

Lessons learned from development of the SDG 7 Roadmap for Micronesia

NEXSTEP

National Expert SDG Tool for Energy Planning

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Objective of this Presentation

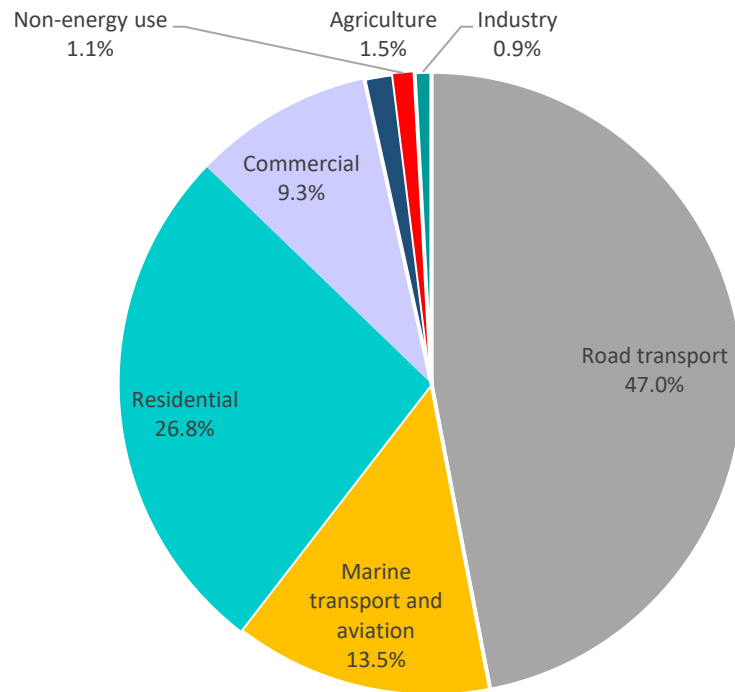
- Energy sector overview of Micronesia
- Targets and commitments for the energy sector
- The need to develop the SDG 7 Road Map
- Activities undertaken so far
- Indicative results from the SDG 7 Road Map
- Way forward



Energy sector overview

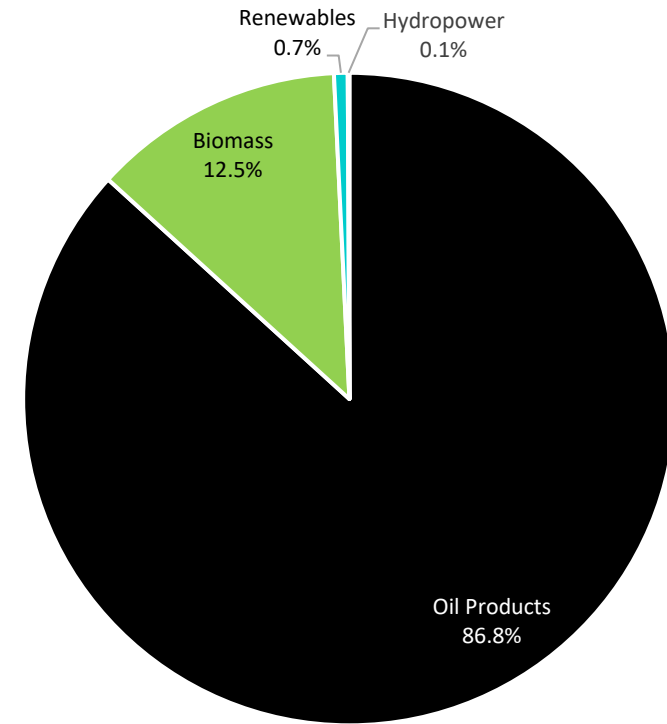
Total final energy consumption (TFEC) in 2019 by Sector

