



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Micronesia, Federated States of		
Year Started	2005		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	102	24	126
Grant amount committed	3,141,260	668,708	3,809,968
Project level co-financing in cash	558,229	23,300	581,529
Project level co-financing in kind	2,366,444	578,663	2,945,107
Total co-financing *	4,195,345		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed			

	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)						
Biodiversity	4	10	5	7	3	29
Climate Change	-	13	4	-	-	17
Capacity Development	-	1	1	-	-	2
International Waters	-	8	-	-	-	8
Total Projects Completed	4	32	10	7	3	56

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2023" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	4	10	5	7	3	29
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	5	-	1	-	-	6
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	13	4	-	-	17
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	1
Land Degradation							
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	-	9	-	-	9

	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	9	-	-	9
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	150	-	-	150
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	200	-	100	-	-	300
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	4	-	5	-	3	12
Number of completed projects led by women	-	4	-	-	-	1	5
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	3
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	4	-	-	-	-	4

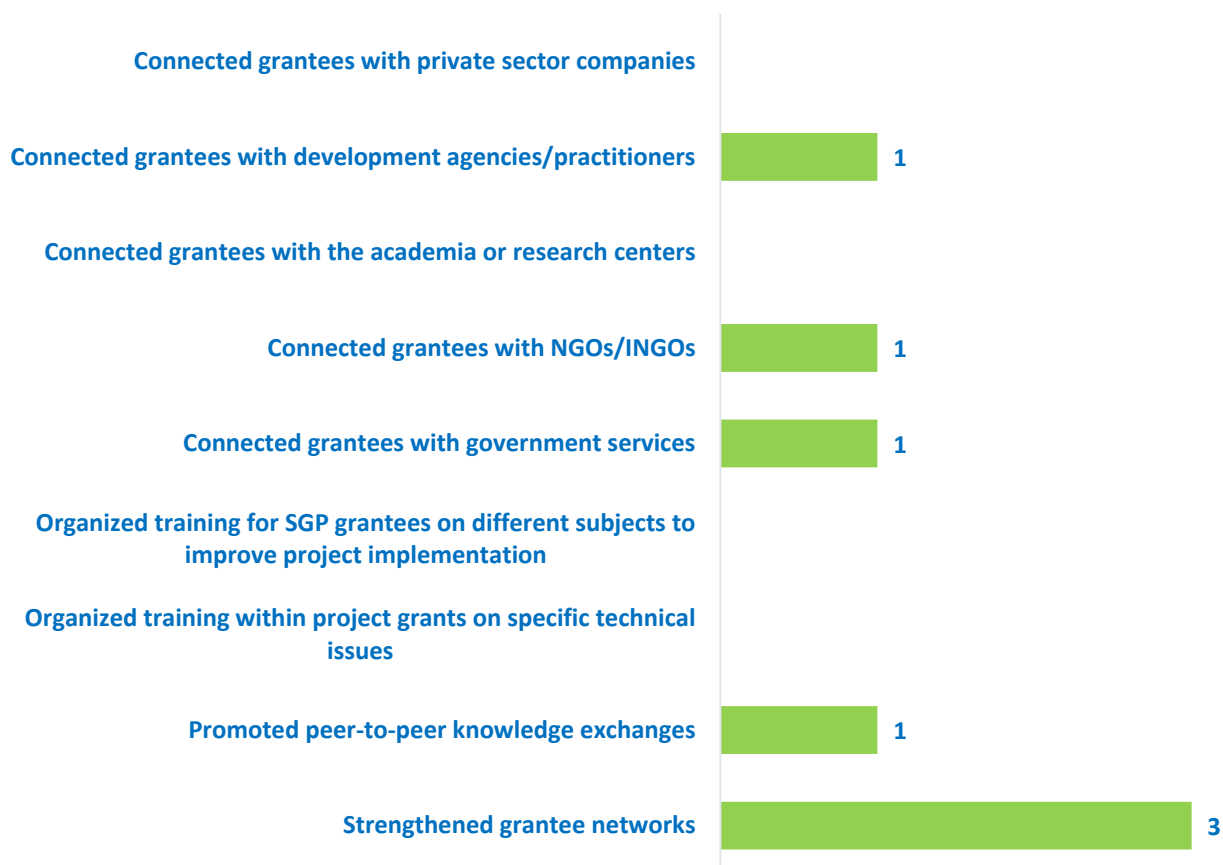
	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	4
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	1
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	1
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	1
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of youth organizations	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	3
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	50	-	-	50
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	-	2	-	4	2	9
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Community-level trainings conducted	2	4	-	-	-	-	6
Number of projects monitored through field visits	1	5	2	6	1	-	15

