

Micronesia climate change

Explore historical and projected climate data, climate data by sector, impacts, key vulnerabilities and what adaptation measures are being taken. Explore the overview for a general context of how climate change is affecting Micronesia, Fed. Sts..

This page presents high-level information for Micronesia, Fed. Sts.'s climate zones and its seasonal cycle for mean temperature and precipitation for the latest climatology, 1991-2020. Climate zone classifications are derived from the Köppen-Geiger climate classification system, which divides climates into five main climate groups divided based on seasonal precipitation and temperature patterns. The five main groups are A (tropical), B (dry), C (temperate), D (continental), and E (polar). All climates except for those in the E group are assigned a seasonal precipitation sub-group (second letter). Climate classifications are identified by hovering your mouse over the legend. A narrative overview of Micronesia, Fed. Sts.'s country context and climate is provided following the visualizations.

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.

Leaders from Pacific island nations collectively rang the alarm on the relentless march of climate change, marked by rising sea levels, extreme weather events and coastal erosion, wreaking havoc and threatening the very existence of their homelands.

Addressing the UN General Assembly on Thursday, Presidents of Kiribati, Timor-Leste, Micronesia and Nauru called for accelerated climate action, urging major emitters worldwide to commit to substantial reductions in emissions by 2030.

These nations, while contributing negligibly to global emissions, highlighted bold ambitions to curb their own carbon footprints, exemplified by Micronesia's pledge to reduce CO₂ emissions from electricity generation by over 65 per cent below 2000 levels.

The leaders also highlighted challenges ranging from poverty and quality healthcare, to harnessing technology and combatting corruption.

With "resilience embedded in their DNA", they urged global solidarity to combat these pressing challenges

and safeguard the wellbeing of their people.

President Taneti Maamau of Kiribati emphasized the importance of rebuilding trust in multilateral cooperation and diplomacy, especially in a world facing geopolitical tensions, economic disparities, and unforeseen challenges like pandemics and climate-related crises.

"To ensure sustainability and ownership of our desired developmental goals, we have engaged in extensive consultations at all levels," he said.

President Maamau also highlighted that as part of its commitment to global peace, Kiribati is working closely with the UN to engage its police in peacekeeping missions, and that it will promote empowerment of women and girls, as well as people with disabilities, elders, unemployed, youth and children.

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Web: <https://www.kary.com.pl/contact-us/>

Email: energystorage2000@gmail.com

WhatsApp: 8613816583346