37.1 ktoe



Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) in 2019

48.8 ktoe



Targets and commitments for the energy sector

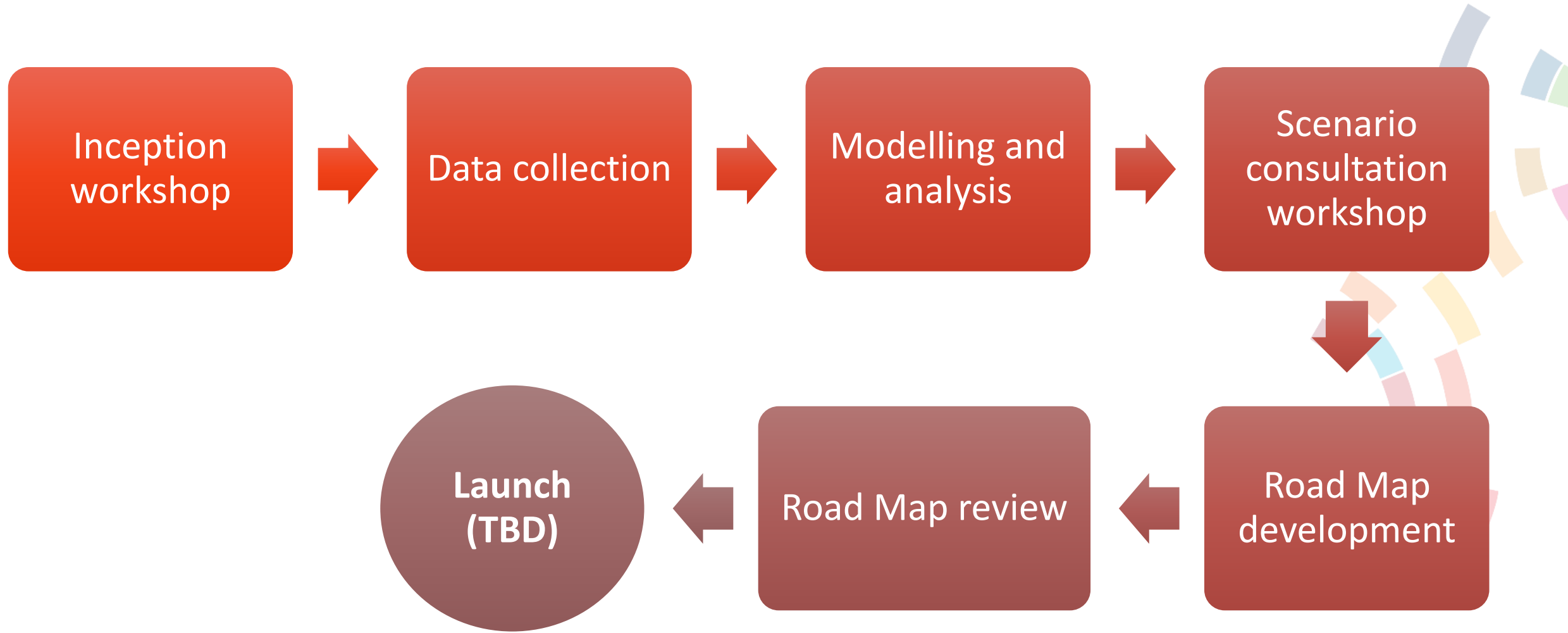
- **Strategic development plan 2004-2023**
 - Reduce the use and import of petroleum fuels by 50%
 - Increase renewables to 10% in urban areas and 50% in rural areas by 2020
- **National energy policy and action plans 2012**
 - Reach 30% renewables share in total energy production by 2020
 - Reach 50% of energy efficiency improvement by 2020
- **Energy master plans for FSM**
 - Achieve 100% electrification by 2027
 - Achieve 63% renewables share in energy generation by 2027
- **NDC**
 - Conditional target is to achieve 100% electricity access by 2030
 - Increase RE-based electricity generation to 70% by 2030
 - Reduce CO2 emissions from electricity generation by more than 65% by 2030



