



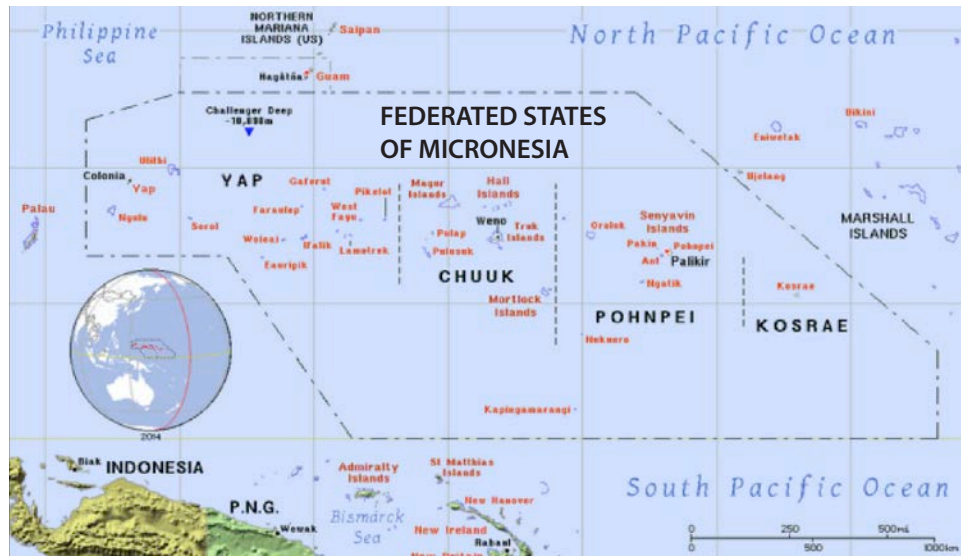
# Federated States of Micronesia

## Pursuing a Sustainable and Resilient Energy Future

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the United States have a strong relationship as enshrined in the Compact of Free Association, U.S. Public Law 108-188.

The FSM is composed of a group of 607 small islands in the Western Pacific with a total land area of roughly 262 square miles, comprised of the 4 states (Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae). Separated by water, each state operates independently having its own strategic development plans and electric utilities, with an integrated perspective provided by the FSM national government. The FSM relies heavily on imported petroleum fuels for electricity generation and transportation.

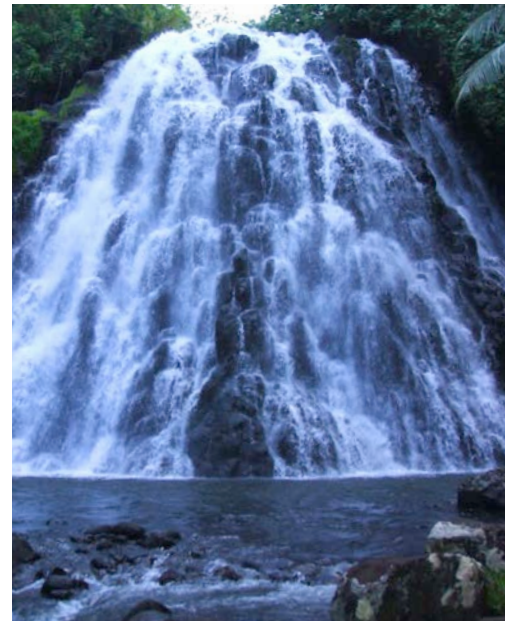
The FSM's 2010 National Energy Policy sets a vision to improve the life and livelihood of all citizens with affordable, reliable and environmentally sound energy. Through cost-effective, safe, reliable and sustainable energy services, FSM intends to reduce its dependence



on imported sources of energy and promote sustainable socio-economic development. The energy policy emphasizes increased renewable energy, energy conservation and efficiency standards, establishing goals for:

- Renewable energy sources to be at least 30% of total energy production by 2020
- Energy efficiency to increase by 50% by 2020, including energy loss reduction.

The FSM national government and each state have also created national and state energy action plans that will lay the foundation to achieve these energy goals.



### Energy & Climate Facts

Total capacity (2015):	<b>20.1 MW</b>
Diesel:	<b>18.6 MW</b>
Solar PV:	<b>1.3 MW</b>
Total generation (2013):	<b>66,352 MWh</b>
Demand for electricity (2013):	
Average/Peak:	<b>7.6/11.2 MW</b>
GHG Emissions per capita (2000):	<b>1.4 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>
Residential electric rate:	<b>\$0.39/kWh</b>
Population (2015):	<b>105,216</b>

***“We therefore call on all of the nations of the world to use all tools available to fight climate change.”<sup>1</sup>***

— Peter Christian, President of the Federated States of Micronesia

<sup>1</sup>[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/president-peter-christian/at-the-mercy-of-mother-nature-and-of-policies-of-larger-nations\\_b\\_8168192.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/president-peter-christian/at-the-mercy-of-mother-nature-and-of-policies-of-larger-nations_b_8168192.html).



## Energy Programs

**Energy policy (2012)** — Established goals for affordable and safe electricity for households in main island centers, electrification of 80% of rural public facilities, and enhanced energy utility supply side efficiency by 20%. By 2020, FSM intends to electrify 90% of rural households.

**Energy action plans (2010)** — Established national strategies for energy efficient appliances, energy conservation and renewable energy, energy awareness campaigns, and energy programs. States developed supporting actions for the 2010 – 2020 timeframe.

**Energy supply** — Rely on imported petroleum fuels for electricity generation and transportation. Issues with electrical system losses and reliability.

**Energy efficiency** — Some demand side management efforts for customers, higher

electricity pricing and pre-paid meters, have reduced energy demands.

**Renewable resources** — Renewable energy use primarily for small systems. Biomass for cooking.

## Current Activities

**Climate change planning** — FSM's intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) to the 2015 global climate agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change set a target to reduce GHG emissions by 28% by 2025.

**Energy efficiency** — Energy awareness outreach and demand side management initiatives. Improving efficiency of energy supplies.

**Renewable resources** — Studying and introducing wind and solar energy sources in outer islands and state centers.

**Energy access and resiliency** — Expanding power distribution systems for greater access in remote areas. Improving reliability of energy supplies and data availability to support risk planning.



Images courtesy of: OIA logo (Office of Insular Affairs), map (Portable Atlas), other images (Misty Conrad).

## Areas for Further Development

**Resource assessment and financing** — Promote renewable development.

**Energy efficiency** — Demand side management, building code updates, and improvements to conventional energy sources.

**Energy technology** — Local capacity for new energy technologies. Expanded energy access.

**Greenhouse gas** — Mechanisms to facilitate energy/ fuel data collection and analysis for decision making.

**Disaster resiliency** — Data and support for vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning for infrastructure.

**Energy planning** — Policy analysis, economic modeling, and national energy database to update National Energy Policy and Action Plan. Integrate energy plans into national planning process.

**Financial, technology and capacity building** — Coordinate and leverage donor support and strengthen public/private partnerships. Outreach and education for energy awareness.



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[www.nrel.gov](http://www.nrel.gov)

[www.doi.gov/oia](http://www.doi.gov/oia)

NREL/FS-7A40-66692 • July 2016

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The U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory is providing strategic guidance and technical support to Palau as the country strives to build a more sustainable and resilient future. This partnership is made possible through a grant from the U.S. Department of the Office of Insular Affairs.

NREL is a national laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC.