

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS



STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK

2017



Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO)

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REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY

PREFACE

The first edition of Statistical Yearbook was published in 1985 and the last edition, the 18th edition, was published in June 2008 combining data from 2005 and 2006. This is the 19th edition of this important publication. The aim of the Yearbook is to provide the most up-to-date statistical information to policy makers for evidence-based decision making and all the relevant stakeholders in the Republic and beyond.

The data presented in this Yearbook are mostly routine primary data (service/administrative records) that are collected by different Ministries, Agencies, State Owned Enterprises/ Private Organizations for the years 2015-2017 and beyond. Secondary data were also used from pulished quarterly/annual reports/publications, strategic plans, and business plan/performance based annual budget documents. Some results of the most recent National surveys (DHS, Census, National Study on Family Health and Safety, Labor force survey etc.) were cited as well in this document which do not necessarily fall between year 2015 and 2017 however have significance in measuri g trends over time. I hope, this publication will provide a quick reference guide for users at different levels.

In order to ensure timely reporting of indicators related to NSP and SDGs, the process of data collection, mangement and its utilization need to be further improved across all sectors.

I congratulate EPPSO for initiating this publication and wish that it will strengthen its capacity to respond the need for increased level of data requirement from the stakeholders in order to enhanced National Government Planning initiatives.

Kommol Tata,

Benjamin Graham

Chief Secretary



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FOREWORD

The Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO) is pleased to publish again a Statistical Yearbook after a long gap of almost a decade with the aim of combining data from year 2015, 2016 and 2017. The key reasons for this long gap were mainly due to the non availability of complete set of information in due time and addressing other unanticipated priorities.

The main distinction of this publication from the previous versions lies in its volume, in terms of presenting text and tables so that it becomes more reader friendly with key information. Readers who are interested for detailed information on any particular subject matter or indicators or numbers, they are requested to access those (through Quarterly/Annual reports/or any specific piece of information) by requesting the concerned/appropriate entity.

We understand the importance of mutual cooperation and sharing of information among stakeholders; and timely analysis and utilization of those pieces of information is more important for evidence based decision making purposes. EPPSO sincerely acknowledges the cooperation and assistance extended by representatives of different Government Ministries, Agencies, Private Sectors/State Owned Enterprises during the data collection process and producing this publication.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank all the EPPSO staff members who worked hard directly or indirectly in the data collection process that are presented in this document. They are: Mr Scott Keju, Mr John Henry, Ms Carolyn Neamon, Ms Joyceline R. Mellan, Mr Junior Peter, Ms Asia Chong-Gum, Mr Kato Rubon, Ms Dahlia Kaneko, Ms Eseta L Cama, Ms Tracy A. Myazoe and Mr Gordon Kaios.

Finally I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Mr Patrick Tuimalealiifano (Inclusive Growth Deputy Team Leader) of UNDP Pacific Office, Suva, Fiji for arranging technical assistance in contracting an international consultant, Mr Parvez Sazzad Mallick who worked closely with the EPPSO team members in coordinating, collecting, collating and preparing this publication.

For any question, clarification, comments on the improvement of this publication in next edition or for receiving a copy (hard or soft), please feel free to contact EPPSO over telephone (692) 625 3802/3803.

Ilo Kautiej,

Frederick J. de Brum
Director, EPPSO, Office of the President,
Republic of the Marshall Islands

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
4G LTE	: Fourth-Generation Long Term Evolution
ADFD	: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
ADSL	: Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line
AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKA	: Aeloñ Kein Ad
AMI	: Air Marshall Islands, Inc.
ATMs	: Automated Teller Machines
CBR	: Crude Birth Rate
CDR	: Crude Death Rate
CFP	: Ciguatera Fish poisoning
CIA	: Central Intelligence Agency (USA)
CID	: Criminal Investigation Division
CMI	: College of the Marshall Islands
COFA	: Compact of Free Association
COSPPac	: Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific
CPSC	: Central Pacific Shipping Commission
DAMA	: Demand Assigned Multiple Access
DFAT	: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DHS	: Demographic Health Survey
DIDA	: Division Of International Development Assistance
DTaP	: Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis
EC	: European Commission
EDF	: European Development Fund
EEZ	: Exclusive Economic Zone
EPC	: Ebeye Ports Commission
EPPSO	: Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office
ESCAP	: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	: European Union
EULGOV	: Enewetak Ujelan Local Government
FIMS	: Financial Information Management System
FSM	: Federated States of Micronesia
FY	: Fiscal Year
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GER	: Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFR	: General Fertility Rate
GHO	: Global Health Observatory
GIZ	: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GNI	: Gross National Income
GRR	: Gross Reproduction Rate
GSM	: Global System for Mobile communication

HIB	: Haemophilus Influenzae Type B
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	: Human Papilloma Virus
ICDF	: International Cooperation and Development Fund (Taiwan)
ICHNS	: Integrated Child Health and Nutrition Survey
ICT	: Information and Communication Technology
IDA	: International Development Association
ILO	: International Labor Organization
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
IMR	: Infant Mortality Rate
INGO	: International Non Governmental Organization
IOM	: International Organization for Migration
IRENA	: The International Renewable Energy Agency
JICA	: Japan International Cooperation Agency
JSC	: Judicial Service Commission
KALGOV	: Kwajalein Atoll Local Government
KAPA	: Kwajalein Atoll Ports Authority
KBGOV	: Kili and Bikini Government
KEA	: Kien Eo Am
KW/HRS	: Kilowatt per Hour
MAWC	: Majuro Atoll Waste Company
MCIA	: Ministry of Culture and internal affairs
MEC	: Marshalls Energy Company
MICS	: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIEPA	: Marshall Islands Environmental Protection Authority
MIMRA	: Marshall Islands Marine Resource Authority
MMR	: Maternal Mortality Ratio
MIPD	: Marshall Islands Police Department
MISSA	: Marshall Islands Social Security Administration
MISC	: Marshall Islands Shipping Company
MIVA	: Marshall Islands Visitors Authority
MOF	: Ministry of Finance
MOFA	: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOHHS	: Ministry of Health and Human Services
MOTC	: Ministry of Transportation and Communication, Taiwan, ROC
MPW	: Ministry of Public Works
MW/HRS	: Megawatt per Hour
MWSC	: Majuro Water & Sewer Company, Inc.
NCD	: Non Communicable Disease
NCT	: Nuclear Claims Tribunal
NDMO	: National Disaster Management Office
NER	: Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	: Non Governmental Organization
NSP	: National Strategic Plan
NTA	: National Telecommunication Authority
NTC	: National Training Council

OJT	: On the Job Training
PDNA	: Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PII	: Pacific International Inc.
PNA	: Parties to the Nauru Agreement
PPA	: Pacific Power Association
PPP	: Purchasing Power Parity
PSC	: Public Service Commission
PSLM	: Pacific Sea Level Monitoring
PSS	: Public School System
PSTN	: Public Switched Telephone Network
RMI	: Republic of the Marshall Islands
RMIPA	: Republic of the Marshall Islands Ports Authority
ROC	: Republic Of China
RONGLGOV	: Rongalap Local Government
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
SOE	: State Owned Enterprise
SPC	: Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPSLCMP	: South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project
STI	: Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	: Tuberculosis
TBD	: To Be Decided
TCPA	: Tobolar Copra Processing Authority
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TRC	: Traditional Rights Court
TVET	: Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UDP	: United Democratic Party
UK	: United Kingdom
UN JPO	: United Nations Joint Project Office
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	: United Nations Fund for Population Assistance (United Nations Population Fund)
UNICEF	: United Nations Children Fund
UNWOMEN	: The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPP	: United People's Party
USD	: United States Dollar
USP	: University of the South Pacific
WHO	: World Health Organization
WUTMI	: Women United Together Marshall Islands
YTYIH	: Youth To Youth In Health

SUGGESTED NOTES PRIOR TO READING THIS PUBLICATION

Before moving forward to different Sections, readers are suggested to review this section to understand better the context and information presented in this document.

The Statistical Yearbook of RMI was last published in June 2008 covering 2005 and 2006 data, since then there has been no official publication of this document, although, EPPSO continued to collect and provide information to relevant stakeholders as and when requested for. This Yearbook primarily aims to cover the data for 2015, 2016 and 2017. The reasons behind covering data from previous three years are three folds:

1. Considering, if applicable, 2015 data as the new baseline for some or all of the Pacific Islands headline indicators (132, which is a sub-set of indicators of the global indicators) and full set of United Nations SDG indicators (232) of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets.¹
2. The existing National Strategic Plan (NSP) also covered 2015-2017 prioritizing five sectors and twenty five strategic areas aligning with ten National themes and following the Strategic Development Plan Framework 2003–2018, Vision 2018.²
3. The last published Statistical Yearbook (June, 2008) covered 2005 and 2006 data.

It is envisioned that the next statistical yearbook (to be published in 2019) will cover 2018 data plus 2015, 2016, 2017 data to continue monitoring the trend in different indicators' value from the routine reporting system (vital statistics/service statistics/log books/daily data collection forms etc.) and National Surveys, if any.

The structure of this 2017 edition is also different from the previous versions. Every Section contains some general information along with key indicators presented in Tables.

It is worth mentioning here that this publication also contains some comparison of different indicators' values, whenever applicable, over past three rounds from National Household based survey (Census) which cannot be reported from the routine monitoring system. Similarly, some of the indicators may not have three consecutive years' data (2015-2017) either due to the yearly compilation was not done yet or the report was in draft stage during the finalization of this publication. In such cases, the data available for a particular year (s) were presented.

¹ The MDGs ended officially in 2015 and the SDGs started from January 2016 to achieve its 17 goals by 2030. Poverty eradication is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda, and so is the commitment to leave no-one behind. These 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected - often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another. UNDP provides support to governments to integrate the SDGs into their national development plans and policies. Achieving the SDGs requires the partnership of governments, private sector, civil society and citizens alike to make sure we leave a better planet for future generations. Source: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

² The NSP is designed as a three-year rolling plan. Three-year rolling plans are updated annually during the annual budget process. The NSP will be updated annually during the same time so that it reflects current and ongoing goals and priorities. This includes adding an additional year forward to the plan during each budget cycle in keeping with the rolling format. Although the NSP is developed with an initial three year timeframe, it must also be forward looking to the year 2023. At that time, grant funding from The Compact of Free Association, as Amended is scheduled to end. Source: National Strategic Plan (2015-2017).

Some data, whenever appropriate, were presented even before 2015 and onward until 2016 or 2017. Data on few environmental indicators (temperature, rainfall etc.) were presented for over a decade, as those indicator values changes very slowly and need time series data to observe the little changes occur in those values over time.

On some occasions, when the responsible entity could not provide full set of requested information/data in time, the data from other recognized sources were presented. Sometimes information on some indicators was presented from both internal (within RMI) and external sources (ADB, World Bank, SPC, CIA, ESCAP etc.) so that readers have a better idea of the overall situation on that particular indicator value or compare those obtained from different sources. Readers are suggested to use the service statistics generated by different entities within RMI, the results of the surveys conducted with development partners in RMI and also the estimated data that EPPSO generates with technical assistance from US Graduate School.

EPPSO cannot guarantee the 100% accuracy of the reported numbers in the entire document. Several corrections were made in numbers and percentages in tables/reports those were received from different entities while preparing this document, even though many of those numbers and percentages were reported in their respective published annual reports. Some inconsistencies in reported numbers in different tables were also sent back to the respective entities for correction and validation and then reported.

Finally, if the readers find some information of interest is absent in this Yearbook, it may be due to two reasons

1. The particular entity could not provide information in time due to non availability of the data or not being able to compile yet and send it to EPPSO
2. The information of interest varies among stakeholders, so it is difficult to accommodate all information in the Yearbook to satisfy different level of stakeholders.

EPPSO would appreciate feedback on any incorrect numbers in this publication or information of interest for the next edition of the Statistical Yearbook.

BRIEF HISTORY OF REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS³

The Marshallese is thought to have come from Southeast Asia over 2000 years ago. At that time it appeared that stronger groups had pushed down people through southern China, the Malay Peninsula and the island archipelagos in the east. Over time, the settlers organized themselves into lineage groups and spread through the double chain of atolls. They developed their own life style and social structure befitting the sparse and isolated environment.

The ownership rights to the land, however, vested with the 'Iroij', who was the hereditary chief of several clans. Being the matrilineal society, all persons born to a woman inherited the right to cultivate and use land occupied by the clan. The 'Iroij' adjudicated land and lineage disputes as per the customary law and was responsible for the security of his subjects. The long period of isolation and harshness of the environment created a traditional system that is still strong and highly regarded.

Although these islands were first sighted by Europeans in 1526 by the Spanish Captain Garcia de Loyasa, but it was re-discovered by the British Captain John Marshall in 1788 (arguably in 1799) and according to his name it was named Marshall Islands by the British Admiralty. Sea Voyagers from various parts of the world passed across these islands but no nation claimed them as their own colony.

Around 1860, German trading companies started to build trading links with some of the islands (Jaluit and Ebon) and built a network of island stations for trading copra and retail goods. Later in 1885, Germany formally annexed the Marshall Islands ignoring verbal counter claims by Spain (The Marshall Islands were claimed by Spain in 1874). Marshallese Iroij (high chiefs) continued to rule under indirect colonial German administration.

During the First World War (1914-1918), Japan declared war against the Germany and occupied German Micronesia in September 1914. The islands remained under Japanese rule until Japan was defeated by the American forces in the Second World War (1939-1945).

At the beginning of World War I, Japan assumed control of the Marshall Islands. Their headquarters remained at the German center of administration, Jaluit. U.S. Marines and Army troops took control from the Japanese in early 1944, following intense fighting in Kwajalein and Enewetak atolls. In 1947, the United States, as the occupying power, entered into an agreement with the UN Security Council to administer Micronesia, including the Marshall Islands, as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI).

The American Navy established a strategic naval base in Kwajalein to support the newly created nuclear weapons testing program. A total of sixty seven (67) nuclear tests were conducted between 1946 and 1958 at Bikini and Enewetak atolls and thousands of Marshallese was exposed to significant radiation hazards. On May 1, 1979, in recognition of the evolving political status of the Marshall Islands, the United States recognized the constitution of the Marshall Islands and the establishment of the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The constitution incorporates both American and British constitutional concepts. The republic attained independence from USA in 1986 under a Compact of Free Association. While independence came on 21 October of that year, 1 May constitution day is celebrated.

³ Statistical Yearbook 2003, EPPSO, RMI and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshall_Islands#cite_note-62

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS AT A GLANCE

The Marshall Islands, officially the Republic of the Marshall Islands is an island country located near the equator in the Pacific Ocean, slightly west of the International Date Line. It consist of 29 atolls and five isolated islands, which form two parallel groups-the "Ratak" (sunrise) chain and the "Ralik" (sunset) chain. The geographical coordinates of the republic is 9°00'N 168°00'E.

The Micronesia region encompasses five sovereign, independent nations-the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, and Nauru-as well as three U.S. territories in the northern part: Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and Wake Island.

The Constitution of the Republic of the Marshall Islands came into effect in 1979 and amendments were made in 1995. The Constitution sets forth the legitimate legal framework for the governance of the Republic. The Marshall Islands has a bicameral legislature consisting of the lower house or Nitijela (legislative power) and the upper house or Council of Iroij (customary power). The legal system comprises legislature, municipal, common and customary laws. Elections are held in every four years. The President, who is head of state as well as head of government, is elected by the 33 senators of the Nitijela. Four of the five Marshallese presidents who have been elected since the Constitution was adopted in 1979 have been traditional paramount chiefs. In January 2016, Senator Hilda Heine was elected by Parliament as the first female president of the Marshall Islands; Legislative power of the republic lies with the Nitijela. The upper house of Parliament, called the Council of Iroij, is an advisory body comprising of twelve tribal chiefs. The executive branch consists of the President and the Presidential Cabinet, which consists of ten ministers appointed by the President with the approval of the Nitijela. The twenty-four electoral districts into which the country is divided correspond to the inhabited islands and atolls. There are currently four political parties in the Marshall Islands: Aeloñ Kein Ad (AKA), United People's Party (UPP), Kien Eo Am (KEA) and United Democratic Party (UDP). Rule is shared by the AKA and the UDP.

The Parliament recently changed the names of all the Ministries of the RMI, mainly adding more words to encompass more topics.⁴

1. **Ministry in Assistance and Environment:** Minister David Paul.
2. **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade:** Minister John M. Silk
3. **Ministry of Finance, Banking and Postal Service:** Minister Brenson S. Wase
4. **Ministry of Education, Sports and Training:** Minister Wilbur Heine
5. **Ministry of Health and Human Services:** Minister Kalani Kaneko
6. **Ministry of Transportation, Communication and Information Technology:** Minister Thomas Heine
7. **Ministry of Works, Infrastructure and Utilities:** Minister Tony Muller
8. **Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs:** Minister Amenta Matthew
9. **Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce:** Minister Dennis Momotaro
10. **Ministry of Justice, Immigration and Labor:** Minister Mike Halferty

⁴ Source: <http://www.infomarshallislands.com/ministries-name-change/>

Number of Senators Elected to Nitijela by Sex by Election Years from 1999 to 2015⁵

Year of Election	No. of elected Senators		
	Male	Female	Total
1999	32	1	33
2003	32	1	33
2007	32	1	33
2011	32	1	33
2015	30	3	33

Number of Members in Council of Iroij by Sex, 1999-2015, RMI⁶

Year	No. of Council Members		
	Male	Female	Total
1999	6	5	11
2003	7	4	11
2007	7	5	12
2011	7	5	12
2015	9	3	12

The Compact of Free Association with the United States gives the U.S. sole responsibility for international defense of the Marshall Islands. It gives islanders the right to immigrate to the United States and to work there. The Marshall Islands was admitted to the United Nations based on the Security Council's recommendation on August 9, 1991, in Resolution 704 and the General Assembly's approval on September 17, 1991, in Resolution 46/3. In international politics within the United Nations, the Marshall Islands has often voted consistently with the United States with respect to General Assembly resolutions.

The total land area of the country is approximately 181 square kilometers (70.07 Square miles) having 370.4 Km coastline. Most people live in urban clusters found on many of the country's islands; more than two-thirds of the population lives on the atolls of Majuro and Ebeye. The islands of Bikini and Enewetak are former US nuclear test sites; Kwajalein atoll, famous as a World War II battleground, surrounds the world's largest lagoon and is used as a US missile test range; the island city of Ebeye is the second largest settlement in the Marshall Islands, after the capital of Majuro, and one of the most densely populated locations in the Pacific. Most of the residents in the republic are Marshallese. The outer islands are sparsely populated due to lack of employment opportunities and economic development. Life on the outer atolls is generally traditional.

Major religious groups in the Republic of the Marshall Islands include the United Church of Christ - Congregational in the Marshall Islands, Assemblies of God, the Roman Catholic Church, and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), Bukot Nan Jesus (also known as Assembly of God Part Two), Baptist, Seventh-day Adventists, Full Gospel, and the Bahai Faith, There is also a

⁵ Source: Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs

⁶ Source: Council of Iroij

small community of Ahmadiyya Muslims based in Majuro, with the first mosque opening in the capital in September 2012.

The Marshallese society is matrilineal and land is passed down from generation to generation through the mother. Land ownership ties families together into clans. Grandparents, parents, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, and cousins form extended, close-knit family groups. The islanders continue to maintain land rights as the primary measure of wealth.

The exclusive Economic Zone of the republic is approximately 200 nautical miles (2,131,000 km²). The islands share maritime boundaries with the Federated States of Micronesia to the west, Wake Island to the north, Kiribati to the southeast, and Nauru to the south. In other words, the land area is less than 0.01% of the total surface area. Both sea and land are of paramount importance to the people of this country for their livelihood. The average altitude above sea level for the entire country is 7 feet. Due to its very low elevation, the Marshall Islands are threatened by the potential effects of sea level rise. The Marshall Islands are considered the most endangered nation in the world due to flooding from climate change.

The official languages of the Marshall Islands are English and Marshallese and both are widely spoken. The currency is United States Dollar.

The climate is tropical-Hot and humid. The climate has a dry season from December to April and a wet season from May to November. The northern atolls get 50 inches (1,300 mm) of rainfall annually; the southern atolls about twice that. The threat of drought is commonplace throughout the island chains. The temperature averages 80 degrees Fahrenheit and with little variation throughout the year. Many Pacific typhoons begin as tropical storms in the Marshall Islands region, and grow stronger as they move west toward the Mariana Islands and the Philippines.



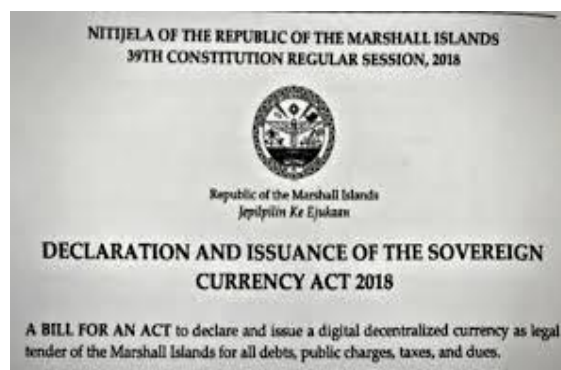
Agricultural products include coconuts, tomatoes, melons; taro, breadfruit, Papaya, banana, pandanus, and arrowroot; the livestock consists primarily of pigs and chickens. The natural

resources are mainly coconut, marine products, and deep seabed minerals. Small-scale industry is limited to handicrafts, fish (Tuna) processing, copra and tourism. Majuro is the world's busiest tuna transshipment port with 704 transshipments totaling 444,393 tons in 2015.⁷

⁷ Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshall_Islands#cite_note-62 and <http://www.mvariety.com/regional-news/89927-fisheries-official-majuro-is-busiest-tuna-port-in-world>

The GDP for 2017 was estimated USD 222.9 million, with a real growth rate of 3.4%. The GDP per capita was estimated USD 4101.⁸ In 2018, the Marshall Islands became the first country to be issued their own cryptocurrency and certify it as legal tender.⁹

United States government assistance is the mainstay of the economy. Under terms of the Amended Compact of Free Association, the U.S. is committed to provide USD 57.7 million per year in assistance to the Marshall Islands (RMI) through 2013, and then USD 62.7 million through 2023, at which time a trust fund, made up of U.S. and RMI contributions, will begin perpetual annual payouts. The United States Army maintains the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site in Kwajalein Atoll. Marshallese land owners receive rent for the base.



The Marshall Islands plays a vital role in the international shipping industry as a flag of convenience for commercial vessels. The Marshallese registry began operations in 1990, and is managed through a joint venture with International Registries, Inc., a US-based corporation that has offices in major shipping centers worldwide. As of 2017, the Marshallese ship registry was the second largest in the world, after that of Panama.

In 2007, the Marshall Islands joined the International Labor Organization (ILO), which means its labor laws will comply with international benchmarks. The income tax has two brackets, with rates of 8% and 12%. The corporate tax is 3% of revenue.

Whales and Dolphins and porpoises are among the Marine Mammal. There is one land mammal, the Polynesian rat. There are 27 marine mammals, one of which has been classified as vulnerable, the humpback whale. Crabs include hermit crabs, and coconut crabs. Four species of turtles and at least 22 species of sharks can be found. In October 2011, the government declared that an area covering nearly 772,000 sq miles of ocean shall be reserved as a shark sanctuary. This is the world's largest shark sanctuary, extending the worldwide ocean area in which sharks are protected from 1,042,000 to 1,776,000 sq miles. In protected waters, all shark fishing is banned and all by-catch must be released. There are about 300



species of fish, 250 of which are reef fish¹⁰.

⁸ Source: Graduate School, USA and EPPSO estimates

⁹ Source: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-crypto-currencies-marshall-islands/marshall-islands-to-issue-own-sovereign-cryptocurrency-idUSKCN1GC2UD>

¹⁰ Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshall_Islands#cite_note-62



Most birds found in the Marshall Islands, with the exception of those few introduced by man, are either sea birds or a migratory species. There are about 70 species of

birds, including 31 seabirds. Fifteen of these species actually nest locally. Sea birds include the black Noddy and the white tern. The only land bird is the house sparrow, introduced by man.

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MARSHALL ISLANDS

There are three embassies and eight consulates in Majuro.

EMBASSIES

1. Embassy of United States of America; Telephone: (692) 247-4011 Fax: (692) 247-5371/4012 Mon-Fri 8am to 5pm.
2. Embassy of Republic of China (Taiwan); Telephone: (692) 247-4141/4142 Fax: (692) 247-4143 Mon-Fri 9am-6pm (lunch time: 12-2pm).
3. Embassy of Japan; Telephone: (692) 247-7463 Fax: (692) 625-7493 Mon-Fri 9am-5pm.

CONSULATES¹¹

1. Israel; Honorable Charles T. Domnick, Honorary Consul of Israel. (692) 625-3680 or 625-3174 Fax (692) 625-3344 Monday to Friday 8am - 5pm. Email: darsales@ntamar.net
2. Philippines; Honorable Dr. Alexander Pinano, Honorary Consul of Philippines. (692) 625-6455 Mobile: (692) 455-3490 Monday to Friday 9am-12pm, 2pm-6pm. Email: mclinic@ntamar.net
3. Turkey; Honorable Ramsey Reimers, Honorary Consul of Turkey Office (692) 625-3250 ext. 236 (692) 455-7226 Mobile: (692) 455-7226 Monday to Friday 8am-5pm. Email: administration@rreinc.com
4. France; Honorable Grant L. Labauan, Honorary Consul of France, (692) 3133 ext.23 Mobile (692) 455-0211 Monday to Friday 8am-5pm.
5. Portugal; Honorable George Kirtley Pinho, Honorary Consul of Portugal (692) 625-5469.
6. United Kingdom; Honorable Ian Pickering, Honorary Consular Agent of UK. (692) 625-3828
7. Czech Republic; Jerry Kramer, Honorary Consul, Pacific International Inc., Complex Delap, MH 96960 Majuro, Marshall Islands. (+692) 455 9601, (+692) 625 4047 / 3122; Email: majuro@honorary.mzv.cz.
8. Spain; David Paul, Honorary consul. Spanish Honorary Consulate in Majuro, Marshall Islands, (+692) 625 3827; (+692) 625 3828/9. Email: davidpaul512@gmail.com

¹¹ Source: <https://www.embassypages.com/marshall>

RATIFIED CONVENTIONS

THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS HAS RATIFIED THE FOLLOWING CONVENTIONS¹²

1. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);
2. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW);
3. Convention against Corruption;
4. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

Interested readers could access list of “RMI Treaty” produced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from this web-link “<http://rmicourts.org/wp-content/uploads/RMITreatyListasof11-17-16.pdf>”

¹² Source: IOM Country Strategy for RMI 2017-2020
(https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/rmi_country_strategy_20172020.pdf)

POPULATION DYNAMICS OF THE REPUBLIC

The first population census in the Marshall Islands was conducted in 1920, after which censuses were conducted every five years up to 1935 when the World War II (WWII) disrupted its pattern. The first census after WW II was conducted in 1958, followed by censuses in 1967, 1973, 1980 and 1988 and 1999. The 2011 Census of population and Housing of the RMI is the Eleventh census conducted since 1920 and the third since RMI gained independence.

In the 2011 Census, the number of island residents was 53,158. Over two-thirds of the populations live in the capital, Majuro and Ebeye, the secondary urban center, located in Kwajalein Atoll. This excludes many who have relocated elsewhere, primarily to the United States. The Compact of Free Association allows Marshallese to freely relocate to the United States and obtain work there. Census provides information to policy-makers, government planners, administrators, the business sector, foreign private investors and the donor community with data on which to base their social and economic development plans and programs for RMI.

Population	Census		Estimated population and other indicator values		
	1999	2011	2015	2016	2017
	50,840	53,158 (27,243 were males and 25,915 females)	53,931	54,142	54,317
Average annual growth rate (%) ¹³	1.5 (1988-1999)	0.4 (1999-2011)	0.18	0.14	0.11
Population Density/square mile	726	759	770	773	775
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	5.7	4.1	2.74 ¹⁴	2.69 ¹⁵	3.03 ¹⁶

EPPSO estimated 76% (41,519) of the population were living in Urban (Majuro and Kwajalein) in 2017.

¹³ Source of estimated growth rate: <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/marshall-islands-population/>

¹⁴ Source: MOHHS FY 2016 Annual Report

¹⁵ Source: FY 2016 MOHHS Summary Report

¹⁶ Source: https://www.indexmundi.com/marshall_islands/total_fertility_rate.html ; <https://www.indexmundi.com/g/g.aspx?c=m&v=31> and <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html>

The average annual growth rate dimbed to 4.2% per annum during the period 1980–1988 before it plunged to 1.5% during the period 1988–1999. The population growth rate of the Marshall Islands continued to fall, registering a very low 0.4% per annum during the intercensal period 1999–2011. If the present growth rate continues, the population of the Marshall Islands will increase to double its present size in 173 years.

Almost three-fourths (73.8%) of the population of the Marshall Islands in 2011 census lived in urban areas, up from 65.2% in 1999 census. Of those living in urban areas, 70.9% were located in Majuro atoll and the remaining 29.1% in Kwajalein atoll.

Population Projection¹⁷

Year	Total Population	Urban Population	Urban Pop %	Density (P/mi ²)
2018	54,510	41,904	77%	778
2019	54,703	42,290	77%	781
2020	54,897	42,675	78%	783
2021	55,090	43,061	78%	786
2022	55,283	43,446	79%	789
2023	55,476	43,832	79%	792
2024	55,669	44,218	79%	794
2025	55,862	44,603	80%	797
2026	56,056	44,989	80%	800
2027	56,249	45,374	81%	803

MEDIAN AGE, DEPENDENCY RATIO, SEX RATIO

The Marshall Islands has witnessed a substantial decline in fertility and increase in longevity during the past two decades. As a result, the median age of the national population, for both males and females has increased from 1988 to 2011 census.

Indicators in three previous censuses	1988	1999	2011
Median age-National (males and females)	14	18	20.6
Dependency ratio (<15 and >=65 years)/100 working population of 15-64 years	116.9	82.2	72.3
Dependency ratio-child <15 years/100 working population of 15-64 years	110.6	78.3	68.8
Elderly dependency ratio-population >=65Years/100 working population of 15-64 years	6.3	3.9	3.5
Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females)	104.6	104.9	105.1

The number of dependents that every 100 persons in the working age population (15-64 years) had to support in 2011 was fewer by 10 persons than in 1999.

¹⁷ Source: Graduate School, USA and EPPSO estimates

Median age (urban and rural population)-2011	Urban: 21.3	Rural: 17.9
Median age at Kwajalein and Majuro-2011	Majuro: 21.8	Kwajalein: 19.7

The 2011 census also revealed a wide variation in the median age of the population by atoll/island. With the exception of Bikini and Rongelap, the median age ranges from 13.2 years (in Lib) to 21.9 years (in Wotho). Bikini and Rongelap atolls, which are inhabited only by construction workers, have median ages of 32.7 years and 46.3 years, respectively. The median ages in Kwajalein and Majuro are 19.7 years and 21.8 years, respectively.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The number of households recorded in 2011 census in the republic was 7,738. The number of households in Majuro and Kwajalein were respectively 4,092 and 1,371, which constituted 71% of the total households in the RMI. A declining trend in the average members per household is observed over the last three censuses. If the rate of decrease remains linear from 1988 Census, then the predicted average household size in next census of the republic would be 6.7 as presented in the below table.

Location	1988	1999	2011	2021 ¹⁸
Marshall Islands	8.7	7.8	6.8	5.8
Majuro	8.6	7.6	6.7	5.7
Kwajalein	10.1	9	8.3	7.4

¹⁸ The calculation for RMI is $5.85 = (6.8 - 0.95)$. The 0.95 was calculated by $[(8.7 - 7.8) + (7.8 - 6.8)]/2$. Similar calculation was used for Majuro and Kwajalein.

