

PEACE CORPS
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (SPA)
PROGRAM

FY 2000

RESULTS REVIEW
AND
RESOURCES REQUEST
(R4)

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Part I

Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

A. Program Overview

We are pleased to submit the Small Project Assistance (SPA) program's R4 for FY 2000. This unique program continues to combine the financial resources of USAID with the human resources of the Peace Corps in order to advance mutual goals. Not only does the SPA program enable USAID assistance to have a direct development impact in selected priority areas, it also enables Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) to engage community members in a **participatory process** that contributes to sustainable development at the local level. In short, USAID's ability to have an impact at the grass-roots continues to be enhanced through the SPA program.

As has been the case in previous years, the relatively small amount of central core resources provided for the SPA PASA has had a very high multiplier effect. In FY 1997, more than 90 percent of all USAID SPA funding was provided by regional bureaus and field missions. More importantly, PCVs have worked with communities and host country sponsoring agencies to generate in-kind contributions and other additional resources. As a result, local contributions to community projects exceeded SPA contributions in FY 1997.

The SPA program continues to employ both **grants** and **technical assistance** to provide communities with the seed money as well as the skills necessary to address locally identified needs. In FY 1997, **781 grant activities** were conducted in more than 75 countries. This total **represents a 42 percent increase over the targeted level** of 551. In part, the increase is due to better SPA grant reporting than we have previously experienced. But increased grant activity is also attributable to new country entries. This was the first year that Russia and the Ukraine had fully operational SPA programs; Guatemala also re-established its program in FY 1997.

As was noted in last year's R4, capacity building is becoming the cornerstone of the SPA program. In keeping with this shift in program focus, SPA's technical assistance component accounted for a larger share of total program commitments in FY 1997. **Nearly 100 Peace Corps training events** were supported with **SPA technical assistance** funding. The technical assistance component complements the grant component of the SPA program by strengthening technical skills and enhancing the design and management of community-based projects.

It is also noteworthy that while 11 percent of all SPA resources supported technical assistance in FY 1996, this portion increased to 18 percent in FY 1997. These percentages tell only part of the story, however. Because 20 percent of grant funding went to support locally organized training in FY 1997, the overall share of resources directed uniquely toward capacity building actually surpasses one-third (34%) of total program resources.¹

¹It is important to note that people are trained and local capacity is enhanced when the activity's primary objective is production or construction. Hence, the technical assistance share of SPA resources is actually much higher.

B. Factors Affecting Program Performance

As in previous years, the scope of SPA activity in FY 1997 was largely determined by: (1) the availability of resources; (2) the number of countries with SPA programs; and (3) the number of Peace Corps Volunteers participating in the program. However, these elements were affected by the following factors.

USAID Funding Levels: Overall SPA program funding has declined slightly over the years, dropping from \$3,049,000 in FY 1995, to \$2,587,500 in FY 1997. This has been manifested by the inability of some field missions to support SPA with OYB funding. However, FY 1997 also witnessed declines in some regional bureau commitments to SPA. Despite these declines in program funding, performance has generally exceeded planned levels. In part, this is the result of "doing more with less;" the average size of a SPA grant was \$2,200 in FY 1997 as opposed to \$2,600 during the '95/'96 period. But given the degree to which targets are being surpassed, it may also be necessary to re-examine planned performance levels.

Country Phase Outs and New Entries: In FY 1997, Peace Corps graduated from Botswana, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Fiji, Hungary, Swaziland, and Uruguay. In addition, posts closings in Albania and the Congo terminated SPA programs. At the same time, SPA programs have either been initiated or "re-introduced" in Guatemala, Haiti, Jordan, Russia, and the Ukraine. A projected reduction to 402 SPA activities by FY 2000 was based on a decline of available resources, in the range of 10 percent annually and a reduction of 12 participating countries due to USAID and Peace Corps country phase outs. However, this projection did not account for the impact of new country activity. These new entries have, in part, contributed to increased levels thus far. Again, it may be necessary to re-examine planned performance levels.

PC Reorganization and Change in Regional Configuration: In FY 1997, Peace Corps reorganized its geographic regions, going from four regions to three by eliminating the Asia/Pacific (A/P) Region (See Appendix). The former Inter-America (IA) Region now includes the Pacific posts within its scope and is referred to as the Inter-America/Pacific (IAP) Region. Similarly, the region formerly known as Europe, Central Asia and the Mediterranean (ECAM) has added the Asian posts to its purview and is now referred to as Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia (EMA). The Africa Region remains the same. This reorganization has had a major impact on how SPA activity is monitored and reported.

Staff Turnover: Turnover among Peace Corps and USAID staff is quite high. Moreover, Peace Corps Volunteers change every two years. Some staff and Volunteers see the program as integral to their programming efforts; others see it as ancillary. The way in which Volunteers and staff from both agencies promote the SPA program directly affects its acceptance and use in the field. Yet, the entire focus of a given country-level SPA program may change with changes in PCVs and staff.

Results Reporting: The SPA program continues to be challenged by the difficulty of measuring impact. Difficulties center around the fact that SPA usually provides a community with a one-time infusion of funds. Thus, SPA project results are rarely tracked over time; monitoring often ends when the PCV involved in the project completes his or her service. Moreover, there is a lack of understanding among PCVs, counterparts, and even staff about how to measure and articulate outcomes.

In FY 1997, SPA program staff began addressing this issue with revised SPA evaluation forms designed to encourage respondents (PCVs and HCNs) to think about appropriate indicators for activity outcomes. SPA-supported training events also began incorporating participatory evaluation methods to better equip participants to examine impact.

In addition, impact evaluation, albeit limited, does occur via: (1) the world-wide SPA evaluations conducted every four to five years, and (2) occasional country-level SPA evaluations.

The most recent world-wide SPA evaluation was conducted in FY 1995 and we expect to conduct another in FY 1999. As noted in the 1995 evaluation, across a ten-year period, SPA projects have consistently performed as planned, achieving at least some of their stated objectives at least 90 percent of the time and continuing to provide benefits in 80 percent of the communities where they were undertaken.

Findings from country-level evaluations tell a slightly different story. During FY 1997, country-level SPA program evaluations were conducted in **Togo** and **The Gambia**. In both countries, evaluation teams examined projects conducted over a fourteen-year period (1983-1997). In **The Gambia**, more than 60 percent of the SPA projects examined were found to be still functioning. This percentage increases to 100 percent for well/pump projects and 90 percent for resource centers. Projects with high failure rates involved animal production, grain storage, and business development. In **Togo**, 73 percent of the SPA projects examined were found to be still functioning and providing benefits. Here, again, projects related to food production and business development were the most problematic while projects related to health, education, and water/sanitation appear to be most successful. In both cases, recommendations were made to improve procedures for reviewing, approving, monitoring and evaluating SPA activity. Recommendations also pointed to the need for greater attention to local capacity building and training.

