. Tonga is an agrarian society and must rely on research and crop development to increase productivity on its scarce land resources. Volunteers are also working in forestry, natural resources, agriculture education, and even as specialists in entomology, farm management, and pasture development.

Education	12	14	Education projects continue to be the dominate programs in Tonga. Volunteers are teaching in the areas of: science, math, industrial arts, and accounting. An expanding school system, a lack of trained teachers, migration of teachers to urban areas and neighboring countries are reasons for the teacher shortage in Tonga.
Environment	1	2	The need to conserve the natural habitat and prevent extinction and loss of natural resources, have become increasingly important to the Government of Tonga. Volunteers are working to increase public awareness on these issues through published materials, radio, seminars, community projects, and articles in the local papers. In addition, this project seeks to identify land and marine parks and control removal of sand from shore areas and outlying islands.
Health	2	0	The major goal of this project is to expand health education activities in the rural areas as well as coordinate on-going programs at the local level. Volunteers are working with the Ministry of Health as health education officers. Volunteers and their co-workers are working directly with villagers through village development committees in order to help local people identify health problems and priorities, and encourage community participation and support for primary health care programs.
Small Business	2	2	This is a new project area for Tonga. Volunteers are working with the Tonga Development Bank providing business skills and advice to loan clients. The Volunteers work closely with the bank's loan officers in the communities to help local businesses obtain higher success rates.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps Tonga has strived to improve its projects to meet more closely the pressing development needs of the country. Peace Corps has redirected its focus towards developing more program based projects and less individual placements. Most recently Peace Corps has responded to the host country government needs with two additional projects in the areas of small business development and the environment.

Outlook:

In the past, Volunteers have often served in abundance of unrelated program capacities. Although Volunteers are requested for and continue to serve in highly specialized areas Peace Corps has concentrated on consolidating projects. This will allow for increased Volunteer support and the creation of a clear project direction that has measurable goals.

TUNISIA

Population: 7,988,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$1,260

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps Tunisia's country agreement dates from February 1962, making it one of the Agency's oldest programs. Over the past 29 years, more than 2,000 Volunteers have served in the fields of health, education, architecture, urban planning and agriculture. Until recently there were 67 Volunteers working in youth development, special education, agriculture, rural development and English language education.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	46	0	33
Volunteer Years	72	18	3
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	1333	955	1008
Host Country Contributions	7	7	8

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Persian Gulf crisis caused the suspension of Peace Corps programs in January 1991. Peace Corps hopes to resume its activities there as soon as circumstances allow.

Job creation remains one of the most persistent problems in Tunisia. In spite of significant economic growth in a number of sectors there is a rising number of unemployed and underemployed youth migrating to the cities looking for work. An increase in the population of 18-20 year olds has seriously strained university resources and new campuses have been created in secondary cities. Peace Corps Tunisia's programming will respond to these needs through programs in youth development, university English teaching, and Self-Help Housing and community development.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	0	0	Beekeepers are working to introduce modern beekeeping equipment and management techniques to rural farmers. Large animal husbandry Volunteers assist dairy farmers increase their incomes through improved milk production techniques and farm management.

Education	0	22	Volunteers are working in special education in the development of services and programs for the disabled and in training a cadre of special educators in teaching techniques and curriculum development. Basketball coaches are addressing the needs of the youth population through sports to reduce the risk of young people becoming involved in activities detrimental to their development as adults. University English teachers are assisting the Ministry of Education achieve self-sufficiency in its English teaching corps.
Environment	0	6	Volunteers, working in cooperation with the Tunisian Agency for the Protection of the Environment, will address deforestation and other environmental concerns.
Urban Dev.	0	5	In this new project, urban development Volunteers are providing technical and management advice in self-help housing projects to improve the substandard living conditions of poor families in urban areas.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

A training center for special education teachers was started in Djerba in collaboration with AID and the Ministry of Social Affairs where seminars have been conducted for approximately 200 Tunisian professionals. Vocational programs were designed and implemented in woodworking, sewing and agriculture in 10 centers for the disabled. Volunteers were responsible for compiling the first Tunisian sign language book and have designed and implemented evaluation tools and curricula in 15 schools.