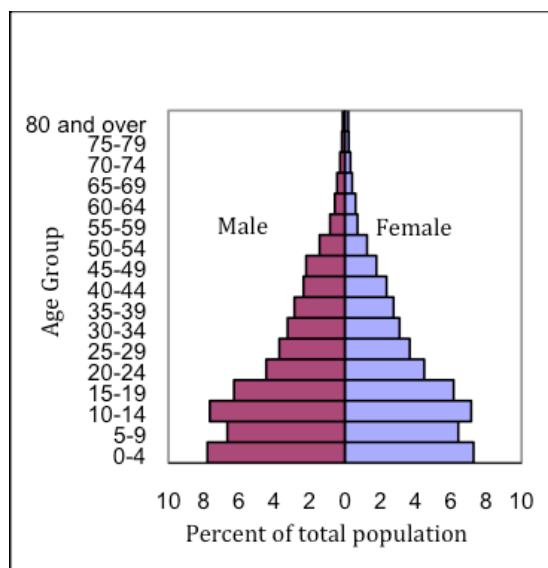
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF POPULATION BY SEX, 2011 CENSUS

Religion	Number by Sex			% by Sex		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Assembly of God	8593	4403	4190	16.17%	16.16%	16.17%
Roman Catholic	4526	2354	2172	8.51%	8.64%	8.38%
Mormon	3716	1811	1905	6.99%	6.65%	7.35%
Bukot Nan Jesus	2869	1437	1432	5.40%	5.27%	5.53%
Full Gospel	1734	881	853	3.26%	3.23%	3.29%
Reformed Congressional Church	1581	821	760	2.97%	3.01%	2.93%
Salvation Army	1001	509	492	1.88%	1.87%	1.90%
Jehovah's Witness	922	447	475	1.73%	1.64%	1.83%
Seven Day Adventist	751	380	371	1.41%	1.39%	1.43%
Meram in Jesus	630	329	301	1.19%	1.21%	1.16%
None	564	384	180	1.06%	1.41%	0.69%
Baha'i Faith	545	284	261	1.03%	1.04%	1.01%
Baptist	334	167	167	0.63%	0.61%	0.64%
Lighthouse	240	126	114	0.45%	0.46%	0.44%
Buddhist	76	35	41	0.14%	0.13%	0.16%
New Beginning	52	25	27	0.10%	0.09%	0.10%
Other	38	18	20	0.07%	0.07%	0.08%
NBC	23	10	13	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%
Total	53158	27243	25915	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

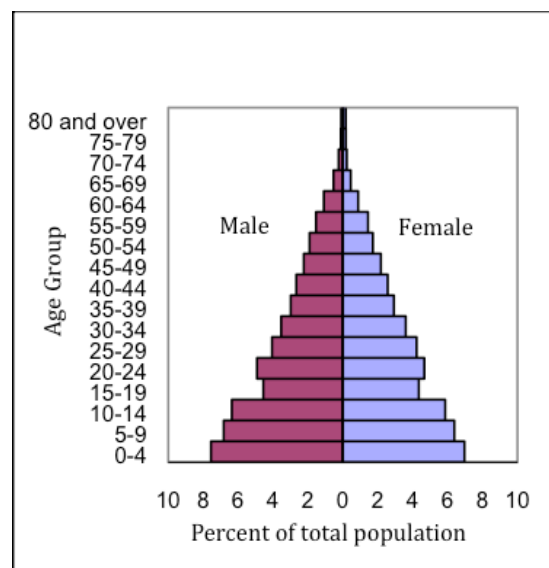
POPULATION PYRAMID

The base of the age pyramid (under 20 years) of the 2011 census is somewhat narrower than that of the 1999 census. By contrast, male and female bars in the age groups 20 years and over are relatively longer in the 2011 census than it was reported in the 1999 census. As stated in the 1999 census report, shorter male and female bars in the age group 5-9 as compared to the adjacent age groups are the result of the rapid decline in fertility during the previous 10 years and a massive out-migration involving families of young children. The 2011 age pyramid also reflects the impact of such decline in fertility causing a deficit of population in the age group 15-19, as the majority of the population aged 5-9 enumerated in the 1999 census are reported in the age group 15-19 in the 2011 census and some would be in the next age group 20-24.

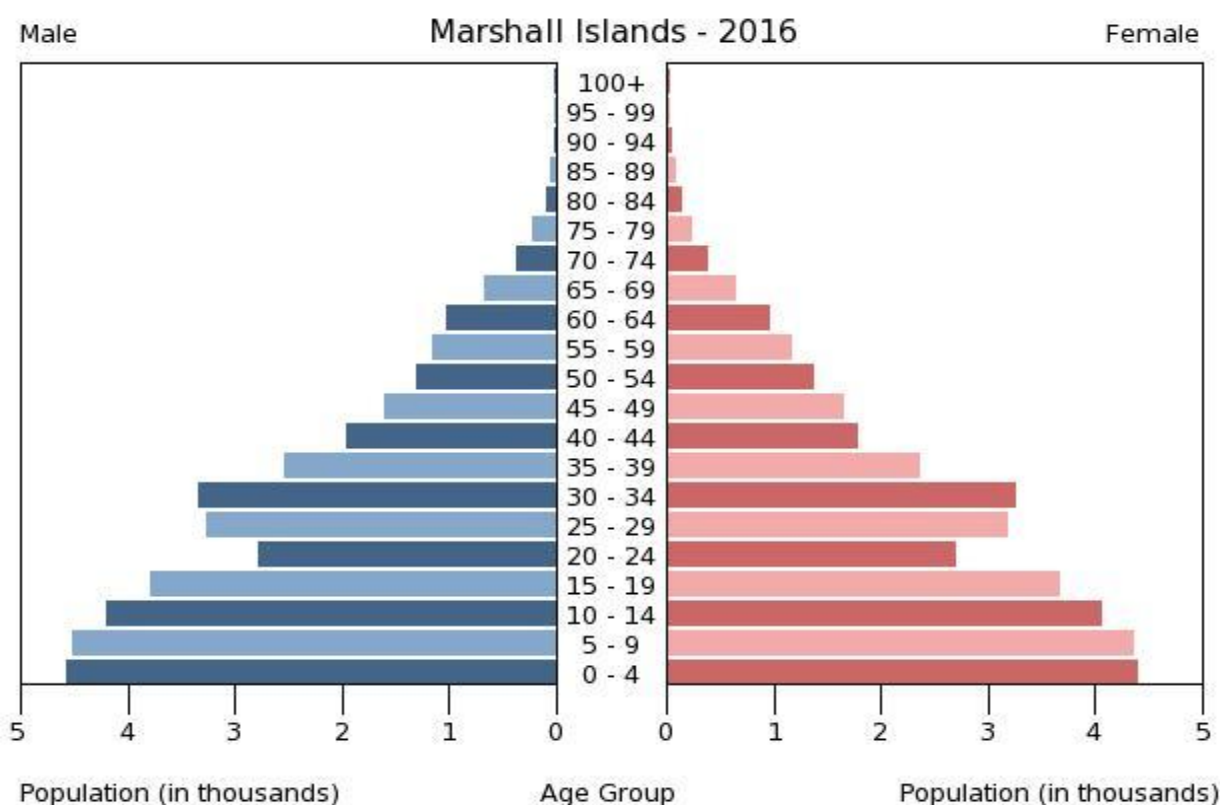
Age-Sex pyramid of RMI-1999 Census



Age-Sex pyramid of RMI-2011 Census



Projected Age Sex pyramid of RMI 2016¹⁹



¹⁹ Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html>

REFLECTION ON DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS FROM CENSUS 1999, 2011 AND DHS, 2007

TFR has been declining steadily since 1988 Census when it was reported 7.2 children per woman. Then it further declined to 5.7 in 1999. In 2007 DHS, the TFR was reported at 4.5 (4.1 in urban and 5.2 in rural areas) while in the last census in 2011 it was reported at 4.1 children per woman.

Fertility Indicators (2011 census)	Total	Urban	Rural
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)-Live birth per woman	4.05	3.93	4.45
Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)-Female birth per woman	1.83	1.75	2.11
General Fertility Rate (live birth per 1000 women of age 15-49)	132.9	128.8	147.1
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)-Live birth per 1000 population	32.1	32.9	30.0

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA²⁰) estimated TFR for the RMI were 3.09 and 3.03 in 2016 and 2017 respectively. The average annual number of births estimated by CIA was 25 and 24.4 in 2016 and 2017 respectively.

Mortality Indicators (Census)	1999	2011
Life expectancy at birth (years)		
Both sexes	67.5	71.8
Males	65.7	71.3
Females	69.4	72.5
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000 live births		
Both sexes	37.0	22.0
Males	41.4	24.0
Females	32.4	20.0
Crude Death Rate (CDR) per 1000 population	4.9	3.7

CIA estimated life expectancy at birth for 2017 is 73.4²¹ (Male: 71.2 and female: 75.7 years). The CIA estimated infant mortality rates were 20 and 19.3 for 2016 and 2017 respectively. Similarly the average annual number of death was estimated at 4.2 for both 2016 and 2017.

²⁰ Source: https://www.indexmundi.com/marshall_islands/total_fertility_rate.html ; <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html>

²¹ Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html>

HEALTH

This Section covers both the routine data collected by different Departments/Divisions under MOHHS and also some secondary data from the recently conducted National Surveys. The routine data is presented first and then the key findings from different surveys. At the time of finalizing this document, the routine data for Fiscal Year 2017 was partially available; hence, few of them, wherever fit, have been incorporated in the document.²² As the 2017 key indicators report is in draft form so the reported numbers may be subject to some corrections during finalization of the draft report. Before quoting any reported numbers for 2017 in other national or international document (those are presented in this publication), readers are suggested to check with MOHHS.

There are two tertiary level hospitals in RMI. Lerioj Atama Zedkeia Medical Center, commonly known as Majuro Hospital (101 beds) and Lerioj Kitlang Kabua Memorial Hospital commonly known as Ebeye Hospital (54 beds); both hospitals provide inpatient, outpatient, public health clinics and ancillary services.

In addition to this core role, there are 11 other areas that fall under the jurisdiction of Hospital Services:

1. Pharmaceutical Services
2. Biomedical Services
3. Laboratory Services
4. Radiology Services
5. Dental Services
6. Medical Records
7. Clinical Services Network
8. Nursing Services
9. Medical Services
10. Blood and Ambulance Services
11. Specialist Visiting Teams

There are 56 Health Centers in RMI including the two tertiary hospitals. Aside from the 177 Health care program clinics, Health Assistants are the health care provider in the health centers. Medical and public health staff conduct outreach to the health centers in the outer islands and within the community as well. There are two health centers under Majuro Atoll (Laura and Rongrong) and three dispensaries under Kwajalein Atoll (Santo, Ebadon and Gugeegue).

²² Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Annual Report, Ministry of Health (FY2016 MOHHS Summary Report 17Sept2017 rev.pdf) and MOHHS key performance indicator report 2017 draft version.

The list of remaining 49 health centers (27 in Ratak and 22 in Ralik Chain) located in outer Islands is presented below in tabular form.

Ratak Chain				Ralik Chain		
1. Aerok	8. Enejit	15. Lukonwor	22. Tobal	1. Aerok Ailinglaplap	8. Jabwor	15. Mejrirok
2. Maleolap	9. Ine	16. Mejit	23. Tokewa	2. Bwoj	9. Jaluit	16. Namdrik
3. Ailuk	10. Jang	17. Milli	24. Tutu	3. Ebon	10. Lae	17. Namu
4. Arno	11. Jebal	18. Nallu	25. Ulien	4. Imiej	11. Lib	18. Narmij
5. Aur	12. Kaven	19. Ollet	26. Wodmej	5. Imiroj	12. Loen	19. Toka
6. Bikarej	13. Kilange	20. Tarawa	27. Wotje	6. Jabnoden	13. Mae	20. Ujae
7. Enejelar	14. Likiep	21. Tinak		7. Jabot	14. Majkin	21. Woja 22. Wotho

There are three licensed Private clinics in Majuro with limited clinical service facilities; Majuro clinic and Eyesight Professional are located in Delap and Capital Dentistry is located in Uliga. Moreover, there are some specialized programs through different clinics/health centers in RMI. Those are presented below

Specialized Clinics	Location
Majuro 177 Clinic	Majuro
DOE Clinic	Majuro
Kumiti Wellness Center	Majuro
Taiwan Health Center	Majuro
Ejit Clinic	Ejit, Majuro
Kili Health Center	Kili
Enewetak Health Center	Enewetak
Utrik Health Center	Utrik
Mejatto Health Center	Kwajalein

The 177 Health Care Program Clinics are providing primary health care services to the four Atolls affected by the nuclear testing. A primary health care Physician with the Health Assistant manages the 177 program Clinics. DOE Clinic is providing medical services to the nuclear patients under the Department of Energy. Kumiti Wellness Center which is managed by Canvasback Mission, in collaboration with MOHHS, shows right diet and exercise could reduce or replace the need for diabetic medications and provide a higher quality of life for the participants. Taiwan Health Center concentrates on developing health education materials and training programs mostly in Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) like diabetes and also helps outreach activities. The Taiwan Health Center in Majuro and Ministry of Health and Human Services co-hosted the 2017 International Conference²³ on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) from December 5 to 6 during the visit of the delegation of Taipei Medical University Shuang Ho Hospital.

²³ Source: https://www.taiwanembassy.org/mh_en/post/721.html

Doctor population and Nurse Population ratio in RMI between 2015 and 2017²⁴

Year	Service provider	Ratio
2015	Doctor	1663:1
	Nurse	368:1
2016	Doctor	1452:1
	Nurse	477:1
2017	Doctor	1288:1
	Nurse	254:1

In the last three years the population-doctor and population-nurse ratio has been decreased and this indicates more doctors and nurses were recruited over the last three years and the commitment of RMI government to provide better services for the citizens. While in 2015 there were 1600 plus patients for one doctor, in 2017 the number came down to 1200 plus patients for the same.

Cost (in USD) for Referrals within and outside RMI in 2015 and 2016²⁵

- In 2015, a total of 56 patients were referred within RMI and average per patient cost for referral was USD 3,787. While for the referral of 56 patients outside RMI, the average cost per referral was USD 22,270.
- In 2016, the average cost per referral within RMI was USD 2740 while for overseas referral the amount per case was USD 28,451.

²⁴ Source: MOHHS FY 2016 Annual report and Draft 2017 Key performance indicator report pdf file "RMI MOHHS Key Performance Indicators 2017 (5-25-2018)"

²⁵ Source: MOHHS FY 2016 Annual report and Draft 2017 Key performance indicator report pdf file "RMI MOHHS Key Performance Indicators 2017 (5-25-2018)"

HEALTH SERVICE STATISTICS OF MOHHS

Summary of Birth Indicators in RMI, FY2012-FY2016²⁶

Indicators	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Registered Birth	1,316	1,308	1,183	1,116	1,089
Crude Birth Rate Per 1,000 Live births	24	24	22	20	20
Total Fertility Rate	3.05	3.03	2.71	2.74	2.69
Rate of Natural Increase	2.12%	1.83%	1.72%	1.34%	1.33%
Low Birth Weight (LBW)	167	180	156	196	120
Very Low Birth Weight (VLBW)	17	9	6	14	6
Premature	50	36	78	66	91
Teen Pregnancy (15 to 19 yrs. Old)	176	177	192	162	144
% of Teen Pregnancy from All Birth	13%	14%	16%	15%	13%
Teen Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Population	75	72	73	58	49

Note: Teen pregnancy rate per 1000 population in 2017 was 48 as per MOHHS 2017 draft annual report.

Total Number of Birth by Location in RMI, FY2012-FY2016²⁷

Fiscal Year	Majuro	Kwajalein	Outer Islands	Total
2012	906	305	105	1,316
2013	877	300	131	1,308
2014	829	232	122	1,183
2015	744	261	111	1,116
2016	725	277	87	1,089

Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel in RMI, FY2012-FY2016²⁸

Indicators	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
No. of Birth by Skilled Attendant	1,263	1,290	1,160	1,109	1,069
No. of Birth	1,316	1,308	1,183	1,116	1,089
Percent	95.9%	98.6%	98.1%	99.4%	98.2%

In FY 2016, 74.2% of the births were attended by Nurse or Midwife, 17.6% by doctor, 6.7% by health assistants. In 2017 draft report, 99% of the births were attended by skilled personnel.

Note: In the Table "Total Number of Birth by Location in RMI, FY2012-FY2016" correction was made in total number of births for 2014 (1173 was reported in FY 2016 annual report, it should be 1183).

²⁶ Source: Vital Statistics, MOHHS

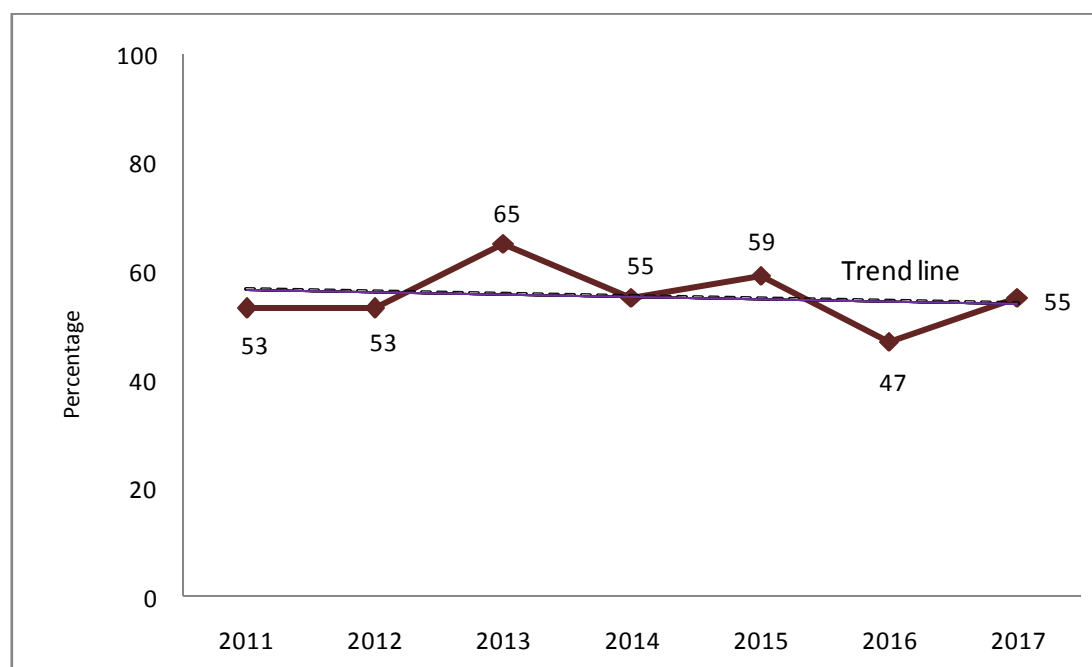
²⁷ Source: Vital Statistics, MOHHS

²⁸ Source: Vital Statistics, MOHHS

Summary of Death Indicators in RMI, FY2012-FY2016

Indicators	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Registered Death	332	335	280	384	353
Infant Death	26	23	12	12	25
Fetal Death (Still Birth)	15	14	18	6	10
Early Neonatal Death	8	16	5	7	9
Neonatal Death	13	18	6	7	12
Post Neonatal Death	13	6	6	5	13
Perinatal Death	19	30	23	13	19
Under 5 years Death	25	39	40	60	34
Maternal Death	0	1	1	0	3
Rate/Ratio²⁹					
Crude Death Rate ^{*1}	6	6	5	7	6
Infant Mortality Rate ^{*2}	20	18	10	11	23
Fetal Mortality Rate ^{*2}	11	11	15	5	9
Neonatal Mortality Rate ^{*2}	10	14	5	5	9
Perinatal Mortality Rate ^{*2}	17	23	19	1	2
Child Mortality Rate (< 5 years)	25	24	29	40	26
Maternal Mortality Rate ^{*3}	0	76	83	0	280

**Percentage of Children aged 19-35 months immunized (4-DTaP, 3-Polio, 3-HepB, 1-HIB, 1-MMR)
between 2011-2017 in RMI³⁰**



²⁹ *1 Per 1,000 Population; *2 Per 1,000 live births, *3 Per 100,000 Population;; Source: Vital Statistics, MOHHS

³⁰ Source: MOHHS key performance indicator draft report 2017

Death Indicators from the Global Health Observatory (GHO) Country views for Marshall Islands³¹

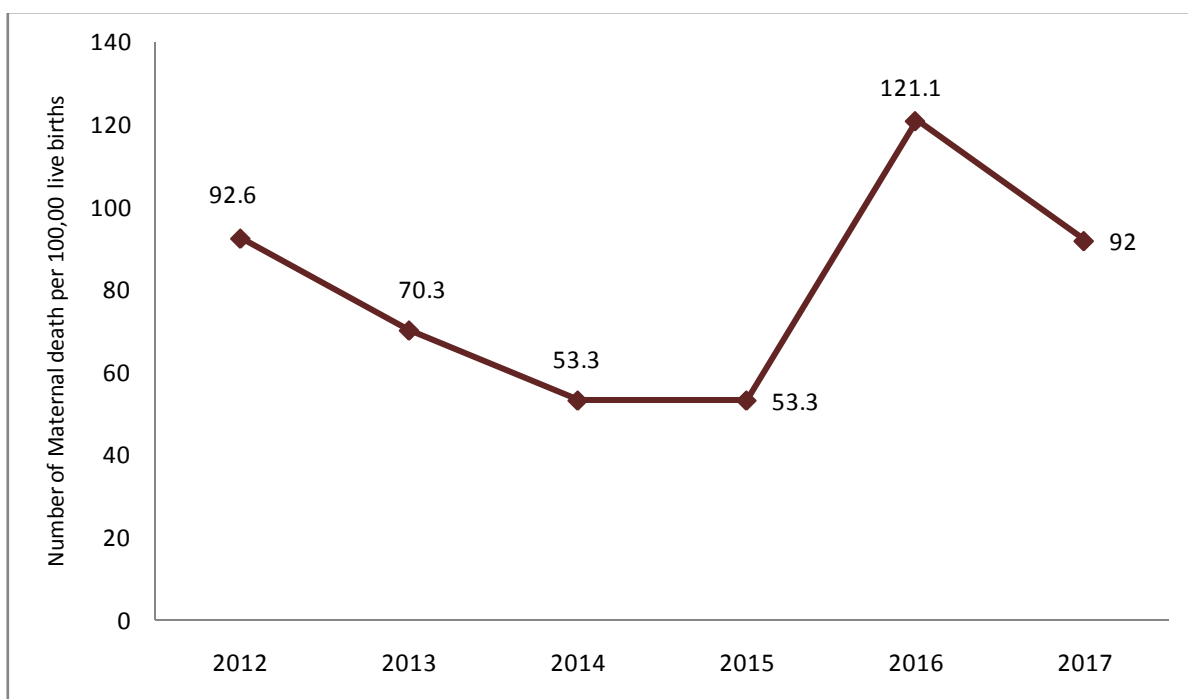
Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of under-five deaths (thousands)	0	0	0	0	0
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)	31.7 [26.2-37.9]	31.4 [25.4-38.4]	31.0 [24.5-38.8]	30.4 [23.3-39.3]	29.8 [22.2-39.7]
Number of infant deaths (thousands)	0	0	0	0	0
Number of neonatal deaths (thousands)	0	0	0	0	0
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	17.6 [12.7-23.7]	17.5 [12.4-24.1]	17.2 [11.9-24.5]	17.0 [11.5-24.8]	16.7 [11.0-25.0]
Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births)	39.0 [31.6-47.7]	38.6 [30.5-48.4]	38.0 [29.3-49.0]	37.2 [27.8-49.8]	36.4 [26.4-50.3]

The GHO data repository is “WHO”'s gateway to health-related statistics for its 194 Member States. It provides access to over 1000 indicators on priority health topics including mortality and burden of diseases, the Millennium Development Goals (child nutrition, child health, maternal and reproductive health, immunization, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected diseases, water and sanitation), non communicable diseases and risk factors, epidemic-prone diseases, health systems, environmental health, violence and injuries, equity among others.

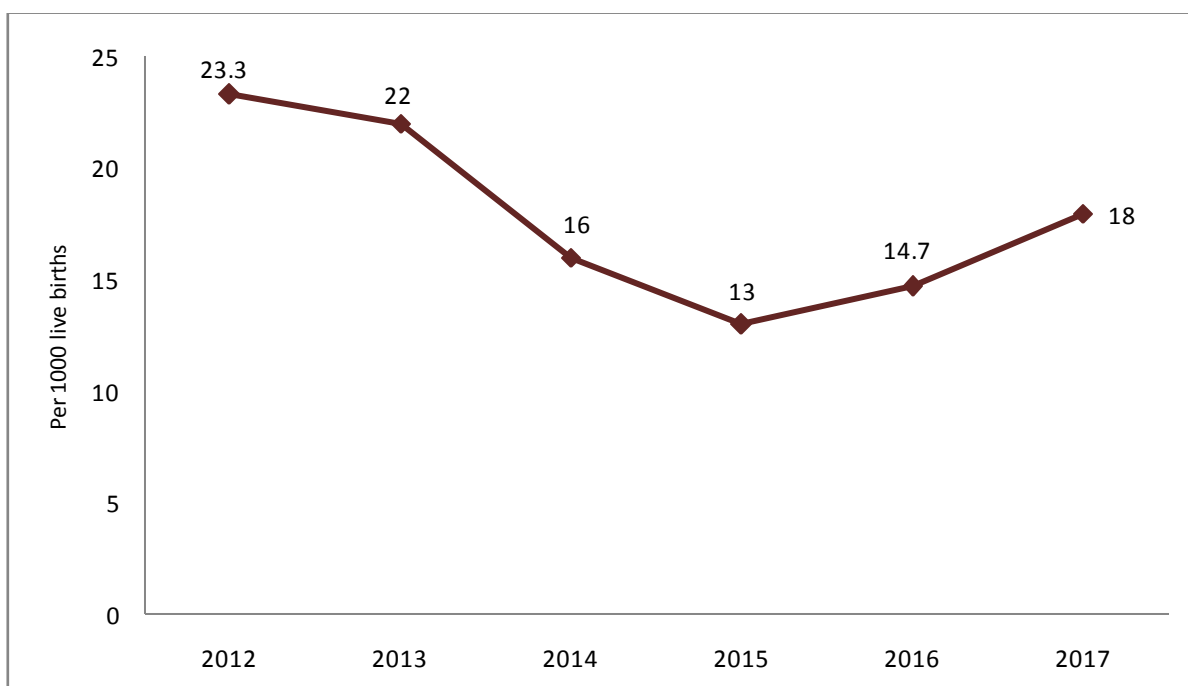
The following two graphs present the maternal mortality ratio and Infant mortality rate in RMI for 2012-2017. The target for Maternal mortality is 70/100,000 live births per year while for the Infant mortality, the target is 12 per 1000 live births per year. While the infant mortality rate was about to reached its target in 2015 but since then it went up again in 2016 and 2017. Similarly for the maternal mortality ratio the target was met in 2013, 2014 and 2015 but since then it went up again.

³¹ Source: WHO; <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.country.country-MHL>

Maternal Mortality Ratio, RMI, 2012-2017³²



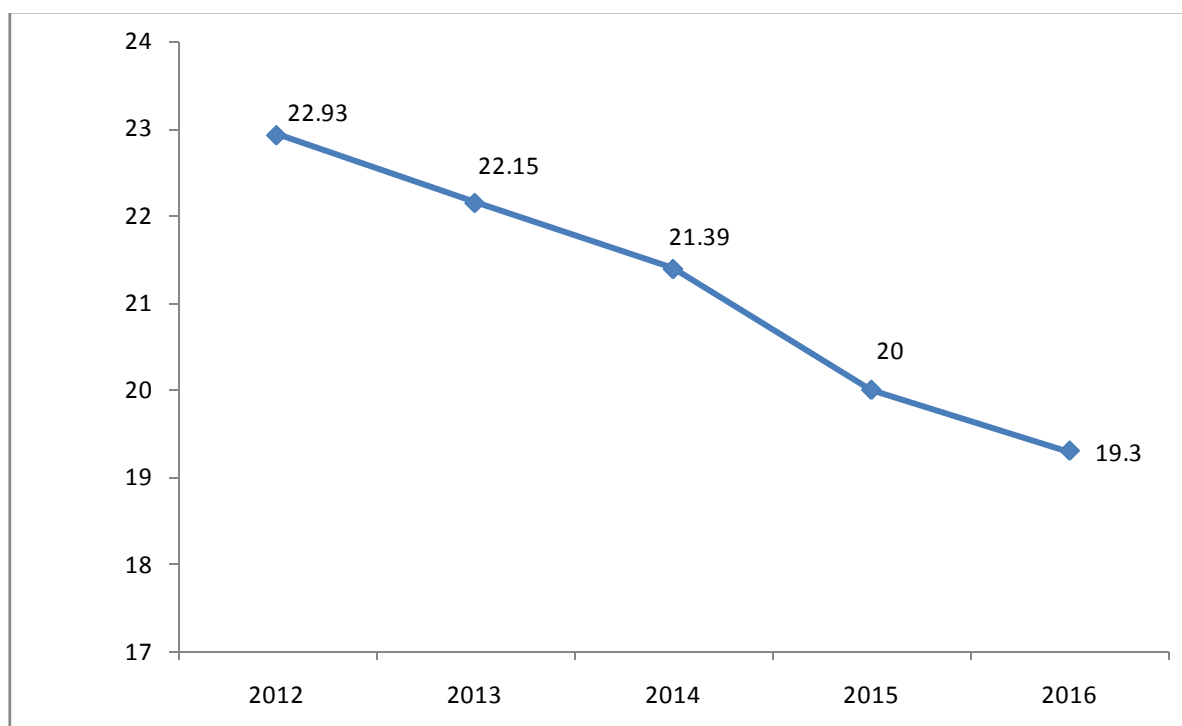
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), RMI, 2012-2017³³



³² Source: MOHHS FY 2016 annual Report and 2017 Draft report; 3 year running average up to and including reporting year

³³ Source: MOHHS FY 2016 annual Report and 2017 Draft report; 3 year running average up to and including reporting year

CIA World Fact book reported Infant mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)³⁴ in RMI, 2012-2016



Prevalence and Mortality rate of Diabetes in RMI, FY2012-FY2016³⁵

Indicators	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
No. of Registered Diabetes Patients	1,794	1,804	2,166	2,384	2,737
No. of Death related to Diabetes	120	103	109	98	83
Projected population	53,727	54,166	54,550	54,880	55,161
Mortality Rate Per 10,000 Population	22.3	19.0	20.0	17.9	15.0
Prevalence of Diabetes Per 10,000 Population	311.6	314.0	377.1	416.5	481.1

Note: As per MOHHS, the prevalence of Diabetes for a particular year was calculated by “subtracting number of deaths from the registered number of patients” and then dividing the subtracted number by “projected population of the same year”

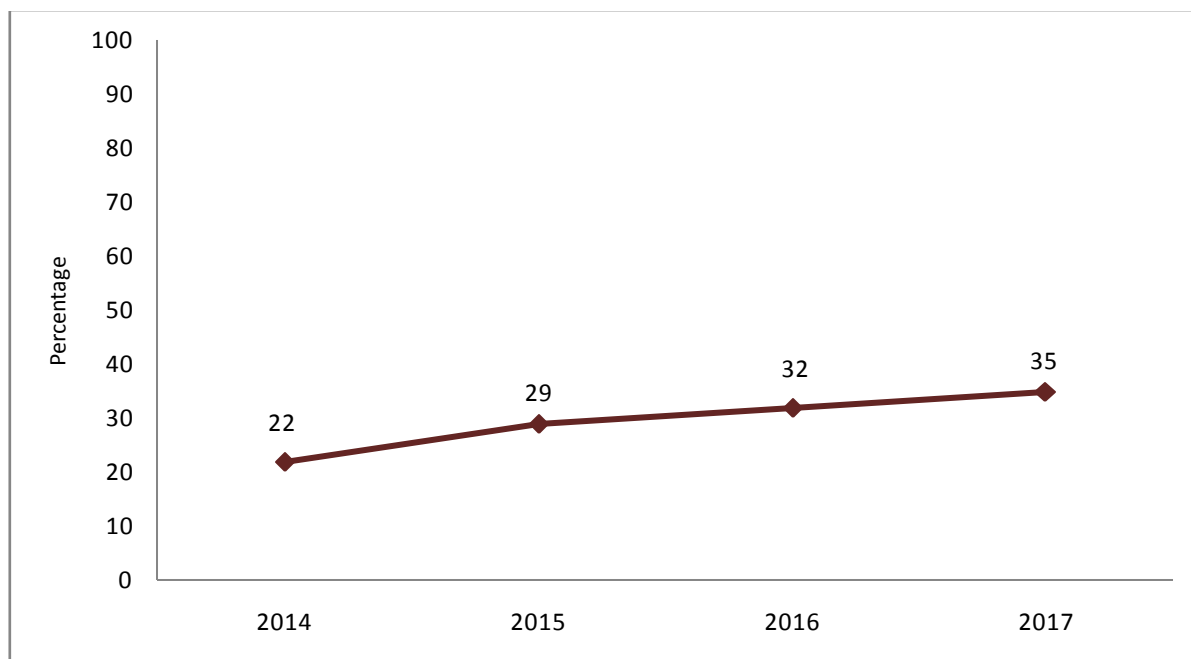
³⁴ Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html>;
<https://www.indexmundi.com/g/g.aspx?v=29&c=rm&l=en>;

³⁵ Source: MOHHS FY 2016 Annual Report

Human Papilloma virus (HPV) Coverage Rate³⁶

Cervical cancer has been one of the leading causes of death in the RMI over the past 10 years; the incidence and death rates from cervical cancer are among the highest in the Pacific in RMI. HPV is the cause of most cases of cervical cancer.

