



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Climate Change ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report		
Country(ies):	Federated States of Micronesia	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5901
Other Executing Partner(s):	Office of Environment and Emergency Management	Submission Date:	2 Jun 2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Type of Report:	National Communication (NC) Biennial Update Report (BUR)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	NC: December 2020 BUR: December 2018

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: To assist Micronesia in the preparation of its Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report (BUR) for the fulfilment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory	1.National GHG inventory updated for period 2001-2013 (TNC) and for 2014 (FBUR)	1.1 Collection of data for the five key thematic sectors (Energy, Industrial Processes, Solvent and other Product Use, Agriculture, Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry and Waste). 1.2 Improve, through surveys and additional calculations, data on: a) fuel combustion from sub-categories or “end use activities” within the energy sector b) per capita annual biomass consumption c) sourcing and analysis of international fuel bunkering data 1.3 Carry out greenhouse gas emission calculation as per IPCC 2006 guidelines for the five key thematic areas of emissions for period 2001 to 2013 (TNC) and 2014 (FBUR). 1.4 Development of the chapter on GHG Inventory as part of the TNC for period 2001 to 2013 and 2014 (FBUR). 1.5 Recalculation of previously submitted GHG inventories (year 1994 and 2000) using the IPCC 2006	220,000	20,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

		<p>guidelines</p> <p>1.6 An updated National Inventory Report (NIR)</p> <p>1.7 Training and capacity building activities on data collection, analysis, on the use of 2006 IPCC guidelines on national greenhouse gas inventories, the IPCC good practice guidance on the National GHG inventories and Uncertainty Management and the IPCC Good Practice Guidance on Land use, land-use change and forestry.</p> <p>1.8 Institutional strengthening and capacity building including the thematic working groups for efficient and timely development and submission of GHG inventories.</p>		
Climate Change Mitigation	2. Mitigation actions and their effects reported and monitored, and capacity to collect and analyze this information on an ongoing basis strengthened, with a particular focus in the energy sector	<p>2.1. Identification of all potential mitigation options for each sector listed in the GHG inventory; and prioritization of mitigation options for each sector and categorization as long, medium and short term priorities.</p> <p>2.2. Development of Mitigation Scenarios (Emission Forecast) based on the available data from the GHG inventory, as well as socio-economic information, and preparation of a series of mitigation scenarios to 2030 and 2050.</p> <p>2.3 Preparation of financially sound mitigation project profiles for existing and possible future implementation in the energy sector</p> <p>2.4 Training and capacity building on the use of appropriate technologies, methodologies and tools for assessment of mitigations options and development of mitigation scenarios</p>	200,000	20,000

<p>Vulnerability Assessment & Adaptation to the climate change</p>	<p>3. Vulnerability of key sectors assessed and adaptation measures proposed</p>	<p>3.1 Further assessment and elaboration of the climatic scenario for Micronesia including past, present and future projection</p> <p>3.2 Identification of vulnerable sectors in Micronesia based on the latest assessment and studies</p> <p>3.3 Strengthen adequate baseline information to measure changes and assess impacts</p> <p>3.4 Description of current vulnerability and adaptation efforts; future risks including national/sectoral adaptation policies, strategies and measures</p> <p>3.5 Identified potential adaptation actions for priority sectors including opportunities and barriers</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>25,000</p>
<p>Domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification</p>	<p>4. Establishment of domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system supported</p>	<p>4.1. Options and possibilities to develop a domestic MRV system assessed.</p> <p>4.2. Identification of the requirements for development of institutional arrangements and the national MRV framework.</p> <p>4.3. Report describing the requirements and recommendations for development of institutional mechanisms for national MRV.</p> <p>4.4. The development process of national institutional arrangements and framework for domestic MRV supported.</p>	<p>45,000</p>	<p>5,000</p>