Country-Level SPA Evaluation Findings

In **The Gambia**, more than 60 percent of the SPA projects examined were found to be still functioning. This percentage increases to 100 percent for well/pump projects and 90 percent for resource centers.

In **Togo**, 73 percent of the SPA projects examined were found to be still functioning and providing benefits.

Part II

Progress Toward Special Objective and Intermediate Results

A. Description of SPA Special Objective and Intermediate Results

A critical aspect of the SPA program is that the development activities it supports cut across many sectoral areas, including environment, child survival, food production, education, water and sanitation, and small enterprise development, to name a few. Because of its unique, cross-sectoral nature, the SPA program is served by the following Special Objective (SPO):

Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development activities.

The Global Bureau is reporting on the results of this Special Objective separately to allow for the full impact of the program to be monitored and its link to overall Agency achievement clearly determined. However, the SPA program's relationship to USAID goals is reflected by the intermediate results used to measure SPA's progress. These results—which are measured annually on a world-wide basis—directly contribute to the achievement of SPA's SPO.

Intermediate Result 1: Effective implementation of health and water activities by local communities—

specifically, projects involving water system installation, latrine construction, and the provision of health services and facilities.

Intermediate Result 2: Effective implementation of economic growth activities by local communities—

specifically, education, food production and small business projects.

Intermediate Result 3: Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities—

specifically, projects focusing on environmental awareness campaigns, educational materials production, sustainable agriculture and the upgrading of parks and nature preserves.

Indicators for IRs 1,2, and 3

- **the annual number of SPA activities conducted;**
 - **the number of people served annually by these activities;**
 - **the amount of local resources generated annually for each activity;**
 - **the number of individuals trained in the areas of economic development, environment and health and water/sanitation.**
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Intermediate Result 4: Strengthened local organizational capacity to implement sustainable development activities.

Note that this indicator is a proxy indicator since determining impact through analysis of each organization served would be time-consuming and prohibitively costly.

Actual data on all SPA SPO indicators is being reported annually for all new grants. Information is collected annually from each post with a functioning SPA program. Peace Corps Volunteers and the community members they work with monitor and report on each individual SPA activity. The information is collected using standard evaluation forms which are then forwarded to PC/Washington where they are compiled into an annual activities report. Table 1 summarizes progress toward the SPA Special Objective.

Due to the nature of the SPA program and an inherent flexibility in developing projects locally, the number of projects can fluctuate from year to year. Projections have been made based on trends in previous years, funds available and average number of beneficiaries.

Indicator for IR4

- **the annual numbers of people trained in local civic organizations or NGOs world-wide.**
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In 1997, SPA supported 781 community-based projects benefiting 458,347 individuals. Community contributions totaled \$1,772,593 and nearly 8,000 individuals, representing over 2,250 organizations, participated in training activities. Planned levels have been exceeded for all four Intermediate Results.

Table 1. Summary of Progress Toward SPA SPO

Intermediate Results	Indicator	1995	1997		
		(Baseline)	Planned	Actual	% Exceeding Plan
IRs 1,2, and 3 (Cumulative Presentation of Performance Data)	1.Activities Conducted	681	552	781	41%
	2.Beneficiaries Served	387,616	313,969	458,347	46%
	3.Resources Generated	1,746,395	1,414,580	1,772,593	25%
	4.Individuals Trained	1,119	1,480	7,948	>100% ^a
IR 4	1.Organizations Strengthened	1,234	1,632	2259	38%

^aThe number of individuals trained was actually 4 times planned levels due to the SPA program's increasing emphasis on community capacity building.

World-wide in 1997, SPA community-based projects supported SPO results in the following manner:

- 58 percent addressed broad-based economic growth activities;
- 33 percent supported health and water/sanitation activities;
- 9 percent promoted environmental protection activities.

The distribution of SPA activity varies somewhat among Peace Corps regions. For example, health and water/sanitation projects account for 45 percent of all SPA activity in the Africa region and 31 percent in the IAP region. But in the EMA region, health and water/sanitation projects make up only about 20 percent of the total SPA projects.

Environment projects, while demonstrating a greater share of total FY 1997 activity in the Africa and IAP regions, accounted for a mere 9 percent of total activity world-wide. It is interesting to observe that nearly 60% of all environmental activity supported by SPA takes place in the EMA region, yet even here, environment projects still only account for 15 percent of all regional activity. It is also important to point out that a wide range of resources—from both within the Peace Corps and from sources outside the agency—are available to support environment sector activity.

Economic development projects account for over 60 percent of all SPA activity in the IAP and EMA regions, while in Africa, economic development makes up just under 50 percent. But in order to fully understand the functions of this sector, it is important to note that, 54% of all economic development projects focus on education. This relationship and performance towards IR2 will be more fully analyzed in Part C below.

B. IR1 - *Effective implementation of health and water/sanitation activities by local communities.*

1. Performance Analysis

The SPA activities contributing to this intermediate result focused on improvements in health, hygiene, and nutrition via the installation of wells, latrines, cisterns, rural health clinics, and community gardens. Actual levels of activity exceeded planned levels for all indicators.

In Africa, community projects designed to improve health, nutrition and hygiene accounted for 45 percent of all SPA activity. Percentages were somewhat lower in the IAP region (31%) and the EMA region (19%).

In most instances, activities related to IR1 are **satisfying basic human needs** and improving the quality of life. However, most of these activities also contribute to the acquisition of **new skills and knowledge**. And when skills and knowledge are applied, changes in **attitudes and behaviors** may occur. The application of new skills can also lead to **enhanced self-esteem**. The following

provides illustrative examples of SPA-supported activities and their various outcomes.

Community Health Training

In **Mali**, there is a lack of understanding of the importance of family planning, birth control methods, and how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and prevented. SPA supported the training of two men and two women from four villages in the importance and practice of family planning, as well as how to provide protection from HIV/AIDS. These trainees later worked together as teams, sharing their knowledge with peers in their communities.

In **Guatemala**, eleven community-level health trainings were conducted during FY 1997. The contents of the trainings, as well as the vocations of the participants, were various in scope. Trainings covered basic child survival intervention; participatory education and disease prevention; diarrhea prevention and consequences; first aid; nutrition; prenatal care, proper birth attendance and birth hygiene, emergency techniques, post-partum care, and needs of pregnant women. Participants included midwives; various community health personnel, technicians, and extension agents; and primary school teachers.

The Zo-Kpota region of **Benin** lacked skilled personnel to monitor nutrition programs and disseminate information on nutrition and hygiene. With SPA support, local village women animators received training about information, education and communication (IEC) techniques in order to better conduct presentations on basic hygiene, nutrition and vaccinations. As the result of these trainings, PCV Colleen Renk reported that the animators are much more informed about aspects of health and hygiene and much better prepared to transfer information to other community members. She also observed, "There is a visible difference in their ability to transfer information and in their self-confidence." Following the training, participants began to change some of their basic health/hygiene practices in order to set an example.