HPV vaccine coverage of girls age 13 years in RMI, 2014-2017³⁷



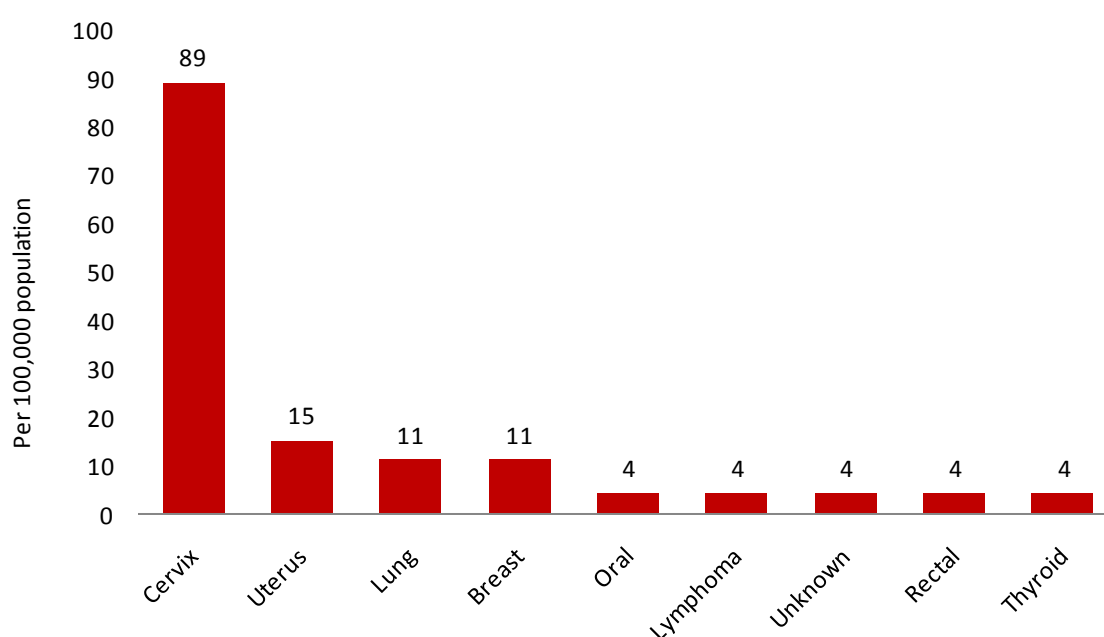
HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI). HPV is a different virus than HIV and HSV (herpes). There was no reported HPV infected numbers in RMI in the FY 2016 or draft 2017 key performance Annual reports of MOHHS. However, immunization coverage rate for HPV was reported. In FY 2016, a total of 1041 persons were immunized for HPV and 1015 (98%) of them were below age 25 and 92% of them were of age 18 or below. There are many different types of HPV. Some types can cause health problems including genital warts and cancers. But there are vaccines that can stop these health problems from happening. HPV can be passed even when an infected person has no signs or symptoms.

³⁶ Source: Majuro and Outer Islands-MIWebIZ, Kwajalein – Filemaker pro, MOHHS FY 2016 Annual report

³⁷ Included two (2) doses of HPV vaccine. Source: MOHHS FY 2016 Annual report and 2017 key performance draft report

Incidence and Prevalence of Cancers in RMI, FY2012-FY2016³⁸

Indicators	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
No. of New Cancer Patients	40	52	59	48	57
Incidence Rate Per 10,000 Population	7	10	11	9	10.3
No. of death related to cancer	33	43	22	20	31
Mortality Rate Per 10,000 Population	6	8	4	4	6
No. of Old and New Cancer Patients	376	476	513	541	567
Prevalence Rate Per 10,000	70	88	94	99	102.8

Incidence Rates of Cancer related with Female by types, FY2016³⁹Contraceptive Prevalence Rate in RMI, FY2012-FY2016⁴⁰

Indicators	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
No. of Women 15-44 years old that used at least one method of contraception	1,373	1,721	1,917	1,836	1,894
No. of women 15-44 years old	11,799	11,757	11,746	11,751	11,761
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	11.6%	14.6%	16.3%	15.6%	16.1%

Note: The CPR for 2017 was reported at 16 in the MOH draft annual key performance indicator report

³⁸ Source: MOHHS FY 2016 Annual Report

³⁹ Source: MOHHS FY 2016 Annual Report

⁴⁰ Source: MOHHS, Family Planning Clinics

Antenatal (Prenatal) Care Coverage, FY2012-FY2016⁴¹

Indicators	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
No. of Pregnant Women with Care	1,263	1,237	1,183	1,065	1,035
Total No. of Birth in FY	1,316	1,308	1,183	1,116	1,089
Percent	95.9%	94.6%	100%	95.4%	95%

Incidence and Prevalence of Leprosy in RMI, FY2012-FY2016

Registered cases	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
New Cases	155	93	83	56	66
Incidence rate per 10,000 population per year	29	18	16	10	12
Number of Leprosy Cases Cured/ Completed Treatment	113	137	102	95	53
Number of Leprosy Cases in the year	266	236	196	158	146
Cure Rate per FY	43%	58%	52%	60%	36%

Note:

- In 2017 Draft Annual report, the Leprosy incidence rate per 10,000 populations was reported 10.
- The reported new cases of leprosy differed with WHO data⁴² (137 cases in 2012 and 81 in 2014).

Incidence and Prevalence of Tuberculosis in RMI, FY2012-FY2016⁴³

Indicators	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
New TB Cases	96	119	137	125	160
Incidence Rate Per 10,000 Population	18	22	26	23	29.0
Old and New Cases	101	123	154	137	180
# of smear-positive cases cured or completed treatment	36	61	65	89	*
Prevalence Rate Per 10,000 Population	19	23	29	25	32.6
New Cases of MDR TB	2	2	0	1	0

In 2017, TB incidence rate was reported 35 per 10,000 population per year in MOHHS 2017 Key performance indicator draft report.

⁴¹ Source: MOHHS, Antenatal Clinic

⁴² Source: WHO; <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.country.country-MHL>

⁴³ Source: MOHHS, National TB Program

Estimates of TB burden,⁴⁴ 2016⁴⁵

Types	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	0.025 (0.016–0.035)	46 (30–66)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	<0.01 (<0.01–<0.01)	0.09 (0.06–0.12)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	0.22 (0.17–0.28)	422 (323–533)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	0 (0–0)	0.39 (0.27–0.52)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB) ⁴⁶	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)

WHO Reported deaths and incidence of Tuberculosis in RMI, 2011–2015⁴⁷

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Deaths due to tuberculosis among HIV negative people (per 100, 000 population)	36 (23-52)	38 (24-54)	39 (25-55)	37 (24-53)	36 (23-51)
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population per year)	331 (253-418)	344 (264-435)	353 (270-446)	336 (257-424)	326 (249-412)

Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)⁴⁸, 2016⁴⁹

Sex	0-14 Years	>14 Years	Total
Females	0.014 (0.011–0.018)	0.066 (0.049–0.082)	0.08 (0.06–0.1)
Males	0.015 (0.011–0.019)	0.13 (0.096–0.16)	0.14 (0.11–0.18)
Total	0.03 (0.022–0.037)	0.19 (0.15–0.24)	0.22 (0.17–0.28)

⁴⁴ Ranges represent uncertainty intervals⁴⁵ Source: WHO; <http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/profiles/en/>⁴⁶ MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin⁴⁷ Source: WHO; <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.country.country-MHL>⁴⁸ Ranges represent uncertainty intervals⁴⁹ Source: WHO
https://extranet.who.int/sree/Reports?op=Replet&name=%2FWHO_HQ_Reports%2FG2%2FPROD%2FEXT%2FTBCountryProfile&ISO2=MH&LAN=EN&outtype=pdf

TB case notifications, 2016	
Total cases notified	179
Total new and relapse	179
% tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	34%
% with known HIV status	81%
% pulmonary	75%
% bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	84%

Universal health coverage and social protection	
TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2016	80% (63–100)
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2016	0.11 (0.07–0.17)

Treatment success rate and cohort Size		
	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2015	24%	128
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2015	38%	8

STD/HIV Prevalence Rate in RMI, FY2012-FY2016⁵⁰

STI	FY2012		FY2013		FY2014		FY2015		FY2016	
	+ Case	Rate	+ Case	Rate	+ Case	Rate	+ Case	Rate	+ Case	Rate
Syphilis	129	24	126	23	130	24	44	8	67	12.1
Gonorrhea	25	5	4	1	16	3	35	6	43	7.8
Chlamydia ⁵¹	120	23	121	23	171	32	*		*	
HIV	8	2	8	2	8	2	7	1	7	1.3

Note: Prevalence rate for STD/HIV table is per 10,000 Population

As per the draft MOHHS annual key indicator report for 2017, 2 new HIV cases were detected in 2017 and the prevalent cases at the end of 2017 remained at 7.

⁵⁰ Source: MOHHS, STD/HIV Program, Prevalence rate is per 10,000 Population

⁵¹ Source: MOHHS: No Chlamydia test was done in FY 2015 and 2016

Non communicable diseases Core Indicators as reported in MOHHS FY 2016 Annual report and 2017 draft key performance indicator report

Indicators	2015	2016	2017
30 day tobacco smoking prevalence, High school youth	32% (in 2011)	31%	Due in 2018
30 day alcohol use prevalence, High school youth	40.8%	Not available	Due in 2018
Overweight + obesity prevalence, High school youth	26.50%	26.50%	Due in 2018
Mortality rate, cancer (adults, 30-69 years of age/100,000)	163 (in 2014)	130	137
Mortality rate, cardiovascular disease (adults, 30-69 years of age/100,000)	207 (in 2014)	237	206
Mortality rate, diabetes (adults, 30-69 years of age/100,000)	480 (in 2014)	429	415
Mortality rate, chronic lung disease (adults, 30-69 years of age/100,000)	26 (in 2014)	11	18
Suicide mortality rate/100,000/year	16 (in 2014)	16	17

Note: Some of the reported numbers for 2016 presented in Table “Annual Performance Indicators Annual Scorecard -2016” in FY 2016 Annual report do not match with the reported numbers presented in Table “Key Performance Indicators Annual Scorecard-2017” of the 2017 draft annual report. Hence, 2016 data were presented from FY 2016 published report and 2017 data from 2017 draft report.

Top 10 Leading Causes of Mortality in RMI, FY 2016 and 2017⁵²

Underlying Cause of Death	Rank 2016	Number	Rank 2017	Number
Diabetes	1	83	1	86
Cardiovascular Diseases	2	57	2	63
Cancer	3	32	3	33
Hepatitis B	4	26	5	14
Injury/Accident/Drowning - All together	5	20	7	8
Suicide	6	11	6	11
Pneumonia	7	10	4	25
Septicemia	8	8	8	5
Gastroenteritis		8		-
Gastrointestinal Bleeding (2016) Cerebrovascular disease (2017)	9	5	9	4
J40-J47 Chronic Lung Disease		5	9	4
Tuberculosis of the Lungs	10	4	7	8
Meningitis	-	-	10	3

⁵² Source: Vital Records Information System, OHPPS-MOHHS; MOHHS Draft Key performance indicator report 2017

In 2017, Diabetes (86; male 50; female 36), Cardiovascular diseases (63; male 38; female 25), cancer (33; male 12; female 21), Pneumonia (25; male 14; female 11) and Hepatitis B (14; male 11; female 3) were the top five leading cause of death in RMI.⁵³

Top 10 Diagnoses for Outpatient Visits in Majuro and Ebeye Hospital, FY2016⁵⁴

Rank	Diagnosis	Number
1	Diabetes	6977
2	Acute Upper Respiratory Infection	5644
3	Hypertension	2831
4	Dental carries	1585
5	Gastroenteritis	1574
6	Cellulitis and Abscess	1212
7	Urinary Tract Infection	1120
8	Chronic Bronchitis	1070
9	Otitis Media	978
10	Cataract	558

Top 10 Admission Diagnoses in Majuro and Ebeye Hospital, FY2016⁵⁵

Rank	Diagnosis	Number
1	Single Born in Hospital	794
2	Normal Delivery	725
3	Single Live born, (Outcome of Delivery)	614
4	Diabetes Mellitus	337
5	Abscess, NOS Cellulitis NOS	147
6	Pneumonia, Organism Unspecified	114
7	Broncho Pneumonia, organism unspecified	113
7	Cesarean delivery, w/o mention of indication	113
8	Hypertension, Unspecified	96
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis, unspecified	78
10	Iron Deficiency Anemia	58

⁵³ Source: Gender Equality; where do we stand? Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs and the Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office, Office of the President, Republic of the Marshall Islands, May 2018; Page 5

⁵⁴ Source: MHHS, Majuro Hospital and Ebeye Hospital

⁵⁵ Source: MHHS, Majuro Hospital and Ebeye Hospital

IHME REPORTED STATISTICS: WHAT CAUSES THE MOST DEATHS⁵⁶?

Top 10 causes of death in 2016 and percent change, 2005-2016, all ages, number

Top 10 Causes	2005 Ranking	2016 Ranking	Top 10 Causes	% change 2005-2016
Diabetes	1	1	Diabetes	53.8
Ischemic Heart Disease	2	2	Ischemic Heart Disease	35.3
Cerebrovascular disease	3	3	Cerebrovascular disease	19.2
Lower respiratory infect	4	4	Chronic kidney disease	30.4
Chronic kidney disease	5	5	Lower respiratory infect	-12.9
COPD	6	6	COPD	17.8
Neonatal preterm birth	7	7	Self Harm	18.8
Road Injuries	8	8	Road Injuries	12.3
Self Harm	9	9	Neonatal preterm birth	-23.2
Congenital Defects	10	10	Drowning	8.2
Drowning	11	13	Congenital Defects	-11.1

WHAT RISK FACTORS DRIVE THE MOST DEATH AND DISABILITY COMBINED?⁵⁷

Top 10 risks contributing to DALYs in 2016 and percent change, 2005-2016, all ages, number

The risks are associated with three main Risk categories. They are: Metabolic; Environmental/occupational and Behavioral risk.

Top 10 Causes	2005 Ranking	2016 Ranking	Top 10 Causes	% change 2005-2016
High fasting plasma glucose	1	1	High fasting plasma glucose	43.5
High body-mass index	2	2	High body-mass index	41.3
Dietary risks	3	3	Dietary risks	38.5
Malnutrition	4	4	Malnutrition	-25.0
Tobacco	5	5	High Blood pressure	35.7
High blood pressure	6	6	Tobacco	24.1
Air pollution	7	7	Impaired kidney function	27.3
Impaired kidney function	8	8	High total cholesterol	34.4
High total cholesterol	9	9	Air pollution	-18.4
Occupational risks	10	10	Occupational risks	35.4

Observed Child mortality under 5 and 1 in 2016 by IHME was reported 22.2 and 16.3 respectively.

⁵⁶ Source: Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); <http://www.healthdata.org/marshall-islands>

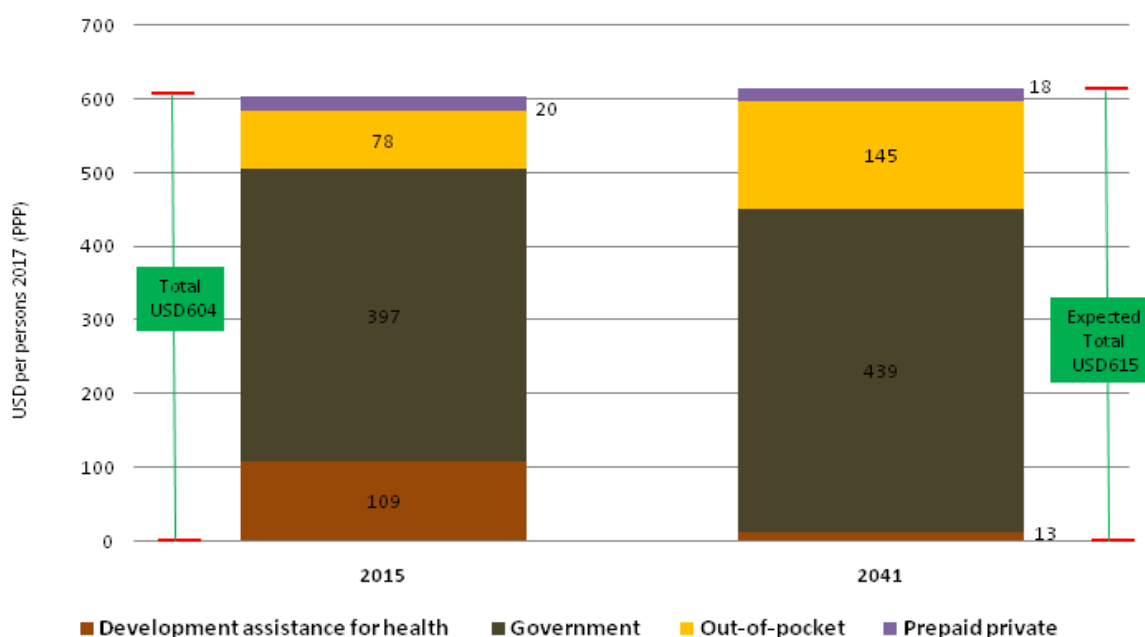
⁵⁷ Source: Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); <http://www.healthdata.org/marshall-islands>

Note:

COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a common lung disease. Having COPD makes it hard to breathe. There are two main forms of COPD: Chronic bronchitis, which involves a long-term cough with mucus and Emphysema, which involves damage to the lungs over time.

DALY: The disability-adjusted life year (DALY) is a measure of overall disease burden, expressed as the number of years lost due to ill-health, disability or early death. It was developed in the 1990s as a way of comparing the overall health and life expectancy of different countries.

HOW MUCH IS SPENT ON HEALTH-NOW, AND IN THE FUTURE-AND FROM WHICH SOURCES?⁵⁸



Data Source for this Graph: Financing Global Health Database 2017; PPP = Purchasing Power Parity; "Expected" is the future growth trajectory based on past growth.

PER CAPITA HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN RMI⁵⁹

The per capita health expenditure was reported USD 436 for 2015 in the MOHHS FY 2016 annual report while in MOHHS 2017 draft report, for 2016 and 2017 the amount were reported USD 519 and USD 346 respectively.

⁵⁸ Source: Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); <http://www.healthdata.org/marshall-islands>

⁵⁹ Source: MOHHS: FY 2016 Annual report and Key performance indicators 2017 draft report

Suicide Cases in RMI, FY2012-FY2016⁶⁰

Fiscal Year	Location	Suicide		Total
		Completed	Attempted	
2012	Majuro	5	6	11
	Ebeye	1	6	7
	Outer Islands	1	0	1
	Total	7	12	19
2013	Majuro	2	8	10
	Ebeye	3	7	10
	Outer Islands	1	0	1
	Total	6	15	21
2014	Majuro	10	5	15
	Ebeye	1	5	6
	Outer Islands	0	0	0
	Total	10	7	17
2015	Majuro	7	3	10
	Ebeye	1	4	5
	Outer Islands	0	1	1
	Total	8	8	16
2016	Majuro	10	8	18
	Ebeye	2	4	6
	Outer Islands	0	2	2
	Total	12	14	26

A total of 11 completed suicide cases were reported in 2017 and 10 of the 11 suicides were male.⁶¹

⁶⁰ Source: MOHHS FY 2016 Annual Report

⁶¹ Source: Gender Equality; where do we stand? Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs and the Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office, Office of the President, Republic of the Marshall Islands, May 2018; Page 8

REFLECTIONS FROM SOME RECENTLY CONDUCTED HEALTH STUDIES IN RMI

NATIONAL STUDY ON FAMILY HEALTH AND SAFETY, 2012

This Family Health and Safety Study (FHSS) was initiated through the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs and conducted by Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI).

All women who had ever had a partner were asked whether they had experienced specific acts of physical, sexual, and emotional violence by their husbands or partners. If a woman confirmed having been exposed to any of those acts, more detailed questions were asked about how frequently the acts had been committed. Two different periods were considered with regard to when those acts were committed: the 12 months preceding the interview (“current violence”) and any period in their life (“lifetime experience of violence”). A total of 947 women were interviewed between August and October 2012.

Summary of Key indicators extracted from this survey is presented below

Indicators	Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Prevalence of partner violence for ever partnered women in the Households (Weighted for the selection probability of the HH and for number of eligible women in the HH)			
Lifetime physical violence	48.1	47.4	50.0
Current physical violence	16.2	16.4	15.5
Lifetime sexual violence	20.6	20.3	21.4
Current sexual violence	5.8	6.3	4.8
Lifetime physical/sexual violence	51.0	50.7	51.6
Current physical/sexual violence	18.2	18.4	17.9
Lifetime emotional violence	47.6	47.5	47.6
Current emotional violence	22.1	21.7	23.3
Ever beaten during pregnancy	10.1	9.5	11.6
Physically forced ever to have sexual intercourse by husband/partner when she did not want to	18.5	18.3	19.0
Physically forced to have sexual intercourse by husband/partner in last 12 months when she did not want to	5.2	5.4	4.7
Ever experienced at least one act of sexual violence	20.6	20.3	21.4
At least one act of sexual violence in last 12 months	5.9	6.3	4.8
Women who reported they ever initiated violence against partner	19.8	23.0	11.1
Women reporting injuries as a result of physical or sexual partner violence	21.3	20.4	23.7
Self-reported impact (“a lot”) of violence on women's health and well-being, among women who reported physical or sexual partner violence	35.1	34.6	35.9

Indicators	Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Non Partner violence			
Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 among all interviewed women	33.3	31.6	38.1
Non-partner physical violence since age 15 in last 12 months	3.5	4.6	0.4
Any Sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 (lifetime) among all interviewed women	13.0	13.6	11.7
Any sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women	0.8	1.0	0.4
Forced intercourse by non-partners since the age of 15 (lifetime) among all interviewed women	10.4	11.2	8.2
Forced intercourse by non-partners since the age of 15 in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women	0.5	0.6	0.0
Child sexual abuse by non-partners, before the age of 15 years as reported by all interviewed women (interview and/or card)	10.8	11.2	9.7

Indicator	Percentage
Women who received help among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence	45.7
Women who never sought help from agencies/persons in authority, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence	90.6
Women who sought help from agencies/persons in authority, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence	
Police	5.6
Hospital	3.5
Religious leader	1.6
Among all ever-partnered women who ever had sex ever used a contraception method to prevent/delay pregnancy	50.9
Among all ever-partnered women who ever had sex currently using a contraception method to prevent/delay pregnancy	18.9
Among women who ever used a condom with current/most recent partner used a condom during last time they had sex	27.8

PACIFIC MULTI-COUNTRY MAPPING AND BEHAVIORAL STUDY: HIV AND STI RISK VULNERABILITY AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, 2016

Key informants from five RMI agencies (Ministry of Health, Department of Immigration, WUTMI, YTYIH and the police) and affected population estimated the numbers of FSW and MSM/TG in the Marshall Islands and came to an agreement that there are at least 200-250 FSWs and 100-150 MSMs/TGs. Most of the stakeholders felt that the MSM/TG population were likely concentrated in Majuro, however, are present across the islands, whereas the FSW population would mostly represent the two atolls of Majuro and Ebeye. All attendees felt that the FSW numbers for the outer islands would be very small or negligible. Chinese FSW was present in Majuro only. The Fieldwork of this study was undertaken between 3 and 20 May 2016.

Key findings from the study where 10 MSM/TGs and 16 FSWs participated⁶²

Indicators	MSM/TG (Men who have Sex with Men/Transgender)	Female Sex Workers (FSW)
Mean age at sexual debut/for FSW range	18	14-21
Number of sexual partners in last 12 months/Mean male paying partners for FSW	1-10	39
Condom use at last sex with a casual partner; client for sex workers	0%	83%
Were paid for sex in last 12 months	22%	100%
Female partners in the last 12 months	30%	
Never/sometimes used condoms with casual female partners; for FSW male partners	100%	50%
STI symptoms in last 12 months	30%	38%
Know where to go for HIV testing	30%	7%
Accessed HIV services in last 12 months	50%	19%
Given condoms through outreach, health clinic or drop in center in last 12 months	20%	6%
Tested for HIV in last 12 months	30%	69%
Alcohol consumption in last week	90%	44%
Forced sex in last 12 months	20%	19%

⁶² Source: PACIFIC MULTI-COUNTRY MAPPING AND BEHAVIOURAL STUDY: HIV AND STI RISK VULNERABILITY AMONG KEY POPULATIONS KEY FINDINGS: <http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/library/DG/pacific-multi-country-mapping-behavioural-study-key-findings.html>

INTEGRATED CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION SURVEY (ICHNS), 2017⁶³

The ICHNS 2017 was primarily intended for use in RMI to develop national frameworks to monitor progress towards the SDGs and establish baselines, strategic planning and investments based on the robust data collected. It was based on the international standardized Multiple Indicator Survey (MICS) household survey programme developed and supported by UNICEF. The survey also allows for global comparison to MICS and DHS surveys implemented by other countries in the region.

Key Findings from ICHNS

Indicators	Value (%)
Nutrition Status of Children under 5 years	
Underweight prevalence	
Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	11.7
Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	2.7
Stunting prevalence	
Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	35.3
Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	10.2
Wasting prevalence	
Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	3.6
Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.1
Overweight prevalence	
Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	3.8
Breastfeeding and infant feeding⁶⁴	
Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	60.8
Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	42.3
Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	50.9
Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	40.5
Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	34.2

⁶³ The survey was carried out between March and May 2017 by the RMI Ministry of Health in collaboration with the RMI National Statistics Office (NSO). Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The draft report was dated October, 2017.

⁶⁴ In 2007 DHS, Children under 3 years breastfed within 1 hour of birth and Children 0–5 months exclusively breastfed were respectively 72.5% and 27.3%.

Indicators	(%)
Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	29.7
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	42.5
Low-High Birth weight	
Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	11.6
Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing 4,000 grams or more at birth	4.8
Overweight Obese-Nutrition status mothers 15-49 years	
Percentage of non-pregnant mothers with a BMI > 25 kg/m ²	72.7
Percentage of non-pregnant mothers with a BMI >30 kg/m ²	42.1
Child Health-Micronutrient supplementation and de-worming	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplementation in the previous 6 months ⁶⁵	54.4
Percentage of children age 0-59 months who received iron supplementation in the previous 7 days	11.3
Percentage of children age 12-59 months who received de-worming in the previous 6 months	32.1
Child Health care	
Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	9.3
Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc ⁶⁶	7.5
Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ⁶⁷	47.1
Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	2.9
Water and Sanitation	
Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	100
Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	86.3
Reproductive Health-Maternal and newborn health	
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel	92.7
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least four times by any provider ⁶⁸	67.8

⁶⁵ In 2007 DHS, Children 12-35 months who received a vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months was reported 53.3%

⁶⁶ In 2007 DHS, Children with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS was reported 38.2%

⁶⁷ In 2007 DHS, Children with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility was reported 51.4%

⁶⁸ In 2007 DHS, Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits for their last birth was reported 77.1%

Indicators	Value (%)
Reproductive Health-Maternal and newborn health	
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth ⁶⁹	92.4
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility ⁷⁰	92.1
Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section ⁷¹	9.7
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who consumed 90 or more iron folate tablets during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth	25.7
Birth Registration	
Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	83.8

Summary of conclusion and recommendations from the survey: The Republic of the Marshall Islands is classified as an upper middle-income country with high literacy rates, steadily declining child mortality and maternal mortality rates and major improvements in infrastructure development with improved quality of housing, water and sanitation in the past 30 years. Despite this progress, the results of the ICNHS 2017 indicate that widespread nutrition challenges remain. The burgeoning double burden of malnutrition, manifested in a high prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age, high and widespread household food insecurity and a critically high prevalence of overweight and obesity in women, adversely impacts individual and family well-being at the community level, poses exorbitant economic costs on the health system, and negatively impacts the country's long-term development. The key messages from the survey are presented below:

- Prevalence of stunting in children < 5 years of age is classed as a high public health concern with stunting in children 12-35 months of age critically high.
- Poor infant and young child feeding practices place children at risk of malnutrition in RMI
- Prevalence of overweight in mothers of children under 5 years of age is a critical public health concern for RMI with women consuming diets poor in nutrient rich fruits and vegetables but rich in junk foods.
- Receipt of targeted nutrition interventions to prevent micronutrient deficiency is poor among children and pregnant women
- Despite the high prevalence of overweight and obesity among mothers in RMI, the ICNHS 2017 revealed that food insecurity is a major problem in the country, 40% of households with a child under 2 years of age experiencing some level of food insecurity and 1 in 5 households (20%) having severe food insecurity.

⁶⁹ In 2007 DHS, Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/other health personnel was 94.1%

⁷⁰ In 2007 DHS, Births that took place in a hospital or health facility was reported 85.1%

⁷¹ In 2007 DHS, (94%) of births were attended by a skilled health provider.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM (PSS)

The Ministry of Education is the umbrella for the RMI Public Schools System (PSS). By legislation, in 2013, the MOE was restructured to create the PSS that became effective in November 2014. The PSS now has the responsibility for personnel decisions.⁷² The Marshall Islands PSS Act 2013 makes schooling compulsory between the age 5 and 18.

Government public schools are free, while private schools charge a tuition fee. The education system in the Marshall Islands is based on the American model of education, consisting of these basic components.⁷³

Age (Years)	Grade	Level	Comments
3-4	Pre-School	Early childhood education	Some private schools offer early childhood education.
5	Kindergarten	Elementary (Primary)	There are 81 public and 15 private elementary schools. Total: 96
6	1		
7	2		
8	3		
9	4		
10	5		
11	6		
12	7		
13	8		
14	9	High School	There are 6 public and 11 private high schools. Total: 17
15	10		
16	11		
17	12		
18	1	College/University	There are two college level institutions in the country: College of the Marshall Islands (CMI) and the University of the South Pacific (USP) Majuro campus. CMI provides a two-year Associates degree in a variety of subjects and is the main training center for RMI teachers.
19	2		
20	3		
21	4		

A total of 113 Public and private elementary schools are in the republic at the end of 2017.