<p>National circumstances, Institutional Arrangements, Constraints & Gaps, related financial, technical & capacity needs and Other relevant Info</p>	<p>5.1. National Circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update report and national communications updated</p> <p>5.2. Constraints and gaps identified; financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs assessed and recommendation for addressing the needs provided</p> <p>5.3. Other information relevant for the preparation of FBUR and TNC consolidated</p>	<p>5.1.1. Description of geographical and socio-economic (economy, education, population, health, livelihoods) characteristics</p> <p>5.1.2 Review and analysis of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances, and the specific needs and concerns arising from the climate change risks</p> <p>5.1.3 Description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis including distribution of responsibilities within government departments, universities, research institutions, etc.</p> <p>5.1.4. Mechanisms for stakeholder involvement, coordination and participation - with a particular focus on gender integration- to enable the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports on a sustainable manner identified</p> <p>5.2.1. Technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation assessed.</p> <p>5.2.2. Review and assess constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs.</p> <p>5.2.3. Identify new constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs</p> <p>5.2.4. Identify and propose solutions to the constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs</p> <p>5.3.1 Improve climate change information and systematic observations, including up to date aerial photography and LIDAR data</p> <p>5.3.2 Education, training and public awareness activities on climate change</p>	<p>105,000</p>	<p>20,000</p>
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Compilation of Third National Communication and Biennial Update Report, Monitoring and Evaluation	6.1. FBUR and TNC compiled, endorsed by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC	6.1.1. FBUR compiled, approved and submitted by 2018;	54,550	10,000
	6.2. Project regularly monitored, financial audit conducted and lessons learned compiled	6.1.2. TNC compiled, approved and submitted by 2020.		
		6.1.3 TNC and FBUR disseminated among policy makers and general population		
		6.2.1. Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted.		
	6.2.2. End of Project report and lessons learned compiled.			
Subtotal			774,550	100,000
Project Management Cost ³ (including Direct Project Services cost: 15,000)			77,450	0
Total Project Cost			852,000	100,000

* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Government	Office of Environment and Emergency Management	In-Kind	100,000
Total Co-financing			100,000

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Federal States of Micronesia	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	852,000	80,940	932,940
Total GEF Resources					852,000	80,940	932,940

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on June 12, 1992. On November 18, 1993, the FSM Congress ratified this initiative. The Convention entered into force on March 21, 1994. Since that time the FSM has taken the necessary steps to fulfill its obligations under the Convention.</p> <p>The Federated States of Micronesia submitted its Initial National Communication in October, 1999. The Second National Communication, submitted in November 2015, used it as the baseline to document the increases in FSM’s vulnerability to climate change, and changes in its greenhouse gas emissions, since the Initial National Communication was prepared. The Second National Communication also reported on the efforts FSM is making to reduce its emissions and to identify and implement adaptation options that reduce climate risks. Continuing and new information and research needs were also described, as the ongoing efforts to strengthen FSM’s capacity to manage climate risks by increasing awareness, enhancing knowledge and skills, strengthening institutions and preparing and implementing policies and plans designed to reduce climate risks.</p> <p>FSM’s environment and natural resources are considered to be the nation’s living wealth. Maintaining the habitats and ecosystems that nurture these is vital for improving the quality of life of its people and sustaining the country’s rich traditions. However, except for the offshore fisheries, there are limited financially exploitable resources in the FSM. As a result, a significant portion of FSM’s revenue comes from Compact funding.</p> <p>Climate change remains an important policy priority for the FSM. In the past 10 years or so FSM has made considerable progress in documenting the climate-related risks faced by the nation. Substantial advances have also been made in developing relevant policies and plans, and in establishing and strengthening National and State institutions with mandates for managing climate and related risks, including disaster risk management. The Nationwide Climate Change Policy, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the National Energy Policy and State Action Plans, and the National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation are but a few of the National and State-level plans and policies that the FSM is implementing in order to address major threats to the sustainability and economic and social viability of the country. FSM is presently preparing a Joint National Action Plan for climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk management (DRM). FSM already has a Multi-State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Considerable effort has been put in the Second National Communication into undertaking vulnerability and adaptation assessments, at a variety of spatial scales and for various sectors, with a focus on food security as a priority theme. However, there is still not a comprehensive understanding of vulnerability to climate change at National, State, island or community levels, assessments are not being informed by the results of systematic analyses of current let alone future risks, and identification of appropriate adaptation measures remains at a very generic level. FSM has yet to develop the full range of sector level policies and strategies that will ensure climate change considerations are reflected in a meaningful way in all its development and social economic plans and activities. The second greenhouse emissions inventory for FSM used data from a 2000 survey, with 1994 data used as the baseline. The total amount of CO₂ emitted in the FSM as a result of fossil fuel combustion is estimated at 151.91 gigagrams, or 151,910 metric ton. CO₂ emissions have therefore decreased by 7.7% since 1994, when the amount of CO₂ emitted in the FSM was estimated to be 164.51 gigagrams. Significantly, FSM’s contribution on a global scale is a mere 0.003% of global CO₂ emissions.</p> <p>Regarding mitigation, the goals in the FSM Energy Sector Policy and in the State Energy Action Plans are for FSM to be less dependent on imported fossil fuels by implementing energy efficiency and conservation measurements and including more environmentally sound renewable energy sources that are locally available; and by promoting sustainable socioeconomic development through the provision and utilization of cost-effective, safe, reliable and sustainable energy services. Measurable progress has been made, especially with respect to the deployment of photovoltaic energy systems in communities and for buildings such as schools.</p>
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**B. ENABLING
ACTIVITY GOALS,
OBJECTIVES, AND
ACTIVITIES**