Construction of Wells, Reservoirs, and Water Flow Systems

The lack of clean, potable water sources is a problem that communities in Africa face on an ongoing basis. Contaminated water supplies are also a major factor in disease transmission and diarrhea. Assistance to community groups interested in securing a safe and potable water supply continues to be an area to which SPA responds. In **Senegal**, the village of Linquekoto, in conjunction with PCV Sheila Fabrizio addressed the problem of poor water sources and related health problems by initiating a central village well system, affording free and convenient access to all. As an added benefit to this activity, there is now an adequate water supply source to support vegetable and fruit tree production.

Having a potable water source is important, but in certain areas it is equally important to a community's health to have reliable water sources available for gardening and vegetable production activities. Again, in **Senegal**, PCV Holly Christiansen worked with the Oundoundou community to provide sufficient water availability to irrigate the community gardens during the dry seasons, thus ensuring the community a steady source of vegetables to their diet.

The problem of contaminated water is not unique to Africa. In **Russia-West**, PCV Doug Luthy worked with Eco-Press, a local organization on protective measures around 12 natural springs that were being contaminated by soil erosion and litter. In addition to providing well covers over the springs, the group organized a local cleanup of the area and provided school children with simple biological analysis techniques and grass roots environmental health education. As an outgrowth of this activity, Eco-Press now has a working relationship with private and public organizations after exhibiting both their technical and coordination skills.

As noted above, an interesting off-shoot of the water/sanitation construction activities is the generation of employment. Often, individuals trained through the course of project implementation, find that their new skill is marketable.

Latrine Construction

In addition to assistance provided in the repair and replacement of wells in local communities, SPA resources are used to support the construction of latrines, thereby protecting ground water supplies from contamination and preventing widespread health concerns associated with poor sanitary conditions.

In **Cote d'Ivoire**, PCV Laura Scobie and the teachers and elders of the village of Aby settled on addressing the need for family latrines in this area, which borders on a large lagoon in the southeast and is endowed with rain forest topography. Before the SPA-supported activity, it was not uncommon for villagers to use the lagoon and the surrounding bush, presenting a potential health risk to others who are using the lagoon for bathing and recreation. Also, the fish caught in the lagoon are a source of food for the village. The project completed three public latrines, each with six Turkish toilets. A hand washing station was located outside of each structure, and hygiene and latrine maintenance instruction was provided by the local health team, in collaboration with school staff and the village elders.

In Morso, **Ghana**, a local needs assessment revealed that only 50 of the 160 households in the village had access to a latrine. With discussion and identifying the resources available, a SPA project was proposed to construct 50 Mozambique-style household latrines. PCV Tim Boulay reported that the "community response and participation was so great that we were able to complete 61 latrines with the funds budgeted to complete 50. Now, 111 of the 160 household compounds have access to a latrine". Early on, there was less than full understanding of the concept of

community contribution, but as the work progressed, more and more people bought into the activity.

Following completion of a SPA-supported latrine construction project in El Pinar, **Dominican Republic**, the community, under their own initiative, became involved in a new latrine project. Once this project was completed, some of the workers were contracted for additional construction, an income-generating component that was not originally foreseen.

Health Clinic Construction

Kpevego, **Togo**, lacked a facility for the collection and distribution of medical supplies. With SPA support, a clinic was constructed for the storage and distribution of medical supplies, medicines and drugs. Part of the locale also serves as a mid-wifery center and health education classroom. PCV Orion Young notes that following the clinic's establishment, the community enjoyed improvements in the treatment of minor illnesses as well as more effective delivery of health education seminars. Community morbidity and mortality statistics are now being more effectively monitored.

The health center in Baguinet, **Guinea**, was badly deteriorated and lacked adequate sanitation facilities. SPA supported repairs of both the center and latrines. As a result of these improvements, patronage of the health center has increased dramatically.

Waste Disposal

In **Poland**, Urzad Miastai Cominy organized a home recycling effort with the city administration, in an effort to improve the projected life span of the local landfill. As a result, there are now approximately 300 plastic containers available to be loaned to local homeowners as part of the activity.

Unsanitary market conditions were a common sight at the Kadiolo Market in **Mali**, leading to contamination of food and an increase in food related illness. PCVs Larissa Carter and Andrew Norris worked with the Kadiolo Marketers to secure a SPA grant to improve their market area. They conducted basic classes for the marketers on the importance of hygiene and sanitary practices while handling and storing foods and supplies. Together, they procured 30 trash receptacles and the market area and constructed billboards at the market entrances encouraging people to use the waste receptacles. They have arranged for a local trash service to dispose of the market refuse. As a result of a cleaner market, customer numbers are on the rise and a working committee continues to explore ways to improve their market area.

Table 2. Performance Data Table - IR1

Special Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development projects			
IR 1: Effective implementation of health and water activities by local communities			
Indicator 1: Annual number of activities related to health and water/sanitation			
Unit of Measure: # activities conducted	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	247
	1996	222	219
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	200	256
	1998	180	
	1999	162	
Comments: It is expected that at least 1,156 health and water activities will have been conducted by FY2000.	2000	145	
Indicator 2: Number of people served annually by activities related to health and water/sanitation			
Unit of Measure: Individual beneficiaries	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	172,923
	1996	135,000	195,141
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	121,500	192,650
	1998	109,350	
	1999	98,412	
Comments: By FY2000, it is expected that at least 725,761 people will have been served by health and water activities.	2000	88,573	
Indicator 3: Local resources generated annually through activities related to health and water/sanitation			
Unit of Measure: \$ equivalents of labor, supplies/materials, and local currency	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	508,375
	1996	457,538	727,473
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	411,784	456,117
	1998	370,605	
	1999	333,545	
Comments: By FY2000, it is expected that at least \$2,383,037 in dollar equivalents of labor, supplies, materials and local currency will have been generated through activities related to health and water/sanitation.	2000	300,190	
Indicator 4: Number of individuals trained in the skills related to health and water/sanitation			
Unit of Measure: # people trained	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	285
	1996	328	2,147
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	377	2,023
	1998	433	
	1999	498	
Comments: Planned levels are being greatly exceeded due to increased SPA program focus on capacity building.	2000	573	

2. Expected Progress Through FY 2000

If present trends continue, it is anticipated that at least 1,156 community-based activities designed to improve health, hygiene and nutritional status will be implemented by FY 2000.

We recognize the importance of continuing to expand the availability and quality of health and hygiene services through construction of clinics, latrines, and water systems; indeed this type of activity will continue to define performance towards this intermediate result.

Nevertheless, we are very supportive of the increasing emphasis being placed on community-level health and hygiene education efforts designed to complement the construction activities. We will continue to urge Volunteers, HCN counterparts, and PC staff to help us learn more about which grass-roots techniques most effectively encourage behavior changes.