⁷² Source: PSS Strategic Plan 2017-2020

⁷³ Source: PSS Digest of Education Statistics, 2016-2017

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2011 CENSUS REPORT

Literacy rate (Both male and female)	98%
Percentage of School going population attending school of age	
6-15 years	90.5%
14-18 years	73.1%
6-18 years (Total population 15,564)	85.2%
Population aged 6 years or over	
Never been to school	2%
Pre-School	3%
Grade 1-5	18%
Grade 6-7	10%
Grade 8	14%
Grade 9-11	24%
High School Graduate/GED	17%
College or Higher	12%
Population aged 25 years and over having	
No education	1.3%
Grade 1-7	7.9%
Grade 12	24.8%
College or higher	18.1%

The Ministry of Education, Sports and Training is planning to create a “one stop shop” center at the former RMI/University of South Pacific in Delap that would boost service to the people and at the same time be convenient to MOE employees.⁷⁴

A small percentage of students are able to access colleges and universities elsewhere through the RMI scholarship program. The Marshall Islands Scholarship Grants and Loan Board is a statutory body that offers scholarships, grants and loans to students attending CMI and various colleges and universities abroad.⁷⁵

⁷⁴ Source: <http://marshallislandsjournal.com/?tag=pss>

⁷⁵ Source: <http://www.infomrshallislands.com/schools-in-the-marshalls/>

Enrollment of Students and teachers by level and types of school 2016-2017⁷⁶

Type of schools	Number of Schools	Number of Students	% of Students	Number of Teachers	% of Teachers	Student/Teacher Ratio
Public Elementary	81	9,419	62.07%	694	63.96%	14:1
Private Elementary	15	2,319	15.28%	142	13.09%	16:1
Total Elementary	96	11,738	77.35%	836	77.05%	14:1
Public Secondary	6	2,619	17.26%	178	16.41%	15:1
Private Secondary	11	819	5.40%	71	6.54%	12:1
Total Secondary	17	3,438	22.65%	249	22.95%	14:1
Total	113	15,176	100%	1,085	100%	14:1

Enrollment of Students and teachers by location of school 2016-2017

Locations	Number of Schools	Number of Students	% of Students	Number of Teachers
Urban (Majuro and Kwajalein)	54	10,471	69.80%	648
Outer Islands	59	4,705	32.20%	437
Total	113	15,176	100%	1,085

Elementary Enrollment by public and private school and by Location 2013-2017

By Level	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Public Elementary (Number and %)	11,676 (80%)	11,688 (79%)	12,483 (81%)	11,345 (77%)	9,419 (80%)
Private Elementary (Number and %)	2,897 (20%)	3,197 (21%)	3,009 (19%)	3,349 (23%)	2,319 (20%)
Total elementary	14,573	14,885	15,492	14,694	11,738
By Location					
Urban (Majuro, Kwajalein) Number and %	9,546 (66%)	9,192 (62%)	10,510 (68%)	10,052 (68%)	7,823 (67%)
Rural (Outer Islands) Number and %	5,027 (35%)	5,693 (38%)	4,982 (32%)	4,642 (32%)	3,915 (33%)
Total	14,573	14,885	15,492	14,694	11,738

⁷⁶ Source: PSS; Digest of Education Statistics 2016-2017 (Page 14), the corrected numbers has been presented here

Enrollment, drop-out and completion⁷⁷ between 2015 and 2017

Enrollment	2015	2016	2017
Gross enrollment rates for early childhood education			
Male	48%	49%	48%
Female	54%	45%	47%
Total	51%	47%	47%
Gross enrollment Ratios			
Primary	86%	89%	86%
Secondary	58%	57%	48%
Net enrollment rates⁷⁸			
Primary	78%	80%	79%
Secondary	54%	54%	45%

Dropout rates⁷⁹ by Gender and Grade levels between 2015 and 2017

Grade	2015			2016			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1-8	19%	17%	18%	25%	13%	19%	29%	17%	23%
9-12	47%	40%	44%	49%	51%	50%	41%	42%	42%

Completion rates for elementary and Secondary Schools⁸⁰

Grade	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
8	75%	78%	74%
12	61%	58%	53%

In the 2011 Census, overall, 6,210 persons or 11.7% of the household population in the Marshall Islands reported having some form of disability, with females reporting slightly higher disability (12%) than males (11.3%). Regarding the number of disabilities reported, 6.3% of males reported having one disability, compared to 6.1% of females. By contrast, a higher percentage of females than males reported having more than one disability. It included (a) seeing, even wearing glasses; (b) hearing, even with the use of a hearing aid; (c) walking, climbing steps or use of the arms; and (d) remembering or concentrating.

⁷⁷ Source: PSS Digest of Education Statistics, 2016-2017

⁷⁸ The **net enrolment rate** (NER) in primary/secondary education is the ratio of the number of children of official primary/secondary school age who are enrolled in primary/secondary education to the total population of children of official primary school age, expressed as a percentage. When the **NER** is compared with the Gross Enrolment Ratio (**GER**) the difference between the two ratios highlights the incidence of under-aged and over-aged enrolment. Net Enrolment Rates may exceed 100% due to inconsistencies between population and enrolment data.

⁷⁹ It is the percentage of students failing to complete a particular school or college course.

⁸⁰ The percentage for 2014-2015 and 2016-2017 was incorrectly reported in the PSS Digest of education Statistics and the corrected percentage has been presented here.

Students with Disabilities by Gender and School type- 2017⁸¹

Types of disability	Elementary			Secondary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hearing Impairment (HI)	31	22	53	9	5	14
Visual Impairment (VI)	6	10	16	15	1	16
Specific Learning Disability (SLD)	252	112	364	55	36	91
Severe Multiple Disabilities (SMD)	2	5	7	3	2	5
Intellectual Disability (ID)	2	3	5	0	0	0
Developmental Delay (DD)	30	19	49	0	0	0
Orthopedic Impairment (OI)	8	4	12	0	0	0
Other Health Impairment (OHI)	2	1	3	0	0	0
Emotional Disturbance (ED)	5	1	6	0	0	0
Autism (AUT)	4	2	6	0	0	0
Speech Language Impairment (SLI)	19	11	30	0	0	0
Deaf Blindness (DB)	0	1	1	0	0	0
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	361	191	552	82	44	126
Total- Disability by Gender and school type: 678						
Elementary	552 (81%)					
Secondary	126 (19%)					
Male	443 (65%)					
Female	235 (35%)					

⁸¹ Source: PSS Digest of Education Statistics, 2016-2017

Students with Disabilities by Locations- 2017

Types of disability	Urban (Majuro and Kwajalein)		Outer Islands	
	Number	%	Number	%
Hearing Impairment (HI)	58	13.2	9	3.8
Visual Impairment (VI)	16	3.6	1	0.4
Specific Learning Disability (SLD)	252	57.4	218	91.2
Severe Multiple Disabilities (SMD)	10	2.3	2	0.8
Intellectual Disability (ID)	1	0.2	4	1.7
Developmental Delay (DD)	47	10.7	2	0.8
Orthopedic Impairment (OI)	12	2.7	0	0
Other Health Impairment (OHI)	2	0.5	1	0.4
Emotional Disturbance (ED)	6	1.4	0	0
Autism (AUT)	6	1.4	0	0
Speech Language Impairment (SLI)	28	6.4	2	0.8
Deaf Blindness (DB)	1	0.2	0	0
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)	0	0	0	0
Total	439	100	239	100
Total for Urban and outer Islands	678			
% in urban	65			
% in outer Islands	35			

Average Daily Attendance rate in Primary and Secondary Schools by Locations between 2013 and 2017

Level	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Primary					
Majuro	94%	81%	93%	70%	89%
Ebeye	90%	83%	92%	83%	90%
Outer Islands	96%	95%	97%	93%	96%
Total	93%	86%	94%	82%	92%
Secondary					
Majuro	94%	93%	92%	93%	89%
Ebeye	90%	92%	91%	96%	87%
Outer Islands	96%	97%	97%	98%	98%
Total	93%	94%	93%	96%	91%

NATIONAL TRAINING COUNCIL (NTC)

The mission of the National Training Council is to provide vocational and other training, to coordinate vocational training and to expand human resources development for the Republic of the Marshall Islands through:

- Assessment of manpower requirements both short and long term and developing appropriate programs to meet these needs.
- Coordination of available resources and facilities to provide adequate supply of persons with the requisite skill, knowledge and experience for employment.
- Ensuring that the nature, quality and efficiency of training are appropriate and adequate to meet the needs of employers.
- Evaluating effectiveness of training programs.
- Conducting research and development on issues relating to training.
- Providing, arranging, approving, regulating and advising on training of persons through apprenticeship or otherwise and assisting such persons who have completed training to find appropriate employment.
- Advising on and distributing information regarding training and human resources development to the employers and the general public.
- Establishing standards and conducting skill testing of trainees.
- Issuing certificates, in such form and manner as it may decide, upon the satisfactory completion of an apprenticeship, skill test or course of training.

NTC also provides services to training provider (s) by providing training funds, helping advertise their training program and also helping find people to attend their training program.

Each year NTC provides approval of college and TVET training program graduates with an opportunity to undertake a 3 month internship with an employer (Sponsor) in RMI. The Intern is expected to contribute to the Sponsor organization's operational needs by completing an agreed project or performing practical work tasks as outlined in their Training Plan. All Interns are provided with a Certificate of Completion and a Letter of Reference from the Sponsor. Interns are paid an allowance by NTC for the duration of the internship and their performance and achievements is monitored. In many cases Sponsors are able to offer the intern paid employment at the completion of the internship however this cannot be guaranteed.

Training provided by NTC between 2015 and 2017⁸²

Areas of Training/Service providers	2015			2016			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Education & Life Skills									
Marshall Islands Red Cross Society	0	0	0	25	25	50	25	25	50
Sustainable livelihood									
Juren Ae – Basic & advance Sewing	0	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish Net fabrication and repair	8	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukjenleen-Basic & advance sewing	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ailuk Atoll Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	30	45
Ainikien Kora in Mejit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Ajeltake Too-Ook	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0
Atoll Marine Aquaculture	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	0	0
Jaluit Women Club	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	15	15
Jined Club	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
MIMRA	0	0	0	15	5	20	0	0	0
USP Jaki-Ed	0	30	30	0	33	33	0	0	0
Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)									
Airlink Academy	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
CMI Carpentry	13	1	14	0	0	0	15	0	15
CMI – Yamaha Small Engine	0	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	0
CMI – Maritime Vocational Training	63	1	64	73	2	75	29	0	29
CCAD US Navy Seabees	0	0	0	8	0	8	23	0	23
Jaluit Radrik Dron Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Kwajalein Range Services	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	0	1
MIVA	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	5	20
RMI Port Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18

⁸² Source: NTC (Performance Information)

Areas of Training/Service providers	2015			2016			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)									
USP/BOMI Accounting	0	0	0	18	10	28	0	0	0
USP Hospitality & Barista	0	0	0	14	28	42	0	0	0
Waan Aelõñ in Majel (WAM)	16	4	20	16	9	25	18	5	23
Youth To Youth In Health (YTYIH)	13	2	15	16	0	16	15	0	15
NTC – Internship	8	3	11	10	13	23	13	21	34

Summary of NTC focused Programs over 2015-2017

NTC Focused programs	2015	2016	2017	Total
Basic Education & Life Skills				
	0	50	50	100
Male	0	25	25	50
Female	0	25	25	50
% of Female Participants	0	50	50	50
Sustainable Livelihood				
	74	153	73	300
Male	8	25	15	48
Female	66	128	58	252
% of Female Participants	89	84	79	84
Vocational Skills (TVET)				
	124	219	190	533
Male	115	168	159	442
Female	9	51	31	91
% of Female Participants	7	23	16	17

Overall NTC Focused programs by gender for 2015-2017

2015			2016			2017			Grand Total (2015-2017)		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
123	75	198	218	204	422	199	114	313	540	393	933
62%	38%	100%	52%	48%	100%	64%	36%	100%	58%	42%	100%

The percentage of females age 19 years or below over the total number of female participants who attended NTC training programs in 2015, 2016 and 2017 were respectively 9.3%, 0.5% and 0.9% while over 2015-2017 the percentage was 4.3% for the same.

ECONOMY

The Republic of the Marshall Islands is classified as an upper middle-income country.⁸³

US assistance and lease payments for the use of Kwajalein Atoll as a US military base are the mainstay of this small island country. Agricultural production, primarily subsistence, is concentrated on small farms; the most important commercial crops are coconuts and breadfruit. Industry is limited to handicrafts, tuna processing, and copra. Tourism holds some potential. The islands and atolls have few natural resources, and imports exceed exports. The Marshall Islands received roughly USD 1 billion in aid from the US during the period 1986-2001 under the original Compact of Free Association (COFA). In 2002 and 2003, the US and the Marshall Islands renegotiated the Compact's financial package for a 20-year period, 2004 to 2024. Under the amended Compact, the Marshall Islands will receive roughly USD 1.5 billion in direct US assistance. Under the amended Compact, the US and Marshall Islands are also jointly funding a Trust Fund for the people of the Marshall Islands that will provide an income stream beyond 2024, when direct Compact aid ends.⁸⁴

The economy section presents the country economic indicators generated by Graduate School, USA and EPPSO.

In RMI, the Fiscal Year is considered from 01 October to 30 September. The following three Tables provide the snapshot of the RMI summary economic indicators for the fiscal years 2013 to 2017.

⁸³ Source: World Bank. <http://iccmoot.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/World-Bank-List-of-Economies.pdf>

⁸⁴ Source: https://theodora.com/wfbcurrent/marshall_islands/marshall_islands_economy.html Source: 2018 CIA World fact book and other sources

Summary of Economic Indicators RMI FY 2013-FY 2017⁸⁵

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Per Capita Income measures					
GDP current prices, \$ million	192.3	185.2	181.3	196.2	222.9
Population	53554	53753	53952	54153	54354
GDP per capita \$	3591	3445	3361	3622	4101
GNI per capita \$	4271	4358	4648	4826	5312
GNDI per capita \$	5485	5412	5731	5939	6401
National accounts					
GDP, at constant prices \$ million, FY2004 prices	159.0	158.1	157.2	160.2	165.6
GDP, % growth	2.8	-0.5	-0.6	1.9	3.4
GDP, % growth (excluding purse seine fishing boats)	2.9	-0.3	-1.1	2.8	2.6
Prices (annual percent change)					
Consumer price index	1.9	1.1	-2.2	-1.5	0.0
Employment and Wages					
Number of employees	10896	10826	10696	10960	11066
<i>% change</i>	1.1	-0.6	-1.2	2.5	1.0
Private sector	4636	4538	4266	4332	4350
<i>% change</i>	1.7	-2.1	-6.0	1.6	0.4
Public sector	4918	4940	5071	5182	5260
<i>% change</i>	0.5	0.4	2.6	2.2	1.5
Average annual wage	9656	9838	10226	10618	10951
<i>% change</i>	1.4	1.9	3.9	3.8	3.1
Private sector	5519	5837	6074	6340	6750
<i>% change</i>	0.9	5.8	4.1	4.4	6.5
Public sector	12260	12215	12432	12832	13025
<i>% change</i>	1.9	-0.4	1.8	3.2	1.5
Average annual real wage (less inflation)	8844	8903	9194	9587	9723
<i>% change</i>	1.1	0.7	3.3	4.3	1.4

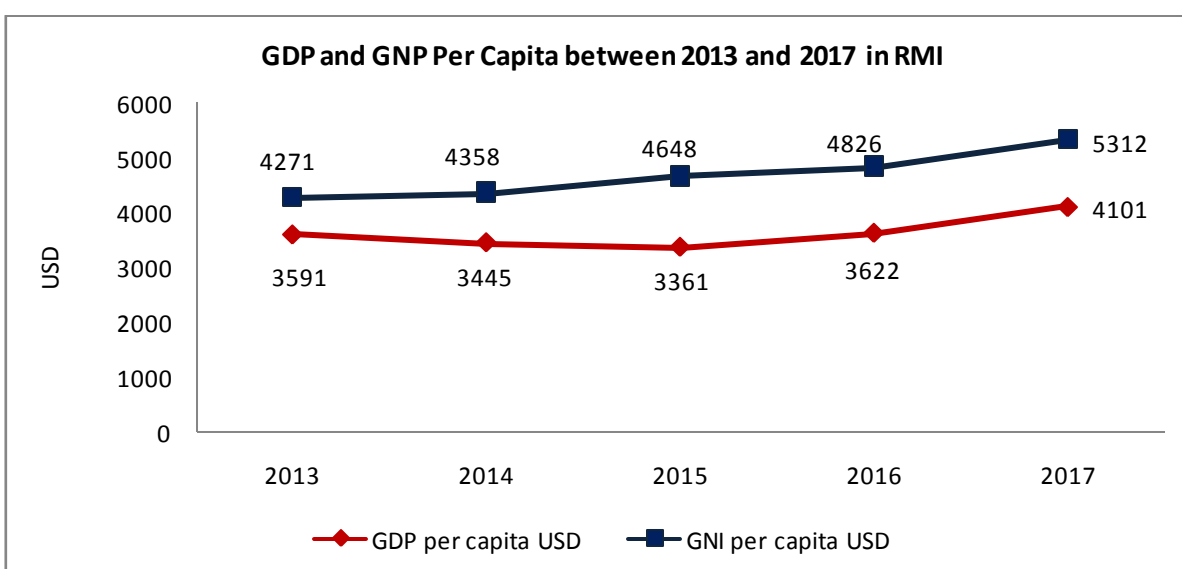
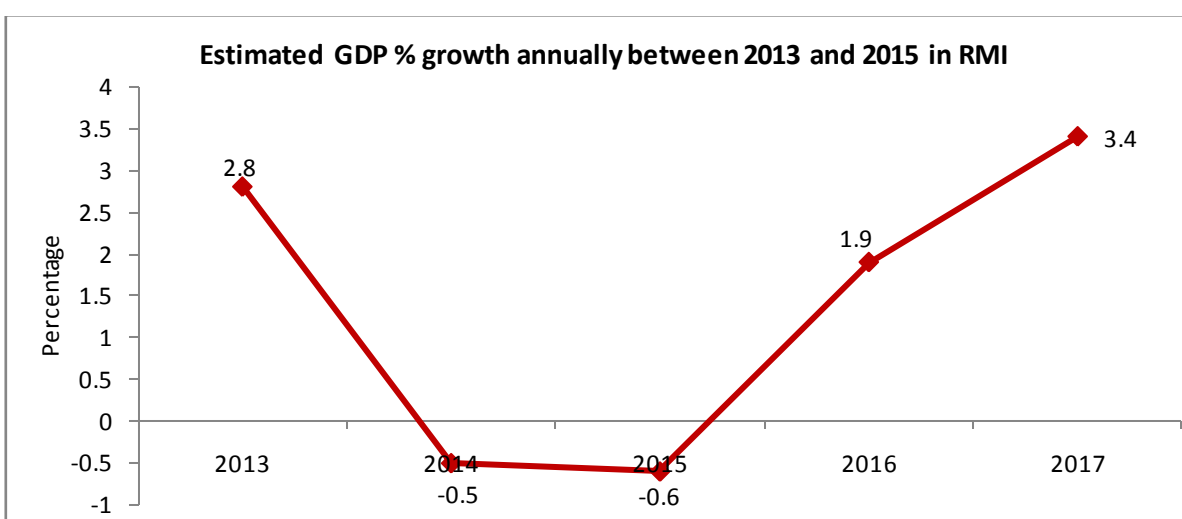
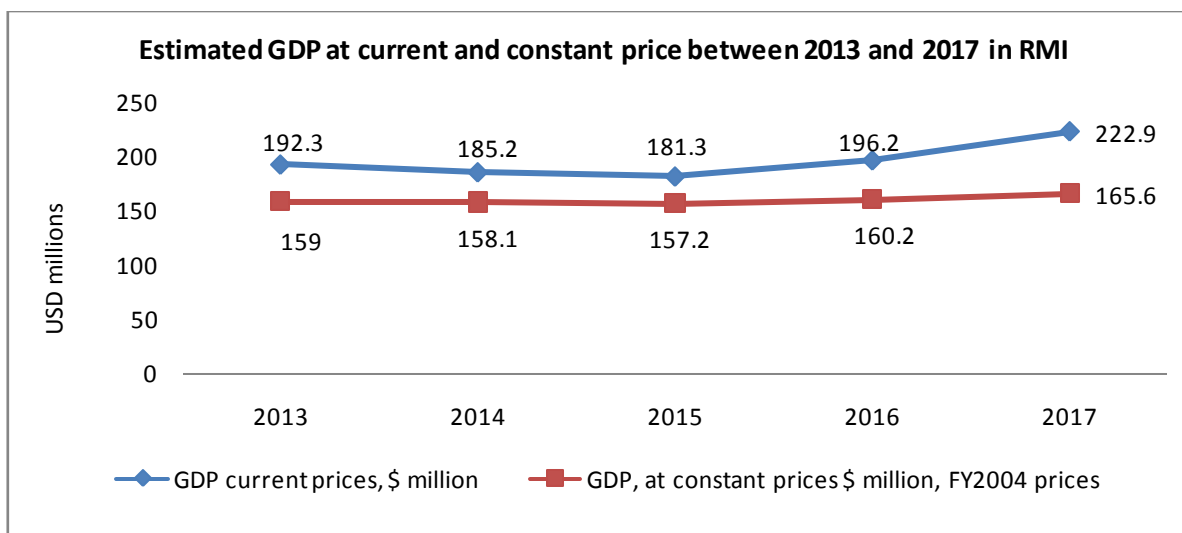
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⁸⁵ Source: Graduate School, USA and EPPSO estimates

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Government Finance Statistics, \$ millions					
Revenue	102.1	97.5	108.6	122.4	151.2
Tax revenue	30.4	29.1	31.4	34.6	40.8
Grants	61.3	53.9	58.7	59.1	65.9
Other revenue	10.4	14.5	18.4	28.7	44.6
Expense	-95.3	-86.1	-96.4	-108.4	-127.6
Compensation of Employees	-40.5	-40.3	-41.4	-42.4	-49.0
Use of goods and services	-28.5	-25.3	-26.3	-32.0	-36.7
Other expense	-26.4	-20.5	-28.8	-34.0	-41.9
Net Worth and its Changes	-6.7	-11.4	-12.1	-14.0	-23.4
Nonfinancial assets	-7.2	-5.4	-7.0	-6.2	-17.0
Financial assets	-0.4	-2.1	-2.3	-5.8	-2.1
Financial liabilities	0.8	-3.8	-2.9	-2.0	-4.3
Overall fiscal balance	-0.4	5.9	5.2	7.8	6.6
(In percent of GDP)					
Revenue	53.1	52.6	59.9	62.4	67.8
Taxes	15.8	15.7	17.3	17.6	18.3
Domestic revenues	21.2	23.6	27.5	32.3	38.3
Grants	31.9	29.1	32.4	30.1	29.6
Expense	-49.6	-46.5	-53.2	-55.2	-57.3
Compensation of Employees	-21.0	-21.7	-22.8	-21.6	-22.0
Use of goods and services	-14.8	-13.7	-14.5	-16.3	-16.5
Non Financial Assets	-3.7	-2.9	-3.8	-3.1	-7.6
Overall fiscal balance	-0.2	3.2	2.8	4.0	3.0

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	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Money and Banking (\$ millions)					
Assets	110.8	147.3	151.3	156.9	161.2
Foreign assets	52.5	60.9	62.6	64.7	69.9
Loans	60.0	73.3	75.6	79.4	82.3
Commercial loans	20.8	21.0	20.9	22.1	22.4
Consumer loans	39.2	52.3	54.8	57.4	59.9
Other	-1.6	13.2	13.1	12.8	9.0
Liabilities	110.8	147.3	151.3	156.9	161.2
Deposits	90.8	112.4	114.6	118.9	125.4
Other	3.9	4.5	5.4	5.3	5.5
Capital	16.2	30.5	31.3	32.7	30.3
Loans to deposit ratio, %	66.1	65.2	66.0	66.8	65.6
Balance of Payments \$ million					
Trade balance	-61.3	-60.4	-54.6	-61.4	-72.5
Service balance	-41.1	-35.2	-35.0	-37.7	-47.3
Primary Income balance	36.4	49.1	69.4	65.2	65.9
Secondary Income balance	65.0	56.6	58.4	60.3	59.2
Current Account, balance	-0.9	10.1	38.2	26.3	5.2
Capital Account, balance	15.9	9.6	8.5	10.9	15.6
Financial account balance	29.2	5.7	-4.5	-10.1	-13.6
International Investment position (IIP), \$ million					
Total stocks, net	235.4	247.9	253.9	277.2	310.3
Direct investment, net	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portfolio investment, net	281.7	278.5	256.0	245.9	253.5
Other investment, net	-46.2	-30.6	-2.1	31.2	56.7
memo: COFA Trust Fund	217.5	252.2	259.1	307.8	372.1
External Debt, \$ million					
Gross External Debt Total	97.6	94.6	89.0	83.5	78.4
Gross External debt as % of GDP	50.8	51.1	49.1	42.6	35.2
Debt Service	5.7	5.1	7.6	6.9	7.0
Debt service as % of national government revenues	13.1	10.8	14.4	10.4	0.0



Data source of the above graphs: Graduate School, USA and EPPSO estimates.

The following seven (7) Tables present detail information of GDP in RMI for FY 2013-2017

RMI Constant Price GDP by Industry, FY 2013-2017⁸⁶

		FY 2004	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
	(Constant prices of FY2004, US\$ millions)						
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	3.9	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.3
B	Fisheries (1)	8.5	17.0	17.2	17.2	16.1	17.6
C	Mining and Quarrying	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D	Manufacturing	3.7	4.3	3.3	3.3	4.2	3.6
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8
F	Construction	7.5	8.9	7.6	7.3	8.5	9.7
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	19.9	20.2	20.4	19.8	19.8	20.3
H	Hotels and Restaurants	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	12.0	11.6	12.8	13.3	13.6	14.4
J	Financial Intermediation	6.2	7.8	8.5	9.7	10.0	10.9
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	9.7	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.5
L	Public Administration	21.2	23.0	23.2	23.7	24.8	25.4
M	Education	17.0	23.2	23.6	24.6	24.1	24.4
N	Health and Social Work	8.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	10.4
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
	<i>less intermediate FISIM</i>	-2.8	-3.3	-3.9	-4.6	-4.8	-5.3
	GDP at basic prices	121.8	145.7	145.6	146.3	149.2	154.0
	<i>Taxes on products</i>	14.0	17.0	15.8	14.2	14.9	15.5
	<i>less subsidies</i>	-3.1	-3.7	-3.3	-3.4	-3.9	-3.9
	GDP at purchasers prices	132.7	159.0	158.1	157.2	160.2	165.6
	Memo: GDP excluding offshore fishing vessels	132.7	152.0	151.5	149.8	154.0	158.0
	1) "Fisheries" includes fish processing and other vessel support services.						

⁸⁶ Source: Graduate School USA and EPPSO estimates

RMI Constant Price GDP by Industry, annual percent growth FY 2013-2017

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	4.5%	-11.3%	2.3%	13.7%	-9.3%
B Fisheries (1)	3.1%	1.2%	-0.2%	-6.1%	9.2%
C Mining and Quarrying	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D Manufacturing	5.6%	-22.9%	1.5%	26.0%	-15.4%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-16.7%	6.6%	-10.7%	4.9%	3.4%
F Construction	15.4%	-13.9%	-3.9%	16.5%	13.2%
G Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	0.6%	1.2%	-2.9%	-0.2%	2.5%
H Hotels and Restaurants	-1.1%	8.6%	-5.4%	4.7%	0.1%
I Transport, Storage and Communications	7.4%	9.8%	4.0%	2.1%	6.3%
J Financial Intermediation	-0.8%	9.0%	13.4%	3.2%	8.5%
K Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	1.9%	1.2%	-2.2%	-1.9%	3.4%
L Public Administration	3.6%	0.5%	2.3%	4.8%	2.4%
M Education	-1.0%	1.9%	4.1%	-1.9%	1.1%
N Health and Social Work	0.5%	-1.5%	-1.9%	2.4%	3.3%
O Other Community, Social, Personal Services	17.3%	-2.9%	2.1%	-3.0%	-9.4%
<i>less intermediate FISIM</i>					
GDP at basic prices	2.4%	-0.1%	0.5%	2.0%	3.2%
<i>Taxes on products less subsidies</i>	6.3%	-6.9%	-10.3%	5.0%	4.3%
GDP at purchasers prices	2.8%	-0.5%	-0.6%	1.9%	3.4%
Memo: GDP excluding offshore fishing vessels	2.9%	-0.3%	-1.1%	2.8%	2.6%

1) "Fisheries" includes fish processing and other vessel support services.

NA: Not Applicable

RMI Constant Price GDP by Industry, contribution to change FY 2013-2017

		FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	0.1%	-0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	-0.3%
B	Fisheries	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.7%	0.9%
C	Mining and Quarrying	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D	Manufacturing	0.1%	-0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	-0.4%
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-0.3%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
F	Construction	0.8%	-0.8%	-0.2%	0.8%	0.7%
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	0.1%	0.2%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.3%
H	Hotels and Restaurants	0.0%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
J	Financial Intermediation	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.2%
L	Public Administration	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%
M	Education	-0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	-0.3%	0.2%
N	Health and Social Work	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%
	less intermediate FISIM	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.3%
	GDP at basic prices	2.2%	-0.1%	0.5%	1.8%	3.0%
	Taxes on products	0.6%	-0.7%	-1.0%	0.5%	0.4%
	less subsidies	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%
	GDP at purchasers prices	2.8%	-0.5%	-0.6%	1.9%	3.4%
	Memo: Excluding offshore fishing vessels	2.9%	-0.3%	-1.1%	2.8%	2.6%

1) "Fisheries" includes fish processing and other vessel support services.

RMI current price GDP by industry FY 2013-FY 2017

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
(US\$ millions)					
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	7.8	6.7	7.2	8.0	7.5
B Fisheries (1)	31.0	22.0	18.6	22.9	36.2
C Mining and Quarrying	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D Manufacturing	1.3	2.4	1.7	3.9	4.6
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.1	7.3	7.6	12.4	10.2
F Construction	11.2	9.7	9.2	10.8	12.6
G Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	25.1	26.2	26.3	26.4	27.7
H Hotels and Restaurants	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.1
I Transport, Storage and Communications	16.2	16.8	19.9	19.9	22.6
J Financial Intermediation	7.8	8.7	9.0	9.6	11.7
K Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	14.6	15.0	14.4	14.0	14.5
L Public Administration	23.8	23.8	23.6	24.4	27.9
M Education	23.0	23.5	24.6	23.0	25.2
N Health and Social Work	12.5	11.6	12.0	13.0	14.6
O Other Community, Social, Personal Services	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
less intermediate FISIM	-3.9	-4.2	-4.4	-4.7	-6.0
GDP at basic prices	182.4	174.8	175.0	189.5	215.5
Taxes on products	17.7	16.6	16.8	18.6	21.5
less subsidies	-7.8	-6.2	-10.4	-11.9	-14.0
GDP at purchasers prices	192.3	185.2	181.3	196.2	222.9
Memo: GDP excludng offshore fishing vessels	178.2	180.4	176.6	189.8	204.2

1) "Fisheries" includes fish processing and other vessel support services.

RMI GDP implicit price deflators by industry FY 2013-FY 2017

(FY2004=100)		FY 2004	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	100	169.0	164.0	171.8	169.3	173.7
B	Fisheries (1)	100	182.4	128.1	108.4	142.5	205.8
C	Mining and Quarrying	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D	Manufacturing	100	31.1	71.6	52.1	91.8	129.9
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	100	262.1	253.0	298.4	461.2	366.4
F	Construction	100	126.7	127.2	125.4	126.6	130.8
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	100	124.4	128.4	132.8	133.4	136.8
H	Hotels and Restaurants	100	87.3	87.4	90.5	97.2	106.0
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	100	139.5	131.7	149.4	147.0	157.1
J	Financial Intermediation	100	99.8	101.5	92.7	96.2	107.9
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	100	138.8	140.9	138.2	137.0	137.3
L	Public Administration	100	103.1	102.7	99.7	98.5	109.6
M	Education	100	99.2	99.7	100.1	95.3	103.5
N	Health and Social Work	100	123.2	115.9	122.9	129.8	140.7
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	100	123.6	141.7	135.6	147.0	159.3
	less intermediate FISIM	100	119.8	109.3	96.1	98.1	113.3
	GDP at basic prices	100	125.2	120.0	119.6	127.0	139.9
	Taxes on products less Subsidies	100	74.7	82.8	58.6	61.0	63.9
	GDP at purchasers prices	100	121.0	117.1	115.4	122.5	134.6
Memo: GDP excluding offshore fishing vessels		100	117.2	119.1	117.9	123.2	129.2

1) "Fisheries" includes fish processing and other vessel support services.

RMI GDP implicit price deflators by industry, contribution to change, FY 2013-FY 2017

	(FY2004=100)	FY2004	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	0.3%	0.1%	-0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	-0.4%
B	Fisheries (1)	0.0%	-0.9%	-4.6%	-1.8%	2.2%	6.1%
C	Mining and Quarrying	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D	Manufacturing	1.0%	-0.3%	0.5%	-0.3%	1.1%	0.3%
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-1.1%	-1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	2.5%	-1.3%
F	Construction	-0.7%	0.7%	-0.8%	-0.2%	0.8%	0.7%
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	1.0%	-0.7%	0.7%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.2%
H	Hotels and Restaurants	0.2%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	-1.1%	1.2%	0.4%	1.7%	-0.2%	1.0%
J	Financial Intermediation	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	-0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.0%
L	Public Administration	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.3%
M	Education	1.6%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	-1.1%	0.7%
N	Health and Social Work	0.6%	0.2%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%
	less intermediate FISIM	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.5%
	GDP at basic prices	2.7%	-0.9%	-3.5%	0.7%	6.0%	9.6%
	Taxes on products less Subsidies	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%	-2.2%	0.1%	0.3%
	GDP at purchasers prices	3.3%	0.2%	-3.2%	-1.5%	6.1%	9.9%
	Memo: GDP excluding offshore fishing vessels	3.3%	2.2%	1.5%	-1.0%	4.6%	4.9%

1) "Fisheries" includes fish processing and other vessel support services.