Development of SDG 7 Road Map

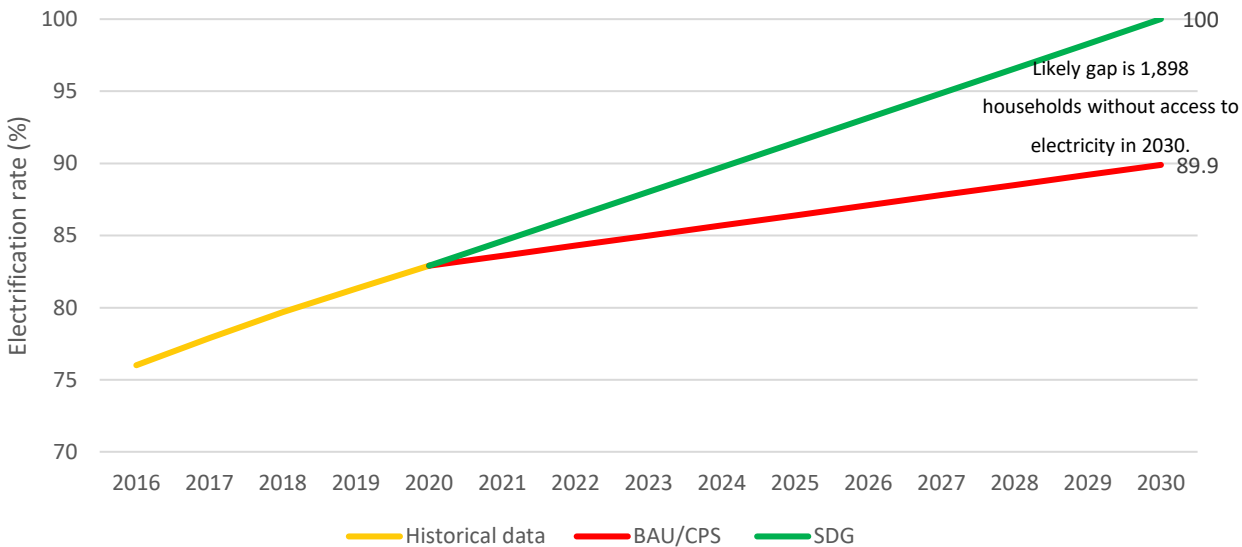
- FSM is committed to accelerate the sustainable energy transition
 - Interested to achieve SDG 7 targets and increase renewable energy to reduce reliance on fossil fuel, particularly the use of oil products
- The Government of FSM, in collaboration with the Pacific Community, requested ESCAP to support the development of SDG 7 Road Map
- The Department of Resources and Development collaborated with ESCAP to develop the SDG 7 Road Map
 - The Road Map is in its final stage

