Peace Corps

2016 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan

Peace Corps

The Peace Corps Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan 2016

Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps Headquarters
1111 20th Street NW, Washington, DC 20526

This report is available at peacecorps.gov/docs.
Send comments or questions to greenteam@peacecorps.gov
or to the Peace Corps mailing address above.

Since 1961.

June 8, 2015

Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade

The Peace Corps contributes to the U.S. Government's consumption of energy by Volunteers, staff, facilities, air travel and vehicles in the United States and 61 countries. Executive Order (EO) 13693 reflects an aspiration to reduce government-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 40 percent by fiscal year 2025.

To comply with the President's Executive Order, Peace Corps maintains programs directed by a Chief Sustainability Officer. Sustainability programs align with the Agency's strategic plan and address the risk of climate change by creating strategies to reduce greenhouse emission and adapt to anticipated climate stressors. Sustainability at Peace Corps is significantly enhanced by the remarkable spirit, creativity and innovation of Volunteers and staff.

The Peace Corps provides leadership in enhancing programs that build capacity and strengthen resilience among the most vulnerable communities where Volunteers serve. Policies and programs related to climate change are designed to help support the Peace Corps mission and enhance the resilience of climate-sensitive program sectors.

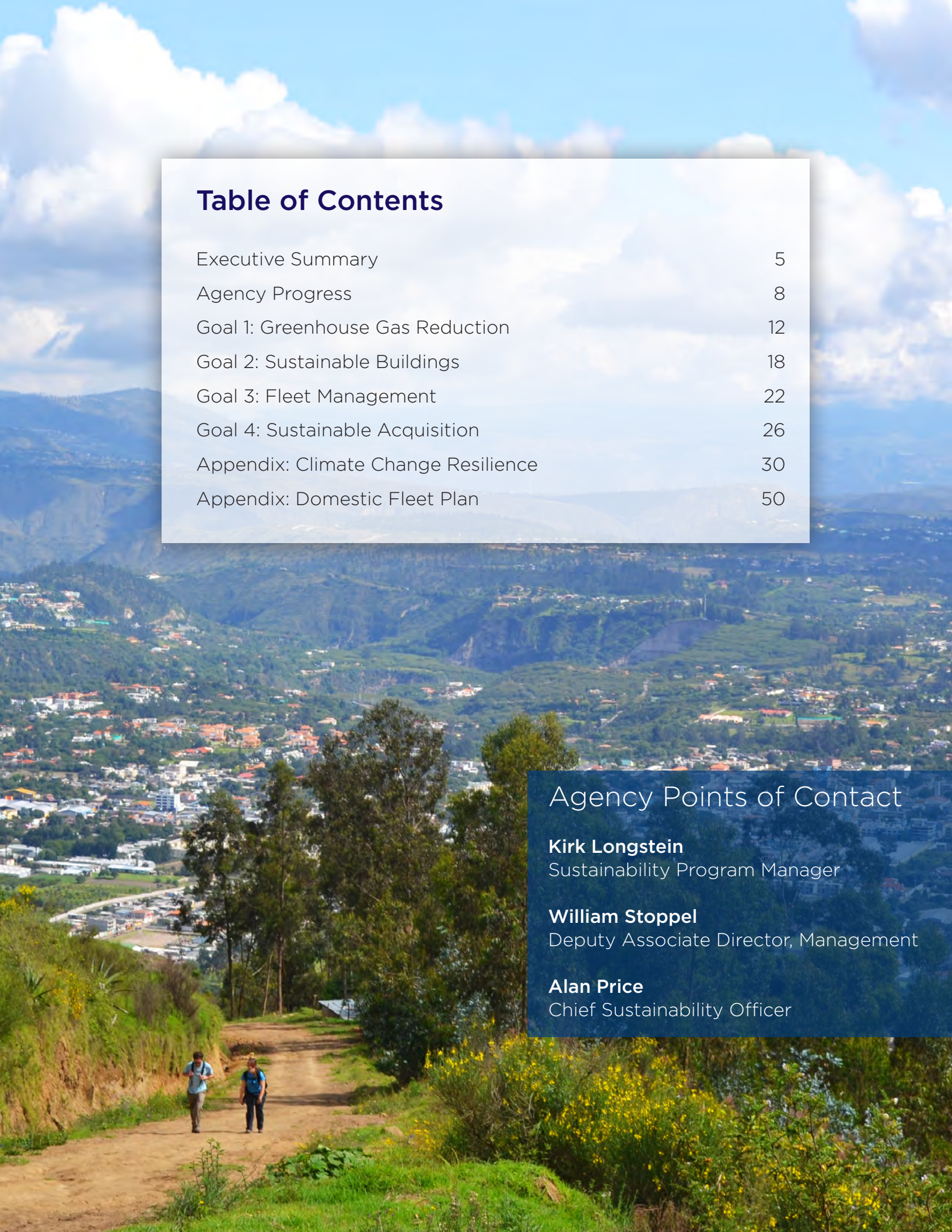
The Peace Corps is committed to meeting the goals of EO 13693.

Carrie Hessler-Radelet

Carrie Hessler-Radelet
Director

Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps Headquarters 1111 20th Street, NW · Washington, DC 20526 www.peacecorps.gov | 800.424.8580

Table of Contents



Agency Points of Contact

Kirk Longstein
Sustainability Program Manager

William Stoppel
Deputy Associate Director, Management

Alan Price
Chief Sustainability Officer

Executive Summary

Since its establishment in 1961, the Peace Corps has been guided by a mission of world peace and friendship. In supporting its mission, the Peace Corps Act (1961) articulates three core goals to advance a vision of world peace, sustainable development, and friendship:

- **To help the people of interested countries in meeting their need for trained Volunteers**
- **To help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served**
- **To help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans**

Sustainability is fundamental to the Peace Corps mission. Peace Corps Volunteers strengthen local communities' understanding of environmental sustainability through intercultural exchange and empowering grassroots initiatives.

Although the agency is mandated to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, it is also tasked with maintaining future operations with a diverse cohort of Volunteers serving abroad.

In this way, the Peace Corps' sustainability initiatives are faced with an ecological paradox: How can the agency meet business-related metrics while reducing greenhouse gas emissions? To address this challenge, agency-level sustainability strategies must address management efficiency that maximize value of federal spending and consider global environmental impacts.

These core goals remain at the heart of the Peace Corps mission, and are reiterated in three strategic goals that serve as the foundation of the Peace Corps Strategic Plan FY 2014–18:

Strategic Goal 1:

Building Local Capacity

Advance local development by strengthening the capacity of local communities and individuals through the service of trained Volunteers

Strategic Goal 2:

Sharing America with the World

Promote a better understanding of Americans through Volunteers who live and work within local communities

Strategic Goal 3:

Bringing the World Back Home

Increase Americans' awareness and knowledge of other cultures and global issues through Volunteers who share their Peace Corps experiences and continue to serve upon their return

The Peace Corps' Vision

Communities depend on clean air, water, healthy soils, trees, and biodiverse resources to help maintain healthy livelihoods. However, a changing environment negatively impacts a community's ability to plan for the future. To counteract this, Peace Corps Volunteers and staff build host communities' capacity and availability of social resources for diverse adaptation activities. By applying the same principles of adaptation and resilience to its own operations, the Peace Corps models comprehensive sustainable business-management strategies for Volunteers and host country partners alike.

Leadership

The agency's sustainability programs are organized under the Peace Corps Office of Management and directed by a chief sustainability officer, who establishes the agency's framework for achieving resilient operational goals that align with the cross-cutting goals in the Peace Corps Strategic Plan FY 2014–18. Within the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan, the Peace Corps' annual sustainability strategies build on previous years' progress and the President's more recent executive order addressing leadership in planning for federal sustainability in the next decade.

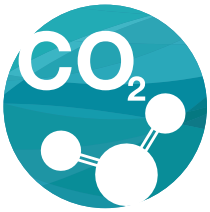
Agency Progress

Performance Review

The Peace Corps continues to prioritize resilience planning and has reframed its efforts as a part of an agencywide effort to find cost savings while better managing operational resources. The Peace Corps is aware of both the operational vulnerabilities as a result of climate change, and its unique opportunity to act as a leader across the global landscape.