(The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation):

This enabling activity project aims to assist Micronesia in meeting reporting requirements under the UNFCCC Convention in accordance with its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party (as mandated by Article 4 and 12 of the Convention and COP 16 and 17 decisions), and to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of Micronesia to prepare and submit its TNC and first BUR to the UNFCCC.

The project is prepared in line with GEF-6 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective CCM3: fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. Program 5 of this objective aims to mainstream the integration of climate considerations into the national planning process and to help countries mainstream mitigation action in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs.

The project expected outcomes are:

1. The Third National Greenhouse Gases Inventory (GHGI) and the report for period 2001 to 2013 (TNC) and 2014 (FBUR).
 - Collation of data for the five key thematic sectors (Energy, Industrial Processes, Solvent and other Product Use, Agriculture, Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry and Waste).
 - Improve, through surveys and additional calculations, data on: a) fuel combustion from sub-categories or "end use activities" within the energy sector b) per capita annual biomass consumption c) sourcing and analysis of international fuel bunkering data
 - Carry out greenhouse gas emission calculation as per IPCC 2006 guidelines for the five key thematic areas of emissions for period 2001 to 2013 (TNC) and 2014 (FBUR).
 - Development of the chapter on GHG Inventory as part of the TNC for period 2001 to 2013 and 2014 (FBUR).
 - Recalculation of previously submitted GHG inventories (year 1994 and 2000) using the IPCC 2006 guidelines
 - An updated National Inventory Report (NIR)
 - In collaboration with the UNDP/UNEP Global Support Program for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, training and capacity building activities on data collection, analysis, on the use of 2006 IPCC guidelines on national greenhouse gas inventories, the IPCC good practice guidance on the National GHG inventories and Uncertainty Management and the IPCC Good Practice Guidance on Land use, land-use change and forestry.
 - Institutional strengthening and capacity building including the thematic working groups for efficient and timely development and submission of GHG inventories.
2. Mitigation actions and their effects reported and monitored
 - Identification of all potential mitigation options for each sector listed in the GHG inventory; and prioritization of mitigation options for each sector and categorization as long, medium and short term priorities.
 - Development of Mitigation Scenarios (Emission Forecast) based on the available data from the GHG inventory, as well as socio-economic information, and preparation of a series of mitigation scenarios to 2030 and 2050.
 - Preparation of financially sound mitigation project profiles for existing and possible future implementation in the energy sector
 - Training and capacity building on the use of appropriate technologies, methodologies and tools for assessment of mitigations options and development of mitigation scenarios
3. Vulnerability of key sectors assessed and adaptation measures proposed
 - Further assessment and elaboration of the climatic scenario for Micronesia including past, present and future projection
 - Identification of vulnerable sectors in Micronesia based on the latest assessment and studies
 - Strengthen adequate baseline information to measure changes and assess impacts
 - Description of current vulnerability and adaptation efforts; future risks including national/sectoral adaptation policies, strategies and measures
 - Identified potential adaptation actions for priority sectors including opportunities and barriers