SDG 7 Road Map – the journey

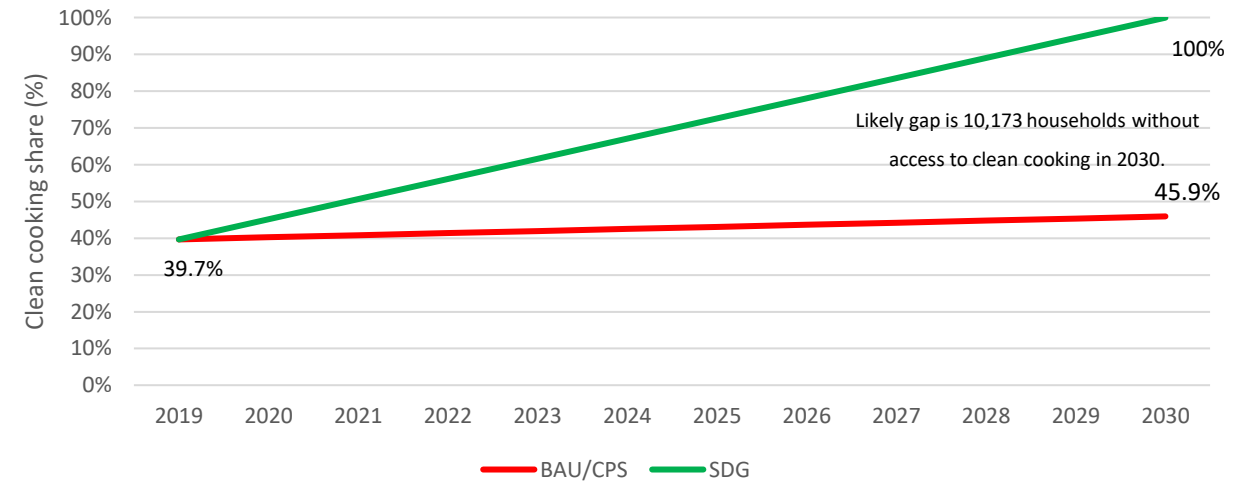


Assessment of the SDG 7 targets

Access to electricity by 2030

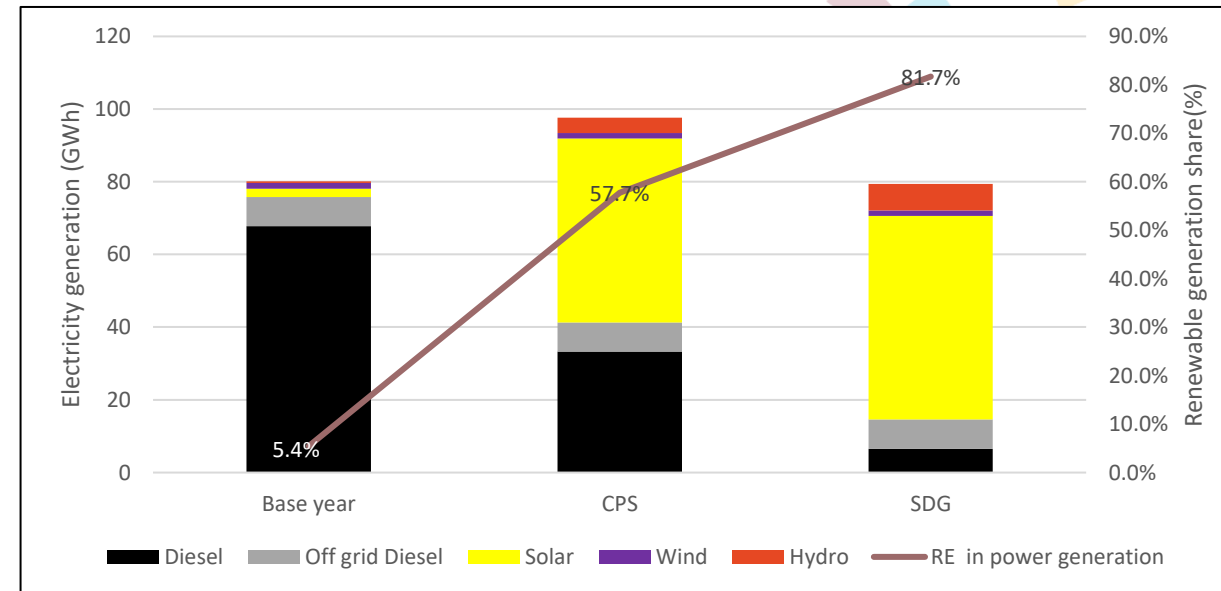
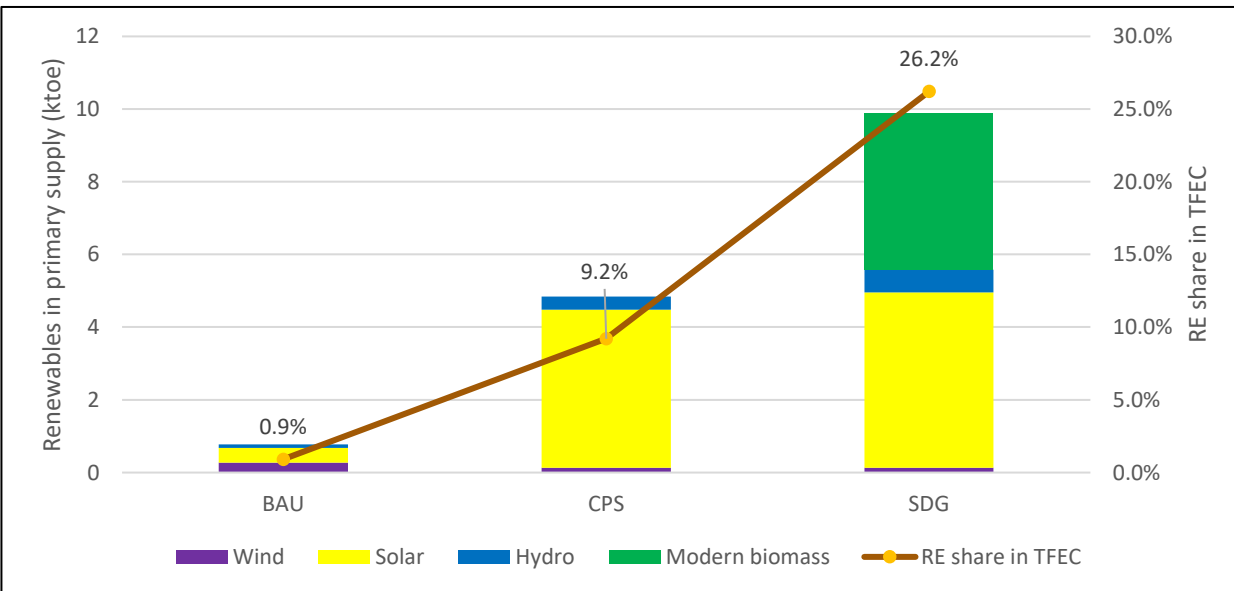


