



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



G20 GLOBAL
LAND INITIATIVE

Micronesia (Federated States of)



Overview

Background

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is a widely dispersed archipelago located in the western part of the North Pacific Ocean. Comprised of what was generally known as Eastern and Western Caroline Islands, FSM is formed of four states (Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae, from west to east) over 607 islands, of which 74 are inhabited, covering the largest and most diverse part of the greater Micronesian region. There is a wide spread across the islands of FSM – there are 1,700 miles (2,700 kilometers [km]) between islands in the western-most state of Yap and islands in the eastern-most state of Kosrae. The capital of FSM, Palikir, is located in the eastern state of Pohnpei. The total land area of FSM is only 271 square miles (702 km²) but its exclusive economic zone (EEZ) covers an area of over one million square miles (2.5 million km²). There is also a range of island types within FSM – many of the islands are extinct volcanic shields with elevations up to about 2,500 feet (760 meters [m]) and dense vegetation interiors, but some islands are “flat, small and swampy, with low-lying, forested atoll islets, typically one to five meters above mean sea level flat”.

Due to its location in the western area of the Pacific and the strong influence of the northeast trade winds (which generally prevail December through April), the

Federated States of Micronesia experiences a tropical climate. Rainfall is high on the volcanic islands of Kosrae, Pohnpei and Chuuk primarily from May to November, with annual totals exceeding 400 inches (1,016 centimeters [cm]) and up to 22 inches (559 millimeters [mm]) in a given day. The islands, especially within the western states, are generally affected by storms and typhoons, as well as excessive rainfall and drought as associated with the warm and cold phases of the El Niño- Southern Oscillation (ENSO); the most western state of Yap is in an area affected by a monsoon climatic pattern and can tend to experience more frequent periods of drought.

FSM's estimated population reached a 100,000 as of 2020. The majority of the country's population live in the coastal regions of the high islands, with more than half the population living in rural areas.

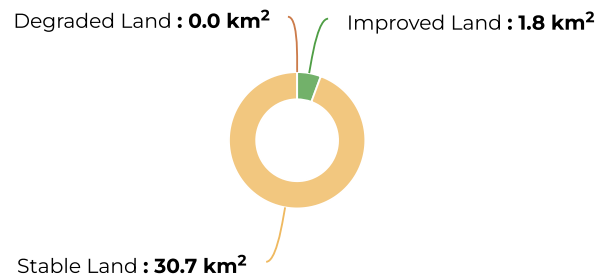
Climate change poses significant threats for FSM development especially from accelerated sea-level rise, with its immediate coastal areas the most heavily-developed and little scope to move in-land. Like other Pacific Islands, climate change has contributed towards a significant increase in extreme weather events experienced by FSM, with number, intensity and impact of these events forecasted to rise.

Credits: [World Bank](#)

Summary Chart

Current State

Land degradation between 2001 and 2015 - SDG 15.3.1 (km²)