C. IR2 - *Effective implementation of economic growth activities by local communities.*

1. Performance Analysis.

Progress towards IR2 is achieved through activities associated with income generation, food production, and education, e.g., commercial agriculture, light manufacturing, handicrafts production, school construction/repairs, instructional materials improvements, and microenterprise development.

In FY 1997, targets have been exceeded for all indicators. Again, the numbers of individuals trained has greatly surpassed the target due to increased program focus on capacity building and locally organized, community-level trainings.

Economic development projects account for over 60 percent of all SPA activity in the IAP and EMA regions, while in Africa, activity in this sector makes up just under 50 percent. It is important to emphasize that a large share—54 percent, overall—of economic development activity actually consists of community-level projects related to education.

Table 3 highlights the percentage of economic development projects that focus on education. As the table also illustrates, this varies by region with the heaviest education emphasis in the EMA region.

Table 3. Share of Economic Development Activity Focusing on Education

Region	Economic Development Activities (#)	Education Projects (#)	Education Project Share of Econ. Dev. Activity (%)
IAP	90	31	34%
AFR	167	71	43%
EMA	197	142	72%
World-Wide	454	244	54%

Because of this emphasis, EMA activities related to IR2 primarily increase **access to basic education** and contribute to the acquisition of **new skills and knowledge**. However, in the other regions, where food production and income generation projects account for 40 percent (IAP) and 28 percent (Africa) of all SPA activity, outcomes also include **income generation and improvements in employment**. Moreover, reports on activities contributing to IR2 were more likely to cite less tangible outcomes such as **enhanced self-esteem** and **group solidarity**. The following provides illustrative examples of these activities and their outcomes.

Libraries and Community Resource Centers

The establishment of libraries and community resource centers accounts for more than one-third of all SPA education activities. With support from SPA, many schools have enhanced their libraries to include computer education labs, where students and local community residents can make use of structured computer literacy courses. In **Estonia**, PCV Gerado Lara reported that there was "continued excitement within the school community on how the laboratory has enhanced the classroom experience." From **Turkmenistan**, PCV David Neal reported that "Pupils have gone from never having touched a computer to being proficient users. Some have found employment in computer related fields. Use and proficiency have brought new perspective and confidence in students' approaches to education and their interest in other pursuits."

And in order to better address community needs, SPA grant funds have also been used to support the construction of community resource and learning centers, such as in Panahanagar, **Nepal** where the Panahanagar Women's Group coordinated the completion of a center which will provide adult literacy classes, health and family planning courses, child care and job training instruction. In the **Solomon Islands**, SPA supported the construction of the Na'ana Community Library. The PCV involved reports that community members have a sense of ownership and pride in the library.

Classroom Construction, Rehabilitation and Maintenance

Schools around the world, in various states of overcrowding and disrepair, continue to deteriorate as maintenance budgets are not available. Unsuitable school conditions affect class attendance and lead to high absenteeism. More than one-quarter of SPA resources are employed to construct or make improvements to school facilities, thereby increasing educational opportunities at the grass-roots.

Sometimes SPA support for school construction is just the first step towards a larger goal. In Telimele, **Guinea**, for example, concerns about the under-representation of girls in school and the lack of job training opportunities for young women prompted the Parents of Young Women Association to organize construction of classroom buildings where girls, with little or no previous education or resources, can receive training in sewing, knitting, embroidery, literacy skills, and health education.

In Banesti, **Moldova** an unreliable heating system contributed to a less than conducive learning environment. In addition, the lack of heat all but precluded the use of the school for other community activities. Since SPA helped repair the school heating system, the fall semester was completed without any interruption in class schedules. Furthermore, the community is exercising a degree of responsibility for its own future by instituting its own boiler maintenance committee and the mayor has arranged for a more reliable fuel source.

Vocational Training

In addition to construction and maintenance activities, a number of schools are undertaking SPA-supported activities to improve learning environments by providing desks, tables and chairs for classrooms and libraries. For such projects, schools are often able to combine construction with vocational training.

For example, at the Kapiri Secondary School in **Zimbabwe**, there was inadequate furniture for teaching situations—no tables in science laboratories, no reading desks and no library shelving. There was also no opportunity for hands-on experience with woodwork, metalwork and furniture making since the school curriculum did not include carpentry class. Construction of school furniture provided students with the means to contribute to the school in a way more conducive to learning. PCV Deborah Aarhus reports that, as the result of this SPA project, students are now skilled in the maintenance and repair of furniture. Some are currently assisting on other projects and being compensated for their work building chairs, tables and desks. A sense of accomplishment and pride has prompted the school to purchase stools, benches and lab demonstration tables. Similar activities combining school construction and vocational education are being undertaken in other communities in Zimbabwe as well as in **Ghana, Kenya, and Madagascar**.

In Surya Patuwa, **Nepal**, only the most senior classes were equipped with desks and chairs. Other levels made due with little or no classroom furnishings. Through a SPA project, students received instruction in woodworking and made their own desks, tables and chairs. PCV Mark Cuengros noted that "having tables has encouraged teachers to organize cooperative learning techniques and activities for their students, as the groups can now be organized around table areas."

Instructional Materials and Equipment

SPA has also helped expand the quality of basic education through better instructional materials, media and methods. Oftentimes, SPA funding supports the acquisition or development of educational resource materials that are more up-to-date and employ better teaching methodologies. In **Madagascar**, for example, students and faculty used SPA resources to acquire audio-visual equipment. This equipment now allows them to prepare class materials that are more relevant to the students' experiences and that provide an opportunity for self-study. PCV Natasha de Marcken reports that students and faculty alike have been energized by the project and are utilizing the equipment to make curriculum improvements.

In **The Gambia**, PCV Alberta Davis and members of the National Science Team conducted research, and observed and visited relevant scientific institutions in order to prepare a science syllabus that is more field oriented. With SPA support, a new manual and visual aides were produced to help teach science in Gambian classrooms.

In **Lesotho** and **Gabon**, a lack of instructional resources has prompted PCVs, students and teachers to develop their own visual aides by painting the walls of their classrooms with world map murals. In both cases, SPA grant contributions did not exceed \$200 and the students and teachers provided all the labor.

In contrast, in the EMA region, SPA promotes the use of the latest technologies for language instruction and self-learning activities. In **Bulgaria**, PCV Nora McNeilly and colleagues at the Nancho Popovich School determined that a lack of a communicative, student centered learning approach, a lack of student interest in using outdated, non-interactive texts and teaching methods and a lack of knowledge of other cultures all contributed to low graduation and university acceptance rates. Together, they began the process of incorporating student-centered texts into the curriculum and created a center for independent learning and practice.