Access to clean cooking fuels and technologies by 2030



Assessment of the SDG 7 targets .. contd

- RE share in total final energy: 26.2% by 2030
- RE share in electricity generation: 82% by 2030
 - Largely solar and a small amount of hydro



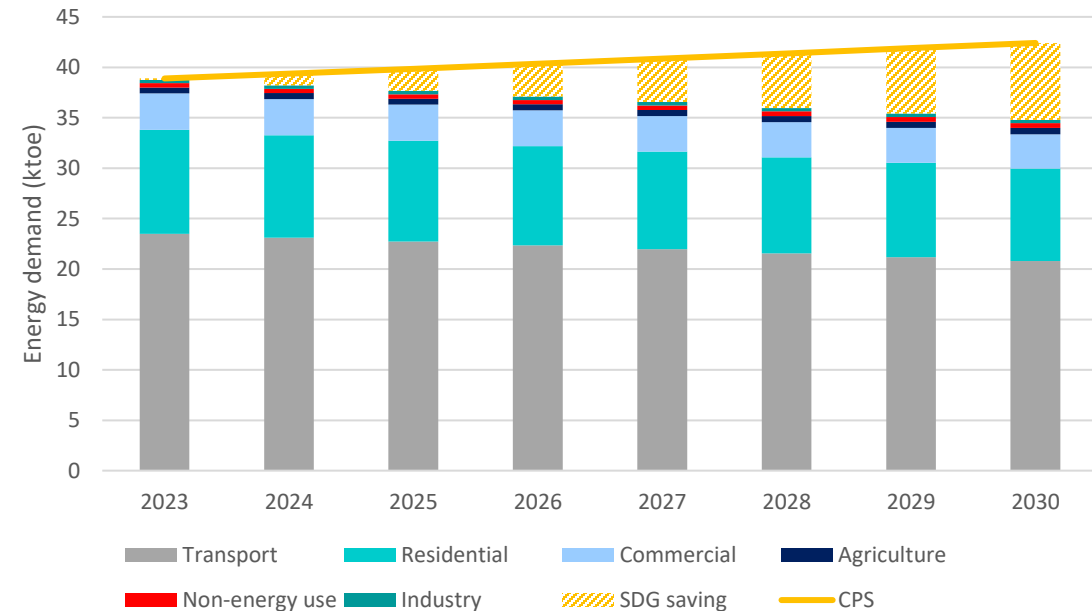
Assessment of the SDG 7 targets ...contd

