

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is an island country without local elected governments. Its 4 states are Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei and Kosrae.



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).¹

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The **FSM Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for 2004-2023** is the highest level policy framework for achieving equitable and sustainable economic growth and self-reliance. The FSM has committed to aligning the SDGs to its national and state strategic development plans, in particular the key sectors of climate action, health and education.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The **SDG Working Group (WG)** was established in 2016. It is an internal coordination mechanism that draws from departments and associated agencies within the government soliciting input from civil society actors and the chambers of commerce. It also establishes **State Focal Points (SFPs)** for effective implementation and reporting. The WG works on the localization and alignment with the SDGs within the FSM's development framework. In the education and health sectors, forums were held at both the national and state levels to discuss the localization of the SDGs.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The WG coordinated the preparation of FSM's first VNR. The process took place in 4 stages: preparatory work, gathering input and stakeholder engagement, report preparation, and HLPF presentation and video production. **State consultations** workshops were convened with stakeholders including government, legislature, civil society, academia and community groups. Representatives of key departments, the private sector, NGOs and other development partners drafted various sections of the VNR. State government coordination mechanisms were also set up with the leadership of the state focal points to lead the drafting of the state components of the VNR.

1.3 MONITORING

The process of prioritizing SDG indicators was started by the **National Statistics Office (NSO)** undertaking preliminary discussions with stakeholders in early 2017. As a result, 89 SDG targets were identified, as well as 90 SDG indicators, all linked to the SDP 2004-2023. The FSM has prioritized the production and use of data to monitor SDGs, through the 2020 Census of Population & Housing, the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), that includes a multi-dimensional poverty index, National Social Indicators Survey, a draft Strategy for Development of Statistics (SDS) 2020-2024, a national SDG dashboard developed based on assessment of the SDGs in 2017, and a comprehensive performance audit of the implementation of the SDGs. Moreover, the office of the national public Auditor (ONPA), in collaboration with the office of public auditors of the four states, conducted an independent audit of the preparedness for implementation of the SDGs in the FSM for the period 2017-2019.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

No reference.

1. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26667VNR_2020_Micronesia_Report.pdf (2020)

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

No reference.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

No reference.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

No reference to the means of implementation allocated to the localization of the SDGs.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: Throughout the report, there is a strong focus on the partnerships necessary to achieve the SDP and implement the SDGs: multi-sectoral, interstate, regional and international partnerships.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Regarding women participation in politics, the VNR highlights that in 2020, there were three women serving as legislators in the Pohnpei State Legislature, and in the state of Chuuk, there were two state female senators.

3.2 COVID 19

No reference to local initiatives, nor to the states' response to the social and economic effects of the pandemic.

4. SDG INDICATORS²

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		1.5 (2019)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		-
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		-
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		10.5 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		100 (2020)

2. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>.
More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/fsm>