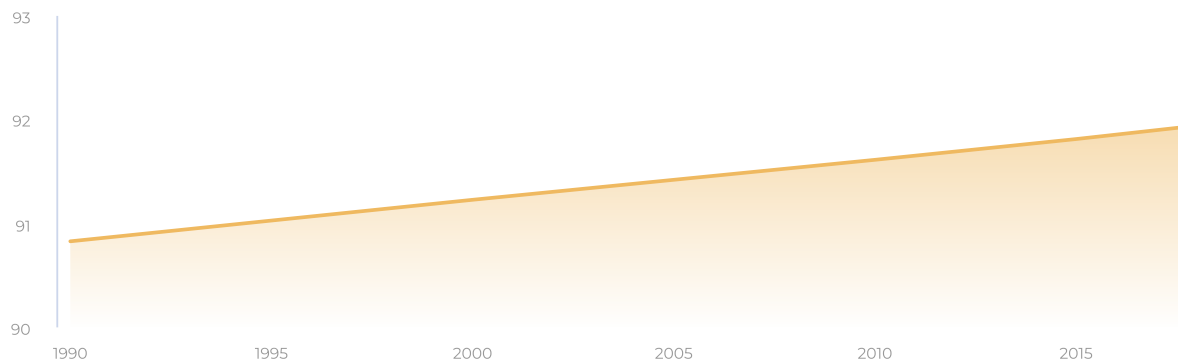


Credits: trends.earth

Forest area

92.0 % land

0.5 % change over last 10 years

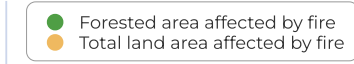


Credits: FAO



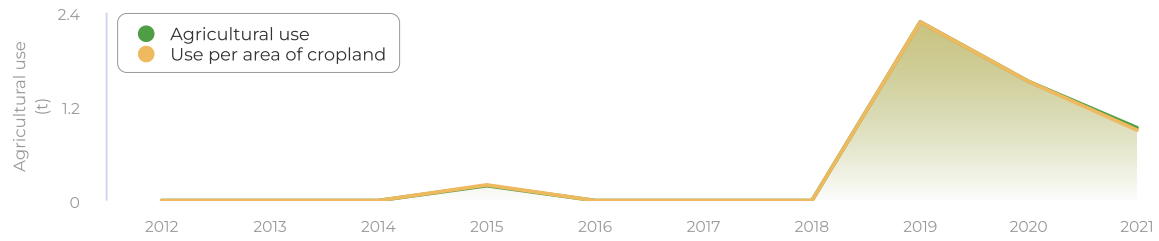
Stressors

Area affected by wildfires (kha)



Credits: FAO

Use of nutrients



Credits: FAO

Trends

Annual temperature anomalies against 1901-1920 (°C)



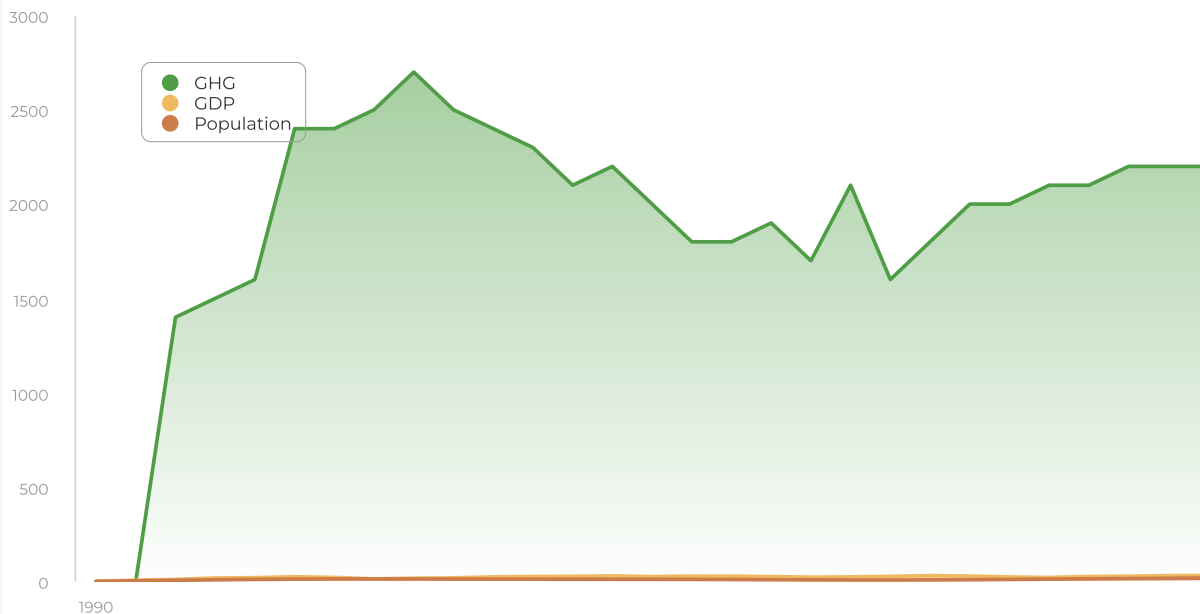
Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