RMI share of GDP by industry, current price, FY 2013-FY 2017

		FY2004	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	3.0%	4.0%	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%	3.3%
B	Fisheries (1)	6.4%	16.1%	11.9%	10.3%	11.7%	16.2%
C	Mining and Quarrying	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D	Manufacturing	2.8%	0.7%	1.3%	1.0%	2.0%	2.1%
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.5%	3.7%	3.9%	4.2%	6.3%	4.6%
F	Construction	5.7%	5.8%	5.2%	5.1%	5.5%	5.7%
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	15.0%	13.1%	14.2%	14.5%	13.5%	12.4%
H	Hotels and Restaurants	3.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	9.0%	8.4%	9.1%	10.9%	10.2%	10.2%
J	Financial Intermediation	4.7%	4.1%	4.7%	5.0%	4.9%	5.3%
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	7.3%	7.6%	8.1%	7.9%	7.1%	6.5%
L	Public Administration	16.0%	12.4%	12.8%	13.0%	12.5%	12.5%
M	Education	12.8%	12.0%	12.7%	13.6%	11.7%	11.3%
N	Health and Social Work	6.3%	6.5%	6.2%	6.6%	6.6%	6.5%
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%
	less intermediate FISIM	-2.1%	-2.0%	-2.3%	-2.4%	-2.4%	-2.7%
	GDP at basic prices	91.8%	94.9%	94.4%	96.5%	96.6%	96.7%
	Taxes on products	10.6%	9.2%	8.9%	9.3%	9.5%	9.6%
	less subsidies	-2.3%	-4.1%	-3.3%	-5.8%	-6.1%	-6.3%
	GDP at purchasers prices	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Memo: GDP exduding offshore fishing vessels		100.0%	92.7%	97.4%	97.4%	96.7%	91.6%

1) "Fisheries" includes fish processing and other vessel support services .

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (DIDA)

DIDA serves to assist the Minister, the Secretary, and the Ministry of Finance as a whole in international development assistance access, coordination and management. Currently, the Ministry of Finance serves as the National Authorizing Office and/or Point of Contact for the following international assistance organizations: World Bank Group (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Union (EU) European Development Fund (EDF), and Asian Development Bank (ADB). DIDA also is engaged in working with other development partners including JICA, New Zealand, GIZ, ADFD (IRENA)⁸⁷, and ICDF (Taiwan).

The Tables presented below shows the updated supports provided by the development partners to the RMI until December 2017. This table is updated on a quarterly basis by DIDA.⁸⁸

WORLD BANK

Sector	Implementing Agency	Budget (USD Millions)	Expected Outcomes	Status/Phase
Oceanic And coastal fisheries	MIMRA	8.58	Sustainable management of oceanic fisheries; coastal fisheries; Sustainable financing of the conservation of critical fishery habitats	Under implementation 2015-2020
ICT	MOF	0.95	ICT sector analysis and NTA readiness assessment (including technical and financial assessment)	Under implementation 2017-2018
Climate resilience	MOF	1.5	Disaster risk financing	Under implementation 2015-2018
Climate resilience	MOF and MPW	National IDA: 19.6 Regional IDA to SPC: 4 GCF: 25 proposed	DRM preparedness; Coastal resilience	Under implementation 2017-2022
Energy	TBD	TA	TBD (Promotion of Energy Efficiency Program)	Identification stage
Governance (Statistics)	EPPSO and TA by SPC	0.75	Household income and expenditure Survey (HIES)	Preparation stage-2018
Governance (Public Financial Management)	MOF	1.8	TBD	In preparation 2018- 2020 (tentative)

⁸⁷ IRENA: The International Renewable Energy Agency; ADFD: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

⁸⁸ Source: DIDA Quarterly update December 2017, Bi-annual report, January-June 2017 and July to December 2017

Sector	Implementing Agency	Budget (USD Millions)	Expected Outcomes	Status/Phase
Maritime	TBD	18.5	TBD (Maritime investment project)	In preparation mission scheduled for Feb 2018
Education and Health	TBD	12	TBD [Early Child (Child or Childhood)] Development Project	Identification stage
Banking commissioner	TBD	TA	National risk assessment National Risk Assessment Workshop on Money Laundering and Terrorism financing	In implementation 2018

Summary of World Bank approved and active projects in Marshall Islands⁸⁹

Project Title	Project ID	Total Project Cost	Commitment Amount in USD Millions	Status	Approval Date	Closing Date
Project to Strengthen budget execution and financial reporting systems	P163131	9.5	9.0	Active	May 30, 2018	September 25, 2023
Sustainable Energy Development Project	P160910	34.0	34.0	Active	December 15, 2017	December 30, 2022
Pacific Resilience Project II under the Pacific Resilience Program	P160096	44.63	19.63	Active	May 9, 2017	November 30, 2022
Pacific resilience project under pacific resilience program	P155257	1.65	1.5	Active	June 19, 2015	November 30, 2020
Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program - Republic of the Marshall Islands	P151760	6.75	6.75	Active	December 22, 2014	September 30, 2020

⁸⁹ Source: World Bank; Projects and Operations
http://projects.worldbank.org/search?lang=en&searchTerm=&status_exact=Active%5eClosed&proline_exact=GU%5ePE&countrycode_exact=MH

EUROPEAN UNION (EDF 11TH, PE2, GIZ-ACSE)⁹⁰

Sector	Implementing Agency	Budget (Euro Millions)	Expected Outcomes	Status/Phase
Energy, PFM (Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project)- EDF11th	MOF	9.1 in total Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency: 8 Support measures to NAO (PFM): 0.7 civil society:0.4	Reducing generation, transmission, and distribution losses; Increasing energy generated through renewable sources	Under implementation 2017- 2020 First tranche (1.5 million) is expected to be disbursed in the first quarter of 2018.
PFM, Energy- PE2	MOF	0.255	Enhanced capacity of NAO to identify, implement, monitor and report on EDF program in accordance with EC rules	Closing 2016-2017
Water-GIZ- ACSE	OCF-MOF	0.113	Needs assessment; Water storage and harvesting system at each location (outer Islands high schools) installed and/or rehabilitated.	Under implementation 2017- 2018
Transport-GIZ (Low Carbon Sea Transport Project)	MOTC	9.5	Assessment of options for low carbon propulsion technologies; Retrofitting MISC's ship with the selected propulsion technologies and tested	Under implementation 2017- 2022

⁹⁰ Source: DIDA Quarterly update December 2017, Bi-annual report, January-June 2017 and July to December 2017

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK⁹¹

Sector	Implementing Agency	Budget (USD Millions)	Expected Outcomes	Status/Phase
Governance (Public Financial Management)	KALGOV (Kwajalein Atoll Local Government)	0.69423	FMIS installation and Users training	In implementation 2017. FMIS has been installed and the first users training were conducted in Oct. 2017
Governance (Public Financial Management)	MOF	2	Technical Assistance in : Public Sector Management, institutional strengthening of MOF to implement the Public Financial Management Reform Roadmap, as well as operational support to State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)	Under implementation Approved in Sep. 2017 2017- 2020
Education ⁹²	PSS	8 (6 from RMI allocation, 2 million from co-financing: regional project)	Improved quality of basic education in RMI to better prepare teachers in primary education, strengthen capacity to use assessment to improve learning, expand access and usage of bilingual teaching and learning resources and materials for literacy and numeracy, and strengthen governance and management of schools, including parent/ community engagement.	Under implementation 2017-2014

⁹¹ Source: DIDA Quarterly update December 2017, Bi-annual report, January-June 2017 and July to December 2017

⁹² Improving the Quality of Basic Education in the North Pacific (IQBE) Project

Sector	Implementing Agency	Budget (USD Millions)	Expected Outcomes	Status/Phase
Water and Sanitation-Ebeye	KAJUR	19.020 (5 from ADB, 4 from Australia, 10.02 from Compact grant)	Secure and safe Freshwater supplies; Effective, efficient, and safe sewerage services; Enhanced hygiene awareness and improved hygiene behaviors; Secure electricity supply for water supply and sewerage operations	Under implementation 2016-2021
Energy-TA (investment plan, master planning, tariff review and analysis)	MEC	0.75	MEC strategic directions/ planning	Under implementation
Energy-Majuro Power Network Strengthening	MEC	2	To reduce the MEC's consumption of diesel fuel for power generation	Under implementation Approved in Dec. 2017
Energy-GCF Pacific Renewable Energy Investment Program	MEC	20	Completion of distribution network replacement and upgrading (5m) in Majuro; Installation of efficient diesel generation (4m); Installation of new control and communication systems (1m); Introduction of storage technologies (5m); Installation of 2 MW solar PV panels	Preparation stage
Energy	MEC	5	TBD-MEC Fuel Tank Farm Refurbishment (or Energy Security Project)	Under preparation 2018
Energy	TBD	6	TBD-Waste to Energy Project	Identification stage 2019
Water and Sanitation	TBD	6	TBD-Majuro Water and Sanitation Project	Identification stage 2019
Waste management	TBD	2	TBD-Ebeye Solid Waste Management Project	Identification stage 2019

JICA AND OTHERS⁹³

Sector	Implementing Agency	Budget (USD Millions)	Expected Outcomes	Status/Phase
Energy	KAJUR	Approximately 10	600 kw solar PV power generation system in Ebeye	Under implementation Approved in Nov. 2017. 2017-2020
Energy	MEC-KAJUR	Not applicable	TA- appropriate and economical system for O&M of diesel generators, methodology for appropriate planning and O&M of RE	Under implementation 2017-2022
Water and Sanitation	MWSC	TBD	TBD- Majuro Water and Sanitation Project	Identification stage
Waste management	MAWC	TBD	TBD- Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries Phase II (J-PRIM II)	Identification stage
Energy-New Zealand	MEC, KAJUR, EPD	1	160 kW solar PV; TA for Energy Roadmap, Donor Roundtable, Energy Advisor, Grid Model	Under preparation 2017-2019 (tentative)
Energy-ADFD-IRENA	EPD	11 (loan)	Solar PVs installation in Ebeye, Wotje, Jabor, and Rongrong	Approved but not yet accepted by GRMI
Energy-ACDF-Taiwan (Loan for purchasing home solar units for residents of Majuro and Ebeye)	Not yet decided as of December 2017	4 (loan) Note: The Loan Agreement was signed but the key condition for implementation was not met yet.	Financing to House owners for renewable energy products	Under implementation 2018-2022 Note: For 5 years if the effectiveness condition is met.

⁹³ Source: DIDA Quarterly update December 2017, Bi-annual report, January-June 2017 and July to December 2017

SUMMARY OF ONGOING AND APPROVED DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AMOUNT⁹⁴

Development Partners	World Bank (USD in Millions)	European Union (Euro in Millions)	Asian Development Bank (USD in Millions)	JICA (USD in Millions)	New Zealand (USD in Millions)
	128.13	18.97	70.83	10	16

⁹⁴ Source: DIDA Quarterly update December 2017, Bi-annual report, January-June 2017 and July to December 2017

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

A gradual increase in total number of employees was observed between 2015 and 2017. Education and Health are the two Ministries where about 70% of the total employees are employed.

RMI National Government Employees by Department and Sex as of December 2015-2017⁹⁵

Organization	2015				2016				2017			
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Chief Secretary	11	11	22	1.0	5	7	12	0.5	18	10	28	1.2
Council of Iroij	12	4	16	0.7	11	5	16	0.7	12	4	16	0.7
Education	583	465	1048	46.8	610	464	1074	46.9	614	471	1085	45.7
Finance	50	29	79	3.5	50	29	79	3.4	60	30	90	3.8
Foreign Affairs	16	15	31	1.4	17	19	36	1.6	19	24	43	1.8
Health	255	242	497	22.2	276	246	522	22.8	277	248	525	22.1
Internal Affairs	51	27	78	3.5	54	17	71	3.1	44	28	72	3.0
Justice	236	29	265	11.8	230	30	260	11.3	206	29	235	9.9
Nitijela	6	12	18	0.8	29	17	46	2.0	26	20	46	1.9
President/Cabinet	29	11	40	1.8	33	12	45	2.0	69	14	83	3.5
Public Service Commission	8	9	17	0.8	9	8	17	0.7	7	8	15	0.6
Public Works	77	6	83	3.7	63	6	69	3.0	86	7	93	3.9
Resources & Development	20	9	29	1.3	20	9	29	1.3	20	10	30	1.3
Transport & Communication	13	2	15	0.7	13	3	16	0.7	12	3	15	0.6
Total	1367	871	2238	100	1420	872	2292	100	1470	906	2376	100

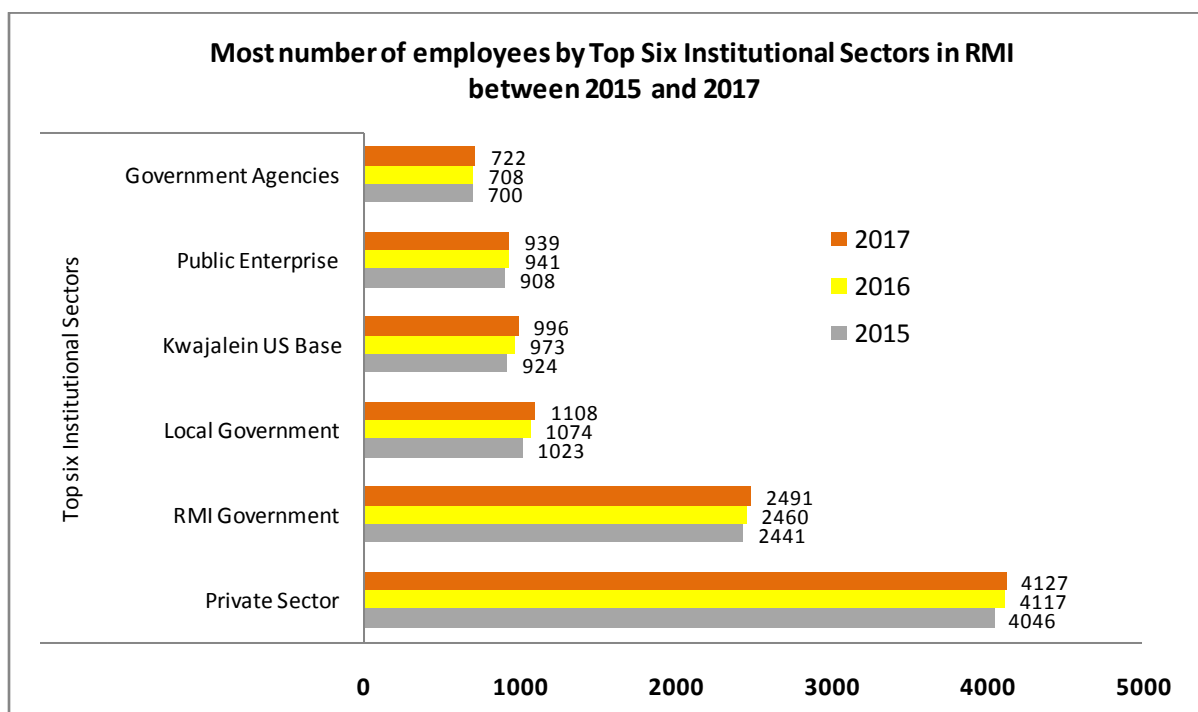
In the next Table, it is observed that Private sector, RMI government and Local government had been the top three institutional Sectors in the republic where most of the employees worked in 2015, 2016 and 2017. The largest change in 2017 from 2015 was observed in Local Government (8.3%), Kwajalein US Base (7.8%) and NGOs and nonprofit sectors (5.6%). Weaknesses in the overall RMI economy are mirrored in the nation's labor market. As illustrated in the Table below, the number of persons employed in the formal, wage-based economy has remained virtually unchanged over the past 3 years.

⁹⁵ Source: Pay Rolls, Ministry of Finance

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY EMPLOYEE NUMBERS, WAGE COSTS, SALARY RATES IN DIFFERENT SECTORS

Employment by Institutional Sectors in RMI: 2015-2017

Institutional Sectors	2015	2016	2017	% changed in numbers between FY 16 and FY 17	% changed in numbers between FY 15 and FY 16	% changed in numbers between FY 15 and FY 17
Private Sector	4046	4117	4127	0.2%	1.8%	2.0%
RMI Government	2441	2460	2491	1.3%	0.8%	2.0%
Local Government	1023	1074	1108	3.2%	5.0%	8.3%
Kwajalein US Base	924	973	996	2.4%	5.3%	7.8%
Public Enterprise	908	941	939	-0.2%	3.6%	3.4%
Government Agencies	700	708	722	2.0%	1.1%	3.1%
NGOs and Non-Profits	393	429	415	-3.3%	9.2%	5.6%
Banks	219	215	223	3.7%	-1.8%	1.8%
Foreign Embassies	42	44	46	4.5%	4.8%	9.5%
Total	12057	12289	12400	0.9%	1.9%	2.8%



Moreover, even when workers are needed to fill up new or vacant positions, there is plenty of evidence that Marshallese citizens are often held back by their lack of appropriate technical or “soft” skills. For instance, data collected by consultants during an ADB technical assistance project in the



RMI revealed that 1,346 foreign workers held two-year visas to work for private sector employers in 2010.⁹⁶ Approximately 14% of foreign workers were recruited for positions requiring professional or degree-level qualifications including managers, accountants, engineers, and teachers. Other positions for which foreign workers were

recruited required technical or skilled trade qualifications. However, a substantial number (approximately 29%) appeared to be in the semi-skilled category requiring only modest “front-end” training supplemented by on-the-job learning. These jobs included “scrap metal worker” (64 positions), non-specific “carpenter” (41 positions), “beautician and hair stylist” (21 positions), and “assistant manager” (22 positions), as well as production workers, painters, and teacher aides. The fact that employers are recruiting foreign workers not only for upper echelon positions, but also for those in the semi-skilled ranks suggests that many Marshallese citizens are struggling to acquire even a modest level of skill development.

Employer surveys also reveal that it is not just job-specific technical skills that many RMI workers lack, but also important personal traits and attitudes. A 2008 survey of twenty Majuro employers conducted by the National Training Council showed that when employers were asked about the kinds of problems they most frequently encountered among their employees, the most highly ranked items were broad behavioral traits such as substance abuse (58%), absenteeism (47%), and lack of initiative (42%). In comparison, job skills (32%) and technical skills (21%) ranked low on the list.

Similarly, when the employers were asked about the characteristics they look for in prospective employees, the most frequently cited were “outgoing attitude” (53%) and “good work ethic” (47%), with “technical skills” (32%) ranking behind both of these. The surveyed employers apparently believe that they can address the technical skills issue (e.g., through in-house OJT programs) if their employees have the requisite personal characteristics, but are less likely to be successful in changing an employee’s basic attitudes and work ethics.

⁹⁶ Source: NTC Strategic Plan 2013-2015; Data presented at the Majuro, RMI planning seminar held in May 23-24, 2011 in connection with ADB TA 7458.

The following Tables present some Statistics in detail regarding employment Sectors between 2013 and 2017.

Employment by institutional sector, numbers, FY2013-FY2017⁹⁷

	No. of workers, part and full time	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
1.1	Private Sector	4428	4335	4046	4117	4127
1.2	Public Enterprise	822	865	908	941	939
2	Banks	208	204	219	215	223
3.1	RMI Government	2482	2446	2441	2460	2491
3.2	Government Agencies	617	641	700	708	722
3.3	Local Government	997	989	1023	1074	1108
4	NGO's and Non-Profits	396	429	393	429	415
5	Households	0	0	0	0	0
6.1	Foreign Embassies	41	41	42	44	46
6.2	Kwajalein US Base	904	878	924	973	996
	Total	10896	10826	10696	10960	11066

Employment by industry, numbers, FY2013-FY2017

	(No. of workers, part and full time)	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	11	16	17	19	17
B	Fisheries (1)	1130	1010	821	807	696
C	Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
D	Manufacturing	106	103	113	124	124
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	328	343	358	366	351
F	Construction	449	400	375	467	659
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade	1979	2010	1971	1966	1965
H	Hotels and Restaurants	249	250	252	286	296
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	709	775	782	786	728
J	Financial Intermediation	255	256	274	277	296
K	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	176	175	159	145	151
L	Public Administration	3617	3574	3605	3689	3752
M	Education (2)	489	541	555	534	544
N	Health and Social Work (2)	233	229	215	237	228
O	Community, Social & Personal Service Activities	213	209	213	223	207
P	Private Households With Employed Persons	7	17	20	19	11
Q	Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	946	919	966	1017	1042
	Total	10896	10826	10696	10960	11066

(1) Includes Shore based fish processing and vessel support services. Part time workers may be significant in numbers.

(2) Not including government workers which are included under "Public Administration."

⁹⁷ Source: Social Securityplus EPPSO 'non-reported' estimate

Employment by institutional sector, wage costs, FY2013-FY2017⁹⁸

	(US\$000)	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
1.1	Private Sector	22064	22832	22106	23575	25560
1.2	Public Enterprise	10310	10706	11143	11742	12013
2	Banks	3518	3655	3803	3888	3801
3.1	RMI Government	33614	33025	34521	36548	37530
3.2	Government Agencies	8946	9317	9973	10291	10479
3.3	Local Government	7431	7298	7407	7915	8483
4	NGO's and Non-Profits	2709	3011	2876	3299	3377
5	Households	0	0	0	0	0
6.1	Foreign Embassies	498	486	536	545	597
6.2	Kwajalein US Base	16119	16172	17009	18569	19347
Total		105208	106504	109374	116373	121185

Wage Costs = Gross wages and salaries as per Social Security regulations.

Employment by industry, wage costs, FY2013-FY2017

	(US\$'000)	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	41	50	74	75	79
B	Fisheries (1)	3891	4006	3524	3712	4008
C	Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
D	Manufacturing	1010	929	1056	1118	1219
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4461	4404	4690	4910	4666
F	Construction	3535	3178	3171	3783	4713
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade	10107	10752	10716	11189	11783
H	Hotels and Restaurants	1427	1464	1471	1643	1943
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	6134	6573	6804	7249	7425
J	Financial Intermediation	4130	4431	4592	4954	5221
K	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	1259	1408	1287	1231	1297
L	Public Administration	42774	42193	43840	46424	48023
M	Education (2)	6170	6762	7017	6926	6775
N	Health and Social Work (2)	2188	2130	2005	2312	2417
O	Community, Social & Personal Service Activities	1439	1482	1496	1618	1615
P	Private Households With Employed Persons	25	83	87	114	59
Q	Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	16617	16658	17544	19114	19943
Total		105208	106504	109374	116373	121185

(1) Includes Shore based fish processing and vessel support services. Part time workers may be significant in numbers.

(2) Not including government workers which are included under "Public Administration."

⁹⁸ Source: Social Security plus EPPSO 'non-reported' estimate

Employment by institutional sector, average wage and salary rates, FY2013-FY2017

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
1.1 Private Sector	4983	5267	5463	5726	6193
1.2 Public Enterprise	12542	12384	12275	12481	12796
2 Banks	16916	17961	17345	18107	17044
3.1 RMI Government	13542	13503	14144	14858	15069
3.2 Government Agencies	14499	14536	14257	14541	14513
3.3 Local Government	7453	7379	7241	7371	7654
4 NGO's and Non-Profits	6836	7023	7314	7685	8141
5 Households	0	0	0	0	0
6.1 Foreign Embassies	12074	11930	12831	12311	12971
6.2 Kwajalein US Base	17826	18419	18403	19095	19429
Total	9656	9838	10226	10618	10951

Employment by industry, average wage and salary rates, FY2013-FY2017

(FY2004 prices)	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	3658	3199	4340	4068	4701
B Fisheries (1)	3445	3965	4291	4600	5763
C Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
D Manufacturing	9501	8982	9321	8987	9813
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	13610	12829	13109	13416	13293
F Construction	7880	7954	8463	8100	7150
G Wholesale and Retail Trade	5107	5349	5437	5692	5996
H Hotels and Restaurants	5733	5849	5831	5751	6568
I Transport, Storage and Communications	8652	8487	8698	9219	10203
J Financial Intermediation	16198	17342	16789	17885	17622
K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	7145	8044	8114	8512	8568
L Public Administration	11827	11806	12160	12586	12801
M Education (2)	12618	12500	12649	12976	12466
N Health and Social Work (2)	9380	9293	9315	9772	10602
O Community, Social & Personal Service Activities	6770	7110	7032	7266	7791
P Private Households With Employed Persons	3639	4872	4296	5928	5403
Q Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	17575	18132	18162	18799	19144
Total	9656	9838	10226	10618	10951

(1) Includes Shore based fish processing and vessel support services. Part time workers may be significant in numbers.

(2) Not including government workers which are included under "Public Administration."

Employment and Wages Statistics by public and private sector between 2013 and 2017 in RMI⁹⁹

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Employment and Wages					
Number of employees	10896	10826	10696	10960	11066
<i>% change</i>	1.1	-0.6	-1.2	2.5	1.0
Private sector	4636	4538	4266	4332	4350
<i>% change</i>	1.7	-2.1	-6.0	1.6	0.4
Public sector	4918	4940	5071	5182	5260
<i>% change</i>	0.5	0.4	2.6	2.2	1.5
Average annual wage	9656	9838	10226	10618	10951
<i>% change</i>	1.4	1.9	3.9	3.8	3.1
Private sector	5519	5837	6074	6340	6750
<i>% change</i>	0.9	5.8	4.1	4.4	6.5
Public sector	12260	12215	12432	12832	13025
<i>% change</i>	1.9	-0.4	1.8	3.2	1.5
Average annual real wage (less inflation)	8844	8903	9194	9587	9723
<i>% change</i>	1.1	0.7	3.3	4.3	1.4

⁹⁹ Source: Graduate School, USA and EPPSO estimates

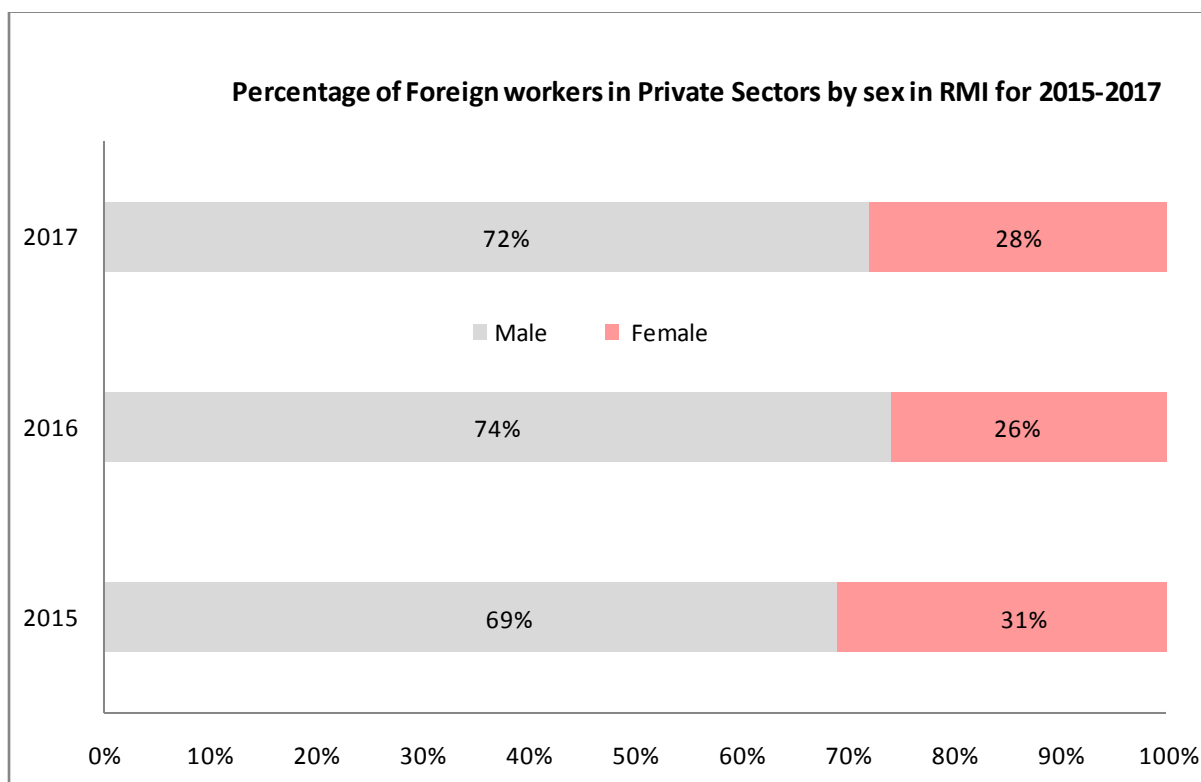
FOREIGN WORKERS IN RMI

Many foreign workers also work in RMI. The number of foreign workers in 2016 and 2017 were increased by almost double while comparing the number of workers in 2015. The numbers presented in below table are the number of foreign workers working in different Sectors other than the public sector between 2015 and 2017.

Foreign Workers by Sex in RMI: 2015 - 2017¹⁰⁰

Year	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
2015	151	68	1	220
2016	343	120	0	463
2017	312	121	0	433

Note: Figures are exclusive of foreign workers in the Public Sector.



From the above graph, it is observed that around 26 to 31% female workers worked in RMI between 2015 and 2017.

¹⁰⁰ Source: Division of Labor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

KEY FINDINGS FROM 2012 RMI LABOR FORCE SURVEY¹⁰¹

Surveyed Population (% in Age categories)	Total	Male	Female
	6,841	3,394	3,447
% Youth (15 - 24)	29.7	29.9	29.4
% Young Adults (25 - 39)	34.7	33.7	35.6
% Older Adults (40 - 59)	28.7	29.1	28.2
% Retirement Age (60+)	7	7.3	6.7
Highest level of educational attainment			
Primary school or less (< Grade 8)	21.1	20.8	21.4

Labor Force and out of labor force population distribution: number and percentage by Gender

Surveyed population by types	Number			Denominator for Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Surveyed Population (In Labor Force and Not in the Labor Force)	6841	3394	3447	6841	3394	3447
Labor Force (Employed and Unemployed Population)	4915	2721	2194	71.8	80.2	63.6
Unemployed Population out of total labor force	1600	735	865	32.6	27	39.4
Employed Population out of total labor force	3315	1986	1329	67.4	73	60.6
<i>Paid work out of employed Population</i>	2794	1821	973	84.3	91.7	73.2
Employer	10	5	5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Employee-public sector	1020	668	352	36.5	36.7	36.2
Employee-private sector	1472	1004	468	52.7	55.1	48.1
Self-employed (producing goods for sale)	292	144	148	10.4	7.9	15.2
<i>Unpaid work out of employed Population</i>	521	165	356	15.7	8.3	26.8
Producing goods for family/own consumption	27	20	7	5.2	12.1	2
Family Worker	478	137	341	91.7	83	95.8
Voluntary work	16	8	8	3.1	4.9	2.2
Not in the Labor Force out of surveyed Population	1926	673	1253	28.2	19.8	36.4
Students (full-time, part time)	767	408	359	39.8	60.6	28.7
Home duties	743	32	711	38.6	4.8	56.7
Retired, too old, disabled	260	152	108	13.5	22.6	8.6
Inactive (not doing anything)	156	81	75	8.1	12	6

¹⁰¹ Source: 2012 Republic of the Marshall Islands Labor Force Survey (DRAFT FOR CONSIDERATION BY EPPSO)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (PSC)

The Public Service Commission is the employing authority for the Public Service and has the general oversight and control of its organization and management and is responsible for reviewing the efficiency and economy of all Departments and offices of government. Except as cited in Paragraph 2 of Section 10¹⁰², PSC is responsible to the Cabinet for carrying out of its duties and exercise of its functions and powers, and the Commission as necessary, inform and advise the Cabinet in relation to any matter affecting the Public Service.¹⁰³ PSS and State Owned Enterprises (MEC, MAWC etc.) are not under PSC.

The below two Tables present the number of staff by working areas and gender respectively.

National Government Employees under the Purview of Public Service Commission in RMI between 2015 and 2017

Classification	2015	2016	2017	Average
Not sure and yet to decide in which category it falls ¹⁰⁴	56	58	59	58
Accounting, Auditing, Taxation, and related occupation	108	107	103	106
Agriculture and related Occupation	7	8	7	7
Data, Information, and related Occupation	27	28	27	27
Education, Social, and related Occupation	26	27	29	27
General Administration, Management and related occupation	140	143	147	143
Immigration, Labor and related occupation	18	19	17	18
Legal and related Occupation	23	23	24	23
Medical, Public Health and related Occupation	416	435	436	429
Service, Support and related occupation	80	82	109	90
Supply related occupation	18	18	16	17
Technical, Mechanical, Engineering, Trades related Occupation	117	115	120	117
Total per year	1036	1063	1094	1064

¹⁰² In all matters relating to decisions about individual employees (whether they relate to the appointment, promotion, demotion, transfer, disciplining or cessation of employment of any employee or any other matter) the Public Service Commission shall not receive any direction from the Cabinet or from any other authority or person, but shall act independently and in accord with criteria relating only to the individual's ability to perform his duties".