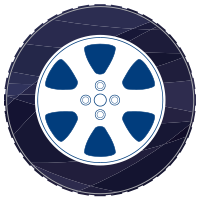
In reviewing its 2015 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan, the Peace Corps has learned many lessons and demonstrated areas of successful integration:

Goals 1 & 2



The Peace Corps is committed to mitigating the agency's contributions to greenhouse gas emission, and meeting the President's target to reduce emissions by 40 percent by fiscal year (FY) 2025. The agency continues to work toward specific targets for overseas locations but continues to be limited by the uncertainty of data accuracy. However, the Peace Corps has identified opportunities to reduce energy consumption through trainings, evaluations, and management systems pertaining to its global operations. Specifically, the agency continues to build the capacity of systems that manage and monitor energy data at overseas locations. In 2016 and beyond, the Peace Corps will continue to collect energy data from leased facilities overseas, distribute energy scorecards to posts' country directors and directors of management and operations, and institutionalize a culture of accountability as it relates to the Administrative Management Controls Survey Post reporting requirements. Furthermore, in 2016, the Peace Corps is evaluating the costs and benefits of renewable energy alternatives in lieu of diesel backup generator at main office buildings in Burkina Faso, Guinea, and Liberia.

Goals 1 & 2



Executive Order (EO) 13693 states that if an agency operates a fleet of at least 20 motor vehicles, it is required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by improving fuel efficiency and fleet management by a 30 percent reduction in fleetwide per mile greenhouse gas emissions by 2025. Although the Peace Corps manages a fleet exempt from these reporting requirements, the agency continues to utilize a car-sharing program to remove underutilized domestic vehicles and reduce per-mile vehicle emissions by having access to a network of

vehicles utilizing renewable technologies. In coordination with the contractor, the Peace Corps is monitoring greenhouse gas emissions as a result of using a new network of vehicles.

Goals 4

EO 13693 promotes sustainable acquisition and procurement by ensuring that environmental performance and sustainability factors are included to the maximum extent practicable for all applicable procurements in the planning, award, and execution phases of the acquisition, including Environmental Protection Agency-designated programs. Although agency-designated contracting officers include environmentally preferable specifications into contract requirement packages, the agency has not met the goal in this category. The Office of Acquisition and Contract Management has dedicated resources to addressing environmental requirements by promoting additional training resources and establishing improved internal management processes. With improved reporting functionality within the Federal Procurement Data System (FDPS), the Peace Corps is dedicating resources to review the data input to the system to ensure Peace Corps requirements are monitored and reported correctly. These reviews also give the agency visibility to programs that can adhere to sustainability requirements in future years. Given the high rate of staff attrition, this requires leadership and continued staff training of Federal Acquisition Regulations related to environmentally preferable procurements.

- Biobased: 100 percent increase, strategy exceeded by 90 percent
- Energy-Efficient: 25 percent increase, strategy exceeded by 20 percent
- Recovered Materials: 100 percent increase, strategy exceeded by 85 percent

Sustainable Acquisition

In FY 2015, the agency met its goal to increase purchases of biobased, energy-efficient, and recycled content products (FAR 52.223-4 and 52.223-9).

Post Energy Review

To date in FY 2016, 49 overseas posts have participated in the agency's Post Energy Review, tracking energy use, developing plans for appropriate energy improvements, and educating staff about their efforts. Each year, scorecards are distributed to all Peace Corps staff demonstrating progress and opportunities for continued energy conservation efforts.

Backup Generator Study

The study intends to review diesel backup power at overseas leased facilities operating with diesel fuel generated power greater than 75 percent. Information gathered and templates created will provide scalable resources at a regional level and provide backup documentation for authorizing energy-efficient alternatives when advantageous to overseas operations.

Community Supported Agriculture

In its fourth year, the agency's community supported agriculture (CSA) program comprises a network of individuals who are supporting a local farm—and sustainable food production. To date in 2016, 51 employees are participating in the CSA program, helping to build a culture of sustainability and wellness within the agency.

Car-sharing

In FY 2016, the Peace Corps continues to utilize Zipcar in an effort to reduce the number of underutilized vehicles and vehicle miles traveled. By utilizing Zipcar, Peace Corps' management has taken a deeper look at more strategic travel destinations which has reduced the need to travel. Since October 2014, three General Services Administration (GSA) vehicles have been removed from the domestic fleet as a result of using on-demand car-sharing services.

Agency Size and Scope

Total Number of Employees as Reported in the President's Budget

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
638	792	1,121

Total Number of Buildings Owned

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
0	0	0

Total Buildings Gross Square Feet (GSF)

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
2,018,287	2,222,130	2,014,704

Total Number of Buildings Leased (GSA and Non-GSA Lease)

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
418	410	403

Total Acres of Land Managed

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
0	0	0

Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Owned

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
606	641	641

Total Number of Exempted-Fleet Vehicles (law enforcement)

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
0	0	1

Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Leased

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
20	21	19

Operates in Number of Locations Throughout U.S.

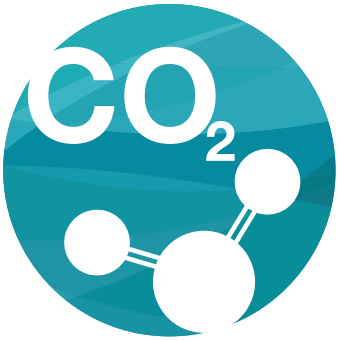
FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
8	8	8

Total Amount Contracts Awarded as Reported in FPDS: domestic and overseas. (millions)

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
$105	$115	$144

Operates in Number of Locations Outside of U.S.

FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
75	75	65



Goal 1:
Greenhouse Gas Reduction

Agency Progress Toward Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Goals

EO 13693 recognizes the opportunity for the federal government to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40 percent by FY 2025 and directs individual federal agencies to set specific extended scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for FY 2025 from a FY 2008 baseline.

Strategy 1

Use the Federal Energy Management Program greenhouse gas emission report to identify and target high-emission categories and implement specific actions to reduce high-emission areas.

The FY 2014 scope 3 commuter survey found that 77 percent of domestic employees use the Peace Corps' transit benefit program. In addition, the commuter survey found 30 percent of respondents telework at least one day per week. The responses from the scope 3 commuter survey prompted the agency to explore additional employee programs to reduce employee emissions.

Metric:

The Peace Corps has set a goal to reduce scope 3 emissions by

20%

by FY 2020, relative to the FY 2008 baseline.

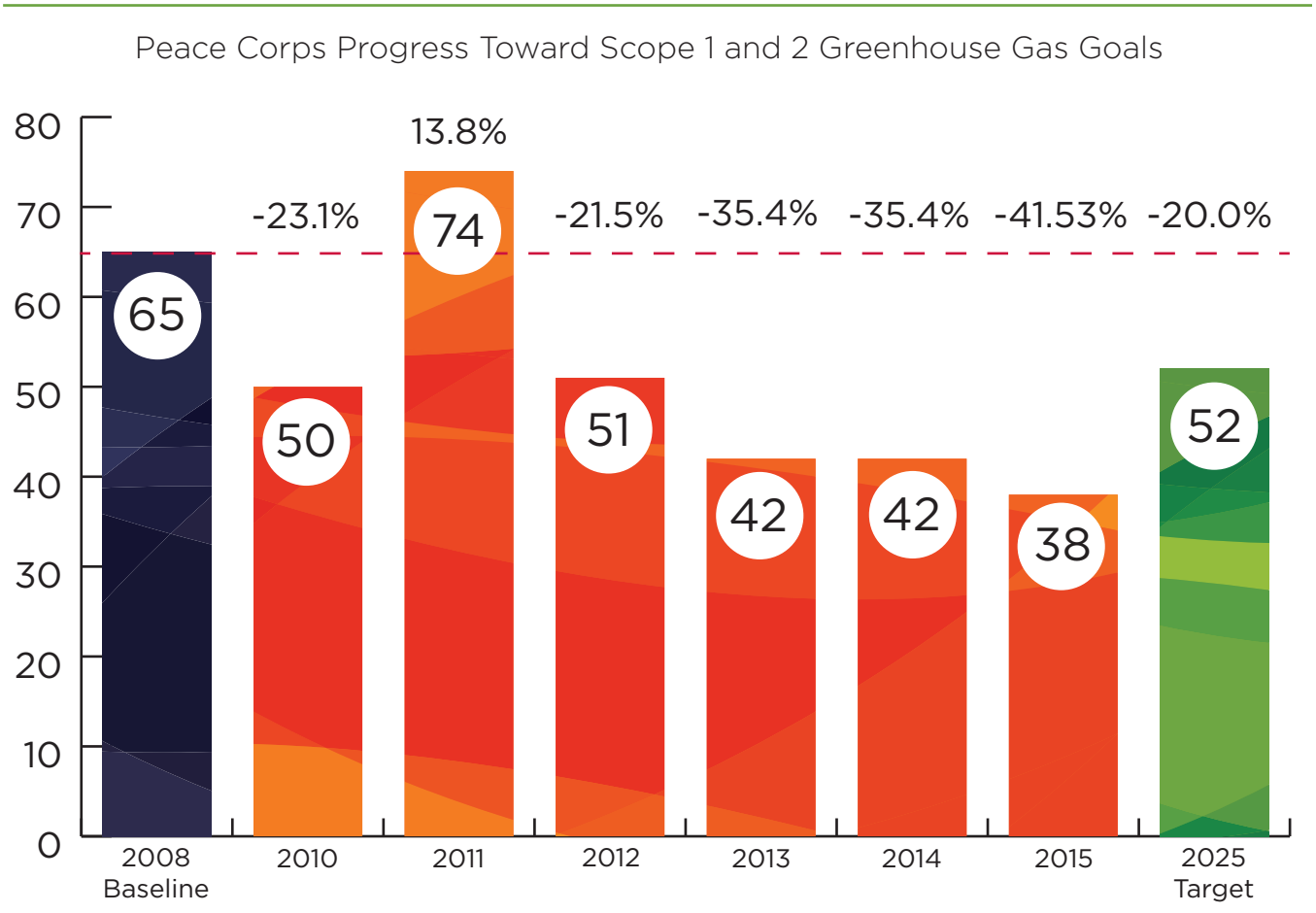


Figure 1. The Peace Corps' progress toward Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Goals: Metric tons of carbon dioxide emitted by the agency from 2008–14, and the 2020 target goal.