4. Establishment of domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system supported
 - Options and possibilities to develop a domestic MRV system assessed.
 - Identification of the requirements for development of institutional arrangements and the national MRV framework.
 - Report describing the requirements and recommendations for development of institutional mechanisms for national MRV.
 - The development process of national institutional arrangements and framework for domestic MRV supported.

5. National Circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update report and national communications updated
 - Description of geographical and socio-economic (economy, education, population, health, livelihoods) characteristics
 - Review and analysis of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances, and the specific needs and concerns arising from the climate change risks
 - Description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis including distribution of responsibilities within government departments, universities, research institutions, etc.
 - Mechanisms for stakeholder involvement, coordination and participation - with a particular focus on gender integration- to enable the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports on a sustainable manner identified

6. Constraints and gaps identified; financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs assessed and recommendation for addressing the needs provided
 - Technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation assessed.
 - Review and assess constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs.
 - Identify new constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs
 - Identify and propose solutions to the constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs

7. Other information
 - Improve climate change information and systematic observations, including up to date aerial photography and LIDAR data
 - Education, Training and Public awareness activities on climate change

8. Compilation, submission and monitoring and evaluation
 - FBUR compiled, approved and submitted;
 - TNC compiled, approved and submitted.
 - Copies of TNC and FBUR disseminated among policy makers and general population
 - Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted.
 - End of Project report and lessons learned compiled.

Stakeholders Involvement:

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes is critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders is envisaged during project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BUR processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in Micronesia. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line departments and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, private sector and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

Stakeholder	Role
Office of Environment and Emergency Management	Implementing agency and overall coordination
Department of Resources and Development – Division of Agriculture/Forestry	GHG inventory lead for Agriculture and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)
Department of Resources and Development – Division of Energy	GHG inventory lead for Energy
Department of Transport, Communications and Infrastructure	Activity Data (AD) and other information on transport, road infrastructure
State Transportation and Public Works	AD and other information on Waste Sector
State Environmental Protection Agencies	AD and other information on Waste Sector
Department of Health and Social Affairs	AD and other information on Waste Sector
Department of Education	Work on dissemination of results
State Environment Non-Government Organizations	Work on dissemination of results
College of Micronesia-FSM	Provide research assistance
National and State Women Councils	Work on dissemination of results

Gender dimensions:

The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF, will be applied.

A gender disaggregated analysis approach will be implemented and gender-sensitive stakeholders and partners' involvement plan will be adopted. Understanding how the different social roles and economic status of men and women affect, and are affected differently by climate change will improve actions taken to adapt and to mitigate climate change. In this sense, the update of the national circumstances chapter will consider gender dimension in order to better understand how the different roles of men and women in social and economic circumstances may affect Micronesia's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change.

The project will perform a study, analyzing the role of gender in adaptation and mitigation activities⁴, policy formulation and knowledge. The expected findings will build recommendations for most of the project outcomes (National Circumstances, V&A, Mitigation, etc.).

Efforts will also be made to have acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks, technical team) and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops).

Institutions to be consulted on gender issues at national level will include, but not limited to: Ministries in charge of gender, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations working in the fields of gender and climate change as well as research institutions and development partners working on gender issues.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
(discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as

Institutional Framework:

The project will be implemented under the National Implementation (NIM) modality with the Office of Environment and Emergency Management (OEEM) as the implementing entity/responsible partner. Implementation support will be provided by the UNDP Pacific Office, upon requests from OEEM.

The Project Implementation Unit, Division of Environment and Sustainable Development will be the executing and operational unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the TNC and BUR.

The Government will provide in-kind support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conference and meetings.