¹⁰³ Source: Constitution of the Republic of the Marshall Islands; §9. Functions and Powers of the Public Service Commission, page 52 and §10. Appointments within the Public Service; page 53

¹⁰⁴ Source: PSC IT person (PSC is working to fix this).

**National Government Employees under the Purview of Public Service Commission in RMI by Sex:
2015 to 2017**

Classification	2015		2016		2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not sure and yet to decide in which category it falls	40	16	38	20	40	19
Accounting, Auditing, Taxation, and related occupation	57	51	55	52	55	48
Agriculture and related Occupation	7	-	7	1	6	1
Data, Information, and related Occupation	18	9	19	9	19	8
Education, Social, and related Occupation	12	14	13	14	14	15
General Administration, Management and related occupation	55	85	57	86	62	85
Immigration, Labor and related occupation	15	3	16	3	15	2
Legal and related Occupation	12	11	13	10	13	11
Medical, Public Health and related Occupation	202	214	205	230	206	230
Service, Support and related occupation	44	36	50	32	77	32
Supply related occupation	16	2	16	2	15	1
Technical, Mechanical, Engineering, Trades related Occupation	109	8	107	8	112	8
Total by gender by year	587	449	596	467	634	460
Total in each year	1036		1063		1094	

MARSHALL ISLANDS SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (MISSA)

MISSA is a component unit of the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI), and was established pursuant to RMI Public Law 1990-75 (the Social Security Act of 1990), as amended. The law repealed the Social Security Act of 1987 and established MISSA to administer the Marshall Islands Social Security Retirement Fund. The Fund was established to provide a financially sound social security system with pension benefits and early retirement, whereby workers would be ensured a measure of security in their old age and during disability, and whereby surviving spouses and surviving children of deceased workers would be ensured support after the loss of the family's income. Additionally, MISSA is responsible for processing, monitoring and distributing benefit claims under the Prior Service Benefits Program.

Contributions to the Fund are governed by the Social Security Act of 1990, the last amendment of which was covered by Bill 75 or PL No. 2017-30 effective March 9, 2017, which imposes a tax on the quarterly income of every wage earner equal to eight percent of wages received. The maximum quarterly taxable wages is USD 10,000. Every employer is required to contribute an amount equal to that contributed by employees.

Retirement benefits are paid to every person who is a fully insured individual as defined by the Social Security Act of 1990, as last amended by Bill 75, and has attained the following:

- Age 60 prior to March 9, 2017
- Age 61 by March 9, 2017
- Age 62 by January 1, 2019
- Age 63 by January 1, 2021
- Age 64 by January 1, 2023
- Age 65 by January 1, 2025
- And has filed an application for old age insurance benefits.
- Benefits are also paid to surviving spouses of deceased workers, subject to eligibility requirements, as long as they do not remarry.
- Eligible children who are not married and are not working may also receive benefits until eighteen or up until age 22, if in school.
- Eligible children who became disabled before age 22 will continue to receive benefits for the duration of the disability.
- Disability benefits are paid to qualified workers for the duration of the disability or until retirement or death, at which time retirement or survivor benefits become available.

Effective October 1, 1990, benefits are paid monthly and are computed as follows:

- Pension element - 2% of index covered earnings, plus;
- Social element - 14.5% of the first USD 11,000 of cumulative covered earnings in excess of USD 11,000 but not in excess of USD 44,000. The USD 11,000 and USD 44,000 bend points may be increased from time to time by wage index adjustments granted by the Board of MISSA.

Due to the passage of Bill 75, the following benefit reductions have been enforced effective March 9, 2017.

Monthly Benefit		% of reduction
From (USD)	To (USD)	
100	299.99	0%
300	399.99	5%
400	499.99	6%
500	599.99	7%
600	699.99	8%
700	799.99	9%
800	899.99	10%
900	999.99	10%
1000	1099.99	10%
1100	1199.99	10%
1200	1299.99	10%
1300	1399.99	10%
1400	1499.99	10%
1500	1599.99	10%
1600	1699.99	10%

To lessen the impact of the benefit cuts, the reductions have been phased in over a period of three years wherein 2/3 will be subsidized by the Government in FY 2017 and 1/3 in FY 2018. The entire 100% cut shall be fully enforced in FY 2019.

There are several changes under Bill 75 and one of them are “there will be no more early and deferred retirement starting March 9, 2017. However, the current retirees will still be covered by earnings test until age 62. For new retirees starting March 9, 2017 and onward, the earnings test will be applied up to age 65 years.

MISSA is also considering doing a comprehensive review of the following areas:

- Survivor benefits;
- Increase in minimum quarterly earnings for inclusion in the Social Security program to USD 750;
- Change in the requirements to be considered fully eligible:
- Increase in the number of minimum number of quarters required from 12 to 20 quarters, and
- Increase in the number of quarters required from 38 to 50 quarters.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR MISSA¹⁰⁵

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Active contributors						
Workers	10,898	11,259	11,192	11,333	11,696	11,026
Employers	601	620	638	631	659	631
Contributions (USD)	11,466,990	13,313,877	12,701,609	14,058,434	14,834,444	18,630,228
Number of beneficiaries						
Retirement	1947	2017	2154	2304	2429	2407
Disability	185	176	172	173	184	173
Survivor	1993	2017	2063	2071	2137	2132
Lump Sum	105	99	124	142	148	100
Total	4230	4309	4513	4690	4898	4812
% of Increase in Beneficiaries	1.98	1.87	4.73	3.92	4.43	-1.76
Benefit payments (USD)						
Retirement	9,771,610	10,585,349	11,236,488	11,979,388	12,821,783	13,216,250
Disability	829,921	799,487	791,656	812,813	831,539	887,350
Survivor	5,406,439	5,617,617	6,016,082	6,232,015	6,574,036	6,897,351
Lump Sum	155,424	105,726	199,288	170,641	205,965	188,567
Total	16,163,394	17,108,179	18,243,514	19,194,857	20,433,323	21,189,518
% of increase in benefits	5.02	5.84	6.64	5.21	6.45	3.70
Administrative expenses	799,218	855,893	904,390	961,119	972,878	957,084

¹⁰⁵ Source: Triennial report FY 2014-2016, MISSA and Finance Manager, MISSA

Number of Employees in Public and Private Sector in FY2012-13 to FY2016-17¹⁰⁶

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Private Sector	6732	6614	6754	6961	6399
Local government	863	857	1083	1186	1072
National Government	2658	2666	2626	2653	2701
Predominantly US Federally- Funded Programs:					
Head Start	0	0	0	0	0
Workforce Investment Act	0	0	0	0	0
21st Cent. CARE Program	0	0	0	0	0
177 Health Program	16	15	16	16	17
Department of Energy	21	22	21	21	21
CMI and Land Grant	284	305	305	297	290
Sub-Total	321	342	342	334	328
Govt. Affiliated/Subsidized Agencies:					
MI Airport Authority	0	0	0	0	0
MI Development Bank	57	59	61	63	61
Marshall Islands Visitors Authority	10	10	8	7	8
Air Marshall Islands	71	67	87	95	99
Marshall Islands Marine Resource authority	90	69	102	111	119
MI Port Authority	68	67	65	63	65
Nuclear Claims Tribunal	2	2	5	4	2
Tobolar Copra Processing Plant	59	64	83	77	75
Majuro Water & Sewer Company	53	54	52	55	49
Alele Museum	16	6	11	10	12
Micronesia Legal Service	7	6	6	7	7
Marshall Islands Social Security administration	31	33	29	30	29
RMI- USP Education Project	14	18	21	21	19
Trust Co. of the Marshall Islands	20	20	22	21	20
National Telecommunications Authority	140	142	137	132	127
Marshall's Energy Company	201	210	220	212	210
Sub-Total	839	827	909	908	902
Grand Total Public Sector (Local, National, Gov. affiliated subsidized agencies, US federally funded)	4,681	4,692	4,960	5,081	5,003
Total of Private and Public Sectors	11,413	11,306	11,714	12,042	11,402

¹⁰⁶ Source: Administrator, Marshall Islands Social Security Authority (MISSA)

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION

The Immigration division is under the Ministry of Justice of the RMI. Key functions include:¹⁰⁷

- Carrying out immigration clearance procedures at approved airports and docks;
- issuing visas and permits
- Effectively implementing and enforcing shore pass procedures
- carrying out routine inspections of premises to ensure that curfew hours are being observed; and persons are not in the Republic in contravention of their visas or permits;
- issuing citation notices pursuant to penalty provisions under the Act or regulations;
- liaising with the Attorney General's office, members of the Police, Labor Division and other appropriate Government agencies for the effective implementation and enforcement of the Act and regulations;

Immigration and emigration data for FY 2015- 2017

By modes	2015	2016	% change in 2016 from 2015	2017	% change in 2017 from 2016	Average over 2015-2017
AIRPORT						
Number of inbound passengers (including all foreign Visitors with short duration of stay & long term Foreign Residents)	7,893	9,428	19%	7,115	-25%	6,109
Number of outbound passengers (including RMI citizens)	16,059	16,189	1%	17,180	6%	12,357
SEAPORT						
Inbound (entering RMI on any type of vessel including yacht, purse seiner, long liner, reefer carrier, cruise liner etc.)	6,244	19,576	214%	12,041	-38%	9,466
Outbound (traveling out of RMI on any type of vessels including yacht, purse seiner, long liner, reefer carrier, cruise liner etc.)	6,601	19,438	194%	11,819	-39%	9,465
Registered Foreign Residents	1,447	1,480	2%	1,557	5%	1,121

¹⁰⁷ Source: Republic of the Marshall Islands Immigration Act 2006;
http://rmiparliament.org/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2006/2006-0062/ImmigrationAct2006_1.pdf

A number of factors have contributed to the significant outmigration of the Marshallese from their homeland. These include lack of economic and educational opportunities, limited health care, and internal displacement. Many factors, including climate change and globalization, have contributed to a shift from subsistence living on outer islands to the pursuit of formal and informal employment in the urban centers in Majuro and Ebeye. This has led to rapid urbanization and significant pressure on the national labor market.¹⁰⁸

Latest data from Immigration Division showed, on average 7511 Marshallese migrated outside RMI between 2015 and 2017.¹⁰⁹

FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 1st Quarter
6,968	7,852	7,713	1,474

Approximately one-third of the population of the Republic of the Marshall Islands has relocated to the United States, with Hawaii and Guam key destinations as well as—perhaps more surprisingly—Arkansas. Lack of economic and employment opportunities are among the leading factors that have prompted this dramatic outmigration, enabled by the Compact of Free Association (COFA).¹¹⁰

Lack of Economic Opportunity

The high level of unemployment overall has prompted many in the Marshall Islands to leave. Although most Marshallese in the United States reside in Hawaii, more than 6,000 live in northwest Arkansas, with many working in the region's vast poultry processing industry. The continued migration of Marshallese to Arkansas is due to several factors. First, the ri-Majol population is large and generally well-established. Second, the cost of living is low relative to other locales where Marshall Islanders have settled, including Honolulu, Sacramento, CA, and Salem, OR. Most important, low-skilled jobs are relatively plentiful—although hazardous and poorly compensated—in Northwest Arkansas' vast poultry processing industry.

The Pursuit of Education

A second factor contributing to out-migration is the relative absence of educational opportunities in the RMI. Although a community college and a branch of the University of the South Pacific operate in Majuro, their programs are relatively limited, and there remains a widely held perception among Marshall Islanders that educational institutions in the United States are of better quality and more prestigious. Thus, small but growing populations of Marshallese have relocated to communities such as Pittsburg, KS, and Enid, OK, in order for their children to attend the local community college.

Health Care as a Draw

Lastly, Marshallese migration patterns are tied to health care. The Marshallese enjoy low-cost health care in their country, generally USD 5 per consultation. For those living outside the population centers of Majuro and Ebeye, however, health-care access is very limited. Regardless of where one

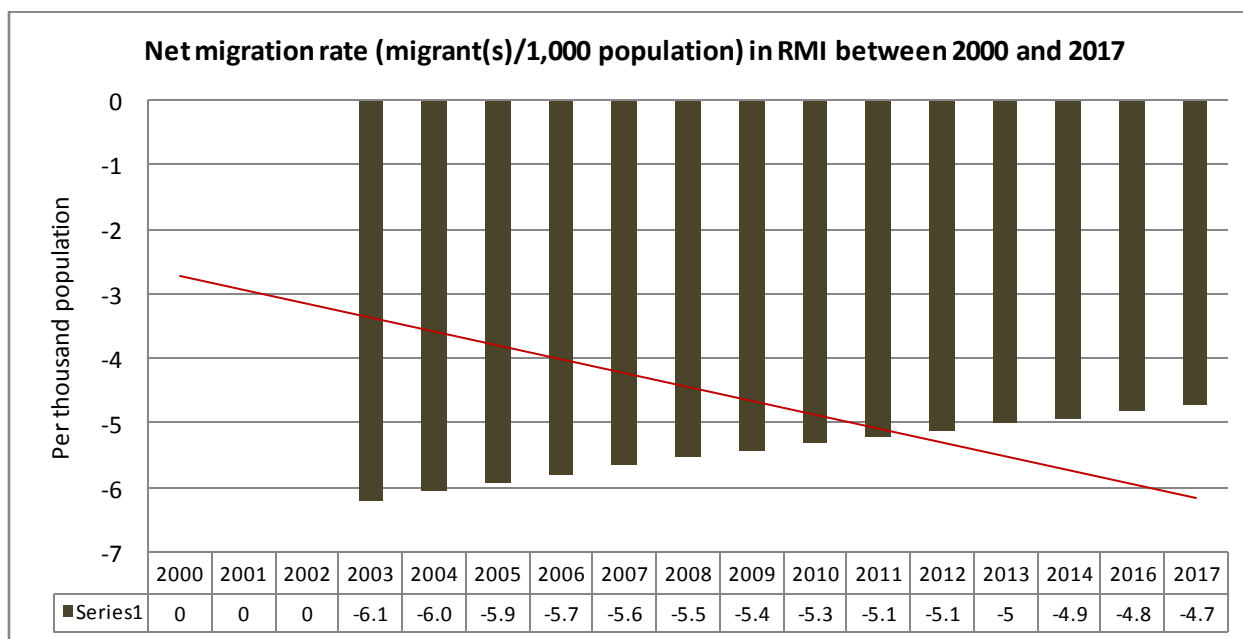
¹⁰⁸ Source: IOM Country Strategy for RMI 2017-2020;
https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/rmi_country_strategy_20172020.pdf

¹⁰⁹ Source: EPPSO

¹¹⁰ Source: <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/marshall-islanders-migration-patterns-and-health-care-challenges>

resides in the RMI, the country's health sector lacks the capacity to provide technologically advanced medical interventions. Health care not only influences migration from the RMI, but internal migration within the United States as well. For example, because Arkansas' health insurance for low-income residents is limited and difficult to access, Marshallese families will sometimes send their elderly parents or other relatives to states such as California or Oregon, whose benefits are considered more generous.

Net migration rate in RMI over 2000-2017¹¹¹



How many Marshallese are living in United States of America¹¹²?

Arkansas is home to one of the largest populations of Marshallese in the world. Migration from RMI to Arkansas and other areas of the US tripled between 2000 and 2010 from 6,700 to 22,434 according to census estimates. Because COFA migrants can come and go freely between the RMI and the US without a visa or resident card, the exact number of COFA migrants is difficult to ascertain. The actual number of Marshallese living in the US is estimated to be much higher. Using school enrollment data, it is estimated that ~10,000–12,000 live in Arkansas and ~40,000 COFA migrants live in the US. Due to climate change and the lack of employment opportunities in the RMI, Marshallese migration numbers will likely to be increased in the coming decades.

¹¹¹ Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2112.html>

¹¹² Source: Marshallese COFA Migrants in Arkansas; Author: Pearl Anna McElfish, Director of Research, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences; J Ark Med Soc. 2016 May; 112(13): 259–262
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5418851/>

MARSHALL ISLANDS VISITORS AUTHORITY (MIVA)¹¹³

The collection of visitor statistics on non-residence travelers to the RMI was facilitated by the implementation of the Arrival Card System by the Immigration Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1989. Data entry and analysis of these cards is carried out by (MIVA). Data on non-military visitors to Kwajalein Atoll as well as sea-based visitors to the RMI (private yachts) are not yet recorded by the Immigration Division and are therefore not available here.

Marshall Islands is known for its friendly people, rich and colorful marine environment, and relaxed lifestyle. It is the kind Marshallese people, culture, and the lively world underwater that bring visitors



to our shores. It is a perfect vacation destination for those who want to have a unique experience and those who are looking to relax and get away from the busy city life. Flights to the Marshall Islands are available from Australia, Fiji, Hawaii and Guam.

The Marshall Islands is currently served by 2 international airlines, United Airlines (serving Kwajalein and Majuro)

and Nauru Airline (serving Majuro). United Airlines operate an “Island Hopper” service through The Marshall Islands. There are 3 flights a week direct from Honolulu to Majuro and on to Kwajalein. Connections can be made at Honolulu with The US mainland, Canada and beyond. United also fly 3 times a week from Guam via Chuuk, Pohnpei and Kosrae to Kwajalein and on to Majuro. These flights connect in Guam with services from major Asian cities including Manila, Hong Kong, Taipei, Seoul and a number of cities in Japan including Tokyo. Nauru Airlines connect Majuro with Brisbane, Australia; Nauru; Tarawa, Kiribati; and Nadi, Fiji. There is a weekly flight between Brisbane and Majuro via Nauru. Connections can be made in Brisbane with other Australian cities, Asia and New Zealand. Nauru Airlines also connects Majuro with Tarawa, Nauru and Nandi on a weekly basis. There are currently no regular passenger shipping services to The Marshall Islands.¹¹⁴

¹¹³ Source: MIVA database and EPPSO

¹¹⁴ Source: Marshall Islands Visitors Guide 2015-2017

VISITORS' NATIONALITY BY ARRIVAL YEAR¹¹⁵

Nationality	Arrival year							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	2016	2017
Australia	216	202	246	224	205	299	267	299
Canada	44	46	45	34	161	178	84	74
China	129	105	126	109	144	157	176	145
Fiji	95	116	120	145	91	151	181	189
FSM	327	339	539	339	230	542	488	517
Germany	31	39	18	23	47	75	37	45
Guam	16	14	56	51	21	18	9	2
Hawaii	11	9	4	3	4	7	5	5
Japan	982	586	466	480	360	464	443	434
Kiribati	97	69	54	93	204	348	450	656
Korea	49	52	57	74	74	55	84	85
Nauru	6	24	8	509	405	388	322	321
New Zealand	91	120	112	150	105	179	134	178
Not stated	15	2	3	1	-	2	1	1
Other America	95	12	25	20	16	4	29	6
Other Asia	369	74	63	44	72	70	86	230
Other Countries	35	16	43	72	31	100	78	93
Other Europe	27	26	26	13	48	22	47	53
Other European Union	129	93	102	85	67	132	95	103
Other Pacific	60	151	116	136	71	130	139	161
Palau	59	63	95	36	34	90	59	94
Philippines	240	275	232	220	173	227	246	383
Taiwan	300	423	383	379	194	401	413	466
Tuvalu	16	14	11	19	11	14	16	23
UK	20	53	64	54	53	121	39	80
USA	1462	1645	1551	1289	1519	2278	1503	1391
Total	4921	4568	4565	4602	4340	6452	5431	6034

Note: Visitors' arrival data was reported 711 for 2014. The reported number was inconsistent with the previous and the following years. EPPSO cross-checked with MIVA and revealed that the data for 2014 was not properly recorded and entered into the database. Hence, data for 2014 was not reported here.

The presence of "Other" and "not stated" reveals a weakness in robust reporting on the visitors' Nationality.

¹¹⁵ Source: MIVA database and EPPSO

NATIONALITY BY PURPOSE OF VISIT AND ARRIVAL YEAR-PART-1¹¹⁶

Nationality	Transit/Stop Over			Business			Holiday /Vacation		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Australia	15	5	7	168	155	182	78	59	43
Canada	7	6	5	18	37	20	137	23	23
China	10	17	18	63	54	52	47	41	19
Fiji	18	9	-	98	106	119	12	11	10
FSM	121	89	23	182	137	252	43	27	22
Germany	1	-	-	14	10	15	53	23	24
Guam	1	-	-	13	5	1	1	2	-
Hawaii	1	-	-	4	1	3	1	3	-
Japan	19	20	19	159	197	170	235	177	193
Kiribati	60	45	44	21	29	55	46	44	70
Korea	8	8	2	24	40	32	6	8	15
Nauru	36	4	21	38	16	27	182	162	148
New Zealand	22	4	3	118	105	131	19	7	13
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Other America	-	1	-	2	11	1	1	9	1
Other Asia	11	5	22	35	52	59	9	7	32
Other Countries	12	9	7	23	18	36	45	36	22
Other Europe	2	1	-	7	16	10	13	28	36
Other European Union	11	8	2	40	36	45	63	31	33
Other Pacific	18	12	4	56	68	98	19	7	7
Palau	4	1	-	72	47	80	3	1	-
Philippines	31	19	29	105	138	154	16	9	35
Taiwan	43	18	20	142	149	231	149	106	103
Tuvalu	1	3	1	10	5	17	1	-	-
UK	2	-	1	41	24	43	38	8	19
USA	140	73	43	937	743	800	740	297	205
Total	594	357	271	2390	2199	2633	1958	1127	1074

¹¹⁶ Source : MIVA database and EPPSO

NATIONALITY BY PURPOSE OF VISIT AND ARRIVAL YEAR-PART-2

Nationality	Visiting Friends/Relatives			Other			Not Stated		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Australia	12	19	27	22	27	37	4	2	3
Canada	9	8	14	7	9	10	-	1	2
China	11	20	13	19	26	18	7	18	25
Fiji	11	17	30	10	29	19	2	9	11
FSM	86	109	96	103	70	67	7	56	57
Germany	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	-	1
Guam	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-
Hawaii	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	26	28	19	22	16	22	3	5	11
Kiribati	181	256	365	36	49	72	4	27	50
Korea	11	17	6	6	6	13	-	5	17
Nauru	98	104	63	32	5	49	2	31	13
New Zealand	3	9	10	17	9	19	-	-	2
Not stated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other America	1	3	-	-	4	4	-	1	-
Other Asia	3	6	5	10	10	88	2	6	24
Other Countries	7	3	1	11	9	23	2	3	4
Other Europe	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	1	1
Other European Union	4	8	4	14	11	16	-	1	3
Other Pacific	9	17	18	26	31	24	2	4	10
Palau	3	7	3	7	3	6	1	-	5
Philippines	30	17	42	43	47	87	2	16	36
Taiwan	36	46	43	19	21	28	12	73	41
Tuvalu	-	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	1
UK	6	4	2	34	3	15	-	-	-
USA	190	130	114	260	212	161	11	48	68
Total	741	835	881	706	603	790	63	310	385

SUMMARY OF NATIONALITY BY ARRIVAL MONTH FOR 2015, 2016 and 2017¹¹⁷

Nationality	Arrival month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Australia	58	79	78	59	69	65	80	71	52	115	74	65
Canada	18	39	34	19	20	15	14	16	13	117	20	11
China	32	60	47	41	25	25	37	36	52	51	35	37
Fiji	43	40	49	45	76	35	40	45	32	40	51	25
FSM	90	119	135	87	132	124	249	270	86	140	26	89
Germany	6	17	14	7	6	3	9	15	15	46	13	6
Guam	-	2	1	1	2	3	6	1	6	3	2	2
Hawaii	1	-	-	2	5	3	-	2	1	-	2	1
Japan	97	144	116	61	83	84	131	155	114	108	119	129
Kiribati	88	122	133	113	103	96	121	184	130	102	110	152
Korea	14	9	31	23	15	19	16	9	30	29	12	17
Nauru	70	124	112	87	47	64	93	102	74	121	29	108
New Zealand	22	32	45	23	52	28	67	56	47	49	50	20
Not Stated	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other America	0	0	8	1	3	1	4	2	2	6	2	10
Other Asia	123	10	20	22	25	15	50	39	24	29	9	20
Other Countries	49	33	31	15	27	19	22	6	14	32	14	9
Other Europe	13	12	11	7	13	4	16	7	4	9	22	4
Other European Union	39	33	41	18	15	19	30	19	14	48	32	22
Other Pacific	32	38	28	52	36	39	51	46	33	42	23	10
Palau	9	17	18	7	13	20	71	48	15	11	9	5
Philippines	146	56	53	43	70	70	59	106	71	90	50	42
Taiwan	126	65	116	93	113	72	91	154	131	152	107	60
Tuvalu	1	6	4	7	1	7	3	5	8	3	5	3
UK	32	27	16	20	10	23	21	13	13	29	20	16
USA	413	472	504	327	428	388	561	454	345	727	294	259
Total	1524	1556	1645	1181	1389	1241	1842	1861	1326	2100	1130	1122

¹¹⁷ Source: MIVA database and EPPSO

Summary of visitors to RMI by year and purpose of visit: 2009-2017¹¹⁸

Purpose of visit and total		Arrival year							
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	2016	2017
Transit/Stop Over	2,708	773	172	313	195	33	594	357	271
Business	15,694	1,948	2,259	2,034	1,950	281	2,390	2,199	2,633
Holiday/Vacation	11,966	1,152	935	1,126	883	3,711	1,958	1,127	1,074
Visiting Friends/Relatives	4,801	509	562	498	670	105	741	835	881
Other	3,981	511	443	305	549	74	706	603	790
Not Stated	1,763	28	197	289	355	136	63	310	385
Total	40,913	4,921	4,568	4,565	4,602	4,340	6,452	5,431	6,034

Visitors' Length of stay (days) in RMI, by year and purpose of visit: 2009-2017¹¹⁹

Purpose of Visit and total		Arrival year							
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015	2016	2017
Transit/Stop Over	2.2	1.2	6.9	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.5	1.9
Business	7	5.7	6	8.3	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.5	8.3
Holiday/Vacation	6	5.4	6.8	6.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	7.4	6.7
Visiting Friends/Relatives	12.7	8.1	11.8	10.3	8.8	9.4	12.4	14.5	16.8
Other	15.6	10.2	13.2	11.9	14	16.9	9.4	27.1	18
Not Stated	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.5	3.5	2.8	2.1	3.7
Total	7.7	5.6	7.4	7.6	6.6	5.4	6.7	10.1	9.9

Note: Length of stay was calculated dividing "total number of nights spent by visitors in a particular year" by "total visitors in the same year".

¹¹⁸ Source: MIVA database and EPPSO

¹¹⁹ Source: MIVA database and EPPSO

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE (NDMO)

NDMO has the lead role in planning and coordinating disaster risk management initiatives, with disaster management policy and decision making being facilitated by the National Disaster Committee (NDC) under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.¹²⁰

RMI is vulnerable to tropical cyclones, drought, flooding as a result of wave surges, and the sea level is gradually rising over time. It is important to monitor, analyse long term environmental data in order to observe the magnitude of changes and take necessary remedial actions in advance.

Major Natural Disaster in RMI between 1991 and 2018¹²¹

Name	Year	Incident Type	Description	Month	Affected Atoll/Islands/Villages
Typhoon Yuri	1991	Typhoon	Hit Northern Islands with destructive winds and inundations, no casualties. Category 1	November	Mejit
Typhoon Zelda	1991	Typhoon	Heavily Damaged Ebeye and left 5000 people homeless Category 1.	November	Kwajalein
Typhoon Gay	1992	Typhoon	Hit Northern Islands with destructive winds and inundations, no casualties. Category 1.	November	Wotho, Ujae
Drought	1992	Drought	Extended Dry Season with shortage of rain caused drought like conditions.	Not recorded	All of RMI
Typhoon Axel	1994	Typhoon	80 Miles from Majuro caused significant inundation. Category 1.	January	Majuro Atoll
Typhoon Paka	1997	Typhoon	Hit Ailinglaplap with destructive winds and inundations, winds gusted to 150 miles per hour, slashed its way through the western Marshall Islands inundating islands with waves and damaging. Category 1.	December	Ailinglaplap

¹²⁰ Source : <https://reliefweb.int/report/marshall-islands/republic-marshall-islands-disaster-management-reference-handbook-2016>

¹²¹ Source : National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), NDMO Info data Excel file.

Name	Year	Incident Type	Description	Month	Affected Atoll/Islands/Villages
ElNino	1998	Drought	El Nino brought little to no rainfall.	Not recorded	All of RMI
Drought	2006	Drought	Extended Dry Season with shortage of rain caused drought like conditions.	Not recorded	All of RMI
Drought	2009	Drought	Extended Dry Season with shortage of rain caused drought like conditions.	Not recorded	All of RMI
Drought	2013	Drought	Extended Dry Season with shortage of rain caused drought like conditions.	Not recorded	Aliluk, Kwajalein, Likiep, Mejit, Utrok, Enewetak, Wotho, Wotje, Aur, Lae, Lib, Maloelap, Ujae
King Tides	2013	Inundation	Flooding that affected Majuro.	June	Majuro Atoll (Majuro Islands). Villages: Delap, Jable, Rairok, Airport, Ajeltake
King Tides	2014	Inundation	In 2014, there were 3 incidents of King Tide inundations during the months of March & October (Majuro), and December (Kwajalein).	March	Majuro Atoll (Majuro Islands). Villages: Rita, Jenrok, Uliga, Dumpsite, Rairok
				October	Majuro Atoll (Majuro Islands): Villages: Jable, Rairok, Airport, Peace Park, Ajeltake
				December	Kwajalein Atoll (Ebeye Islands)
Typhoon Nangka	2015	Typhoon	Hit Majuro and Arno as a tropical Storm and caused coastal damage and inundations. Hit Enewetak Atoll as Category 1 Typhoon with heavy damage to Enewetak.	July	Majuro Atoll (Majuro Islands)
					Arno Atoll (Rearlaplap)
					Kwajalein Atoll (Ebeye Islands)
					Enewetak Atoll (Enewetak Islands)

Name	Year	Incident Type	Description	Month	Affected Atoll/Islands/Villages
King Tides	2015	Inundation	Throughout the year, a series of high tides inundated Kili island, Majuro, and Mejit in January, Majuro Atoll in February, Kwajalein Atoll in March, Majuro in September and October.	January	Bikini Atoll (Kili Islands), Mejit Islands
					Majuro Atoll (Majuro Islands). Villages: Rita, Uliga, Delap, Airport
				February	Majuro Atoll (Majuro Islands). Village: Delap
				March	Kwajalein Atoll (Ebeye Islands)
				September	Majuro Atoll (Majuro Islands), Village: Rita
				October	Majuro Atoll (Majuro Islands). Villages: Uliga, Delap
					Kwajalein Atoll (Ebeye Islands)
El Nino	2015-2016	Drought	El Nino brought little to no rainfall.	November 2015 - August 2016	All of RMI
King Tides	2016	Inundation	High Tides and Inundation due to King Tides affected Majuro Atoll.	March	Majuro Atoll (Majuro Islands). Villages: Rita, Jenrok, Delap, Rairok, Airport, Ajeltake
				October	Majuro Atoll (Majuro and Ejit Islands)
Drought	2017	Drought	Extended Dry Season with shortage of rain caused drought like conditions.	November-June	Aliluk, Kwajalein, Likiep, Mejit, Utrok, Enewetak, Wotho, Wotje, Aur, Lae, Lib, Maloelap, Ujae
King Tides	2017	Inundation	High Tides and Inundation due to King Tides affected Majuro Atoll.	October	Majuro Atoll (Majuro Islands). Villages: Rairok, Airport, Ajeltake
King Tides	2018	Inundation	Kings Tides: 4 households/18 people displaced and relocated to temporary shelters (Salvation Army Rita).	February	Majuro Atoll (Majuro Islands), Village: Rita

Historically, RMI has faced significant challenges with its water supply. Between 2015 and 2016, extremely low precipitation and an especially intense El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) resulted in a severe drought. By May 2016, 21,000 people in RMI were affected-1,257 households in the outer islands and 5,195 households in urban areas. A Post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) was conducted in August 2016, which was not only the first for the Marshall Islands, but also the first for the Northern Pacific and the first assessment of an atoll country worldwide.