Teacher Training

In a number of countries, SPA has helped improve learning environments by supporting teacher training. In **Cameroon**, improvements in math and science curricula have been made following SPA-supported math and science workshops for teachers. And in **Guinea**, SPA has supported teacher training for AIDS Education.

With the rapid pace of technology changes affecting classroom techniques and opportunities, and the growing interest and applications connected with use of the internet, many teachers need assistance in familiarizing themselves with these technological changes so that they may make the best use of this knowledge in their own classrooms. In **Poland**, for example, SPA helped provide technical support to under-qualified, in-service teachers in the community through professional development courses, lesson plan development and library use of the internet.

Non-Formal Education and Youth Camps

There appears to be a trend towards more SPA support for non-formal education (NFE) activities, particularly youth camps. In the EMA region, for example, these types of projects accounted for close to 20 percent of all education activity in the region during FY 1997. It is important to underscore the fact that many of the NFE activities are directed towards underserved populations, like girls, or other disadvantaged groups, such as the handicapped.

For example, in Maio, **Cape Verde**, there are few opportunities for youth development, especially for young girls. With support from SPA, PCV Carrie Villanti worked with the John Paul II Youth Group to teach children how to play the guitar and keyboard instruments. In addition to the group's musical performance, less tangible outcomes were reported such as elevated pride in accomplishments and self-esteem. In another SPA-supported NFE project in **Madagascar**, PCV Jennifer Loucks helped organize visits by students from the Lycee Mixte Heuville to local businesses. Students were encouraged to interview people about career pursuits and educational backgrounds in order to better understand the preparations they will need for employment.

Income Generation/Employment

Within the Charentsavan community in **Armenia**, there was a need identified for a facility to provide job training and counseling for the area's youth. With assistance provided for the renovation of a building, the Charentsavan Community Center was completed. One of its first attractions was a music studio. Classes in musical uses of a synthesizer were formed and grew into the creation of a music group that has begun recording its songs. Activities have also included boxing classes for karate students. This karate group has produced four champions in Konayk Regions and is generating

revenue from its tournament participation and prizes. Revenue also coming in from use of billiard tables and table tennis facilities. Proceeds are funding completion of office facilities and other support functions. The growing reputation of the center has heightened the pride the youth take in their membership to the center and also their community.

A SPA-supported community project organized by the Pakasukgai Farmers in **Thailand** and facilitated by PCV David Bluhm provides another example of income generation through agriculture. The area had suffered from decreased family incomes that were attributed to declining annual crop yields due to poor soil fertility and erosion. Intercropping of tea trees as part of a hedgerow intercrop system serves as a soil improvement and conservation method, as well as providing the farmers with an additional source of income from the harvest of the tree shoots and transitioning the farmers from one crop farming systems.

During the initial implementation stages of this activity, the farmers' group dedicated 8 acres of their best land, with water access, to be converted to a tea orchard. After the initial planting of the seedlings, the farmers expressed an interest in expanding the activity to incorporate a nursery so they could cultivate their own seedlings, rather than buy them from suppliers. As part of the implementation, new skills in planting, fertilizing, cultivating and pruning were transferred. As a result, the Akha people of this community will conduct their first tea harvest in 1998. Enthusiasm among the participants is such that they are now exploring the possibilities of integrating fruit tree cultivation on their mini-bench terrace plots, as well as expanding the cultivation of tea plants.

In **Guatemala**, the Integral Agricola Cooperative formed a committee to organize an income generating project. The project involved the construction of an oven as well as the training of local residents to become bakers. PCV Anne C. Reiff reported that, "[What resulted was] a community oven instead of an individual business venture. There is consistent participation in the bread-making process by members and good camaraderie and atmosphere in the cooperative. Bread is being produced and sold fresh every Wednesday, usually sweet bread, French bread, as well as a local bread. They also make cakes on request. There are a half dozen people with enough confidence and technique to bake unassisted."

And as one final example, the Cooperative Poultry Plan, undertaken by the women of low income families in Bouenfir, **Morocco** is a SPA project with a specific gender focus. This project has resulted in some small income being generated from local egg production.

Table 4. Performance Data Table - IR2

Special Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development projects			
IR 2: Effective implementation of economic development activities by local communities			
Indicator 1: Annual number of activities related to economic development			
Unit of Measure: # activities conducted	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	375
	1996	338	339
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	304	454
	1998	273	
	1999	246	
Comments: It is expected that at least 1,757 economic development activities will have been conducted by FY2000.	2000	221	
Indicator 2: Number of people served annually by economic development activities			
Unit of Measure: Individual beneficiaries	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	149,717
	1996	134,745	125,202
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	121,271	223,026
	1998	109,144	
	1999	98,229	
Comments: By FY2000, it is expected that at least 701,512 people will have been served by economic development activities.	2000	88,406	
Indicator 3: Local resources generated annually by economic development activities			
Unit of Measure: \$ equivalents of labor, supplies/materials, and local currency	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	1,304,860
	1996	1,174,374	848,223
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	1,056,937	1,071,723
	1998	951,243	
	1999	856,119	
Comments: Levels of dollar equivalents generated by local communities appears to be right on target with planned levels. It is expected that by FY2000, a total of \$6,114,040 will have been generated through economic development activities.	2000	770,507	
Indicator 4: Number of individuals trained in skills related to economic development			
Unit of Measure: # people trained	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	632
	1996	727	5,643
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	836	4,973
	1998	961	
	1999	1,105	
Comments: Planned levels are being greatly exceeded due to increased SPA program focus on capacity building.	2000	1,271	

2. Expected Progress Through FY 2000.

If present trends continue, it is anticipated that at least 1,775 community-based economic development activities will be implemented by FY 2000.

An education focus will continue to characterize IR2, especially in the Africa and EMA regions. This is particularly important with respect to the resource allocation decisions made by USAID Bureaus and Missions.

In the Africa region, for example, 50% of all SPA-supported grant activity contributes to IR2—effective implementation of economic development by local communities. This highlights the importance of Economic Growth funds in this region

In the middle of FY 1997, the SPA program began collecting information related to gender, e.g., number of male beneficiaries and female beneficiaries. This is especially important when reporting on progress toward IR2. Many women and girls have never had the opportunity to continue their education or generate income. Oftentimes, SPA support provides them with just such an opportunity. In FY 1998, the SPA program will continue to track progress with relation to gender in order to include more specific findings and analysis in the future.

D. IR3 - *Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities.*

1. Performance Analysis

The activities encompassed by IR3 consist primarily of environmental education, conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resources management—e.g., reforestation, agroforestry, and soil conservation.

In FY 1997, targets were exceeded for all indicators except Indicator 2, the number of people benefiting. We believe the number of beneficiaries falls short of planned levels because the base line data actually reflects inflated numbers. Nevertheless, the numbers of individuals trained has vastly exceeded planned levels due to locally organized, community-level trainings.