⁴ This will be conducted in accordance with the UNDP Guidance Note on 'How to Conduct Gender Analysis: A Guidance Note for UNDP Staff'.

<p>outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. Preparation processes of TNC and BUR will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point in Micronesia. Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project manager, who will be responsible to set the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results.</p> <p>The following thematic working groups that were formed during the first two national communication processes will be re-activated to assist with the preparation of various components of the NC and BUR: (i) Vulnerability and Adaptation; (ii) National Greenhouse Inventory and Mitigation Analysis (iii) Research and systematic observation; and (iv) Education, training, public awareness and information and networking and Capacity-building. Each thematic working group will comprise of a number of experts drawing both from public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.</p> <p>The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project’s final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.</p> <p>UNDP will act GEF Implementing Agency and will monitor and support implementation of project activities in line with UNDP-GEF standard procedures. UNDP will be responsible for reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the project to GEF, providing a substantive support to the project team in meeting the administrative, finance and management requirements.</p> <p><u>Narrative Description of Project Activities:</u></p> <p><u>National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangements</u></p> <p>Information provided on national circumstances is critical for understanding Micronesia’s vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, its capacity and its options for adaptation, as well as its options for addressing its GHG emissions, in particular in the energy sector, within the broader context of sustainable development.</p> <p>Information on national circumstances will include the analyses of national and/or regional development priorities and objectives that FSM is pursuing and those that would serve as the basis for addressing climate change and sea-level rise issues. Information on national circumstances will be linked to information provided in other chapters of the national communication. The analyses of development priorities and objectives would be of interest to other national stakeholders investigating the benefits of specific activities and policies and the linkages between the activities and policies relating to climate change and those of other Conventions, such as the CBD. Information will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Geographical characteristics, including climate, forests, land use and other environmental characteristics, ➤ Population: growth rates, distribution, density and other vital statistics; ➤ Economy, including energy, transport, industry, and tourism, agriculture, fisheries, waste, health and services sector Education, including scientific and technical research institutions, ➤ Institutional arrangements, regarding how FSM is organized to deal with climate change challenges, as well as in the implementation of the TNC and FBUR ➤ Stakeholder engagement, including how gender dimensions are integrated into climate change policy making and activity implementation
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National GHG Inventory

- The Micronesia 's Inventory for Greenhouse Gases under the Second National Communications (SNC) was for the base year 2000 using the revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- Due to the fact that the FSM has a small population and limited land area, the activities outlined under most of these sectors do not have much practical relevance for the country. The only exception is the energy sector, which has been identified as being the principal source of greenhouse gas emissions in the country.
- In year 2000, GHG emissions came mostly from the energy sector (78% - 152 Gg CO₂eq), forestry and land use (12%) and waste (8%).
- On the basis of the previous inventory, national GHG Inventory for direct greenhouse gases carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) and for indirect greenhouse gases carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and non-methane organic volatile compounds (NMVoC) will be undertaken for the period 2001 to 2013 (TNC) and 2014 (FBUR) in five source categories: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, Forestry and other land use and waste, using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- A key source/category analysis will be carried out to determine the sectors with significant emissions where resources can be targeted. This activity will also include training in and capacity building on the use and application of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the IPCC Good Practice Guidance on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Uncertainty Management, and the IPCC Good Practice Guidance on and Use, Land Use Change and Forestry and related applications of geographic information systems and remote sensing techniques.
- Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures based on the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories will be applied as appropriate to ensure that the results of the inventory will be as reliable as possible.
- Tables 1 and 2, as provided by the UNFCCC guidelines (annex to decision 17/CP.8) will be used for reporting the national GHG inventory. This activity will be coordinated with any regional efforts wherever possible.
- At the end of the proposed activities, a workshop will be held to review the results. Policy makers and other stakeholders will be invited to participate in the workshop, so as to enhance their awareness on the importance of GHG inventory and on a long-term programme for the improvement of future GHG inventories.