Agency Progress Toward Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Goal

In FY 2010, under EO 13514, federal agencies were directed to set reduction targets for FY 2020 from a FY 2008 baseline for six categories of indirect scope 3 greenhouse emissions; individual agency goals taken together resulted in a federal government commitment of approximately 13 percent reduction by FY 2020 from a FY 2008 baseline. EO 13693 commits the federal government to continue progress in scope 3 emission reductions and further asks agencies to set extended scope 3 emissions reduction targets for FY 2025 from a FY 2008 baseline.

The purple bar represents the agency's FY 2008 baseline. The green bar represents the FY 2025 reduction target. The red bars represent annual agency progress on achieving this target. The percentage at the top of each bar represents the reduction or increase from the FY 2008 baseline. A negative percentage value indicates that the emissions have been decreased compared to the FY 2008 baseline.

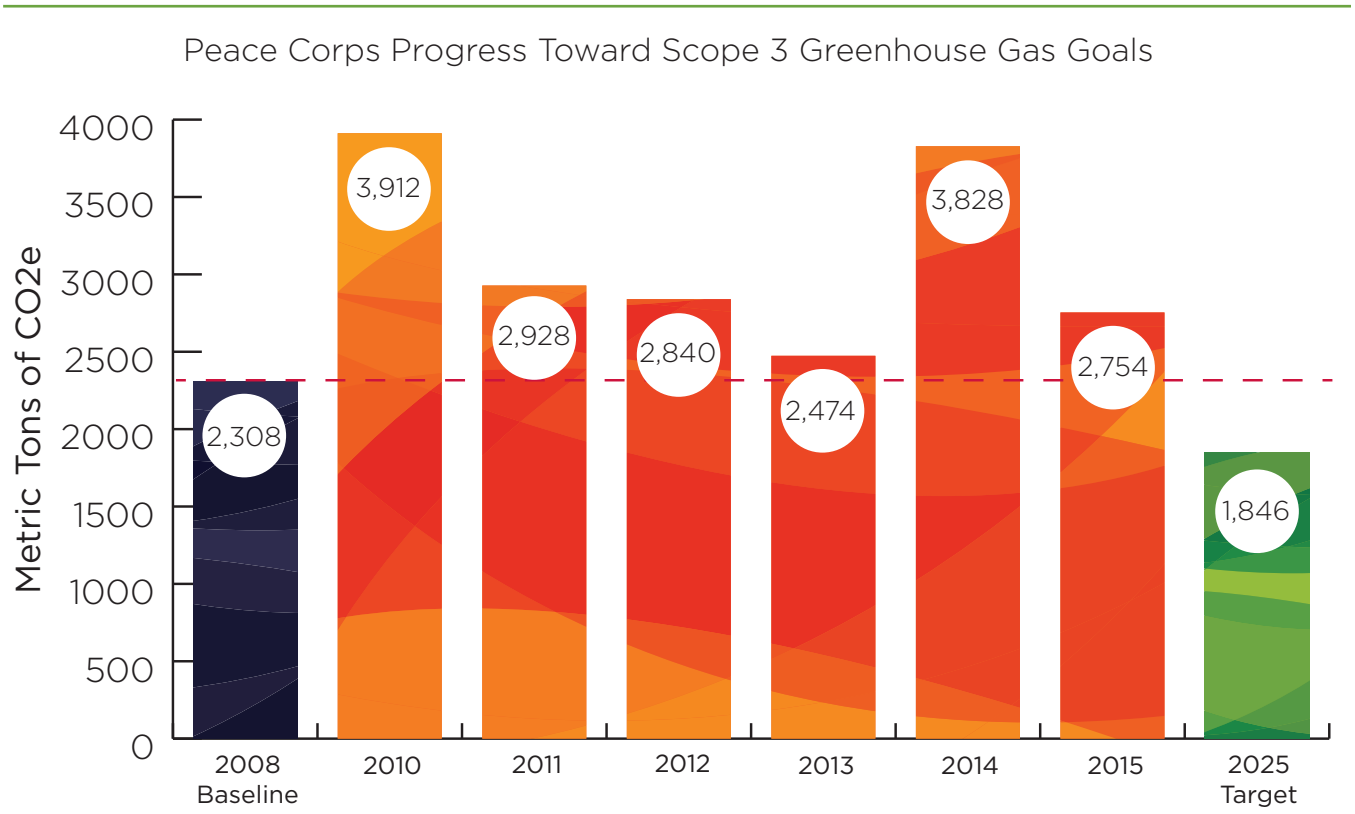


Figure 1. The graph shows the Peace Corps' progress toward scope 3 greenhouse gas goals through the number of metric tons of carbon dioxide emitted by the agency from 2008–15, and the 2025 target goal.

Strategy 2

Reduce employee business ground travel.

Limit regional leadership's trips, prioritizing them based on the greatest return on investment. Use distance recruitment techniques, such as WebEx video conferencing, to reduce mission-critical travel. Use mapping analytics create strategic travel plans to provide the greatest return on investment and reduce the number of vehicle miles traveled.

Metric:

Using a car-sharing network and mapping analytics, identify strategic travel destinations within 210 miles from each regional office to reduce vehicle miles traveled since the contract 2014 base year.

Strategy 3

Develop and deploy employee commute-reduction plan.

The Peace Corps provides employees with a maximum monthly fare subsidy specified under Internal Revenue Code (26 USC Section 132 [f]). The commuter subsidy programs apply to Peace Corps domestic employees who use mass transportation, commuter rail, or commuter highway vehicles (such as vanpools and buses) to commute to and/or from work.

Metric:

Maintain current alternative commute incentives and encourage ride sharing, carpooling, and biking.

Strategy 4

Develop and implement a bike-sharing strategy.

The Peace Corps currently offers subsidized Capital Bikeshare memberships to staff. Subsidizing Capital Bikeshare memberships provides two benefits to the agency: an alternative transportation option and health and wellness benefits. In addition, the agency will explore if purchasing Peace Corps-branded bikes could provide a bike-sharing benefit to the agency.

Metric:

Increase Capital Bikeshare memberships offered to staff from 250 to 500. Purchase branded bike-sharing bicycles as a local transportation alternative.

Strategy 5

Provide bicycle commuting infrastructure.

A Qualified Bicycle Commuting Reimbursement is available to Peace Corps headquarters employees who use non-motorized bicycles for a substantial portion of travel between their residences and worksite. Peace Corps Administrative Services provides covered bike parking, shower facilities, and bike repair kits, as well as hosts quarterly bike-education meetings.

Metric:

Improve bike programs by providing bike reimbursements to

30%

of eligible domestic employees.

Goal 2:
Sustainable Buildings

Agency Progress Toward Total Buildings Meeting the Guiding Principles

As stated in EO 13693, agencies are required to improve building efficiency, performance, and management. Consistent with federal policy, statutes, executive orders, and supplemental agency policies and guidance, the Peace Corps collaboratively seeks to establish and follow an established common set of sustainable guiding principles for integrated design, energy performance, water conservation, indoor environmental quality, and materials. This common set of sustainable guiding principles aim at helping agencies do the following:

- Reduce the total ownership cost of facilities
- Improve energy efficiency and water conservation
- Provide safe, healthy, and productive building environments
- Promote sustainable environmental stewardship

During fiscal year 2016, the Peace Corps will identify buildings greater than 10,000 square feet that will comply with the Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings by 2025. The strategies in this section further detail the agency's commitment to sustainable building in the U.S. and abroad.

Strategy 1

Establish better building standards at overseas leased facilities.

Identify overseas facilities where renewable energy sources could provide a financial return on investment within the boundaries of the Peace Corps Act, and provide funding to install and monitor renewable energy capital improvements.