In FY 1997, environment projects accounted for 9 percent of total SPA activity world-wide. Nearly 60% of all environmental activity supported by SPA takes place in the EMA region, yet even here, environment projects account for only 15 percent of all regional activity. We believe this is due to the wide range of alternative resources available for environment sector support.

SPA-supported activities that contribute to IR3 lead to a variety of outcomes. Environmental education projects contribute to the acquisition of **new skills and**

knowledge while also influencing **attitudes and behavior**. Ecotourism activities and sustainable management of biodiversity result in **income generation and improvements in employment**. Due to the prevalence of NGOs in this sector, SPA reports on environment activity frequently chronicle organizational strengthening such as **improved planning and management capacity** and **enhanced linkages or networking capabilities**. The following provides illustrative examples of these activities and their outcomes.

Environmental Education

In **Chile**, PCVs Andrea Bachman, Leigh Bruskof, Greg Campbell and Sean Davis discovered, along with their counterparts in the Department of Education, Casa de la Paz and the Comite Nacional pro Defensa de la Flora, that there was no standard curriculum guide for environmental education in Chile. Subsequently, few qualified Environmental Education teachers exist. A SPA grant was secured to write and publish an issue-based, inter-disciplinary environmental education curriculum guide; to train activity participants on how to develop, design and implement teacher training methodologies for using the guide; and how to conduct an evaluation of the guide's use after a semester's experience in using it. This SPA project resulted in the publication of 400 copies of the guide, and eight teacher training modules. The training element produced twelve local trainers, who in turn trained an additional 200 teachers in the use of the guide.

PCV Chris Church, working with the Uragus Ecology Group in the Terneiksi Rayon area of **Far Eastern Russia** identified a lack of permanent environmental education training sites and resource information centers, as well as a need for community members to be better informed on the environment and how the environment impacts their lives. With the assistance of a SPA grant, the Uragus Ecology Group now operates a community ecology center, organizes youth activities within the center as well as special environmental education projects and activities in collaboration with other local groups, and has instituted regional environmental camps. The Group is also publishing a children's newsletter, as well as providing and maintaining a camp facility for low-impact outdoor camping that includes an environmental education component.

In conjunction with the Kentau Council in **Kazakstan**, PCV Chris Woods acquired SPA funding for a local Environmental Resource Center in Southern Kazakstan. The Resource Center can be accessed by teachers, students and the local population, as well as serving as a learning center on the importance of conservation and protection of the environment. Furthermore, the Resource Center has internet linkages allowing wide access to environmental information. Because of the demonstrated strong local interest, the local University has designated the site to be the resource focal point for local ecology clubs.

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

From **Guatemala** come some examples of the sustainable economic use of the components of biodiversity. For example, the rural community of Chicacnab recognized a need for a non-agricultural income source in their remote mountain area, while at the same time conserving the resources of the cloud forest area they reside in. Together with PCV Linda Russell, a community committee received SPA assistance to organize wood carving training and marketing skills, to make use of timber that was felled during the 1980's. With the newly trained carvers, the community has formed a cooperative to manage the small business enterprise. A subsequent cooperative activity was to start a community woodlot, with the understanding of using wood as a renewable resource.

And following on previous environmental awareness activities highlighting the native green iguana and its increasingly scarcity in the area, PCV Michael Vivaldi and the community of Tecuiz in Guatemala, were able to secure SPA grant assistance for a training program to train and teach local participants on how to maintain reptile populations for locally available food supplies and income production, while at the same time re-introducing species to their natural habitat.

In addition, SPA supports ecotourism activities and environmental education in the buffer zones of national parks. For example, three separate communities in the **Slovak Republic** requested and received SPA grant assistance in their efforts to establish ecotourism activities. In Podhorie, the Civil Association working with PCVs Tammy Gilpatrick and Rich Hoey, recognized the potential for small scale ecotourism activities and established a trail network to increase environmental awareness and improve the economic condition of the area. In addition to promoting the use of the environmental trail system by both tourists and residents, they have made progress in integrating the use of the trails for environmental education activities by the local schools, have produced a regional trail guide and have institutionalized the maintenance of the trail network within their organization. In Nitrianski, the Zobor Educational Trail Project received a SPA grant through PCV Stacey Waterman-Hoey to assist in the creation of interpretive panels, in three languages, along the popular hiking routes, highlighting local environmental and historical information. In Vereejno Propesny, a SPA grant assisted in the repair of and improvements to the interpretive signs along the trail leading to a popular mineral spring.

In **Bolivia**, a locally organized training activity in the Prefecture of Beni was facilitated by PCV Bruce Newman to address the lack of sustainable economic development opportunities for tourism at the local level. The skills transfer aspect of the activity included sessions on basic terms and concepts of marketing and business strategies; developing an ecotourism market strategy for the local community; and exploring ways to incorporate in their market strategy locally available renewable resources and culture.

With the increasing emphasis on biodiversity protection, the teaching faculty of the **The Gambia's** Kiang West National Park buffer zone community school is receiving increasing requests for environmental club activities. Unfortunately, the demand and the faculty's enthusiasm for providing assistance has not been matched with experience or the availability of training. The Wildlife Club Committee of The Gambia and PCV R. Wanuestraut secured SPA funding for a workshop on how to educate Environmental Education and Wildlife Club Committee members on how to properly initiate and manage environmental theme clubs and what they need to know to ensure, maintain and sustain club integrity.

Sustainable Natural Resources Management

Primarily in the Africa and IAP regions, SPA funding supports activities designed to maintain or increase the productive capacity of natural resources. For example, in **Tonga**, PCV Stacy Wacker and the staff at the Hango Agricultural College, received SPA assistance to work with students of the 'Eau community to address the problem of erosion that they had identified. Together, a reforestation effort was begun along with an environmental education activity in the community to demonstrate to the community the importance of having forested areas to keep the soil in place, preventing erosion and providing needed nutrients to the soil.

A beekeeping and agroforestry demonstration activity in **Ghana**, supported with SPA funds and facilitated by PCV Stuart Levenbach and the Paga COFI Nursery, was instituted to address local problems of overgrazing, erosion and desertification. The activity was multi-faceted, with an apiary, a woodlot and vegetable gardens. Training included demonstrations on the maintenance and harvesting of the hives, and how the bees are critical in the pollination of crops; and, how woodlots enhance the soil, provide shade and are a renewable source of income for both fuelwood and timber.

The Union des Senegalais de Souche of **Senegal** and PCV Edward Mendes secured SPA funds to create a "Forestry and Agriculture Training Center" to facilitate better agroforestry and agricultural training techniques. In preparing their proposal, they recognized that the local community could benefit from better knowledge of forestry and agriculture. As a result of the activity, the local community is more active in reforestation activities and is more knowledgeable of the effects of deforestation. Techniques in gardening are improving as a result of the Center being used as a demonstration site by the local Agricultural agent. Likewise, the local NGO "Eaux et Foret" is targeting the Center for visits by other villages and promoting the Center as a seedling source for outplanting. School groups come to the site to learn of the effects of deforestation and what they can do in reforestation efforts.