	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	-	1	7	2	1	1	12
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	-	7	7	5	6	6	6

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



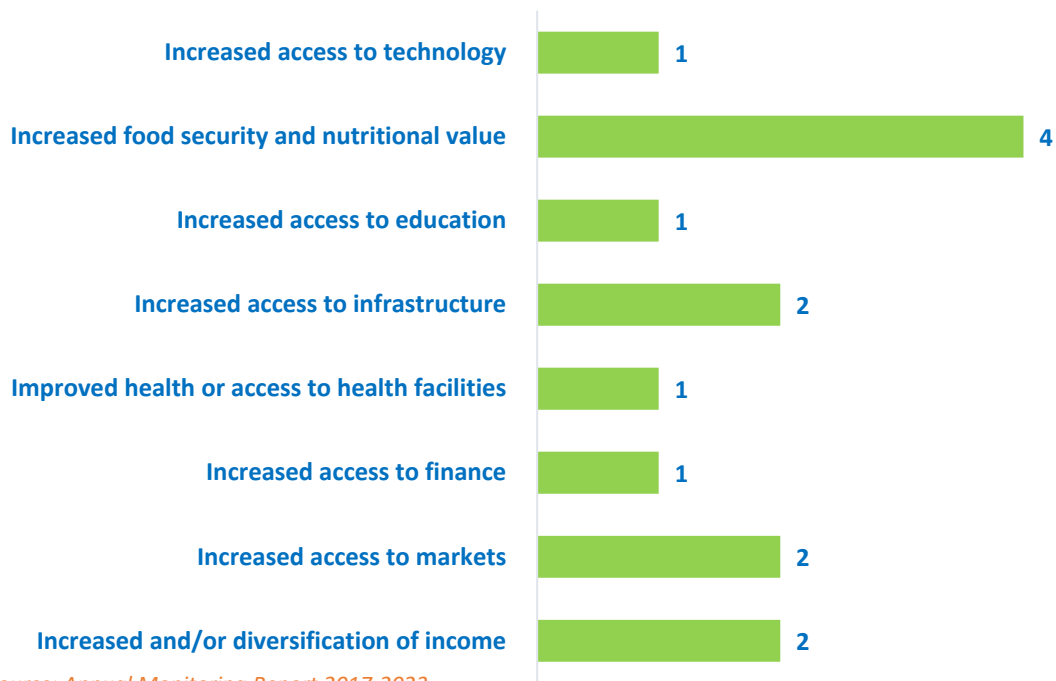
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



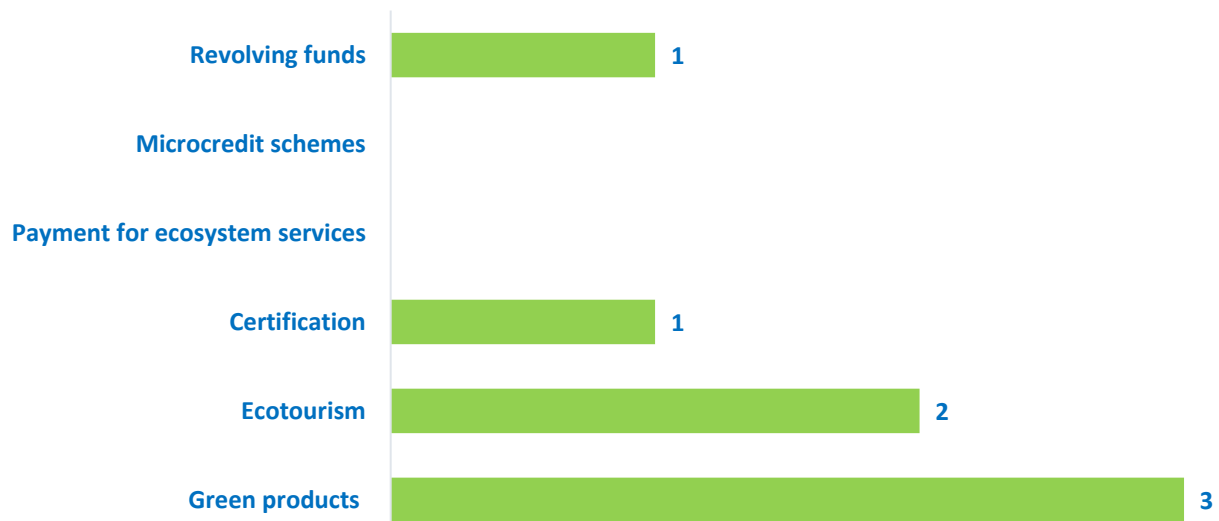
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Social Inclusion – Indigenous Peoples