The drought resulted in the national government having to declare a state of disaster with an estimated 53,158 persons across the RMI affected by the severe drought conditions. The PDNA showed that the total economic losses caused by the drought had an estimated value of USD 4.9 million, with agriculture being the single most affected individual sector.¹²²

According to the ESCAP online Statistical database (March 2018),¹²³ in 2014, a total of 79 people were affected by natural disaster as compared to 27 people in 2008. The average annual loss in 2016 was estimated 0.2 million USD and average annual direct losses (per 1000 GDP) 1.3.

¹²² Source: "Report on "Post Disaster Needs Assessment of the 2015-2016 Drought, RMI, February 2017. (http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_553635.pdf)

¹²³ Source: http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/#countryProfiles/

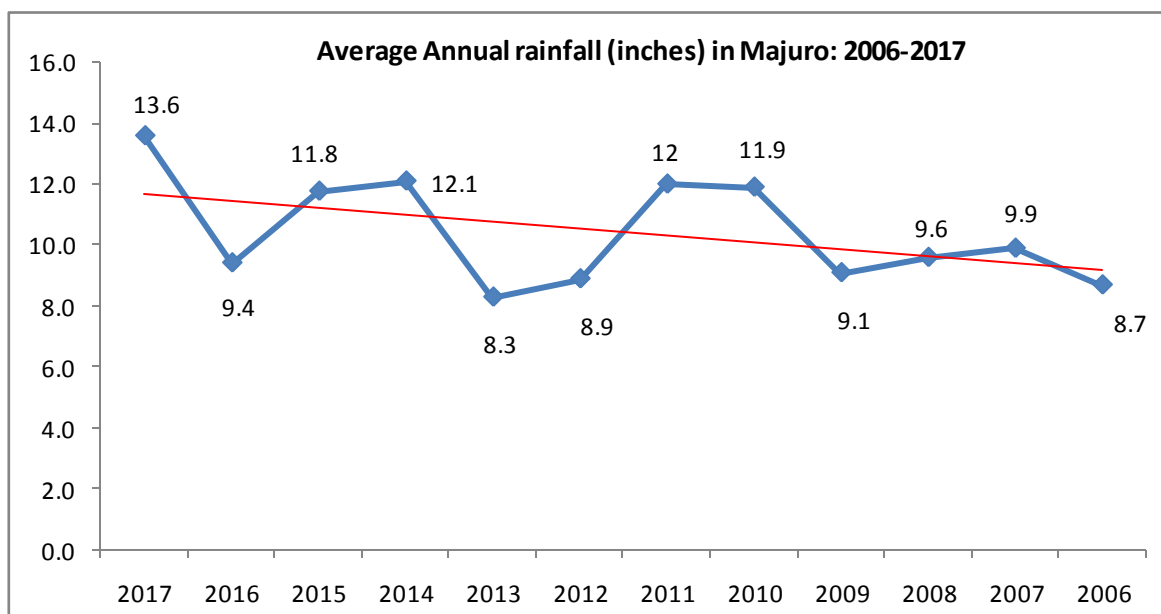
CLIMATE CHANGE

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE

Rainfall and temperature over time are two of the key indicators in measuring climate change. Data from the past decade (2006-2017) of the two indicators is presented in below two tables.¹²⁴ The trends line (red in color in the two graphs) show that there is increasing rainfall in last one decade while the temperature remains almost stable during the same period.

Monthly Rainfall in Majuro (Inches): 2006-2017

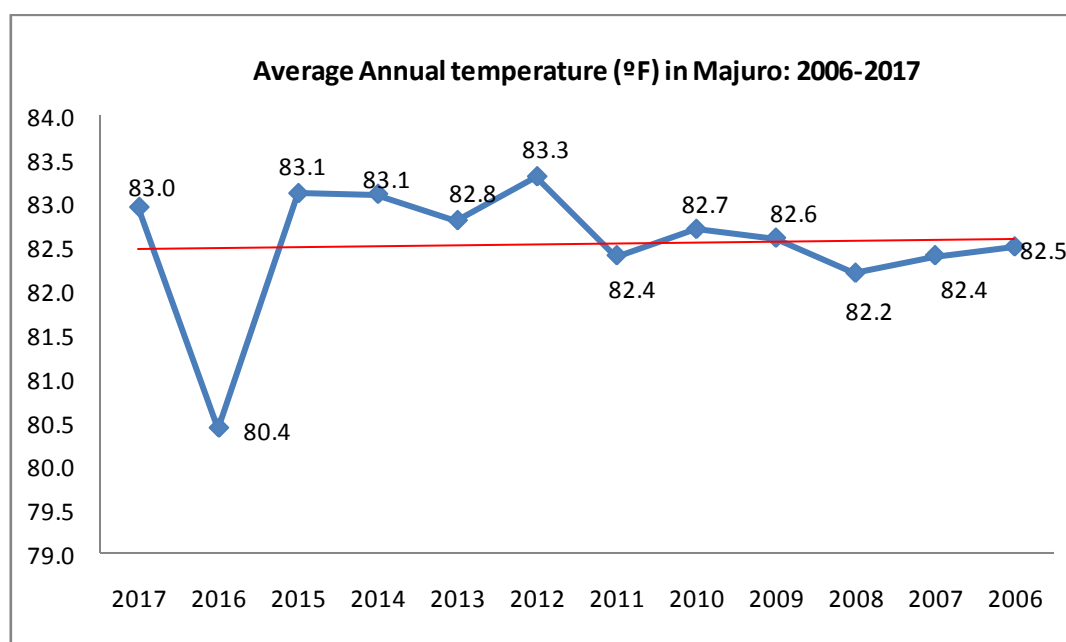
Year	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual rainfall (Total)
2017	13.6	17.7	9.4	13.1	10.4	4.9	13.0	12.5	13.0	20.9	18.2	10.3	19.6	163.0
2016	9.4	1.1	3.2	11.3	2.1	11.1	7.3	10.1	8.8	13.7	15.3	17.4	11.8	113.1
2015	11.8	8.2	4.3	21.7	15.2	18.1	6.3	9.7	24.2	10.7	10.5	5.3	6.8	141.2
2014	12.1	9.7	12.2	6	23.2	7.6	9.9	22.5	9.6	14.9	11.1	10.8	7.7	145.1
2013	8.3	2.4	10.4	5.1	6.5	6.6	10.6	13	7.6	9.7	9	12.8	5.8	99.6
2012	8.9	8.3	4.5	12.8	9.1	6	8.9	7.5	10.2	7.5	5.8	20.7	6.1	107.3
2011	12	8.1	13.1	15.8	3.2	12.6	10.6	14.6	12.6	12.9	14.7	16	10.4	144.4
2010	11.9	4.9	3.7	9.7	9.4	2.4	20.9	15.8	14.1	19.9	13.2	18.1	11	143.1
2009	9.1	6.3	7	4.1	10.9	5.5	4.5	9.4	8.1	15.2	10.4	11.3	16.8	109.3
2008	9.6	9.5	7.9	6.3	5.3	12.5	9.3	10.1	8.4	8	12.2	14.3	11.8	115.5
2007	9.9	2	4.9	4.3	11.3	11.4	6.7	8.6	7.3	10.3	20.7	20.3	10.9	118.7
2006	8.7	10.5	6.4	6.5	7.3	6.3	11.6	11	9.3	8.7	10.7	8.7	7.7	104.8



¹²⁴ Source: RMI Weather Service Office

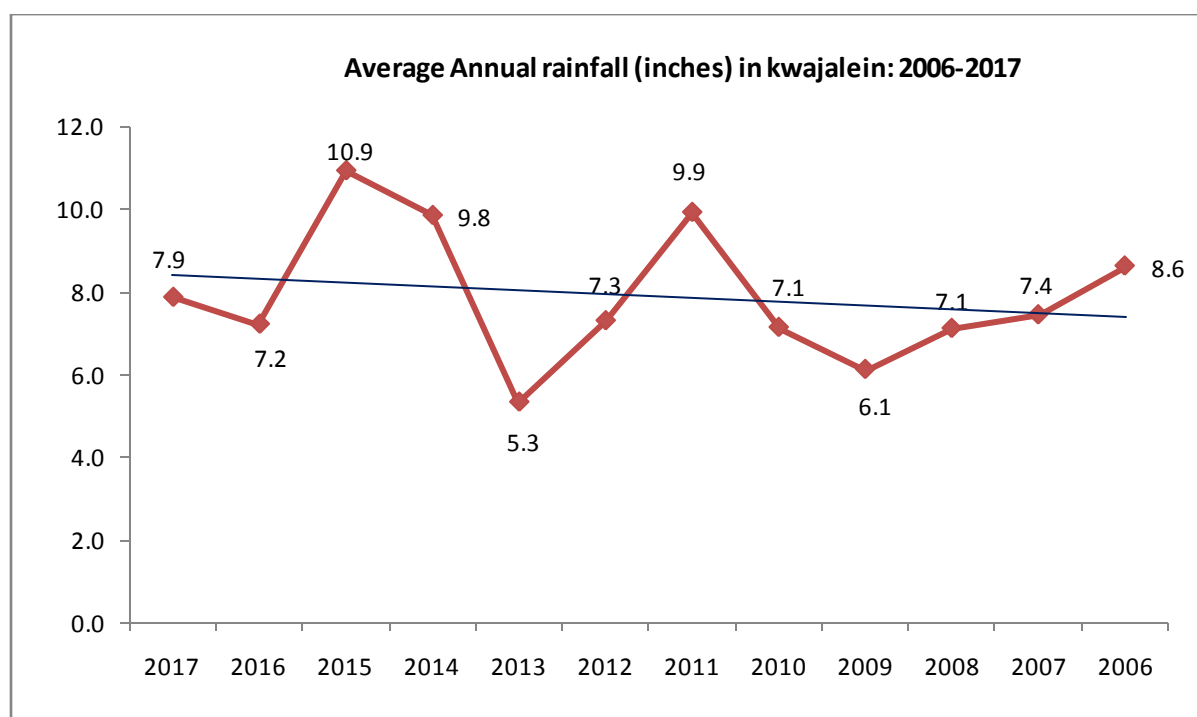
Monthly Average Temperature in Majuro (°F): 2006- 2017

Year	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2017	83.0	82.3	82.6	83.1	82.6	83.6	82.8	82.9	83.5	83.0	83.3	83.1	82.6
2016	80.4	80.8	80.1	80.6	81.1	80.1	80.8	80.3	81.0	80.9	80.9	79.7	78.9
2015	83.1	82.8	83.2	82.4	82.5	82.8	83.4	83.1	83.2	83.2	83.0	84.1	83.6
2014	83.1	83.1	82.9	83.5	81.8	83.6	83	82.5	83.4	83.5	83.5	83.2	83.5
2013	82.8	83.9	83.2	83	83.1	83.4	82.7	82.7	82.6	82.5	82.9	81.5	82.6
2012	83.3	82	82.4	82.4	82.8	83.6	83.7	83.9	83.2	83.7	84.2	83.2	84
2011	82.4	82.4	81.8	81.8	84.1	82.4	82.8	82.2	82.1	82.5	82	81.8	82.5
2010	82.7	83	82.8	83.2	84	84.2	82.5	82.2	82.6	81.9	81.6	81.7	82.2
2009	82.6	81.9	81.9	82.3	82.5	83.1	83.4	83.2	83.1	83	82.6	81.5	82.6
2008	82.2	82.8	83.4	82.2	82.1	82.1	82	82	81.5	82.5	82	82.1	81.2
2007	82.4	82.3	82	83.2	82.1	82.6	82.7	82.3	82.5	81.9	82.2	82.2	82.7
2006	82.5	81.9	82.4	81.6	82.4	82.5	82.5	82.6	82.7	83.1	83.1	82.6	82.5



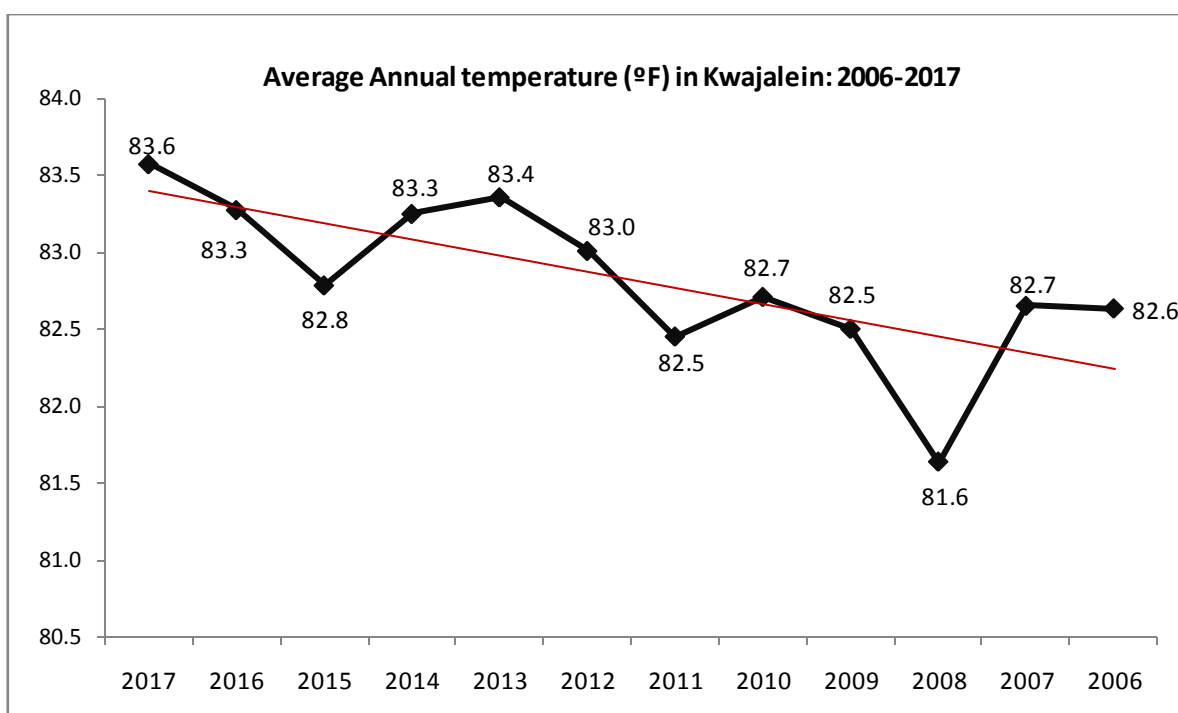
Monthly Rainfall in Kwajalein (Inches): 2006-2017¹²⁵

Year	Annual average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual rainfall (Total)
2017	7.9	9.0	5.6	1.1	3.4	5.2	10.8	6.9	6.3	22.1	9.8	9.4	4.7	94.3
2016	7.2	2.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	3.8	9.8	10.0	8.1	6.9	18.7	14.2	10.4	86.5
2015	10.9	2.3	3.9	23.4	16.9	13.7	8.1	10.3	16.6	10.2	11.7	10.0	3.9	131.1
2014	9.8	3.8	13.8	11.2	19.2	5.3	7.2	11.9	5.6	9.5	17.2	8.9	4.5	118.1
2013	5.3	1.2	0.5	1.7	9.3	2.0	4.7	9.7	5.5	8.8	4.2	13.6	2.6	63.8
2012	7.3	4.2	3.0	2.0	3.6	10.8	8.1	11.8	9.2	6.2	8.2	5.1	15.3	87.5
2011	9.9	6.1	11.8	10.6	3.8	7.8	8.4	10.3	14.1	12.0	14.0	14.7	5.6	119.0
2010	7.1	5.3	0.9	2.6	1.7	2.9	11.0	7.0	7.3	8.4	18.6	17.0	3.0	85.6
2009	6.1	1.8	2.4	1.8	5.3	1.6	2.1	11.0	8.9	10.5	8.3	13.9	5.8	73.3
2008	7.1	5.4	5.5	3.4	5.2	7.6	5.3	11.6	6.8	9.2	11.9	5.9	7.5	85.3
2007	7.4	0.8	3.4	1.4	11.1	8.8	5.0	5.7	11.9	11.4	11.6	12.4	5.8	89.2
2006	8.6	5.1	1.2	3.1	5.9	11.9	6.4	7.9	10.2	12.3	19.9	13.0	6.6	103.4

¹²⁵ Source: RMI Weather Service Office

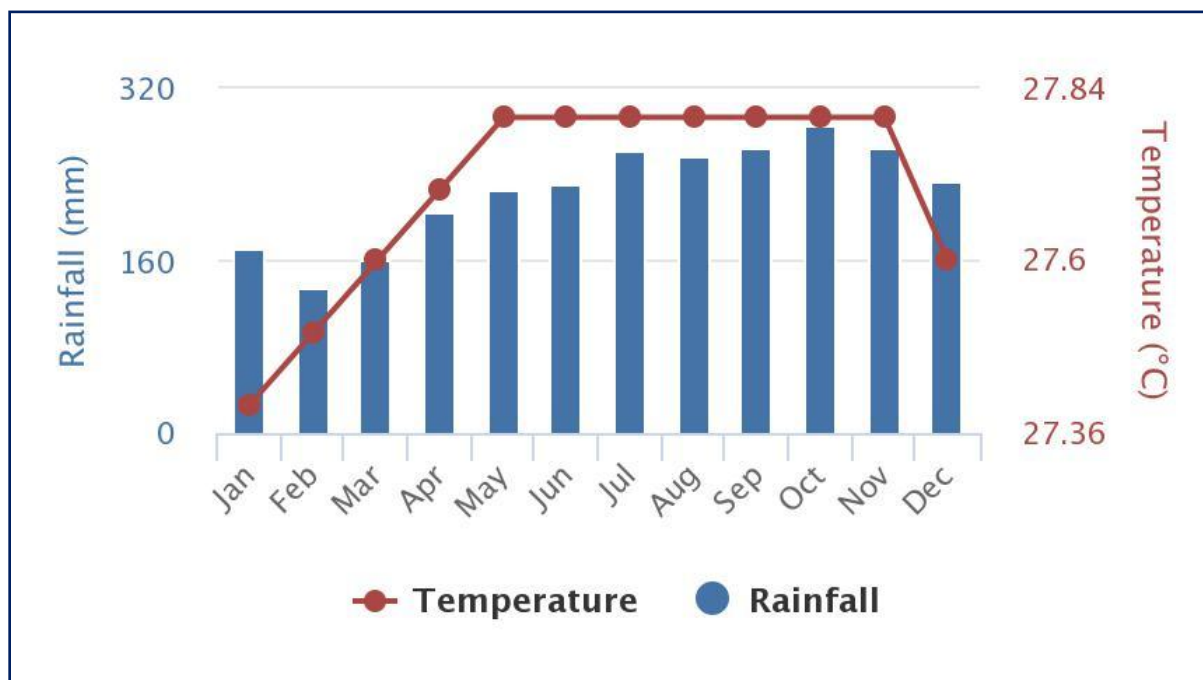
Monthly Average Temperature in Kwajalein (°F): 2006-2017

Year	Annual average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2017	83.6	82.9	83.2	84.1	84.1	84.2	83.3	84.0	83.9	82.9	83.8	83.6	82.9
2016	83.3	82.0	82.7	83.5	84.2	83.8	83.3	83.3	83.9	83.9	83.2	82.5	83.0
2015	82.8	82.6	81.9	81.9	82.4	82.7	83.9	83.0	82.8	83.2	82.1	83.3	83.6
2014	83.3	83.2	82.2	83.0	82.7	83.5	83.7	83.2	83.6	83.8	83.6	83.2	83.3
2013	83.4	83.1	83.1	83.5	83.3	83.6	83.1	83.0	83.7	83.5	84.1	82.6	83.7
2012	83.0	82.0	82.1	82.9	83.4	83.2	83.4	82.9	83.2	83.5	83.4	83.4	82.7
2011	82.5	82.1	82.2	82.4	83.9	82.5	82.9	82.5	82.1	82.5	82.0	81.9	82.4
2010	82.7	82.4	82.0	83.0	83.8	84.3	83.4	82.6	82.8	82.3	81.9	81.6	82.4
2009	82.5	81.5	81.7	82.3	82.2	83.3	83.6	82.0	83.0	82.5	82.7	82.2	83.0
2008	81.6	81.8	81.7	81.9	81.8	80.9	80.9	80.6	82.2	82.2	82.1	82.5	81.0
2007	82.7	82.8	82.5	83.6	82.6	82.9	82.7	82.8	82.5	82.7	82.5	81.8	82.4
2006	82.6	82.0	82.1	82.1	82.9	82.2	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.8	82.5	82.5	82.7

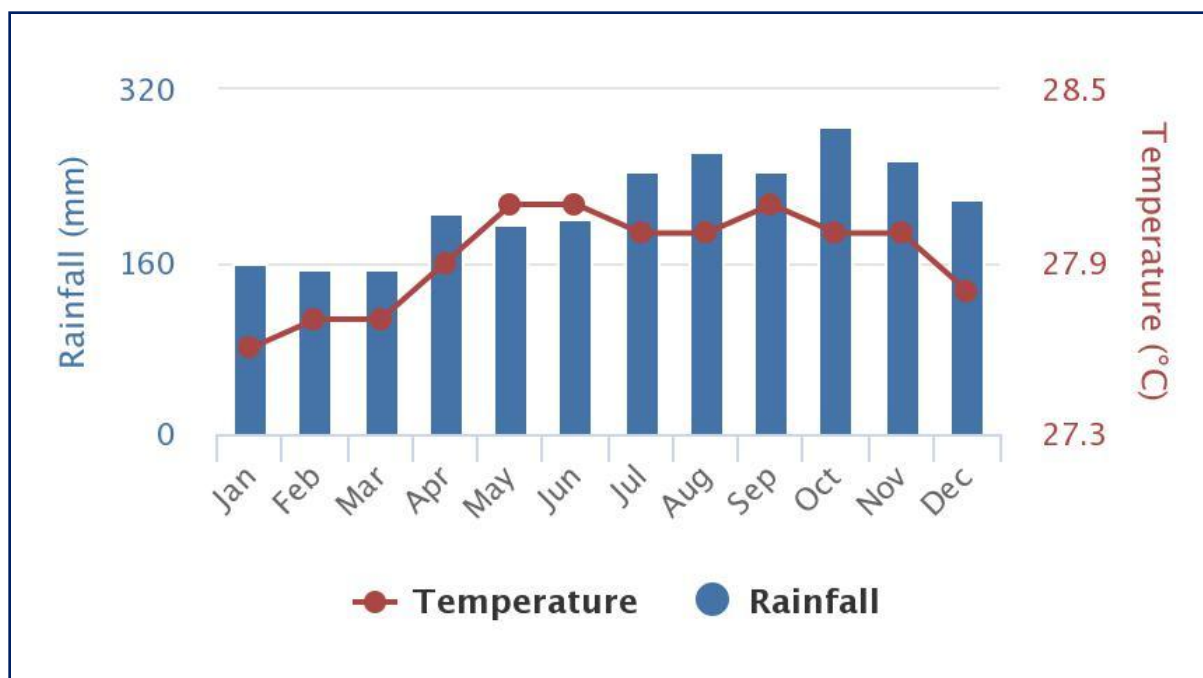


The three charts below show mean (average) historical monthly temperature and rainfall for Marshall Islands during the time period 1901-2015, 1991-2015 and 1961-1990 respectively. The dataset was produced by the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) of University of East Anglia (UEA).

**Average Monthly Temperature and Rainfall
for Marshall Islands from 1901-2015¹²⁶**

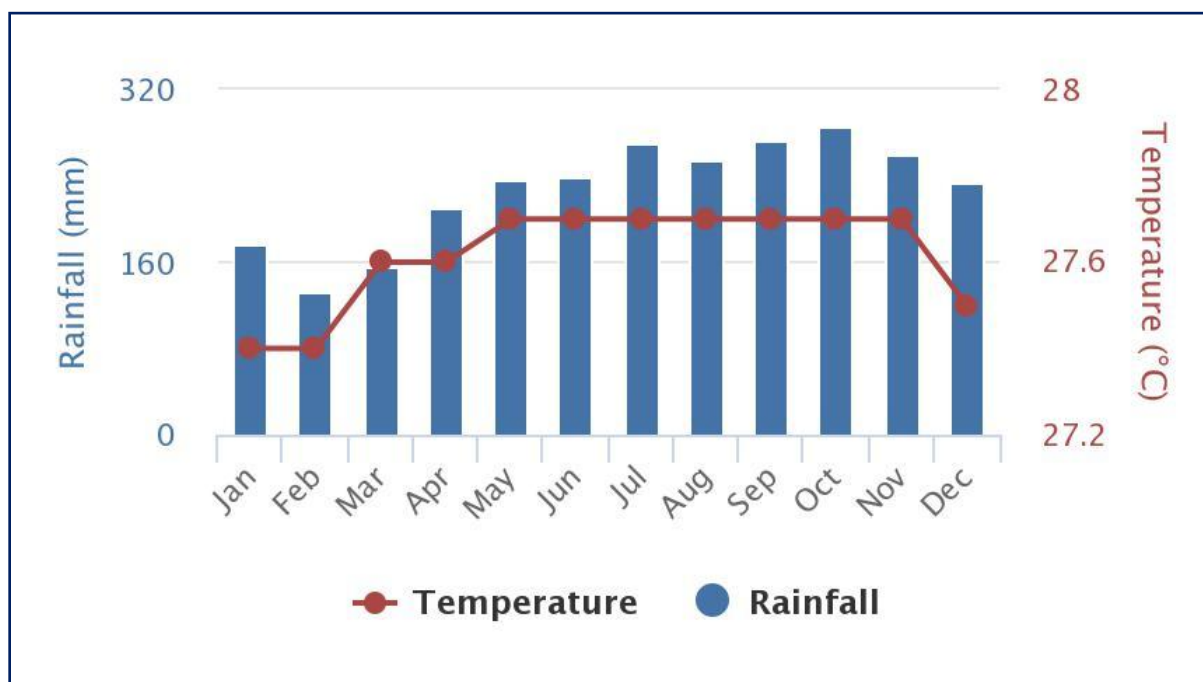


**Average Monthly Temperature and Rainfall
for Marshall Islands from 1991-2015**



¹²⁶ Source: World Bank Group: Climate Change Knowledge Portal for Development Practitioners and Policy Makers
http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/dimateportal/index.cfm?page=country_historical_dimate&ThisCCode=MHL

Average Monthly Temperature and Rainfall for Marshall Islands from 1961-1990



SEA LEVEL AND SEA WATER TEMPERAURE

The Pacific Sea Level Monitoring (PSLM) operates under the Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac). It is a continuation of the 20-year South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project (SPSLCMP). The 14 Pacific Island countries participating in the project are the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The primary goal of the project is to generate an accurate record of variance in



long-term sea level for the Pacific region. The project also provides information about the processes, scale and implications of sea-level rise and variability of extreme events on South Pacific

communities. It also makes sea-level data more readily available and usable to support management of coastal infrastructure and industries.¹²⁷

Astronomical tides and weather conditions are largely responsible for daily perturbations in sea level, but over monthly, seasonal and longer timescales sea levels in the tropical Pacific are largely influenced by fluctuations in climate and ocean heat content across the Pacific. The El Niño-Southern Oscillation climate cycle plays a key role in sea level variability. During El Niño sea levels are generally lower than normal across the western equatorial Pacific, as measured by the project's sea level network, in response to weaker than normal easterly Trade Winds, cooler than normal ocean temperatures and higher than normal barometric pressures in this region. On the other hand during La Niña the easterly Trade Winds are typically stronger than normal, ocean temperatures are warmer than normal and barometric pressures are lower than normal across the western Pacific, which often results in higher than normal sea levels at many of the project stations.¹²⁸

In January 2018 the monthly sea levels were +12 cm higher than normal at Marshall Islands and over +5 cm higher at FSM, Tuvalu and PNG; whereas they were -6 cm lower than normal at Cook Islands. Sea levels reached record-high January levels at Marshall Islands, Kiribati and Samoa, mostly as a result of high astronomical spring tides.