Mitigation actions

- In terms of mitigation, energy is one of the crucial development indicators in any country and like the other Pacific Island Countries; FSM's primary energy needs are mainly met by imported petroleum fuel.
- According to the Second National Communication (SNC), Micronesia is committed to formulating strategies, national policies and best practices for addressing GHG emissions and making a practical contribution to the global mitigation efforts, while improving the renewable energy ratio in the energy matrix. The development objectives are planned to be achieved by integrating GHG abatement efforts with other social, environmental and economic priorities.
- Significant constraints relating to the availability of data and information and, specific institutional arrangements to handle data acquisition and database maintenance for climate change mitigation still remain problematic. Mitigation assessment will entail the generation of information on the national analysis of the potential costs and impacts of the various technologies and practices to mitigate climate change. This information will also be relevant for sustainable development and useful for policy makers in formulating and prioritizing mitigation programmes.

- In order for Micronesia to undertake mitigation assessment as part of its development strategy, the below activities will be carried out:
 - Collection, collation, analysis and archiving of data for the different sectors of the economy, with particular detail for the energy sector;
 - Development of Mitigation Scenarios (Emission Forecast) based on the available data from the GHG inventory, as well as socio-economic information, prepares a series of mitigation scenarios to 2030 and to 2050. This will include a baseline scenario, whereby current trends continue, as well as at least two other scenarios showing how emissions may decrease if mitigation actions are taken.
 - Training and capacity building for national experts and institutions to undertake the preparation of the mitigation assessment;
 - Based on all of the above analyses, a draft National Mitigation Plan for key socio-economic sectors will be developed and will directly be linked to Micronesia's INDC. A list of environmentally friendly mitigation technologies, including renewable energy technologies, will also be identified and assessed. Preparation of financially sound mitigation project profiles for existing and possible future implementation in the energy sector, in order to attract public and private interest
 - At the end of the proposed activities, a workshop will be held to review the results and the draft National Mitigation Strategy for GHG Emission Reduction. Policy makers and other stakeholders will be invited to participate in the workshop, so as to enhance their awareness on the importance of GHG emission reduction, which should be taken into consideration in national development planning.