Table 5. Performance Data Table - IR3

Special Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development projects			
IR 3: Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities			
Indicator 1: Annual number of activities related to the environment			
Unit of Measure: # activities conducted	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	59
	1996	53	57
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	47	71
	1998	43	
	1999	39	
Comments: It is expected that at least 276 environment activities will have been conducted by FY2000.	2000	35	
Indicator 2: Number of people served annually by environment activities			
Unit of Measure: Individual beneficiaries	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	64,975
	1996	58,477	67,784
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	52,630	42,671
	1998	47,367	
	1999	42,630	
Comments: We believe the number of beneficiaries falls short of planned levels because the base line data actually reflects inflated numbers.	2000	38,367	
Indicator 3: Local resources generated annually by environment activities			
Unit of Measure: \$ equivalents of labor, supplies/materials, and local currency	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	203,160
	1996	182,844	127,421
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	164,560	244,753
	1998	148,560	
	1999	133,292	
Comments: By FY2000, it is expected that at least \$951,925 in dollar equivalents of labor, supplies, materials and local currency will have been generated through activities related to the environment.	2000	119,964	
Indicator 4: Number of individuals trained in environmental skills			
Unit of Measure: # people trained	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	202
	1996	232	856
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	267	952
	1998	307	
	1999	353	
Comments: Planned levels are being greatly exceeded due to increased SPA program focus on capacity building.	2000	406	

2. Expected Progress Through FY 2000

If present trends continue, it is anticipated that at least 276 community-based environment activities will be implemented by FY 2000.

We will continue to urge Volunteers, HCN counterparts, and PC staff to help us learn more about which grassroots techniques most effectively encourage changes in attitudes and behavior. We will also continue to examine whether organizational strengthening strategies employed by environmental organizations are relevant to other types of local organizations.

E. IR4 - *Strengthened local organizational capacity to implement sustainable development activities.*

1. Performance Analysis

Contributions towards IR4 are measured by the number of individuals who have received SPA-supported technical training as well as training in community project design and management. The HCNs who participated in SPA-supported training activities during 1997 represented more than 2,200 different organizations—primarily local civic groups, NGOs and, occasionally, government agencies.

IR4's proxy indicator merits some discussion, however. It is assumed that when the members of a local organization participate in a training activity and acquire new skills, they then take those skills back to their organizations and apply them. The application of these skills then strengthens the capacity of that organization.

In FY 1997, we began to look beyond the proxy indicator for more specific evidence of organizational strengthening. We found evidence that SPA-supported activities were leading to **group solidarity, improved planning and management capacity** and **enhanced linkages/networking capabilities**. The following provides some illustrative examples of these activities and their outcomes.

In response to a perceived lack of information available to **Bulgarian** NGOs on funding, project development and administrative techniques and a shortage of technical means and equipment for the production of professional documents, the Bourgas NGO Center was started. With the acquisition of a computer system and audio visual equipment, the center is preparing informational materials, increasing the dissemination of those materials and providing a source of access for smaller NGOs to produce documents that meet professional standards.

In **Tonga**, members of the 'Otea community decided to complete the construction of a town hall that had been without a roof and windows for years. They also saw this as an opportunity to involve the young people of the village. PCV Susan Stark reported,

“Youth were able to prove their ability to work together and complete a task. They also worked on a project that would benefit the village as a whole and this has granted them respect in the eyes of the elders. The older youth had the necessary skills which they taught to the younger members. The entire group learned skills in cooperation and organization. The youth group also has monthly fundraisers (kava parties) and the money is saved in the group bank account. When extra funds are needed, the group holds kava parties with other villages.”

In order to improve the efficiency of the Acción Callejera, an organization in the **Dominican Republic**, a new computer system was implemented. PCV Angela Johnson reported, “Office employees have obtained new computer skills and the ability to maintain a better organization of files. The whole organization is undergoing a structural change in how the program is run, and what its philosophy should be. The computerized system has helped the organization be more structured, with more statistics and accountability. It will help in the transfer of technology, promotions, marketing, newsletters and other business skills. High satisfaction. The computer has helped the organization develop a high level of formality and organization.”

Table 6. Performance Data Table - IR4

Special Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development projects			
IR 4: Strengthened local organizational capacity to implement sustainable development activities			
Indicator 1: Annual numbers of people trained in local civic organizations or NGOs world-wide			
Unit of Measure: # of people trained from individual communities and organizations	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	Baseline	1,234
	1996	1,419	1,736
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1997	1,632	2,259
	1998	1,876	
	1999	2,158	
Comments: It is expected that the number of people trained—representing individual communities and local organizations—will increase by 10% annually. Even with this assumption, however, the actual numbers trained are exceeding planned levels due to the SPA program's shift towards capacity building.	2000	2,482	

2. Expected Progress Through FY 2000

If present trends continue, it is anticipated that at least 10,800 representatives from community-based organizations and NGOs will be trained by FY 2000.

Increasingly, Peace Corps' is placing an emphasis on NGO development. In FY 1998, the SPA program will help support two sub-regional workshops for PC

staff, Volunteers, and NGO leaders. These events will allow participants to identify issues related to NGO development and to begin developing appropriate programming and training methodologies.

Also in FY 1998, SPA will support sub-regional workshops in Sahelian and Coastal West Africa in order to train PC's HCN staff in participatory tools and techniques for community project design and management. Participants will return to their respective posts where they will employ these training methodologies during in-service training (IST) workshops designed to strengthen both Volunteer's and HCN's community development capacity.

Our experience indicates that Peace Corps' in-service training workshops are particularly valuable because they encourage Volunteers and counterparts from different organizations and communities to build teams, network, and share information about their grass-roots development activities. We have also learned that when we help strengthen Peace Corps' programming and training capabilities for NGO development and participatory community project design and management, SPA resources are more effectively utilized.

SPA Technical Assistance

In FY 1998 and beyond, the SPA program will continue to emphasize the importance of its technical assistance component which provides support for HCN skills training on a regional or national level. SPA technical assistance complements and enhances the grant activities primarily through the following types of events:

- Participatory Community Project Design and Management (PDM) Workshops - PDMs are designed to ensure that SPA projects respond to community needs and priorities. PDM content is geared to the training of participants in the project development process. Workshop goals are to:

(1) increase participants' understanding of the importance of community involvement and ownership;

(2) familiarize participants with new project management tools such as problem-solving, planning, budgeting and proposal writing;

(3) identify locally available community development resources and determine the appropriateness of external assistance.