Peace Corps English teachers at the University of Kairouan developed an American studies program. Volunteers teaching at the Ecole Normale Superieure in Sousse organized book donations to help develop the student and faculty library.

A beekeeping Volunteer trained a group of handicapped young people to produce high quality modern beekeeping equipment and another is promoting beekeeping among the blind.

Outlook:

When the program resumes, Peace Corps will focus efforts on the growing number of poor in urban areas. Volunteers will help families through a self-help housing project and urban community development program. To address the growing problem of deforestation and other environmental concerns, Peace Corps Tunisia will explore collaborative efforts with the Government of Tunisia and its newly formed Agency for the Protection of the Environment. Special Education Volunteers will be instrumental in the formation and development of regional rehabilitation centers focusing on early diagnosis of the handicapped. Youth Development Volunteers will continue to address the problems of idle and jobless youth, building self-esteem through sports programs at youth centers.

TUVALU

Population: 8,000
Annual Per Capita Income: \$450
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 11

Peace Corps Country History:

The Peace Corps program in Tuvalu began in 1980 providing assistance to government agencies and to island communities. The program was developed through direct collaboration with Save the Children Foundation (SAVE). The program continued with Volunteers working as island community developers until 1982 when that portion of the program was cancelled because of the termination of air service to the outer islands. Because of Tuvalu's unique geography and government requirements, Peace Corps policy has been to respond to individual needs through single placements.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	2	1	2
Volunteer Years	2	3	3
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	69	64	95
Host Country Contributions	9	9	9

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

At the request of the Tuvalu Government, Peace Corps recruits skilled Volunteers to meet a specific need through individual placements. Each placement has a long-term emphasis on training and transfer of skills to local counterparts. Our most recent placement was an architect.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY'91	FY'92	Description
Urban Development	1		The Volunteer works in the Department of Public Works under the direction of the Ministry of Works. The work entails: providing designs for various development projects, preparing contract documents, evaluation of tenders, supervision and administration of building contracts, financial management and training of staff in the fields of drafting, estimating, contract administration and supervision. The Volunteer maintains a close liaison with all government departments regarding their requirements for new projects. Also, the architect provides advice to the government concerning building and contract related matters.

Agriculture 1 2 A marine fisheries advisor establishes procedures to collect data on bottomfish catches by research/survey cruises and commercial fishing operations. The work includes designing data forms in Tuvalu and English.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

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

Outlook:

Peace Corps will provide a computer trainer to the government of Tuvalu who will utilize skills concentrating on urban development. The trainer will provide technical training aimed at developing programming skills working an urban setting.

VANUATU

Population: 152,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$860

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 1

Peace Corps Country History:

Vanuatu is Peace Corps' newest country entry in the Pacific and is administered from the Peace Corps office in Honiara, Solomon Islands. Peace Corps entered into an agreement with the Republic of Vanuatu in October 1989. Three Volunteers began their assignments in January 1990. A second group of three began service in January 1991. The Government of Vanuatu (GOV) has requested that initial efforts focus on education projects.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	3	3	5
Volunteer Years	2	5	5
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	79	110	134
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

A major concern of the GOV is the acute shortage of trained manpower. Current recruitment of expatriates to fill specialized positions within the government is a drain on already limited financial resources. Human resource development is thus a primary objective of the government. Other major initiatives include accelerated, environmentally sound development of the moderate natural resource base of the country, and further expansion of the growing private sector.

At present, Peace Corps is focusing its efforts on providing certified teachers in technical subjects to develop skills in mathematics and the sciences among secondary school students. Opportunities for involvement in small business development and environmental education are also being explored.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		<u>Description</u>
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	3	5	Certified teachers are currently engaged in the teaching of math and science in Junior Secondary Schools. All Volunteers are assigned to rural areas.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps is developing an image as an organization that can provide skilled manpower at a moderate cost to the GOV. Opportunity for the expansion of the program is substantial. Program funding will ultimately determine the rate at which the program will grow.