To reduce overseas fuel consumption from inefficient backup generators, the agency is piloting renewable energy alternatives in lieu of backup generators at Burkina Faso, Guinea, and Liberia.

Metric:

20%

of overseas leased facilities greater than 10,000 square feet will generate electricity from a renewable energy source by FY 2020.

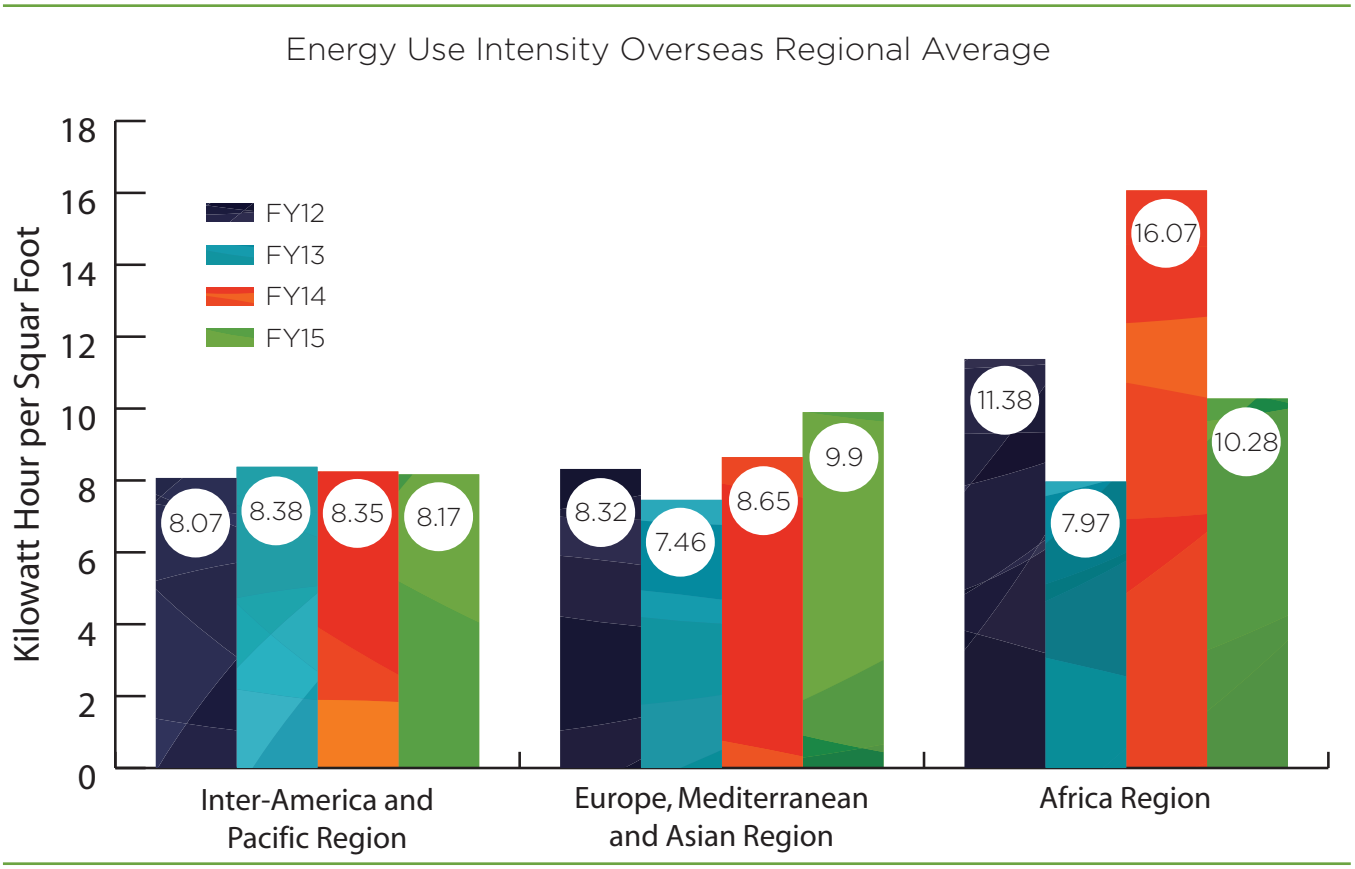


Figure 3. The graph shows the Peace Corps' overseas regional post energy use from FY 2012–15.

Strategy 2

Posts will submit monthly energy consumption data, including dollars spent, KwH used, and backup generator fuel consumed, to the Office of Management for its annual energy data call.

Metric:

100 percent data submission for leased facilities greater than 10,000 square feet by FY 2018.

Strategy 3

Ensure that all major renovations and new building designs are 30 percent more efficient than applicable code.

In 2016, the agency is exploring alternative workspace to better capitalize on its visibility within the community. The agency is piloting a new storefront concept and GSA Workspace Transformation to reduce its building footprint, utilize open-space concepts, and incorporate LEED strategies in floor-plan designs.

Metric:

75%

of build-to-suit lease solicitations shall include LEED specifications where fiscally practicable.

Strategy 4

Maintain procedures of e-waste disposals at domestic offices using U.S. Postal Service BlueEarth.

In 2016, the agency is exploring alternative workspace to better capitalize on its visibility within the community. The agency is piloting a new storefront concept and GSA Workspace Transformation to reduce its building footprint, utilize open-space concepts, and incorporate LEED strategies in floor-plan designs.

Metric:

100%

of electronic disposals will use a certified recycler in calendar year 2016.

Goal 3:
Fleet Management

Agency Progress Toward Fleet Petroleum Use Reduction Goal

EO 13693 requires that if an agency operates a fleet of at least 20 motor vehicles, it must improve its fleet vehicle efficiency and management. The Peace Corps' domestic fleet includes 19 leased vehicles managed by the Office of Volunteer Recruitment and Selection and the Office of Administrative Services. The fleet is limited to mission-essential vehicles, and allocations, acquisitions, and disposals are examined annually to determine the optimal fleet size and composition at each office, including efforts to economize and downsize vehicles wherever possible. Currently, the Peace Corps' overseas fleet vehicles and domestic law enforcement vehicles are exempt from governmentwide reporting requirements. However, to achieve the intent of the President's executive order, the Peace Corps is committed to reducing per mile greenhouse gas emissions where economically feasible.

Strategy 1

Use a fleet management information system to track fuel consumption throughout the year for agency-owned, GSA-leased, and commercially leased vehicles.

In 2013, the Peace Corps implemented a Vehicle Management Information System and is in compliance with Federal Management Regulation 102-34.340. The web-based system is hosted and maintained by the Department of Energy's Idaho National Lab and is used globally by the Peace Corps to capture vehicle data and transmit directly to the Federal Automotive Statistical Tool.

Metric:

100%

capture of overseas and domestic fleet vehicle data by FY 2016.

