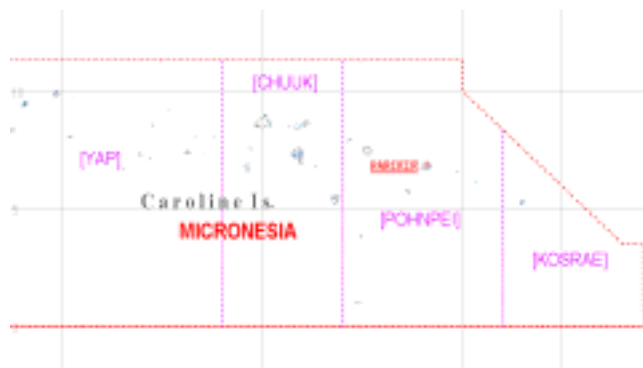


# Federated States of Micronesia



## 1. General Information

Population <sup>*1</sup>	134,567 (July 2001)
Population Density [/km <sup>2</sup> ] <sup>*1</sup>	192 (July 2001)
Languages <sup>*1</sup>	English (official and common language), Trukese, Pohnpeian, Yapese, Kosrean
Ethnic Groups <sup>*1</sup>	Nine ethnic Micronesian and Polynesian groups
Climate <sup>*1</sup>	Tropical; heavy year-round rainfall, especially in the eastern islands; located on southern edge of the typhoon belt with occasionally severe damage
Land Area [km <sup>2</sup> ] <sup>*1</sup>	702

### Comments for General Information<sup>\*1</sup>

In 1979 the Federated States of Micronesia, a UN Trust Territory under US administration, adopted a constitution. In 1986 independence was attained under Compact of Free Association with the United States. Present concerns include large-scale unemployment, overfishing and overdependence on US aid. The government type is constitutional government in free association with the US; the Compact of Free Association entered into force 3 November 1986. There are four major island groups totaling 607 islands in Micronesia. The economic activity in Micronesia consists of farming and fishing.

## 2. Economy

GDP [US\$] <sup>*1</sup>	263 million (1999)
GDP-per capita [US\$] <sup>*1</sup>	2,000 (1999)
Imports [US\$] <sup>*1</sup>	168 million (1996)

## Federated States of Micronesia

	Food, manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, beverages	
Exports [US\$] <sup>*1</sup>	73 million (1996)	
	Fish, garments, bananas, black pepper	
Composition of Sector (Ratio to GDP) <sup>*1</sup>	Agriculture & Fishery [%]	19% (1996)
	Industry [%]	4% (1996)
	Service [%]	77% (1996)

Comments for Economy <sup>\*1</sup>

The islands have limited mineral deposits for exploiting, except for high-grade phosphate. The potential for a tourist industry exists, but the remoteness of the location and a lack of adequate facilities hinder development. Geographical isolation and a developing infrastructure remain major impediments to long-term growth.

3. Energy

Electricity	Electricity production [kWh] <sup>*2</sup>		38,500 (1995)
	Electricity consumption [kWh] <sup>*2</sup>		38,500 (1995)
	Electricity <sup>*2</sup> - production by source		Fossil fuel:100%; hydro: 0%; nuclear: 0%; other: 0% (1995)
Energy Resources	Production	Oil	NA
		Coal	NA
		Gas	NA
	Consumption	Oil	NA
		Coal	NA
		Gas	NA

Comments for Energy <sup>\*1</sup>

From the viewpoint of energy and water issue, the sustainable energy system is necessary for the residents to construct and operate the well-functioning water supply. According to WHO estimation, 80% of all diseases are caused in contaminated water. Under this situation, appropriate water supply system without imported fossil fuel is critical for water security and human life in term with economics and sustainability of the system. As the result, the system, society and education based on the renewal energy are the clue for the sustainable development for the next generation.

4. Water

Precipitation <sup>*3</sup>	1,941.7 mm (Average from 1961 to 1990)
Internal renewable Water Resources	NA

Population with Access to Improved Water Supply <sup>*4</sup>		Urban: 88% Rural: 38%	
Total Water Withdrawl	NA	Industry [%]	NA
		Domestic [%]	NA
		Agriculture [%]	NA

Comments for Water <sup>\*5</sup>

The water issues in Federated States of Micronesia are as follows:

- Limited number of people have access to the water system
- Hard to upgrade the water system due to lack of money
- Water quality is not satisfied
- Water contamination

5. Environment and Pollution

CO <sub>2</sub> Emission	Total metric tons	NA
	Metric tons per capita	NA

Comments for Environment <sup>\*1</sup>

Micronesia is very concerned about global increases in greenhouse gas emissions and their effect on rising sea levels, which threaten the country's underground water table. And groundwater is contaminated by the disposal of solid waste caused by inadequate facilities. Over fishing is focused by international society regarding with the protection of natural resource. Salinization of agricultural land is also reported because ground water used for irrigation is polluted by seawater.

References

\*1 <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>

\*2 <http://www.eia.doe.gov>

\*3 <http://geodata.grid.unep.ch>

\*4 Development Co-operation South Pacific 1991/1992 Report, UNDP, 1995.9

\*5 Issues raised by NGO's working in Water Sector in the Pacific, June-July 2002

Information

<http://www.fm>