Outlook:

Peace Corps will continue to work with local authorities to increase its contribution in the Republic of Vanuatu.

WESTERN SAMOA

Population: 159,000

Annual Per Capita Income: \$720

Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 24

Peace Corps Country History:

The first group of Volunteers arrived in 1967. The program focused on agriculture extension, rural sanitation and a few specialized positions. During the 1970s, a large percentage of Volunteers were assigned to work in education. Since 1980 vocational and agriculture education have been emphasized. Peace Corps' technical training efforts have shifted into senior secondary schools. Approximately 1,350 Volunteers have served in Western Samoa.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	27	25	30
Volunteer Years	47	43	44
Funding (\$000)			
Appropriated	898	859	1019
Host Country Contributions	68	68	71

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps Western Samoa has recently expanded its programming efforts in the area of Small Business Development. Volunteers are working in collaboration with The Development Bank of Western Samoa as extension advisors.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Education	13	17	Volunteers are teaching at the rural junior and senior secondary schools. In addition to teaching science and accounting , they assist Samoan teachers in learning about curriculum development.

Small Business	9	10	The Development Bank of Western Samoa is utilizing Volunteers as Small Business Advisors. They are working directly with the banking staff to provide training and management advisory services to managers of small businesses and income generating projects in the rural areas. In addition, Volunteers are teaching basic economics and business practices in grades 9 & 10 and accounting in grades 11 & 12.
Youth Dev.	3	3	Volunteers are working in the youth development program at the Boys Brigade. They teach manual arts, which includes: technical drawing, designing and implementation of projects, construction with wood, basic metal work and appropriate technology. Older students are offered training in marketing skills in order to sell produced products. Another Volunteer is teaching basic motor mechanics and bicycle repair.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps Western Samoa is working closely with Government departments and non-government organizations to do more effective programming in Western Samoa. Peace Corps is committed to addressing the developmental changes in Western Samoa. As a result, a project in the initiative area of small business development has been requested and implemented with the support of the Development Bank of Western Samoa

Outlook:

The Peace Corps focus remains on meeting the development needs of Western Samoa. Peace Corps will ensure that projects and Volunteer activities have realistic, achievable goals aimed at improving the lives and welfare of the Samoan people.

YEMEN

Population: 11,207,000
Annual Per Capita Income: \$640
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 18

Peace Corps Country History:

Peace Corps began its work in the Republic of Yemen in 1973, only two years after the ten-year civil war ended. Initially, Peace Corps' programs focused largely on health. Over the years, Volunteers have also worked in education, earthquake reconstruction, agriculture, old city preservation and rural water supply projects. In August, 1990 with rising tensions in the Gulf region, the Volunteers were removed from Yemen and the program there was temporarily suspended.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Program</u>			
Trainee Input	27	0	24
Volunteer Years	47	1	12
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	1141	288	741
Host Country Contributions	18	N/A	N/A

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1992 Initiatives:

Peace Corps hopes to resume its activities in Yemen as soon as circumstances permit.