Energy efficiency

Major energy savings opportunities include

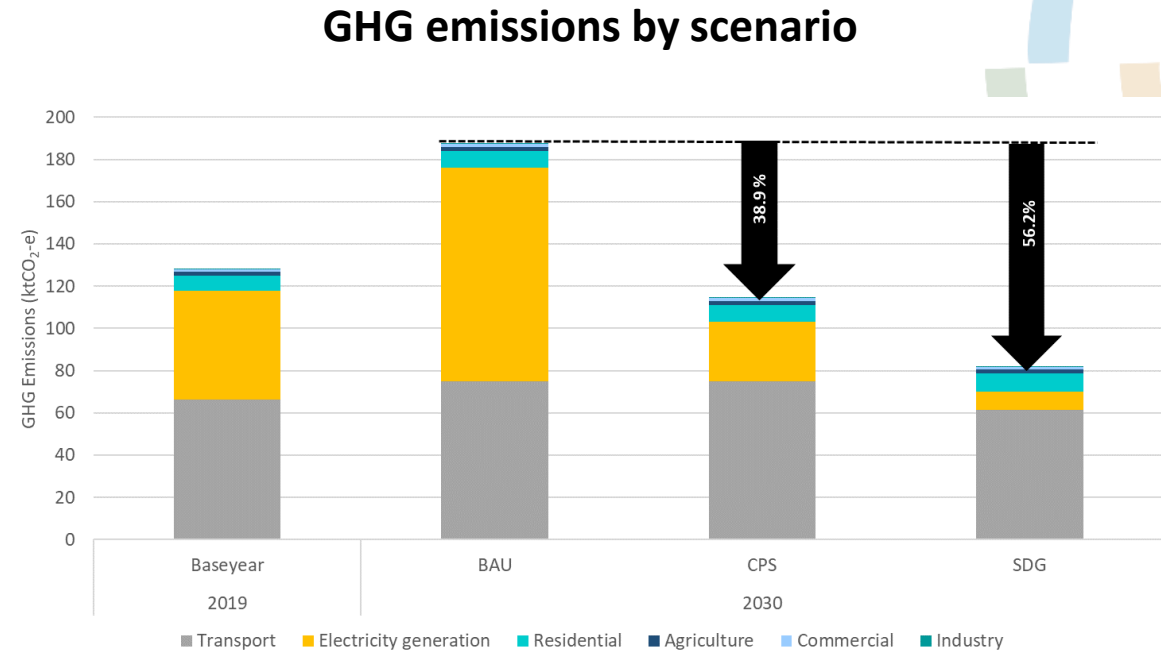
- **RESEIDENTIAL SECTOR**
 - Phasing out traditional cookstoves
 - MEPS for lighting, refrigerators, televisions, electric fans
- **TRANSPORT SECTOR**
 - Increasing public transport utilization
 - Improving fuel economy standards
 - Implementing efficient measures for marine transport
- **COMMERCIAL SECTOR**
 - Introducing green building codes