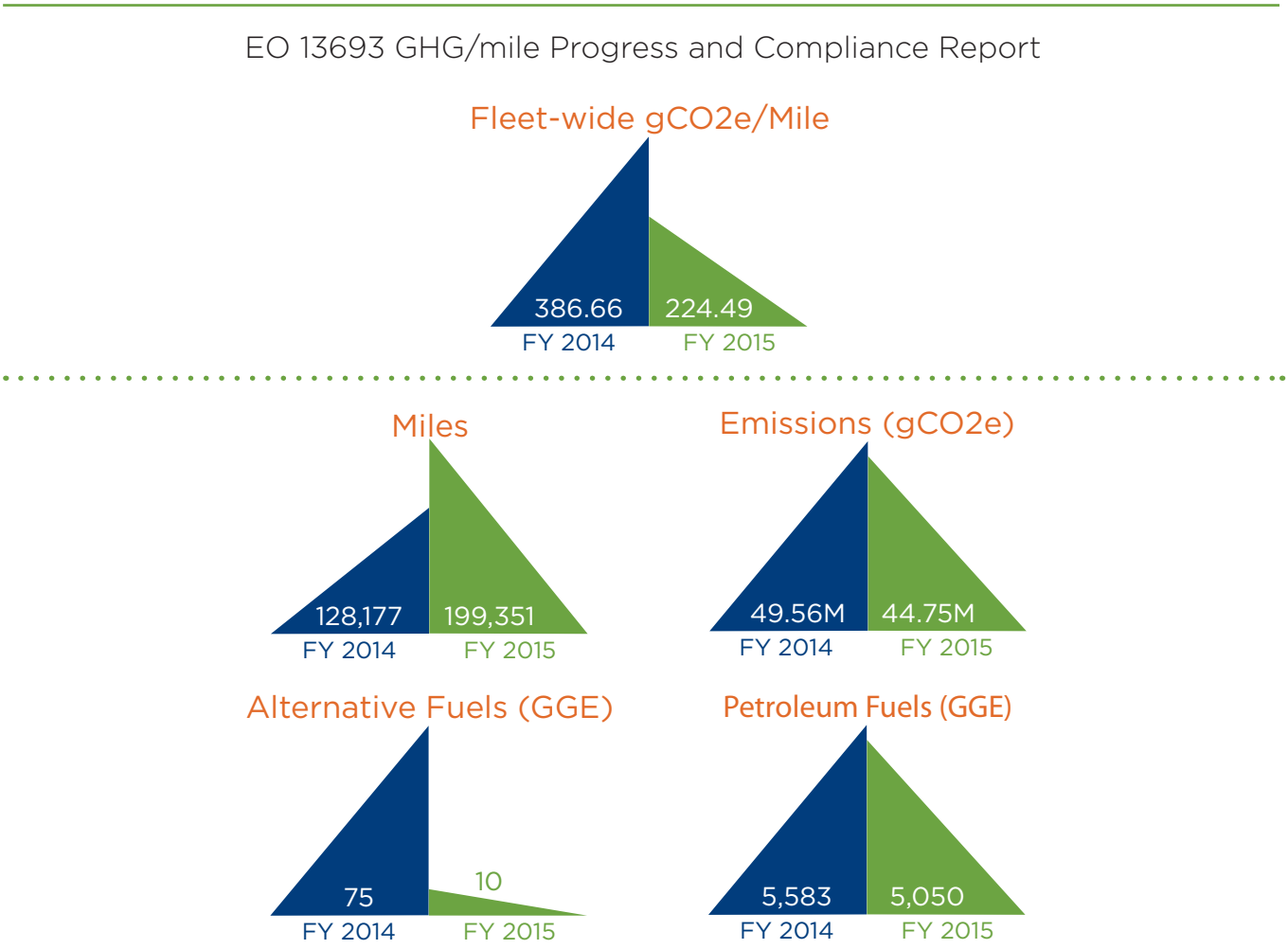


Figure 4. This graph provides an overview of the Peace Corps' compliance with the requirement from EO 13693, which mandates federal motor vehicle fleets to reduce fleetwide average greenhouse gas/mile by specific targets for each year through FY 2025 relative to an FY 2014 baseline figure established by the Department of Energy.

Strategy 2

Reduce miles traveled by utilizing car sharing, eliminating excess trips, improving routing and vehicle scheduling, and using on-demand vehicle rentals.

Limit regional leadership's trips and prioritize based on the greatest return on investment. Use distance recruitment techniques, such as WebEx video conferencing, to reduce mission-critical travel. Use geospatial tools to prioritize strategic travel.

Metric:

Provide fleet training to

100%

domestic and international drivers and administrative staff on an annual basis.

Strategy 3

Optimize/right-size the composition of the fleet.

The Peace Corps began removing underutilized vehicles and started using commercial vehicle-on-demand services in FY 2015.

Metric:

Maintain the agency vehicle fleet ceiling outlined in the Peace Corps' vehicle allocation methodology.

Goal 4:
Sustainable Acquisition

Agency Progress Toward Sustainable Acquisition Goals

The goal of EO 13693 is to maintain federal leadership in sustainability and greenhouse gas emission reductions. Section 3, paragraph (i) of EO 13693 directs agencies to promote sustainable acquisition and procurement by ensuring that the following environmental performance and sustainability factors are included to the maximum extent practicable for all applicable procurements in the planning, award, and execution phases of the acquisition.

Additionally, EO 13693 requires agencies to advance sustainable acquisition and ensure that 100 percent of applicable new contract actions meet federal mandates for acquiring products that are energy efficient, water efficient, biobased, environmentally preferable, non-ozone depleting, recycled content, or are non-toxic or less-toxic alternatives, where these products meet performance requirements.

Strategy 1

Accurately record the frequency and usage of sustainability clauses in the contracts system.

FPDS now provides a Sustainability Report, which provides the Peace Corps the methodology to track sustainability clauses/requirements and the agency's goals.

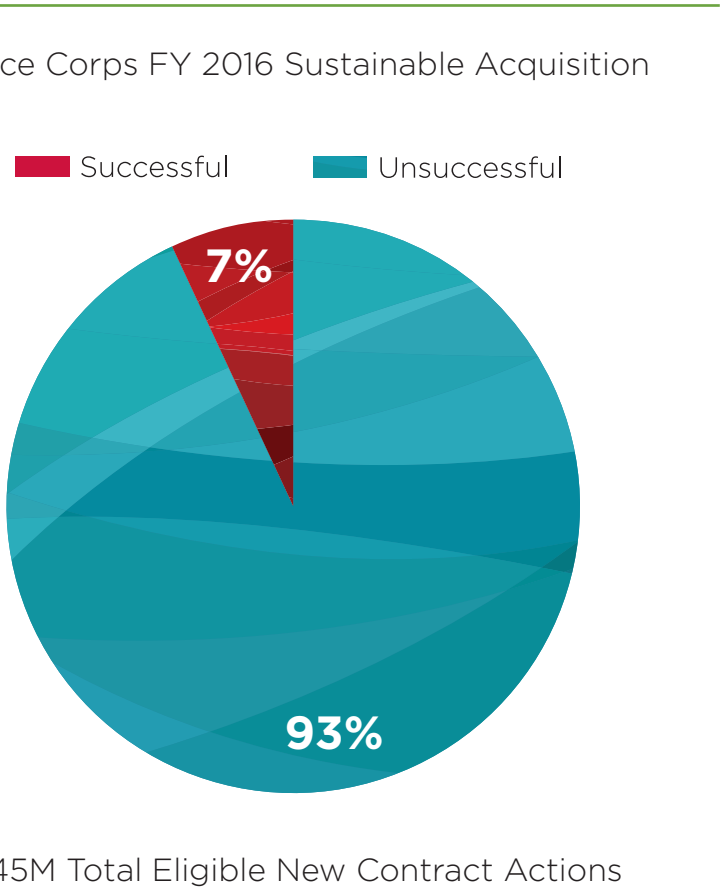


Figure 3. This graph shows the FY 2015 percent of applicable new contract actions that meet federal mandates for sustainable acquisition (represented on chart as successful), and the percent of applicable new contract actions that do not meet federal mandates for sustainable acquisition (represented on chart as unsuccessful).

Metric:

In FY 2017, the chief sustainability officer (or designee) and the chief of procurement policy (or designee) will conduct quarterly data quality reviews to review the agency's progress toward advancing sustainable acquisitions within the agency. These reviews will allow agency leadership to both (1) improve the validity of data inputted into FPDS and (2) identify and provide corrective action for eligible contract actions that are not currently compliant with federal mandates.

The Peace Corps
Climate Change Adaption Plan 2016

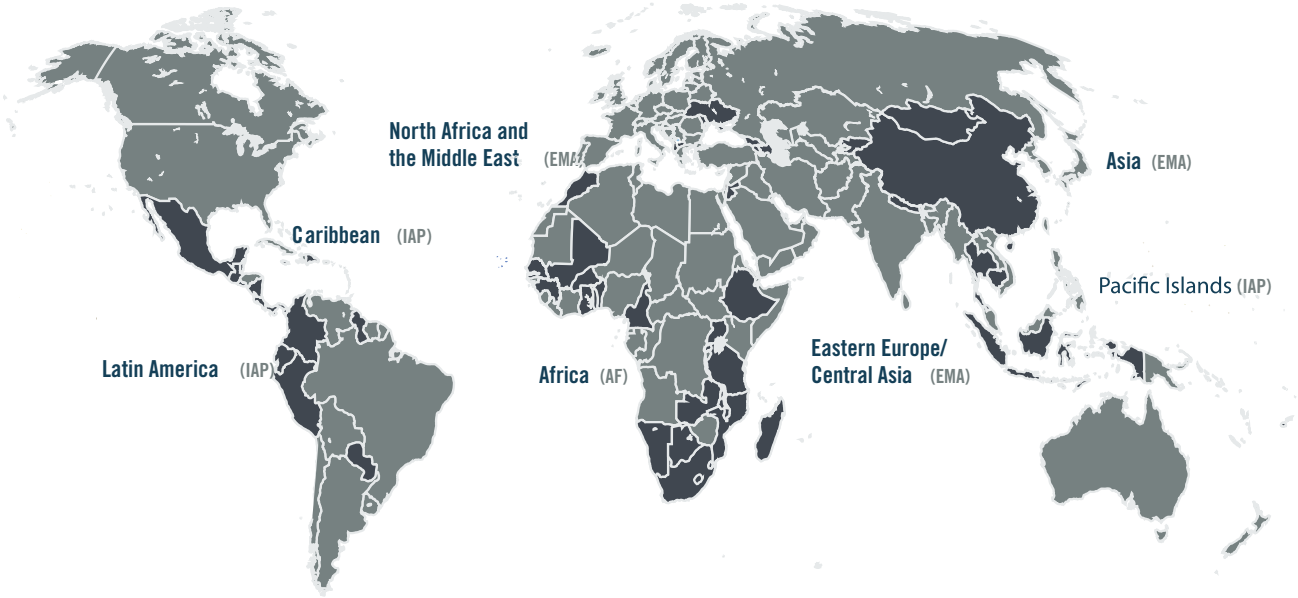
Peace Corps

Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps Headquarters
1111 20th Street NW, Washington, DC 20526

This report is available at peacecorps.gov/docs.
Send comments or questions to greenteam@peacecorps.gov
or to the Peace Corps mailing address above.