Annual precipitation anomalies against 1901-1920 (mm)



Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

Population / Gross domestic product / Greenhouse Gases - change in % since 1990

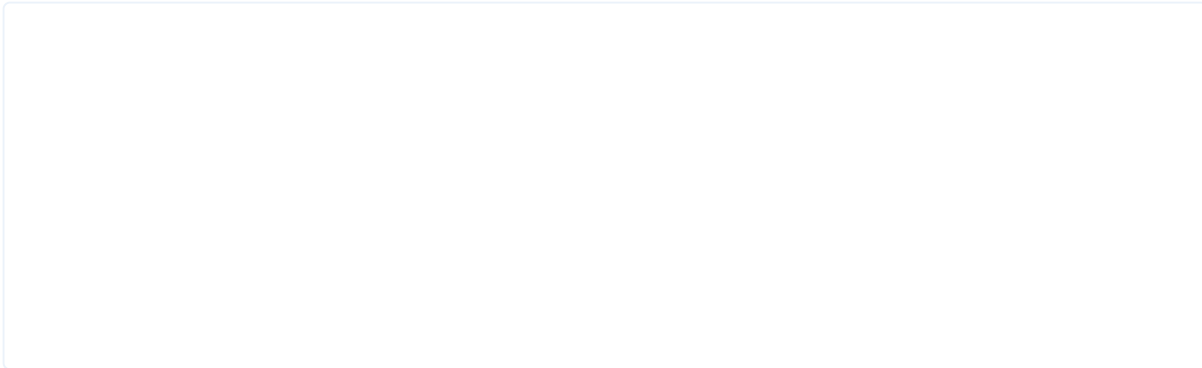


↗ Impacts

Human displacements caused by climatic hazards

- Wet mass movement
- Drought
- Wildfire
- Flood

Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office



💡 Solutions

Proportion of terrestrial protected areas

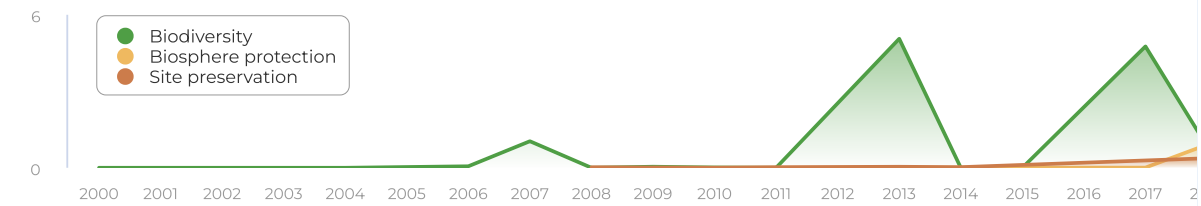
0.1 % of total land area

2024

Credits: UNEP-WCMC

Official Development Assistance flows

Biodiversity sector (million USD)



Credits: OECD

Commitments

**No data
available**

LDN

Land Degradation Neutrality

**No data
available**

NBSAP

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans under the Convention on Biological Diversity

**No data
available**

NDC

Nationally Determined Contributions embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

**No data
available**

Bonn Challenge

Bring 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes into restoration by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030

Treaties

Treaty	Signature	Ratification	Party status
Paris Agreement	2016-04-22	2016-09-15	Ratification
Nagoya Protocol	2012-01-11	2013-01-30	Ratification
Stockholm Convention	2001-07-31	2005-07-15	Ratification
Kyoto Protocol	1998-03-17	1999-06-21	Ratification
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	1994-12-12	1996-03-25	Ratification
Basel Convention		1995-09-06	Accession
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992-06-12	1994-06-20	Ratification
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992-06-12	1993-11-18	Ratification