Energy saving in the SDG scenario



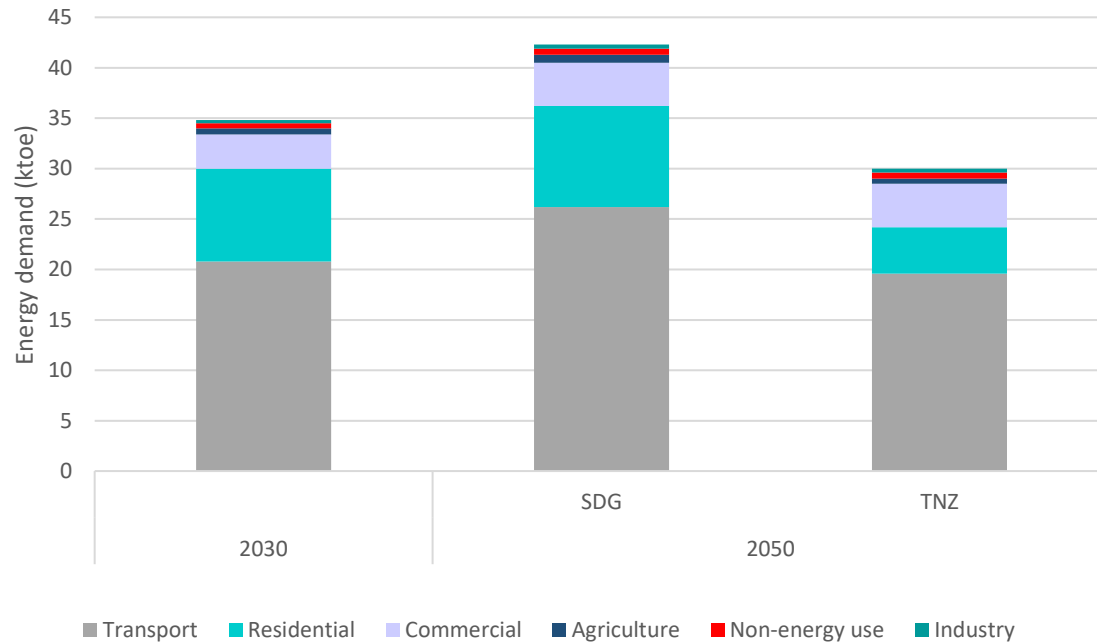
GHG emissions from the energy sector

- Under the current policies, GHG emission from the energy sector are expected to drop by 39% by 2030, compared to the BAU level.
- The energy efficiency measures, together with the increase in renewable energy under the SDG scenario, will contribute to further reduction resulting a 56% drop by 2030.

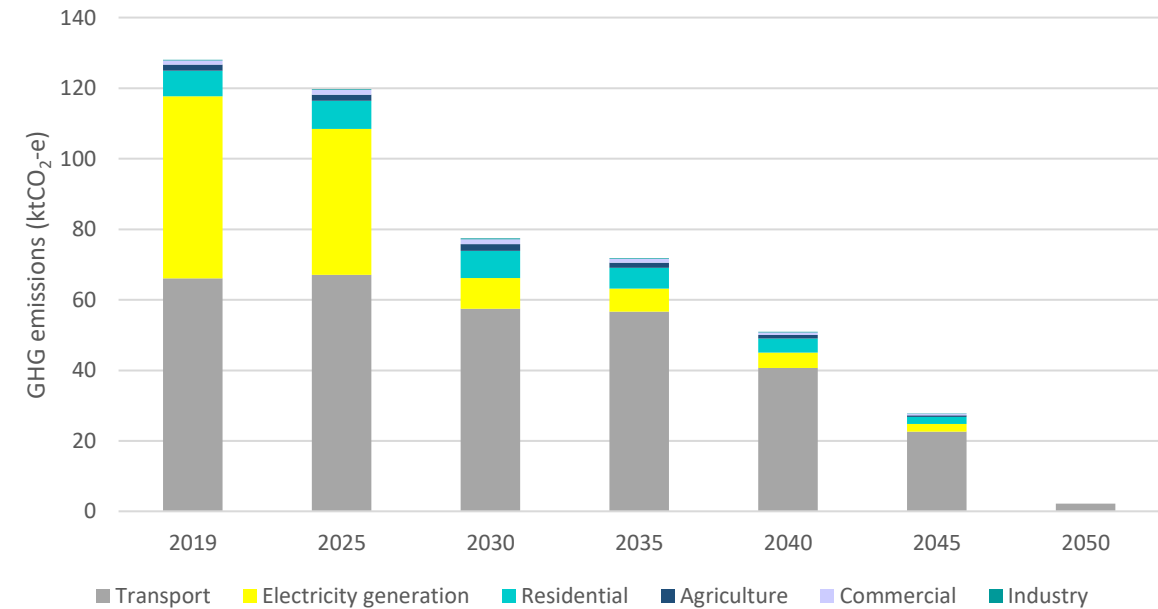


Towards Net Zero Emissions scenario

Energy demand in the TNZ scenario



Emissions reduction in the TNZ scenario



Policy recommendations

- Promote LPG/Butane gas stoves to provide a sustainable solution to achieving universal access with multifold benefits
- Adopt multi-sectoral approach to raise energy efficiency strategies by 2030 to align with global improvement target
- Fuel switching strategies, including electrification of the transport sector, will help reduce dependance on imported fuels
- Invest in renewable energy to achieve decarbonization of the power sector. It will be more economical and help achieve net zero emissions

Thank you