The government of Yemen's priorities outlined in its most recent 5-year plan (1987-1991) include scientific and technical progress for developing human and natural resources, increasing domestic output of the economy to achieve self-reliance and food self-sufficiency and providing strong support to local and regional institutions. Quality of life indicators in Yemen are among the lowest in the world with health and education statistics pointing to a lack of education rather than poverty as the major reason for poor health. The most pressing urban problems in general are a lack of jobs and the physical and sociological decline of the old city of Sana'a. Peace Corps will address these needs through health, education, and old city restoration projects and a new project in agricultural education.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	<u>Trainee Input</u>		Description
	FY'91	FY'92	
Agriculture	0	2	This project addresses the government's goal of food self-sufficiency through the development of human resources. Crop extension and plant protection specialists will train Yemeni students at the Faculty of Agriculture instructional farm at Sana'a University.
Education	0	16	Volunteers will be teaching English in secondary schools, at the Yemeni-American Language Institute, the National Institute of Public Administration, and Sana'a University.
Health	0	4	In 1989, Peace Corps reentered the health sector where the needs are great. Nurses and lab technicians will be working to improve mother and child health and expand the primary health care program to families and communities in rural areas of Yemen.
Small Business	0	1	Volunteers will be working to preserve culturally important and economically viable traditional crafts which are in danger of disappearing and provide opportunities for gainful employment through skill and business training.
Urban Dev.	0	1	An architect will be working in the supervision and restoration of one of the oldest and largest Samsarat (trading centers) in old Sana'a while providing on the job training to a Yemeni counterpart in the documentation and restoration process.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Health Volunteers have established health education rooms in health care centers in locations throughout the country and have conducted training in oral rehydration therapy, immunizations, nutrition and growth monitoring, as well as developing training programs for primary health care workers in conjunction with the local ministry of health.

Volunteer English teachers began summer in-service trainings for Yemeni teachers in which methodology and curriculum use was addressed.

Outlook:

Plans are to return Volunteers to Yemen as soon as the situation in the Gulf is resolved. With the reunification of North and South Yemen in 1990, the country's needs are even greater. Peace Corps will be prepared to expand its programming, initially in health and education, to include former South Yemen.

A health and nutrition evaluation conducted by Peace Corps Yemen in 1990 recommended Peace Corps' health strategy focus on improving mother/child care and expanding health education through the rural based primary health care program. Volunteers will identify training needs and provide on the job training to primary health care workers.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

Number of years Peace Corps in Program: 20

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	19	25	25
Volunteer Years	37	44	48
Funding (\$000)	315	311	427

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

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

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

Peace Corps also provides the United States Government's annual contribution to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund. The purpose of this fund is to pay international travel and post-service resettlement costs for Volunteers from developing countries that have no sponsoring organizations of their own. Such Volunteers made up 82 percent of all UNVs at the close of 1990. Peace Corps provided a grant of \$100.0 thousand for this fund in FY90.

FY91 Volunteers by Country

<u>Country</u>			
Bhutan	1	Morocco	1
Burkina Faso	1	Mozambique	1
China	14	Namibia	3
Fiji	2	Nepal	1
Ghana	1	Pakistan	1
Guyana	2	Papua New Guinea	2
Hong Kong	1	Sierra Leone	1
Indonesia	1	Sudan	1
Jamaica	1	Thailand	1
Kiribati	2	Tokelau	1
Laos	2	Vanuatu	1
Malaysia	1		

OFFICE OF PRIVATE SECTOR RELATIONS

History:

The Office of Private Sector Relations was created in 1982 in response to the Reagan Administration's strong emphasis on public and private sector partnership. Since late 1989 Director Paul Coverdell has encouraged the collaboration of the Peace Corps and the private sector through the Partners for Peace Program. Partners for Peace, which includes the Peace Corps Partnership Program, the Gifts in Kind program and the Volunteer Partner Program, offers the private sector an opportunity to "volunteer" in its own way.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	371	537	574

FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Office of Private Sector Relations established the Partners for Peace Program to provide individuals, associations, corporations and foundations with an opportunity to participate in Peace Corps projects. Partners for Peace has been a pipeline for private sector assistance to Peace Corps initiatives in health, education, urban development, small business development, environment, minority outreach, university programs and global awareness.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

In FY 1990 the Office of Private Sector Relations collaboration with the private sector provided \$3.2 million in materials, financial support and services to Peace Corps efforts around the world. This represents an increase of 400% in such support over the previous year. Of this amount, \$1.2 million in textbooks, medical and children's books was donated to improve literacy and offer technical assistance in developing countries. The Peace Corps Partnership Program used \$325,000 to complete 124 community projects.

Outlook:

The Peace Corps has joined with the private sector to establish a partnership which supports volunteerism, education and peace. Private sector assistance continues to grow and successes continue to build. A new Partners for Peace initiative, Peace Corps Partners in Teaching English, is underway to bring English to countries that wish to increase their citizens' ability in this language of international commerce.