Table of Contents

Where Peace Corps Volunteers Serve



Latin America (IAP)
- Belize
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Guyana
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru

The Caribbean (IAP)
- Dominican Republic
- Eastern Caribbean:
  - Dominica
  - Grenada and Carriacou
  - St. Lucia
  - St. Vincent/Grenadines
- Jamaica

North Africa and the Middle East (EMA)
- Morocco

Africa (AF)
- Benin
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Comoros
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- The Gambia
- Togo
- Uganda
- Zambia

Eastern Europe/ Central Asia (EMA)
- Albania
- Armenia
- Georgia
- Kosovo
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Macedonia
- Moldova
- Ukraine

Asia (EMA)
- Cambodia
- China
- Indonesia
- Mongolia
- Nepal
- Philippines
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste

Pacific Islands (IAP)
- Federated States of Micronesia
- Fiji
- Palau
- Samoa
- Tonga
- Vanuatu

AF | Africa Region
EMA | Europe, Mediterranean and Asian Region
IAP | Inter-America and the Pacific Region

As of September 30, 2015

Peace Corp's Vision for Resilience

The Peace Corps' Vision: Communities depend on clean air, water, healthy soils, trees, and biodiverse resources to help maintain healthy livelihoods. However, a changing environment negatively impacts a community's ability to plan for the future. To counteract this, Peace Corps Volunteers and staff build host communities' capacity and availability of social resources for diverse adaptation activities. By applying the same principles of adaptation and resilience to its own operations, the Peace Corps models comprehensive sustainable business-management strategies for Volunteers and host country partners alike.

Leadership: The agency's sustainability programs are organized under the Peace Corps Office of Management and directed by a chief sustainability officer, who establishes the agency's framework for achieving resilient programs and operational goals that align with cross-cutting goals in the Peace Corps Strategic Plan FY 2014–18.

The Peace Corps 2016 Climate Adaptation Plan expands on previous years' efforts to align an organizational understanding of climate change and its impacts on Volunteer programs and administrative services. To evaluate impacts to mission, programs, and operations, the key climate stressors include the following:

- **Temperature change**—both short and long-term changes
- **Precipitation change**—variations in the amount, intensity, and seasonality of rainfall, and changes in hydrologic regimes
- **Sea level rise and storm surge**—changes in frequency, intensity, and duration of storm surges, coastal inundation, saline intrusion, and erosion
- **Extreme events**—changing trends and patterns of hurricanes, floods, droughts, windstorms, wildfires, and landslides

Considering the climate change stressors listed above, Peace Corps offices across the agency have taken a deep look at mission objectives outlined in the strategic plan, Volunteer programs, and management of post logistics and support to address mission vulnerabilities and potential program opportunities. This report reflects the current state of Peace Corps' efforts.

Peace Corps Climate Change Adaption Policy Framework

To address the vulnerabilities of climate change, the Peace Corps is adopting the following policy framework:

Policy Purpose
The Peace Corps aims to provide leadership in enhancing programs that build capacity and strengthen resilience among the most vulnerable communities where Volunteers serve. Policies and programs related to climate change are designed to help preserve the Peace Corps mission, enhance the resilience of climate-sensitive program sectors, and reduce the agency's risks to the continuity of operations worldwide.

Process
Consistent with the framework and principles set forth in Executive Order 13677 on Climate-Resilient International Development, the agency will design, implement, monitor, and evaluate programs to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change with input from offices across the agency. Peace Corps programs will incorporate the best available science and technology, prioritize the most-vulnerable communities and populations, and integrate adaptation into development plans and programs to increase ecosystem resilience.

The Peace Corps works in collaboration with host country counterparts and partner organizations to achieve its goals. In the spirit of collaboration, the agency will focus on development and implementation of effective adaptation policies and programs and will promote the integration of adaptation trainings in sectors that are impacted by climate change, such as agriculture and environment, in addition to ensuring the safety and security of staff and Volunteers. The Peace Corps will work with other agencies, in particular White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, and will utilize the technical expertise and financial resources of other agencies, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Department of State.

Volunteering Programming

In most developing countries, the conservation of natural resources is crucial to communities' well-being. Communities are directly dependent on their local environments for drinking water, fuel wood, or land for farming. Working with schools and other organizations to promote environmental education through clubs, camps, and awareness campaigns, Volunteers encourage communities to adopt sustainable environmental behaviors that will improve the quality of their lives, their futures, and their environment. Through the lens of climate change, Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) are in a unique position to help build the adaptive capacity and availability of cultural resources of their communities through behavior-change-specific activities. Because climate change is expected to impact many different facets of an individual's daily life, Volunteer activities are intended to help reduce those sensitivities as a result of a changing climate. In order to carry out activities that help communities and individuals adapt to climate change, Peace Corps Volunteers have the option to utilize small grants.

Partnerships

Peace Corps' partnerships help implement a wide variety of projects in communities around the world to address the effects of climate change. The Peace Corps Small Grants Program includes:

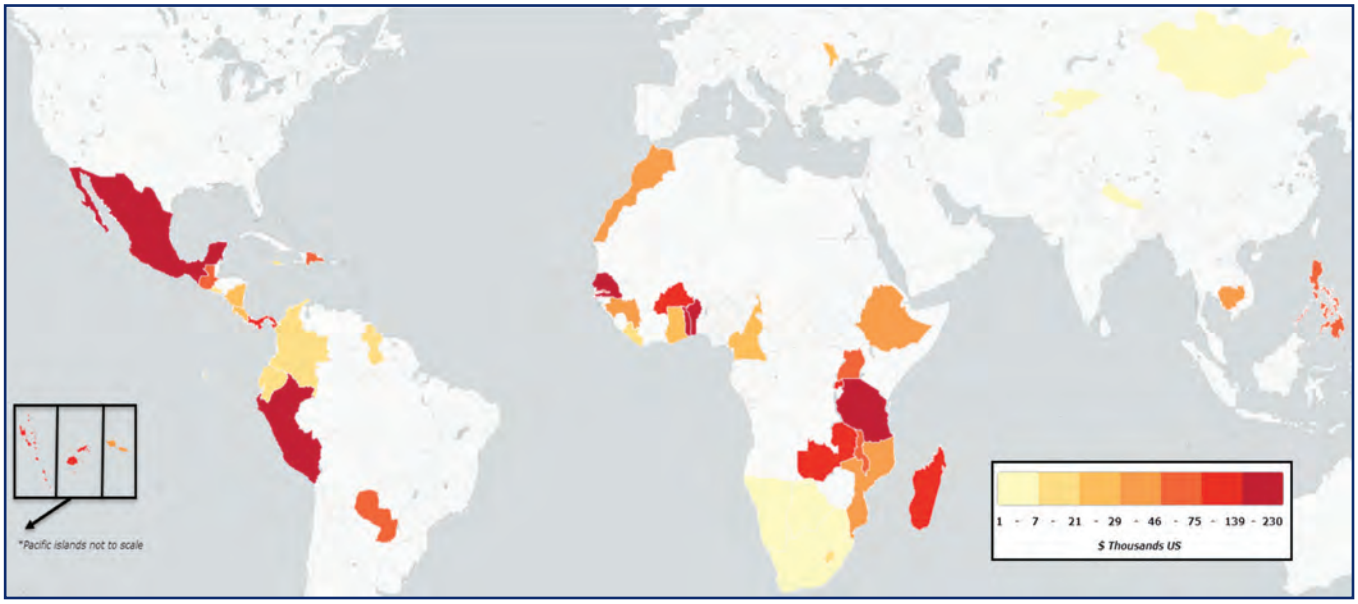
- Small Project Assistance (SPA),
- Peace Corps Partnership Program (PCPP),
- Volunteer Activities Support and Training (VAST),
- Feed the Future (FTF),
- Global Education Framework (GEF), and
- Energy Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA)

Financing the construction of energy-efficient cook stoves or connecting US private donors and organizations with community-led overseas projects, Peace Corps' partnerships facilitate climate change adaptation and mitigation in myriad ways. Through workshops and trainings, civic campaigns, and the adoption of new technologies and practices, these projects help build the capacity of thousands of people to respond to the effects of climate change in their communities. The Peace Corps utilizes different funding sources to reach the same goal: to facilitate the development and implementation of sustainable grassroots small grant

projects that build capacity in communities where Volunteers serve. In order to track their efforts in helping communities respond to the effects of climate change, Peace Corps Volunteers document their progress under the following reporting areas:

- Climate Change Awareness/Education
- Climate-Smart Agriculture
- Malaria Prevention
- Disaster Preparedness
- Conservation/Protected Area Management
- Reforestation
- Water Security
- Ecological Stoves/Ovens
- Biogas Production
- Solar Energy
- Solid Waste Management

2015-2016 Climate Change Project Funding by Peace Corps Country



Climate Change Awareness/Education

Education and awareness help communities to better respond to the stressors of climate change. Projects designed to raise awareness on the drivers of and risks associated with climate change can take several forms. Many Peace Corps Volunteers organize environmental education-themed courses, camps, or clubs in which community members gain the knowledge to become trainers. – This allows the trainers to continue to spread awareness in their communities long after Volunteers complete their service..