In the **Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)**, the SGP has supported the local Tamil Resource Conservation Trust (TRCT) to launch and establish the Tamil Marine Managed Area. As an indigenous grassroots organization, the TRCT is structured in a way that reflects the social and traditional systems of Yap, which are considered the foundation for the long-term survival of Yapese culture and identity. The Tamil Council, which has overarching governance and customary authority on the island, is made up of a board of traditional chiefs and representatives from 11 communities. To synergize community efforts and priorities, the Tamil Council established the TRCT to take the lead in addressing community needs focusing on sustainable livelihoods, conservation, and community resilience in light of the impacts from climate change across the Pacific.

Initiated with SGP support in 2013, the Tamil Marine Managed Area (TMMA) has now become the largest marine managed area on the island of Yap. The TMMA came to an agreement with all coastal villages including those with access rights to the Tamil marine area, to set aside a portion of their marine waters as specific no-take zones, buffer areas, and areas allowed for sustainable small-scale community fisheries. In collaboration with the FSM National and Yap State Governments, as the implementing entity of the GEF *Ridge to Reef (R2R)* project in the FSM, TRCT has been further supported by UNDP since 2017 on community outreach and awareness raising campaign regarding water security and conservation. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Being a small island country, the Federated States of Micronesia is considered as a single landscape for grant-making projects, and we would like to continue to select the main landscape/seascape of FSM to be the high islands of the nation, namely Pohnpei, Yap Proper, Kosrae and in Chuuk, the islands of Weno, Fefan and Tol. This is consistent with what was done during the OP6 cycle and this continued strategic initiative will target a more specific landscape/seascape that can have greater effects and be able to scale up projects. It was agreed that 70% of the OP7 funds would be targeted to the high islands of FSM (namely Pohnpei, Kosrae, Yap Proper, and in Chuuk, Weno, Tol and Fefan), and all other areas of FSM lying outside of this landscape or projects outside of our strategic focus, would have access to 30% of the OP7 funds. The prepared national strategic documents, reports and ratifications of several UN Conventions continue to give the FSM framework for national environmental priorities and commitments for short, medium and long-term periods. Those conventions and FSM planning frameworks are listed in the table below.

List of the relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1994
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2002
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	2013
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1993
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	1st, 2 nd , 1997 3rd –NA
UN Convention to Combat Désertification (UNCCD)	1996
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2011
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	7/15/2005
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	8/3/1994
Montreal Protocol	9/6/1995
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Competent Authority
Paris Agreement	9/9/2016

GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2010	
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	2014	
FSM Planning Frameworks	Released	Revised
National		
Action Plan for Program of Work for Protected Areas and (Aichi Biodiversity) Target 11	–	
Federated States of Micronesia State-Wide Assessment and Resource Strategy 2010–2015 +	–	
FSM National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan	2002	2018
FSM Strategic Development Plan (2004-2023)	2003	
Micronesia Challenge (Commitments)	2006	2019
FSM Environment Sector Plan under the Compact	2010	
FSM National Energy Policy and National and State Energy Action Plans	2010	
Federated States of Micronesia Agriculture Policy 2012–2016	2012	
Nationwide Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy	2013	
Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii	2015	
FSM National Solid Waste Management Strategy 2015–2020	2015	
FSM Infrastructure Development Plan 2016–2025	2015	
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution	2015	
Joint State Action Plans for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change (one per state)	2015–2017	
FSM Coastal Fisheries Management Plan under the World Bank PROP Fish Project	2016	
FSM UN Sustainable Development Goals	2016	

Pacific Island Forum regional priorities	2016	
Green Climate Fund Country Program FSM	2017	
FSM Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment Report	2019	
National Environment Management Strategy	2019	
FSM State of the Environment Report 2018	2019	
State-level		
Energy Plan for all states	2013–	2018
State Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plans	2004	2018
Pohnpei State Agriculture Strategic Action Plan 2011–2015	2010	
Pohnpei State Strategic Development Plan	2013	2019
Pohnpei Emergency Response Plan on Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle	2014	
All State Disaster Management Plans (JSAPS)	2017	
State waste management plans: Chuuk State Solid Waste Management Strategy 2019–2028 Kosrae State Solid Waste Management Strategy 2018–2027 Clean Pohnpei. Pohnpei State Solid Waste Management Action Plan 2014–2018 Yap State Solid Waste Management Strategy 2018–2027	2018 (where defined)	

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
 - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
 - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.