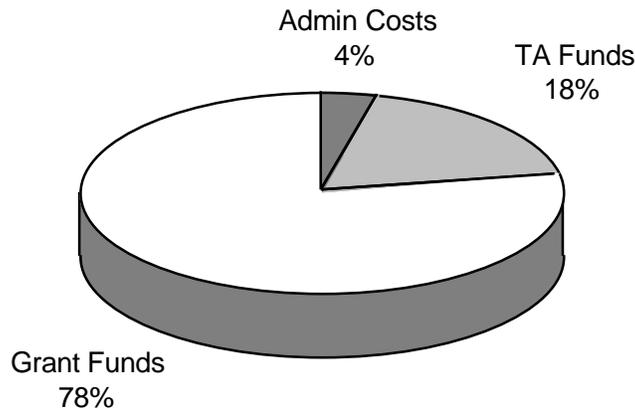
- Technical Skill Training Workshops - These workshops provide the technical skills necessary for sustainable community development (e.g., well construction, fruit tree grafting techniques, food processing, etc.)
-
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III. Resources Requirements

The majority of SPA PASA resources—about \$2 million dollars in FY 1997—were provided to posts to manage as grant funds. Approximately \$450,000 in technical assistance funds supported host country national training.

As Figure 5 demonstrates, administrative costs accounted for only 4% of total program expenses. It is important to note that technical assistance funding has increased as a share of total program funding. In FY 1996, SPA/TA funding accounted for 11% of funding whereas in FY 1997, 18% of all funding went to support SPA/TA. These percentages tell only part of the story, however. Because 20 percent of grant funding went to support locally organized training in FY 1997, the overall share of resources directed uniquely toward capacity building actually surpasses one-third (34%) of total program resources.

Figure 5. SPA PASA Obligations in FY 1997



Note: Both Grant and TA Funds include transfers to posts. In addition, TA Funds include staff and consultant travel costs to various posts. Administration costs include staff salaries and benefits, as well as materials development and overhead.

The following table displays the total SPA funds utilized by country in FY 1997. This financial information is based on the end-of-year close-out reports received from Peace Corps posts.

Table 7. Total SPA PASA Funds Utilized by Country in FY 1997

	1997
<u>AFRICA REGION</u>	
Benin	\$24,311
Botswana	\$36,400
Burkina Faso	\$16,000
Cameroon	\$14,500
Cape Verde	\$24,711
Chad	\$10,000
Congo	\$14,000
Cote d'Ivoire	\$35,000
Eritrea	\$300
Ethiopia	\$25,660
Gabon	\$10,000
Ghana	\$45,100
Guinea	\$100,100
Guinea Bissau	\$13,900
Kenya	\$37,399
Lesotho	\$15,400
Madagascar	\$44,800
Malawi	\$36,848
Mali	\$31,500
Mauritania	\$26,400
Namibia	\$10,000
Niger	\$10,000
Senegal	\$29,400
Tanzania	\$20,500
The Gambia	\$35,875
Togo	\$84,924
Uganda	\$9,641
Zambia	\$88,853
Zimbabwe	\$20,000
AF Region Total	\$871,523

Table 7. Total SPA PASA Funds Utilized by Country in FY 1997
(cont.)

INTER-AMERICA/PACIFIC

Americas

Belize	\$12,950
Bolivia	\$56,260
Chile	\$37,630
Costa Rica	\$18,000
Dominican Republic	\$50,737
Eastern Caribbean	\$38,000
Ecuador	\$5,710
El Salvador	\$21,600
Guatemala	\$39,500
Guyana	\$7,100
Honduras	\$1,692
Jamaica	\$9,734
Nicaragua	\$10,162
Panama	\$9,088
Paraguay	\$56,590
Americas Sub-Total	\$374,753

Pacific

Fiji	\$38,012
Kiribati	\$13,590
Papua New Guinea	\$4,600
Solomon Islands	\$26,400
Tonga	\$67,800
Vanuatu	\$9,167
Western Samoa	\$21,204
Pacific Sub-Total	\$180,773
IAP Region Total	\$555,527

Table 7. Total SPA PASA Funds Utilized by Country in FY 1997
(cont.)

EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN & ASIA (EMA)	
<u>Near East/No. Africa</u>	
Morocco	\$60,000
Jordan	\$4,100
Near East Sub-Total	\$64,100
<u>Asia</u>	
Mongolia	\$29,480
Nepal	\$47,895
Philippines	\$24,787
Sri Lanka	\$12,300
Thailand	\$10,900
Asia Sub-Total	\$125,362
<u>Europe</u>	
Albania	\$8,434
Bulgaria	\$76,700
Czech Republic	\$13,701
Estonia	\$20,400
Hungary	\$58,025
Latvia	\$23,000
Lithuania	\$28,500
Poland	\$120,000
Romania	\$71,800
Slovak Republic	\$31,550
Europe Sub-Total	\$452,110
<u>NIS</u>	
Armenia	\$34,100
Kazakstan	\$41,100
Kyrgyzstan	\$8,479
Moldova	\$24,503
Russia	\$99,050
Turkmenistan	\$34,805
Ukraine	\$80,000
Uzbekistan	\$2,051
NIS Sub-Total	\$324,088
EMA Region Total	\$965,661
WORLD WIDE TOTAL:	\$2,392,710

APPENDIX

**Peace Corps Posts Participating in the SPA Program in 1997:²
Regional Breakdown**

Africa (AF)	Inter-America and the Pacific (IAP)	Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia (EMA)
Benin	Belize	Albania*
Botswana*	Bolivia	Armenia
Burkina Faso	Chile	Baltics
Cameroon	Costa Rica	Bulgaria
Cape Verde	Dominican Republic	Czech Republic*
Chad	Eastern Caribbean	Hungary*
Congo*	Ecuador	Jordan
Cote d'Ivoire	El Salvador	Kazakstan
Eritrea	Fiji*	Kyrgyzstan
Ethiopia	Guatemala	Moldova
Gabon	Guyana	Mongolia
Ghana	Honduras	Morocco
Guinea-Bissau	Jamaica	Nepal
Guinea Conakry	Kiribati	Philippines
Kenya	Nicaragua	Poland
Lesotho	Panama	Romania
Madagascar	Papau New Guinea	Russia/Moscow
Malawi	Paraguay	Russia/Far East
Mali	Samoa	Slovak Republic
Mauritania	Solomon Islands	Sri Lanka
Namibia	Tonga	Thailand
Niger	Uruguay	Turkmenistan
Senegal	Vanuatu	Ukraine
Tanzania		Uzbekistan
The Gambia		
Togo		
Uganda		
Zambia		
Zimbabwe		
29 Posts (38%)	23 Posts (30%)	24 Posts (32%)

*Post closed during FY 1997

²These 76 posts actually encompass 82 different countries. In the IAP Region, the Eastern Caribbean includes Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. In the EMA Region, the Baltics includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. On the other hand, one country in EMA, Russia, has been divided into 2 posts.