Total number of projects: 97

Total value of resources leveraged (grant + community + third-Party contributions): $457,229

# of community organizations and/or associations that have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	633
# of individuals who have applied new technologies and/or practices as a result of this grant	25,604
# of individuals who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	83,612
# of new technologies and/or practices that have been adopted as a result of small grant-funded projects	2,144
# service providers who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	3,899
Community members directly involved in the design and implementation of small grant-funded projects, including those who attend trainings or workshops	27,609
Community members who receive an indirect benefit from small grant-funded projects, not including those counted above	197,074

Climate-Smart Agriculture

Climate-smart agriculture reorients agricultural systems to ensure food security in a changing climate. Peace Corps Volunteers employ several techniques and practices including permaculture, agroforestry, soil enrichment, erosion control, and efficient irrigation. These techniques help communities build resiliency against the effects of climate change including drought, and intense precipitation.

Total number of projects: 59

Total value of resources leveraged (grant + community + third-Party contributions): $222,203

# of community organizations and/or associations that have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	183
# of individuals who have applied new technologies and/or practices as a result of this grant	3,788
# of individuals who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	3,436
# of new technologies and/or practices that have been adopted as a result of small grant-funded projects	269
# service providers who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	328
Community members directly involved in the design and implementation of small grant-funded projects, including those who attend trainings or workshops	3,280
Community members who receive an indirect benefit from small grant-funded projects, not including those counted above	11,382

Malaria Prevention

Malaria prevention requires many innovative practices in order to reduce the increasing range and earlier spread of the disease due to climate change. Peace Corps Volunteers work on the front lines of Malaria prevention with the Stomp Out Malaria initiative in the Africa region. This campaign focuses on spreading awareness of how Malaria is transmitted and how the risk of infection can be reduced. Small grant projects have implemented a wide variety of anti-malaria activities such as bed net distribution and maintenance, testing and treatment of infected individuals, and a variety of creative means of spreading awareness, including radio ads, festivals and fairs, "boot camps", and murals.

Total number of projects: 127

Total value of resources leveraged (grant + community + third-Party contributions): $705,646

# of community organizations and/or associations that have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	679
# of individuals who have applied new technologies and/or practices as a result of this grant	22,191
# of individuals who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	81,473
# of new technologies and/or practices that have been adopted as a result of small grant-funded projects	585
# service providers who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	4,007
Community members directly involved in the design and implementation of small grant-funded projects, including those who attend trainings or workshops	33,919
Community members who receive an indirect benefit from small grant-funded projects, not including those counted above	1,118,653

Disaster Preparedness

Numerous natural disasters due to effects of climate change have underlined the role that Volunteers play in encouraging communities to better prepare for the impact of natural disasters. Volunteers help their communities adapt to the risks of climate change and protect themselves against natural disasters through a range of small grants projects, including risk reduction training and planning as well as construction. Seawall construction has helped safeguard low-lying coastal communities in the Pacific against sea level rise and storm surges. Several projects have also helped communities construct new buildings or fortify existing structures to serve as community safe houses in case of extreme weather.

Total number of projects: 14

Total value of resources leveraged (grant + community + third-Party contributions): $156,661

# of community organizations and/or associations that have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	98
# of individuals who have applied new technologies and/or practices as a result of this grant	945
# of individuals who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	5,432
# of new technologies and/or practices that have been adopted as a result of small grant-funded projects	112
# service providers who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	343
Community members directly involved in the design and implementation of small grant-funded projects, including those who attend trainings or workshops	1,199
Community members who receive an indirect benefit from small grant-funded projects, not including those counted above	112,978

Conservation/ Protected Area Management

Managing protected areas helps to provide communities vulnerable to effects of climate change with valuable natural resources. Peace Corps Volunteers engage in a variety of conservation activities to build capacity for protecting biodiversity and natural areas. Small grant projects help partner communities employ new technologies and practices for monitoring, conserving, and rehabilitating marine and terrestrial ecosystems, including vital watersheds, coral reefs, wildlife sanctuaries, and national parks.

Total number of projects: 23

Total value of resources leveraged (grant + community + third-Party contributions): $135,944

# of community organizations and/or associations that have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	93
# of individuals who have applied new technologies and/or practices as a result of this grant	1,448
# of individuals who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	4,008
# of new technologies and/or practices that have been adopted as a result of small grant-funded projects	91
# service providers who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	366
Community members directly involved in the design and implementation of small grant-funded projects, including those who attend trainings or workshops	1,925
Community members who receive an indirect benefit from small grant-funded projects, not including those counted above	20,310

Reforestation

Deforestation is a major accelerator of climate change because forests act as “carbon sinks”, absorbing large amounts CO2 from the atmosphere. Planting trees in crucial areas can help to mitigate climate change, reduce erosion and restore habitats. Reforestation projects implemented by Peace Corps Volunteers with their communities are often integrated with other goals, like agroforestry for food security and tree planting for ecosystem restoration or erosion reduction. Thanks to Peace Corps small grant-funded projects, communities across the world are managing tree nurseries as cross-sectoral economic, environmental, and agricultural initiatives.

Total number of projects: 44

Total value of resources leveraged (grant + community + third-Party contributions): $183,415

# of community organizations and/or associations that have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	119
# of individuals who have applied new technologies and/or practices as a result of this grant	2,659
# of individuals who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	5,078
# of new technologies and/or practices that have been adopted as a result of small grant-funded projects	287
# service providers who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	1,872
Community members directly involved in the design and implementation of small grant-funded projects, including those who attend trainings or workshops	3,088
Community members who receive an indirect benefit from small grant-funded projects, not including those counted above	29,680

Water Security (Rain Catchment + Water Pump/Well)

Effective water management practices such as rainwater harvesting and improved water conservation measures at large scales may help alleviate local water scarcity even during severe drought. Several small grant projects focus on rainwater harvesting and storage practices, while others fund groundwater extraction methods like wells and pumps. These projects help communities adapt to precipitation variability so that they have steady access to water even during times of drought.

Total number of projects: 48

Total value of resources leveraged (grant + community + third-Party contributions): 262,602

# of community organizations and/or associations that have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	181
# of individuals who have applied new technologies and/or practices as a result of this grant	63,651
# of individuals who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	85,052
# of new technologies and/or practices that have been adopted as a result of small grant-funded projects	226
# service providers who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	611
Community members directly involved in the design and implementation of small grant-funded projects, including those who attend trainings or workshops	16,213
Community members who receive an indirect benefit from small grant-funded projects, not including those counted above	91,038

Ecological Stoves/Ovens

Clean cook stoves are more efficient, sustainable alternatives to traditional cook stoves, which pose public health and environmental risks such as premature deaths and deforestation. Small grants have funded many projects for high-efficiency cook stoves and ovens that burn significantly less wood, thus reducing emissions and deforestation and improving respiratory health.

Total number of projects: 72

Total value of resources leveraged (grant + community + third-Party contributions): $255,417

# of community organizations and/or associations that have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	489
# of individuals who have applied new technologies and/or practices as a result of this grant	10,313
# of individuals who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	9,833
# of new technologies and/or practices that have been adopted as a result of small grant-funded projects	784
# service providers who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	796
Community members directly involved in the design and implementation of small grant-funded projects, including those who attend trainings or workshops	6,531
Community members who receive an indirect benefit from small grant-funded projects, not including those counted above	24,053

Biogas Production

Using biogas addresses climate change because it contains gases like methane to generate renewable energy, which helps reduce GHGs in the atmosphere. Through small grants, Peace Corps Volunteers have helped their communities adopt biodigester technology to generate cooking fuel as well as organic fertilizer for agricultural use.