V&A

- FSM faces a full range of geologic and climatic hazards and is also subjected to climatic variability and extremes. Future climate change and sea-level rise threaten to exacerbate the risks posed by tropical cyclones, coastal and river flooding, coastal erosion, land-slides, hailstorms, heavy rainfall events, and droughts. Climate-related disasters have had huge impacts on the economic growth and national development.
- For FSM, wet season (May-October), dry season (November-April) and annual average rainfall amounts are projected to increase over the course of the 21st century. There is high confidence in this direction of change. The majority of models used in the study indicate little change (-5% to 5%) in rainfall by 2030. However, by 2090 the majority simulate an increase (>5%) in wet season, dry season and annual rainfall, with up to a third simulating a large increase (>15%) for eastern FSM under the A2 (high) emissions scenario.
- Mean sea level is projected to continue to rise over the course of the 21st century. There is very high confidence in this direction of change. The models simulate a rise of between approximately 2–6 inches (5–15 cm) by 2030, with increases of 8–24 inches (20–60 cm) indicated by 2090 under the higher emissions scenarios (i.e. A1B (medium) and A2 (high)). There is moderate confidence in this range and distribution of possible futures.
- The intensity and frequency of days of extreme heat are projected to increase over the course of the 21st century. There is very high confidence in this direction of change. For both eastern and western FSM, the majority of models simulate an increase of approximately 1.8°F (1°C) in the temperature experienced on the 1-in-20-year hot day by 2055 under the B1 (low) emissions scenario, with an increase of over 4.5°F (2.5°C) simulated by the majority of models by 2090 under the A2 (high) emissions scenario.
- As a consequence of these and other threats related to climate change, FSM is actively engaged in assessing the vulnerability to climate change, and to identifying and implementing adaptation measures.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Even if further understanding of the matter has been achieved with the SNC, there are still shortcomings, including: no comprehensive understanding of vulnerability to climate change at National, State, island or community levels; assessments are not being informed by the results of formal analyses of current let alone future risks; and identification of appropriate adaptation measures remains at a very generic level. ➤ The TNC will include (i) an integrated assessment of impacts and adaptation options including (ii) the identification of least-cost adaptation measures; (iii) strengthening an adequate baseline information to measure changes and assess impacts (iv) a climate change-induced disaster prevention, preparedness and management plan; (v) the list of high priority measures recommended for inclusion in sustainable development strategy; (vi) analysis of barriers and opportunities for integration of adaptation measures in the medium and long-term national development plans. ➤ At the end of the assessment, a workshop will be held to review the results of the adaptation option and strategies. Policy makers and other stakeholders will be invited to participate in the workshop, so as to enhance their awareness on the various adaptation options, which should be taken into consideration in national development planning <p><u>Domestic MRV</u> Under the FBUR appropriate MRV system will be proposed for national mitigation actions. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An assessment of options and possibilities to develop a domestic MRV system ➤ Establishment of institutional arrangements and the national MRV framework. ➤ Requirements and recommendations for development of institutional mechanisms for national MRV. ➤ Compilation and approval of the section on domestic MRV system for the FBUR incorporation. <p><u>Constraints and gaps, finance, technology and capacity needs and other information</u> The main objective will be to identify the constraints and gaps in context of finance, technology and capacity needs for the national climate change activities including assessment of financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs with recommendation for addressing the needs provided. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimation of the financial resources required for implementation of the GHG emission reduction strategy based on the outcomes form the assessments. ➤ Identification of capacity building and technology transfer needs for implementation of the prioritized adaptation and mitigation interventions. <p>Further, as part of the other information component and in line with the Decision 15/CP.18 - Doha Work Program on Article 6 of the Convention, the activities will be shaped around 6 pillars, with particular emphasis on education, training and public awareness. Additional attention will be handed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improvement of climate change information and systematic observation, by for example increasing data aerial photography ➤ Education, training and public awareness, by preparing outreach materials (leaflets, booklets, calendars, posters, quarterly newsletters, videos etc.) and by disseminating it through public media (TV, radio, newspapers, magazines, Internet, etc.). ➤ Enhanced climate change information sharing during workshops as well as distribution of presentations and reports. The findings of the studies will be disseminated among universities, research institutions and others for further elaboration and creation of linkages with relevant thematic and specific areas.
	<p><u>Submission of FBUR and TNC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compilation and approval process of FBUR and TNC will follow a close consultation with national stakeholders and will liaise with the UNDP/UNEP Global Support Program. Once finalized, both documents will be translated, edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The FBUR is expected to be submitted in June 2018, while TNC submission deadline is tentatively set for June 2020

<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>Project will identify synergies with other on-going projects to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSM Strategic Development Plan • FSM Nationwide Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy • The joint State Action Plan on Disaster Risk and Climate Change • State Strategic Development Plans • FSM Infrastructure Development Plan • FSM INDC • FSM Ridge-to-Reef (R2R) Project • FSM GEF-6 Climate Change Mitigation Project (under formulation)
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities.</p> <p>Project start: A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan. An Inception workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.</p> <p>Quarterly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical). • Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot. • Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc... The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard. <p>Bi-annual progress: Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.</p> <p><i>Day to day monitoring of implementation progress</i> will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, Director or CTA (depending on the established project structure) based on the project's Annual Work plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.</p> <p>End of Project: During the last three months, the project team will prepare a brief terminal report. This brief report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved.</p> <p>Learning and knowledge sharing: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.</p>

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	N/A
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PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Andrew Yatilman	Director, GEF Operational Focal Point	OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENT AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	MAY, 18, 2016

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
CBD	06/20/1994	MARION HENRY	
UNFCCC	11/18/1993	ANDREW YATILMAN	
UNCCD	03/25/1995	ANDREW YATILMAN	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	07/15/2005	ANDREW YATILMAN	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	NOT YET	ANDREW YATILMAN	NOT YET

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁵ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Activity approval in GEF 6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Ms. Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF		May, 23, 2016	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Programme Manager, UNDP (Green-LECRDs)	+1-212-906-6659	yamil.bonduki@undp.org

⁵ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

