THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS (RMI)

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is laying the foundation for its NAP process through the adoption of sustainable adaptation pathways that consider climate vulnerabilities within all major urban centres, intermediate centres, and outer atoll islands.

The RMI has established a participatory, "self-determining" consultative process that builds on existing policies, strategies,

plans and existing national outreach programmes (namely the bottom-up "Reimaanlok" Process) which embraces all atolls making up the RMI.

The NAP is being prepared as an umbrella document to help mobilize financial resources and from this, to polarise national policy into sustainable adaptation interventions for all island inhabitants.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Expected completion of the RMI NAP (June 2022)

Climate vulnerability assessment for the Majuro Atoll 2021 (April 2021)

> Consultation Framework Plan delivery for eight neighbouring islands

World Bank atoll study Phase 2 (by June 2021)

Completion of approximately 10 sector statements (by May 2021)

Position paper on NAP (for COP 26 2021 in Glasgow in November)

NAP funding provided under the Pacific Resilience 2020 Project – Phase II (PREP II) to strengthen early warning systems and climate-resilient investments in shoreline protection, and to provide immediate and effective responses to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

> NAP team formulated (national and international consultants).

Climate Change Dialogue (Fiji) highlighted the urgent 2019 need for atoll nations (Maldives, the RMI, Tuvalu and Kiribati) to produce a NAP.

> The Cabinet approved the Tile Til Eo* Committee (TTEC) process which provides oversight and direction of RMI's overall response to climate change as well as the individual activities of the three TTEC Working Groups (Mitigation, Adaptation and the NDC-Partnership) and prepares specific recommendations to Cabinet. This is the mechanism for coordinated policy advice and decision-making on RMI priorities.

2018

The RMI became the first country to formally submit an updated (second) Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Vision 2018 was the first piece of the RMI's long-term Strategic Development Plan Framework (2003–2018) and the principal policy instrument guiding the RMI's sustainable development.

Italics indicate work is planned or on-going. * Tile Til Eo, means 'lighting the way' in Marshallese



Sea-level rise



Salinization of groundwater





Declining coral reef





Stronger cyclones and storms



Reduced fish catch (coastal and pelagic)

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Livelihood



Coastal resources



Fisheries



Food security



Education



Policy development



Infrastructure



Water



Health

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS

"Impacts of climate change [are] hitting us faster and harder... Even me: I was living on an outer island and had to move to Majuro because we had run out of water. [Currently,] we have had three different disaster declarations for months. Now we have a dengue epidemic. We have COVID; we have drought. Soon we come into king tide period. The tides are different now. This morning, I was woken by the tide coming into my backyard. It never used to be like that."

A Marshall Islands respondent describes the impact of climate change during an interview (October 2020)

NAP

Global



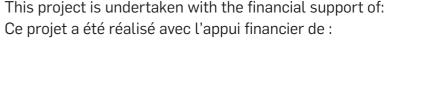


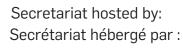
March 2021

The NAP Global Network is a group of individuals and institutions working to enhance national adaptation planning and action in developing countries. This poster is part of a series highlighting lessons emerging about the NAP process.









IISD