Total number of projects: 16

Total value of resources leveraged (grant + community + third-Party contributions): $42,773

# of community organizations and/or associations that have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	52
# of individuals who have applied new technologies and/or practices as a result of this grant	580
# of individuals who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	902
# of new technologies and/or practices that have been adopted as a result of small grant-funded projects	96
# service providers who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	110
Community members directly involved in the design and implementation of small grant-funded projects, including those who attend trainings or workshops	664
Community members who receive an indirect benefit from small grant-funded projects, not including those counted above	1,318

Solar Energy

The ability to harness the sun's energy provides an emissions-free alternative source of power and requires relatively little infrastructure. Small grant-funded projects across the world are leveraging solar energy for a variety of purposes. Panels installed on rural health clinics allow for medicines to be refrigerated. Solar energy allows students in remote communities to read and study at night. Some communities are harnessing solar power to pump water or agricultural use, while others are using solar food dehydrators to reduce post-harvest waste.

Total number of projects: 34

Total value of resources leveraged (grant + community + third-Party contributions): $151,755

# of community organizations and/or associations that have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	402
# of individuals who have applied new technologies and/or practices as a result of this grant	5,968
# of individuals who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	11,076
# of new technologies and/or practices that have been adopted as a result of small grant-funded projects	195
# service providers who have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	859
Community members directly involved in the design and implementation of small grant-funded projects, including those who attend trainings or workshops	1,594
Community members who receive an indirect benefit from small grant-funded projects, not including those counted above	31,823

Solid Waste Management

Waste in landfills release gases which trap heat in the atmosphere and cause changes in our climate. Effective waste management practices help to address climate change by reducing the amount of gases in the atmosphere. Waste prevention and recycling are effective ways to help address climate change. Small grants projects help facilitate recycling initiatives, community cleanup campaigns, and creative repurposing of waste, like using plastic bottles for construction.

Total number of projects: 22

Total value of resources leveraged (grant + community + third-Party contributions): $77,783

# of community organizations and/or associations that will have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	100
# of individuals who have applied new technologies and/or practices as a result of small grant-funded projects	23,403
# of individuals who will have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	18,952
# of new technologies and/or practices that will have been adopted as a result of small grant-funded projects	1,619
# service providers who will have increased capacity due to small grant-funded projects	523
Community members directly involved in the design and implementation of small grant-funded projects, including those who attend trainings or workshops	6,779
Community members who receive an indirect benefit from small grant-funded projects, not including those counted above	35,031

Peace Corps Response

Peace Corps Response Volunteer (PCRV) began as Crisis Corps in 1996 to provide a means for Returned Peace Corps Volunteers to quickly respond to disasters, making use of their cross-cultural skills and adaptability. Crisis Corps changed its name to Peace Corps Response (PCR) in 2007 to reflect the widening scope of the program. Today, PCR meets a variety of host country needs, in addition to continuing its role in disaster response. The following Peace Corps Response programs have active Volunteer working with communities to address climate change resilience:

Municipal Program Management Specialist, (Guatemala)
PCRV support the USAID Local Governance Project, which will increase the capacity of local governments to raise revenue, respond to citizen concerns related to violence and security, food insecurity and global climate change as well as to manage public resources in a participatory and financially sound manner.

Marine Ecologist, (Jamaica)
PCRV promote the maintenance of healthy coral reefs in Portland, Jamaica. Portland's marine and coastal environments are under many pressures such as habitat degradation, overfishing, pollution, climate change and the effects of the invasive lionfish. The AHML has been created to raise awareness of these important issues through research and public outreach

Forest Land Use Planning Specialist (Philippines)
PCRV are building local capacity to address challenges encountered on protecting the natural resources of Loon which have become more pronounced in recent years. Eroded river banks and estuaries, flooded plains, and landslides are just few of these manifestations. Hundreds of households have been evacuated from the danger zones.

Disaster Risk Reduction Management Specialist (Philippines)
PCRV are promoting disaster risk reduction management (DRRM) by supporting local government units implementing the DRRM Act: "One of the declared policies in the DRRM Act is to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change in development processes.

The following are Peace Corps Response Volunteer positions have been developed with Peace Corps posts during fiscal year 2016 and currently under recruitment.

Climate Change Adaptation Trainer (Vanuatu)

Peace Corps Response is placing Volunteers in the Vanuatu to support Provincial Climate Change Adaptation Trainers, supporting the Pacific Community (SPC) Youth@Work program on the islands of Ambae, Malekula, Maewo, in the Republic of Vanuatu. SPC focuses on major cross-cutting issues, such as climate change, disaster risk management, food security, gender equality, human rights, non-communicable diseases and youth employment. Using a multi-sector approach in responding to their members' development priorities, the Pacific Community draws upon skills and capabilities from around the region and internationally, and supports the empowerment of Pacific communities and sharing of expertise and skills between countries and territories. Youth@Work is a highly successful project being implemented in the Solomon Islands. Y@W has been operational since 2012 and is based around four components of mentoring, training, job placement (internships), and the YEP/YM (Young Entrepreneurs)

Climate and Weather Services Trainer and Adviser (Samoa)

Peace Corps Response is placing a Volunteer with SPREP to support efforts to build local capacity and regional cooperation in the area of meteorology and climate variability. SPREP, in cooperation with the Pacific Meteorological Desk Partnership (PMDP) and with project funding from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), is supporting the implementation of the Pacific Meteorological Strategy 2012–21 (PIMS) and the project on Strengthening Climate Services in the Pacific Region. The project aims to enhance resilience in social, economic, and environmental systems to climate variability and climate change through the development of effective and sustainable regional and national climate services under the Global Framework for Climate Services in the Pacific regions. The Volunteer will work with the PMDP to provide expert advice on the different activities and approaches taken by the PMDP to support the implementation of PIMS through regular consultations with climate services providers and other stakeholders in the region and building the capacity of Pacific Meteorological Services to produce and disseminate standard climate information and services and develop and implement drought-management policies.

Environmental Law Adviser and Trainer (Samoa)

Peace Corps Response is seeking to place a Volunteer with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Program (SPREP), in Apia, Samoa, to build the capacity of local environmental lawyers. SPREP is at the forefront of regional climate change intervention and resiliency strategies in the Pacific and believes that building capacity in all staff and development partners in matters relating to environmental policy and law will, in the long run, reduce the current dependence on SPREP legal advisers. The Volunteer will design and conduct training workshops for program implementers and stakeholders in member countries, on topics including environmental law, multi-country management, and other topics as determined by a needs assessment. Of particular importance are more complex commercial contracts in one or more island countries regarding the purchase of goods or services, for example the design, procurement, and construction of renewable energy systems. The Volunteer will assess issues in relation to liability, efficiency, and effective implementation of a stronger legal system. The goal of this assignment is to improve local legal capacity and build the capacity of SPREP stakeholders and strengthen institutions that are directly involved in climate change activities in the Pacific.

"The Peace Corps is guilty of enthusiasm and a crusading spirit. But we're not apologetic about it."

Sargent Shriver

Peace Corps Domestic Fleet Plan

The Presidential Memorandum on Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011, requires that all Agencies develop a Vehicle Allocation Methodology (VAM) for determining the optimum inventory with emphasis placed on eliminating unnecessary or non-essential vehicles from an agency's fleet inventory. By achieving a domestic fleet less 20 motor vehicles, the Peace Corps is now able to focus on improved management and taking actions that reduce fleet-wide per-mile greenhouse gas emissions.

The Peace Corps' Domestic Fleet includes fifteen leased vehicles managed by the Office of Volunteer Recruitment and Selection (VRS) and the Office of Administrative Services (AS). There is one GSA leased Vehicle designated as a Law Enforcement Vehicle. The fleet is limited to mission essential vehicles, and allocations, acquisitions, and disposals are examined annually to determine the optimal fleet size and composition at each office, including efforts to economize and downsize vehicles wherever possible.

Fiscal Year 2017 Domestic Fleet Plan:

	Number of Vehicles	Cost
GSA-leased Vehicles	10	$34,191
Commercially-leased Vehicles	5	$22,500
Law Enforcement	1	$3,419
Total	16	$60,110

Tiffany Glover (Fleet Manager)
Expert, Fleet Manager
1111 20th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20526
202.692.1124
TGlover@peacecorps.gov

Kirk Longstein (Sustanability)
Supervisory Management Analyst
1111 20th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20526
202.692.2689
KLongstein@peacecorps.gov

Kelci Ibrahim
Expert – Budget
1111 20th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20526
202.692.1614
Kibrahim@peacecorps.gov

"Things Do Not Happen. Things are Made to Happen."

John F. Kennedy

Peace Corps

Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps Headquarters
1111 20th Street NW, Washington, DC 20526