WORLD WISE SCHOOLS

HISTORY

Since its inception, Peace Corps has served as a bridge of understanding between the United States and developing countries. The World Wise Schools program (WWS) makes sure this bridge is traveled in each direction as it brings the Peace Corps Volunteer experience directly into classrooms throughout the United States.

World Wise Schools is Peace Corps' response to its Congressional mandate to teach Americans about the world. This mandate --Peace Corps' Third Goal-- is as much a part of Peace Corps as its efforts overseas.

Exchange between Peace Corps Volunteers and students in American classrooms is the centerpiece of World Wise Schools, but it is only one aspect of the program. WWS sends printed instructional material and videotapes of Peace Corps countries to participating schools as a means of exposing our nation's young people to the diverse peoples and countries of the world. In addition, another program component is presently being established to involve returned Volunteers with participating schools to relate their unique perspectives on other countries and cultures and to serve as consultants to classroom teachers.

RESOURCES

In the 1990-91 school year, World Wise Schools brought an enriching educational experience to more than 60,000 American students in more than 2,000 classrooms in 1,300 schools in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	121	496	522

INITIATIVES

The program is designed to promote the study of geography, stimulate international awareness and encourage volunteerism in our nation's youth. By matching students with Peace Corps Volunteers, World Wise Schools opens up the world to American students and also enriches the Volunteer's experience.

HIGHLIGHTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Outside the classroom, government officials, educators and others interested in providing America's young people with the knowledge to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century have embraced World Wise Schools. The states of South Carolina, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Ohio have formally endorsed World Wise Schools.

World Wise Schools is broadening the classroom experiences of America's young people, adding a vital international dimension to the learning of our future leaders. WWS draws on the unique international experience of Peace Corps Volunteers in their most uplifting tradition of serving as ambassadors of peace.

Outlook

Efforts are underway to expand the program so that all Volunteers can be matched with classrooms in the United States. World Wise Schools will further the legislative mandate to increase Third Goal activities by establishing a framework for returned Peace Corps Volunteers to share their experience with other Americans.

Before the close of the next academic year at least ten additional states are expected to enter into partnerships with the Peace Corps by becoming World Wise Schools States. To allow broader participation in the program, World Wise Schools will work with state educational agencies to bring the benefits of this initiative to more students through the use of educational television.

OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

History:

The importance of American universities as providers of skilled trainees and as partners in post-Peace Corps programs led to the creation of this office as a separate entity. It oversees the operations of the Peace Corps Fellows/USA Master's Internationalist, Peace Corps Preparatory, and Campus Compact and other collaborative programs with universities.

Resources:

	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimates	FY 1992 Estimates
<u>Funding (\$000)</u>			
Appropriated	52	128	140

FY 1992 Initiatives:

The Office of University Programs will expand the Peace Corps Fellows/USA program in FY 1992. This program puts the unique skills of returned Volunteers to work on some of America's toughest challenges. The program was first developed to attract qualified and motivated teachers for some of the most challenging schools of New York City. Former Volunteers were offered paid teaching positions while concurrently pursuing a master's degree in education at Teachers College, Columbia University. The program is expanding to more universities and will include other fields including the health professions, human services and the environment. Fellows will continue to serve in both inner cities and rural communities throughout the United States.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments:

Peace Corps has signed agreements with eleven universities to create scholarships and create jobs for more than fifty Returned Peace Corps Volunteers who enter advanced training for critical work in America. Participating schools are: Teachers College of Columbia University, University of Southern California, Florida International University, George Washington University, Georgia State University, Georgia College, Auburn University, Texas A&M, Tulane University, University of Southern Mississippi, and Ohio University.

Outlook:

Seven agreements with other colleges and universities are currently being completed. The program will ultimately be expanded to accommodate nearly 300 Peace Corps Fellows per year. In some cases, major corporations are assisting in funding scholarships for the Fellows; in others, public universities are offering to grant in-state tuition.

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