

INDC of Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI): Status

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km 100 250

Bokak

Bikar

Enewetok

*Railik
chain*

Bikini

Rongelap

*Ratak
chain*

Utirik

Ailinginae

Rongerik

Taka

Ailuk

Mejit

Ujelang

Wotho

Jemo

Kwajalein

Likiep

Wotje

Ujae

Lae

Lib

Namu

Erikub

Maloelap

**Marshall
Islands**

Jabwot

Aur

10°N

MAJURO Arno



RMI: Basic Facts

Independence	21 October 1986
Capital	Majuro
Location	North Pacific
Constitution	Mixed Parliamentary and Presidential System
Parliament	Bicameral
Official Language	Marshallese and English
Land area	180 sq km
EEZ	2.1 million sq km
Population	53,158 (2011 census)
GDP growth	0.8% (2011)
GDP composition	Fisheries, Agriculture, Industry, Services
GDP per capita	\$2,700
Labor force	12,647
HDI	0.738 (2008)

Process

- Initial visit to collect data and talk to stakeholders
- Preliminary analysis: national documents, available data
- Follow up visit and detailed consultations
- Technical analysis of mitigation options
- Draft INDC

Proposed Structure of INDC

- National Circumstances
- Mitigation: conditional and unconditional targets
- Discussion of 'fair, equitable and ambitious' target
- Adaptation
- Means of Implementation

Salient Features

- Second National Communications show emissions in key sectors: **energy** (66%) and **waste** (34%)
- Energy comprises of power sector and transport
- Waste emissions due to methane from landfill
- Energy generated using imported fossil fuels, small grid connected and thousands of stand alone solar systems.
- Transport sector comprises land transport, aviation and shipping

Potential and targets

- Solar PV offers largest potential if price of storage comes down rapidly
- Huge deployment of stand alone systems, solar street lights and RO units
- Energy Efficiency measures are the low hanging fruits.
- Significant savings realised through use of prepaid meters
- Coconut oil is the largest source of potential indigenous fuel to replace diesel in vehicles and ships, and power generation
- Methane could be captured from development of sanitary landfills

Challenges

- Data on energy use in transport (vehicles and domestic shipping)
- Kerosene use for cooking in outer islands
- Number and specs of key appliances eg air conditioners, fridges
- Necessary building codes and standards for buildings

Opportunities

- RMI's emissions is less than 0.01% on global scale
- INDC shows its commitment to the process aimed at closing 'emissions gap'. Greatest benefit in switching to RE and embrace EE is economic – reduce imports of expensive fossil fuels.
- In spite of its economic status, its targets are fair, equitable and ambitious.
- The potential is immense if the necessary means: finance, technology and capacity is provided

Lessons Learnt

- Data, data, data.....
- Synergies with relevant national document eg NCs, NAMAS, NAPs, JNAPS, Climate and Energy Policies/Plans/Actions
- Wide involvement of stakeholders, including CSOs, statutory bodies
- National ownership
- Workable mix of 'political' and 'technical' processes

Conclusion

- RMI has translated its leadership internationally by taking a lead in developing its INDC
- Low emissions, but exemplary approach
- Ambitious, fair and equitable target given its unique circumstances (approx. 20% by 2025 and 40% by 2030)
- INDC provided opportunity to chart a low-carbon development pathway. Carbon-neutral by 2050?