Lower than normal monthly sea levels were observed during December 2015 at Marshall Islands (-16 cm)¹²⁹ while Sea levels during December 2010 were 5-10cm higher than normal at Marshall Islands, FSM, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Samoa; whereas they were 5-10cm lower than normal at Kiribati, Nauru, Fiji and Tonga.¹³⁰

Summary Statistics of monthly Sea level (Meters)¹³¹ and Sea water temperature (Degree Celsius)¹³² at Majuro from May 1993 to January 2018¹³³

Indicator	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Standard deviation	Skewness
Sea level	1.066 (Average monthly means 1.065)	2.405 at 0430 hours 18/02/2011	-0.238 at 1036 hours 14/12/1997	0.4477	0.0575
Water temperature	28.717 (Average monthly means =28.719)	31.40 at 1100 hours 13/08/1994	26.50 at 2000 hours 05/02/1998	0.6773	0.3788

¹²⁷ Source: Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology; Pacific Sea Level Monitoring Project.
<http://www.bom.gov.au/pacific/projects/pslm/>

¹²⁸ Source: <http://www.bom.gov.au/ntc/IDO60101/IDO60101.201801.pdf>

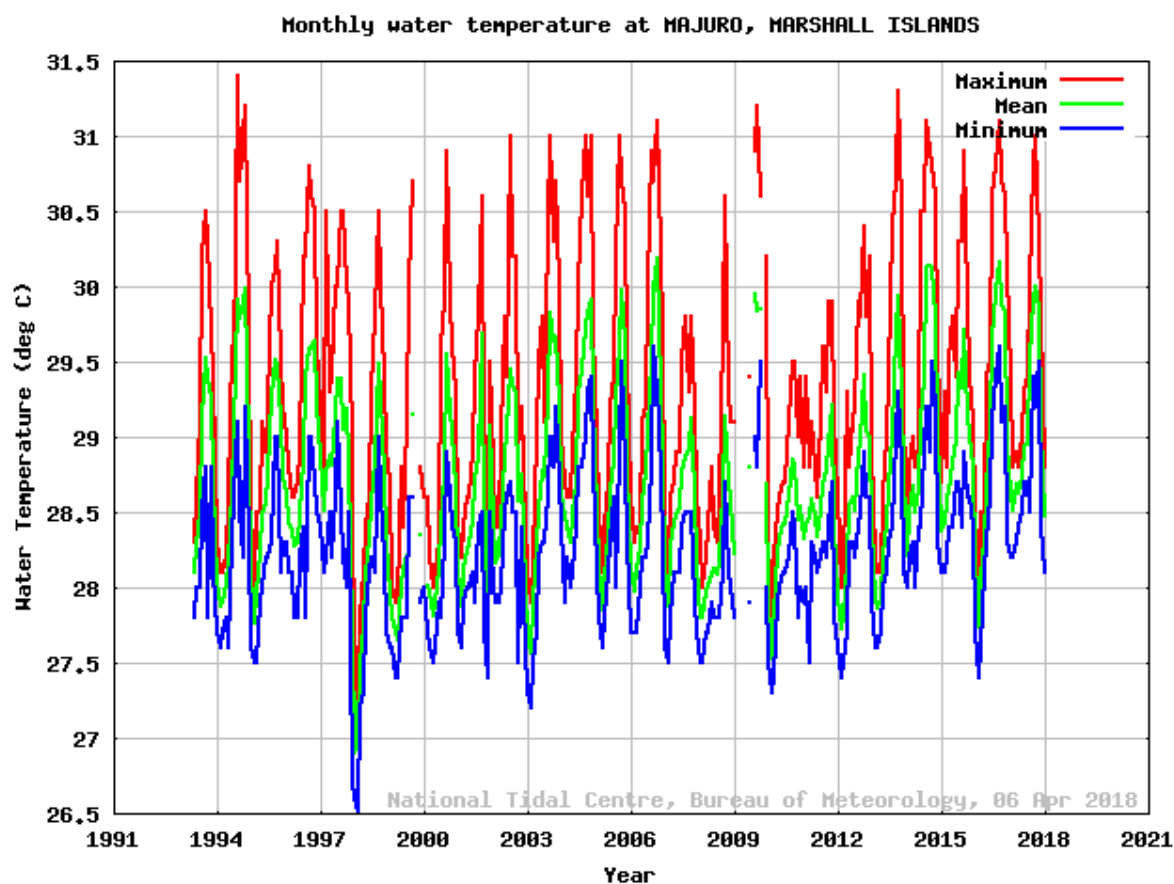
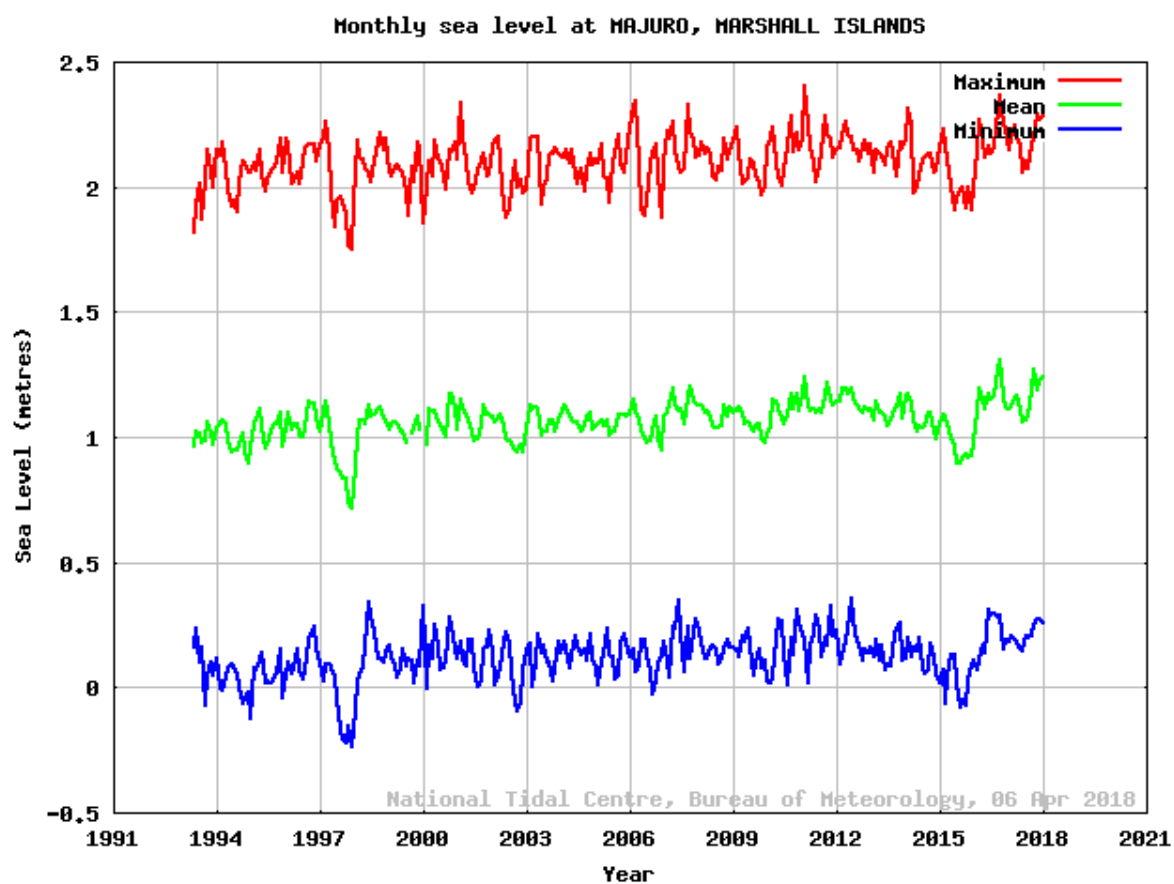
¹²⁹ Source: <http://www.bom.gov.au/ntc/IDO60101/IDO60101.201512.pdf>

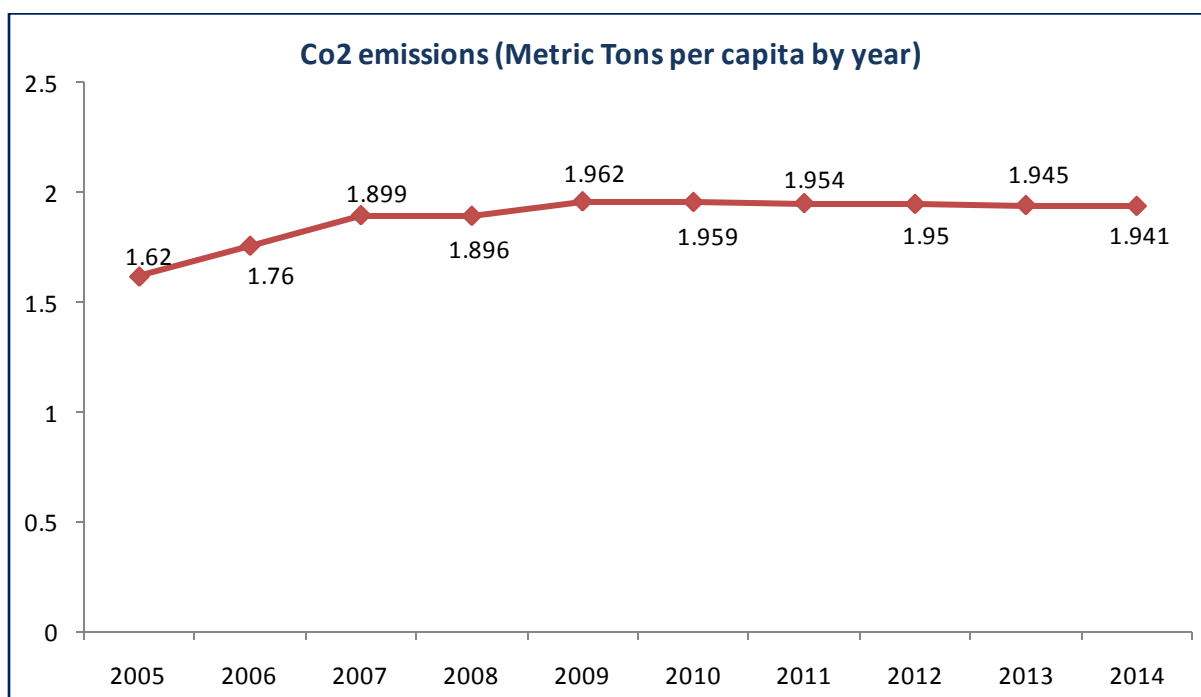
¹³⁰ Source: <http://www.bom.gov.au/ntc/IDO60101/IDO60101.201012.pdf>

¹³¹ Source: <http://www.bom.gov.au/ntc/IDO70052/IDO70052SLD.shtml>

¹³² Source: <http://www.bom.gov.au/ntc/IDO70052/IDO70052WTD.shtml#stats>

¹³³ Source: <http://www.bom.gov.au/oceanography/projects/spslcmp/data/monthly.shtml#table>



Co₂ Emissions Metric Tons per Capita¹³⁴

**More indicators on Carbon dioxide emission as reported in World Development indicators:
April, 2018¹³⁵**

Indicators	2012	2013	2014
CO2 emissions (kg per 2011 PPP USD of GDP)	0.53763	0.52268	0.52667
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP USD of GDP)	0.52791	0.50507	0.49995
CO2 emissions from liquid fuel consumption (% of total)	100	100	100
CO2 emissions from liquid fuel consumption (kt)	102.676	102.676	102.676
CO2 emissions (kt)	102.676	102.676	102.676
CO2 emissions (kg per 2010 USD of GDP)	0.59442	0.57789	0.5823

The Republic of the Marshall Islands will be closer to its goals of greener, more efficient and more reliable energy, following the approval by the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors of USD 34 million for the Sustainable Energy Development Project.¹³⁶

"The Marshallese government is working hard with development partners to meet our targets of 20 percent renewable energy by 2020, and 100 percent renewable energy by 2050," said Marshall

¹³⁴ Source: World Bank; <https://data.worldbank.org/country/marshall-islands>

¹³⁵ Source: World Bank; <https://data.worldbank.org/country/marshall-islands> (Excel file name: API_MHL_DS2_en_excel_v2)

¹³⁶ Source: Ministry of Finance; <http://mi-mof.com/press-release-2017-dec-15-sedep/>

Islands Minister of Finance, Hon. Brenson S. Wase. “We are excited by this new World Bank-supported project, which will significantly boost access to reliable, efficient and ultimately more affordable renewable energy for residents and businesses across Majuro and Ebeye.”

“The Republic of the Marshall Islands is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing the threat of climate change.”

The new project will deliver three components:

- Assistance towards the design, supply, installation, and operational support for solar power generation, battery energy storage, and grid management equipment in the capital Majuro, as well the replacement of existing generators to ensure lower emissions and improve operation efficiency in Majuro and Ebeye, until renewable solutions can be deployed.
- Technical and operational assistance to reduce energy demand, by improving the efficiency for both the use and supply of electricity from the country’s two public sector utilities KAJUR and MEC, and by encouraging more energy efficiency through public information campaigns overseen by the Ministry of Resources and Development’s Energy Planning Division.
- Training and workshops focused on improving energy policies across the Ministry of Finance, Banking and Postal Services, and public sector utilities, in addition to support of studies that will identify further assistance and investments needed in Ebeye and the outer islands of Wotje, Jaluit, Rongrong, and Santo.

“The World Bank stands as a committed development partner of the Marshallese government, for the long-term. Together we will address the challenge of providing affordable and clean energy to the country’s population and of ensuring more efficient energy use across the country,” said World Bank Country Director for Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, Michel Kerf.

The Sustainable Energy Development Project is funded through a USD 34 million grant from the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank’s fund for the most in-need countries.

MARSHALL ISLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY (MIEPA)

MIEPA is the responsible authority of testing and ensuring safe water for the citizens in Majuro, Ebeye and outer Islands. It takes sample on monthly basis (generally) from ground water resource, ICE producers, food vendors, MWSC distribution system, water dispensers set at different points, restaurants/takeout outlets, fish base company, coastal areas or any other company/agency who request MIEPA to check their water quality. In the outer islands, MIEPA tests ground waters (wells) and catchment water and city water quality in Ebeye. Involving traditional leaders, youth clubs, Mayors associations, MIEPA also conducts public awareness activities through radio programs, visiting schools, communities, observing annual environmental events. The below statistics presented are based upon some of the monthly (in pdf form) summary/highlight of reports received by EPPSO in 2nd week of May 2018. The data presented here are only for year 2016 and 2017. MIEPA is also involved in analyzing marine water samples for presence of Enterococci along the MWSC sewage outfall area. The data sources for this Section are MIEPA monthly reports.

HIGHLIGHTS OF MIEPA PERFORMANCE FROM JULY TO NOVEMBER 2016

Laura Ground Water Resource

- MIEPA continued monitoring of the Laura groundwater resource. In both July and August 10 sites of the groundwater boreholes were monitored on depth, water level and conductivity. All results were sent to SPC-Geosciences division. In October, results of the readings from the boreholes in the 9 sites at Laura were sent to SPC. Results from the monitoring indicated that groundwater system had recovered significantly from the recent drought. No monitoring was done in September due to preparation for USEPA FAS re-certification of MIEPA laboratory and staffs.
- As per the technical advice from the Pacific Community Geosciences Division, EPA can monitor the Laura groundwater lens quarterly since the groundwater have recovered significantly from the recent drought in early 2016.
- MIEPA Laboratory and Staff successfully passed the laboratory audit and certification for the microbiological analysis of drinking water under the Colilert Method and surface water under Enterolert Method.
- A trip was made to Ailinglaplap atoll by MIMRA staffs and one staff from EPA Water quality lab to sample fish for ciguatera poisoning from November 15 to November 22. The islets covered were Jei, Woja, Bouj and Aerok.

MWSC distribution System

- In July out of the total number of samples collected for MWSC Rairok to Rita Distribution system, 68.6% of the samples were found unsafe with presence of E.Coli. Delap to Rita remained the same problem areas. In August, out of the total samples, 49.3% of them were tested positive for total coliform and E.Coli contamination. Conductivity results for the two systems TPC and TPA remained within the standards range.
- In September, a total of 16 samples were collected for the TPC system that serve Majuro atoll from the reservoir to end of Rita. 7 of the 16 samples tested positive for Total coliform and E. coli contamination.
- In October, 38 samples were collected for the TPC system that serve Majuro atoll from the reservoir to end of Rita. In 16 samples presence of Total coliform and E. coli was found. 2 samples were collected from TPA system that services the ICC and Hospital. The ICC water

was found to be free of contamination while the Hospital sample tested positive for presence of Total coliform and E. coli.

- In November, eight samples were collected for MWSC Distribution system from the airport reservoir was 8 and 1 out of the 8 samples tested positive for contamination. The test performed utilized the Presence/Absence (H2S Pathoscreen) method which yields only qualitative results or presence or absence of coliform bacteria. The sample that tested the presence of coliform bacteria was from the Rita (Alwal) area.

Ice Producers

- In July, a total of 14 Ice producers had their ice sampled and tested for coliform and Ecolab contamination and half of the samples did not meet the standards for safe consumption. Owners of the failed samples were informed of their results and recommended to undertake remedial works to improve the quality of their water sources to make ice. In August, 3 Ice producers were sampled and one (AB Enterprise) was found contaminated. Shortage of staff in the lab during August was the reason that more ice producers were not sampled. In September, only 2 samples of ice were collected and both were found safe.
- In October, a total of 8 samples of ice were collected and 2 of the samples were found unsafe (J&M store and AB Enterprise). These samples were then re-sampled after EPA informed the producers to fix their water system. Both re-samples tested negative for total coliform and E. coli contamination.
- In November, a total of 2 ice producers were sampled and tested for coliform contamination. One was safe while the other sampled was contaminated. The owner for Z Brothers were informed for repeat sampling after they have undertaken remedial works to improve the quality of their water sources to make ice.

Water Dispensers

- A total of 7 drinking water dispensers were collected and 2 were found unsafe for drinking. Owners of the failed samples were notified to temporarily close for us to come and resample after treatment or do maintenance on their water treatment systems. In August 3 dispensers were tested and found safe. In September, only one sample was collected from Tradewinds Group Company located in Rita. The Tradewinds Group Co. is the most recent water dispenser on Majuro atoll.
- In October, out of seven water dispenser systems, 1 failed to meet EPA standards. The contaminated sample was from JOEMAR. However, in the JOEMAR sample there was no presence of E. coli but only tested positive for total coliform. JOEMAR manager was advised to fix the problem.
- In November, a total of eight (8) water delivery stations in Majuro or drinking water dispensers were sampled and all found clean and safe water for consumption. The water dispensers tested for this month were PPW, EZ price, Momotaro, Ace One Stop, MH2O, Do It Best, Tradewinds Co. and Jewels Services.

Food Establishments in Majuro

- One MIEPA staff joined Food Safety Inspection team that inspected food establishments around Majuro. 27 food establishments had their water tested between last weeks of July and August. These restaurants are Spencer, DAR, China Restaurant, Special Restaurant, NKB Restaurant, Island Café, MIR, Jay's Restaurant, Family Mart, K&K Delap, Eastern Restaurant, Wellness Center, Bingo Store, Blue Lagoon, K&K Long Island, AKIA, Jittak, Riwut, Sandy's, Adang, Lucky Star, Payless, Majuro Supermarket, Aliang, KLG, Tide Table and Chit Chat.

- Only 7 food establishments were found to be operating with good water quality and they are: DAR, Island Café, MIR, Jay's Restaurant, K&K Delap, Wellness Center and Blue Lagoon. A meeting was called by the Food Safety team for all owners of restaurants in Majuro after samples were analyzed. All findings from the inspections were presented to the owners for remedial actions.

Fish Base Company

- The two fish base company (MIFV & PPF) continued to produce good water quality results for their systems during July and August. No sample was taken in September and October.

Coastal Sample

- In July, a total of 14 samples were collected from Rairok to far end Rita and only 5 or about 36% of them found safe. These places are Rairok Elementary School, Delap Wharf, Reform Church, MIR and MIHS coastal areas.
- In August, a total of 10 samples were collected from Peace Park to Laura. Nine out of the ten sites failed to meet EPA standards for coastal waters of 104MPN/100mL total coliform and E.coli. The sample collected from Peace Park was found to be within the EPA standards for coastal waters.
- Due to preparation for the re-certification of the MIEPA laboratory and staffs, no coastal samples were analyzed for the month of September, 2016.
- EPA helped BECA (The New Zealand engineering company- Beca International Consultants) analyze 110 marine water samples for presence of Enterococci along the MWSC sewage outfall area. 11 sites were sampled from First Low Tide to the Second Low Tide for 2 days. The sites were within 500 meters East and West of the position of the outfall pipe. Results were astounding as they range from 0MPN/100mL to >24,000MPN/100mL of Enterococci.
- In November, no coastal water sampling was done due to expected arrival of lab equipment.

Moreover, in November, four water sources in PII offices and another private store that had its rainwater catchment were tested as well. All water samples test results were free from contamination.

The lack of incubators has resulted in not performing the standard test procedures for Colilert test and Enterolert test. For example, Colilert tests are being done utilizing Presence/Absence test method – this is a qualitative method which is also acceptable. EPA is in the process of procuring new incubators, therefore, tests for Coliform, E. coli and Enterococci will commence soon.

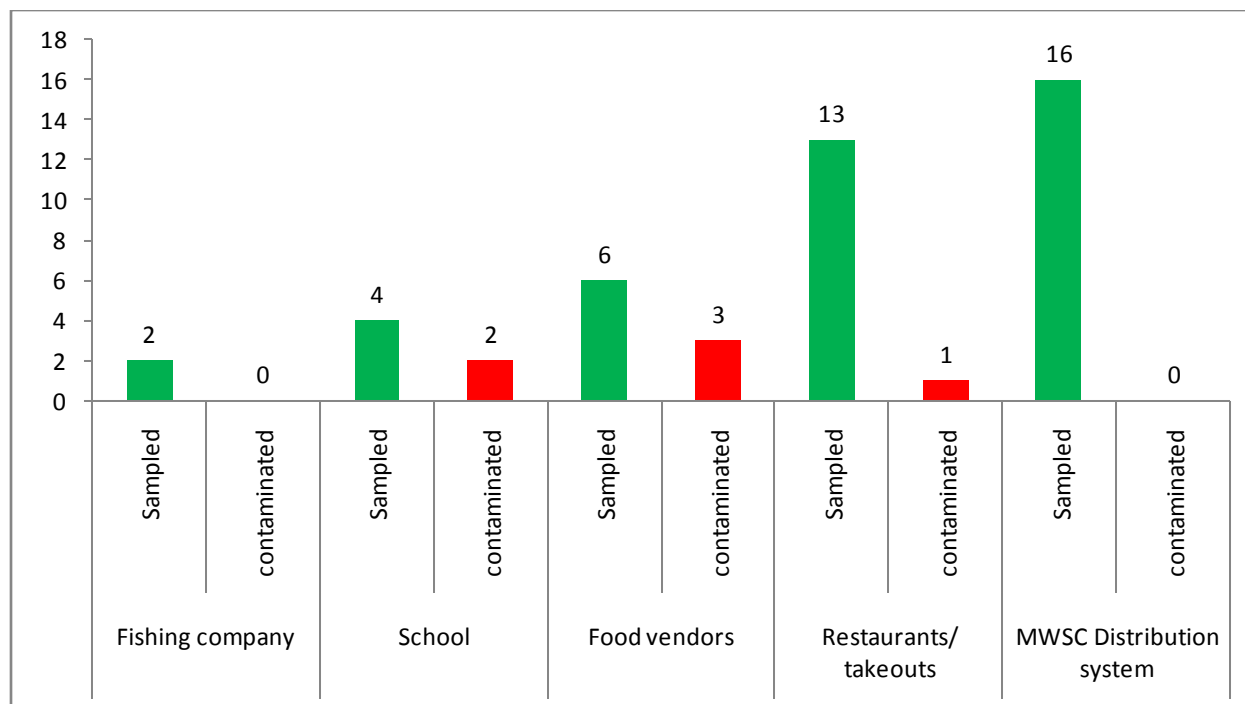
HIGHLIGHTS OF MIEPA PERFORMANCE FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER 2017

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS, APRIL, 2017

MIEPA Standards for Safe Water is 0 MPN/100mL and that of Coastal Water is 104 MPN/100mL

Some samples were analyzed using the IDEXX Colilert method to detect Total coliform bacteria and E. coli bacteria in the water samples while others were analyzed using the Pathoscreen H2S method.

Water Quality Test Results for the month of April, 2017 in Majuro, RMI



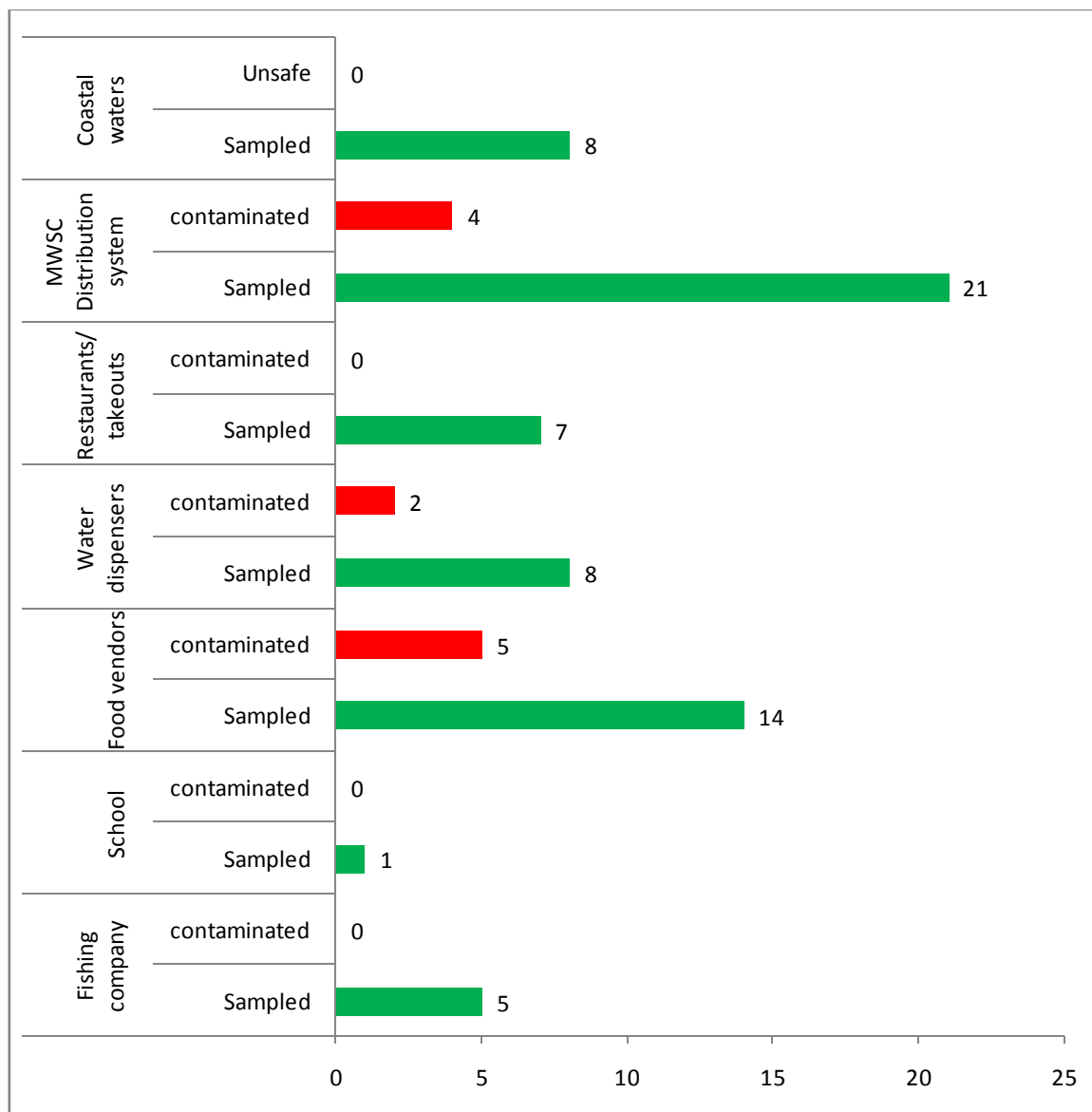
Highlights of water quality test from April 2017, Majuro, RMI

- There was no sample from ICE, water dispensers or coastal water during April 2017
- Six houses with positive Hepatitis-A cases had their water sampled in the month of April, 2017. All samples were found to be contaminated.
- Both samples from Majuro Christian High School were contaminated.
- Only Eastern Restaurant's water catchment was found contaminated in April.
- A total of 16 water samples were collected in April to monitor the MWSC distribution system. The 2 systems monitored were the Laura Treatment Plant and the Treatment Plant C. Sample also included the new Reverse-Osmosis unit at the Majuro hospital. All samples were found safe and free of E. coli contamination. However, there are a few places (long islands, Delap, Uliga, Rita, Hospital RO, and Laura well 1, 2 and 3) where presence of total coliform bacteria was noticed.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS, JULY, 2017

The Water Quality division collected a total of 65 water samples in the month of July 2017. These samples were analyzed using the IDEXX Colilert method and IDEXX Enterolert method.

Water Quality Test Results for the month of July, 2017 in Majuro, RMI



Highlights of water quality test results for the month of July, 2017 in Majuro, RMI

- Both owners of Ace One Stop and Wot Mijeljel water dispensers were informed of their water samples and were told to make necessary improvements on their filters.
- E&R takeout had counts of Total coliform in its water source and the owner was informed
- Out of 14 food vendors (including churches, market vendors and private food vendors) 5 were found to be contaminated. These food vendors were notified of their water quality and were told to treat their water catchment with bleach solution before EPA can issue a notice of approval for their Food Preparation certificate with MOH.

- A total of 21 water samples were collected from the MWSC TPC system and the new RO unit at the Majuro hospital. Thirteen were safe and five were fair in terms of EPA standards. Three samples from Rita and one sample from Uliga found contaminated.
- Eight coastal samples from Laura area were tested and in three samples very low counts of Enterococci bacteria were detected.
- The MIMRA fish market requested EPA to test their water catchment at their establishment. The sample recorded very high counts of Total coliform (>2400) and E. coli bacteria (280 MPN). The manager for the fish market was informed and they are in the process of cleaning all of their water catchments.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS BY SITES, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 2017

As part of the routine monitoring, the Water Quality division of MIEPA sampled the water quality in different areas during the months of August and September. Some samples were analyzed using the IDEXX Colilert method to detect Total coliform bacteria and E. coli bacteria in the water samples.

MIEPA Standards for Safe Water is 0 MPN/100mL and that of Coastal Water is 104 MPN/100mL

Sites	Total	Date Sampled	Total Coliform Counts Range (MPN ¹³⁷ /100ml)	E. Coli/ Enterococci Counts Range (MPN/100ml)	Safe(Absence Of E.Coli Bacteria)	Contaminated (Presence Of E. Coli Bacteria)
Fishing Company						
MIFV	2	9/27/2017	0 MPN	0 MPN	2	0
PPF	2	8/30/2017	0 MPN	0 MPN	2	0
PPF	2	9/25/2017	0 MPN	0 MPN	2	0
School						
COOP	3	8/15/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	3	0
RCS (Rita Christian School)	1	8/24/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
SDA (Laura)	1	9/28/17	310 MPN	12 MPN	0	1
Food Vendors						
Food Vendors	31	August-September	0 MPN - >2400 MPN	0 MPN – 550 MPN	25	6
ICE						
J&M Store	1	8/30/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
Water dispensers:						
Jewel's Services	1	8/25/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
PPW	1	9/12/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
Majuro Supermart	1	9/12/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
EZ Price	1	9/12/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
Joemar	1	9/12/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
Do It Best	1	9/12/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0

¹³⁷ MPN = Most Probable Number of bacteria in a 100mL sample of water.

MIEPA Standards for Safe Water is 0 MPN/100mL and that of Coastal Water is 104 MPN/100mL

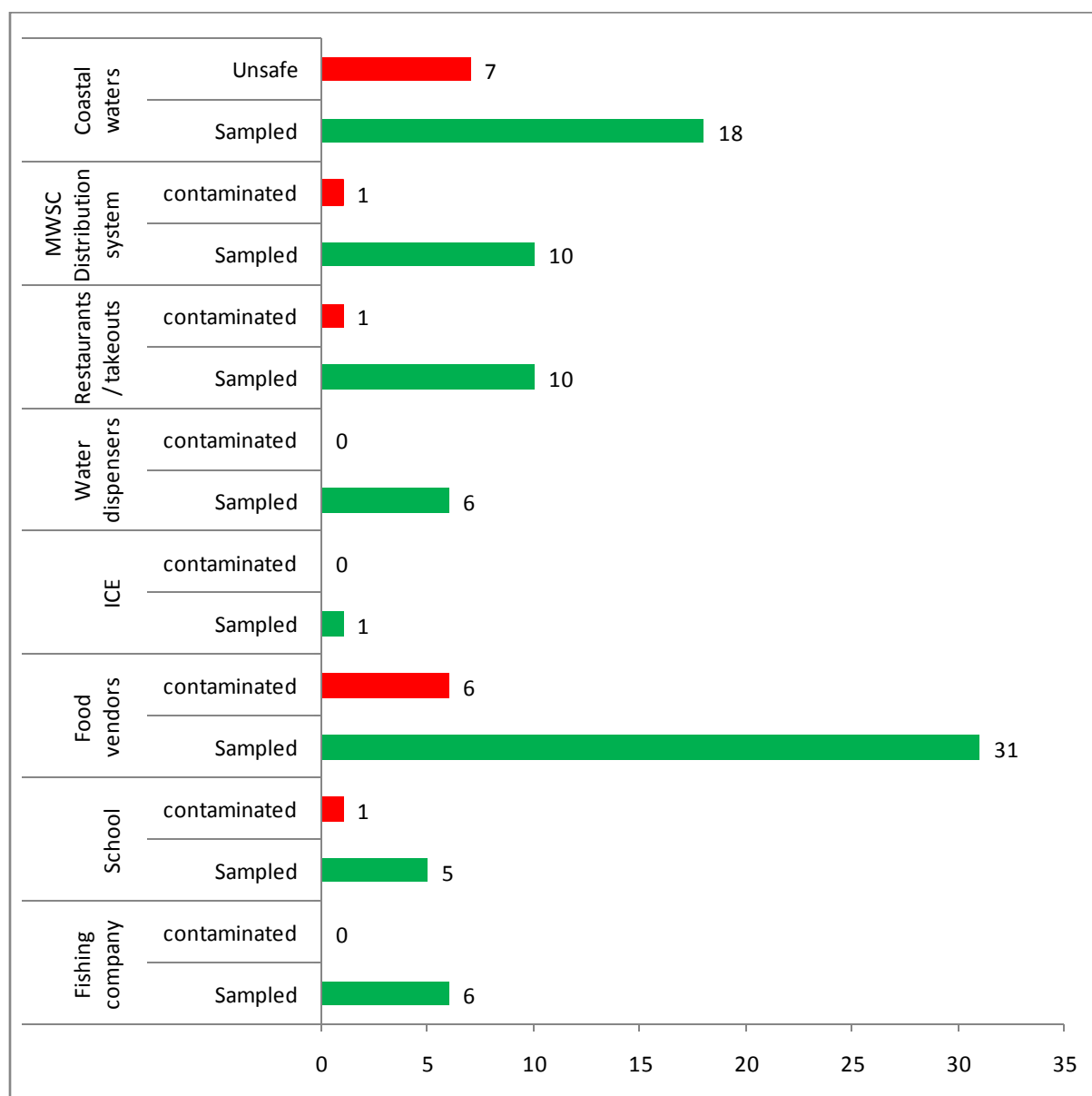
Sites	Total	Date Sampled	Total Coliform Counts Range (MPN ¹³⁸ /100ml)	E. Coli/ Enterococci Counts Range (MPN/100ml)	Safe (Absence Of E.Coli Bacteria)	Contaminated (Presence Of E. Coli Bacteria)
Restaurants/Takeouts:						
Tide Table	1	8/14/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	0	1
Sandy's Restaurant	1	8/17/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	0	1
Batkan Store	1	8/22/17	2400 MPN	0 MPN	0	1
Barkan Store	1	8/30/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
Chit Chat	1	9/7/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	0	1
DAR	1	9/7/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	0	1
Won Hai Shen	1	9/7/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	0	1
Sunshine Restaurant	1	9/21/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	0	1
Andrew Bing (Delap)	1	9/27/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	0	1
RJR takeout (Rita)	1	9/27/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	0	1
MWSC Distribution system:						
Treatment Plant C	1	8/14/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
Rairok	1	8/14/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
Long Island	1	8/14/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
Delap	1	8/14/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
TPC	1	9/20/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
Rairok	1	9/20/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
Long Island	1	9/20/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
Delap	1	9/20/17	9 MPN	0 MPN	0	1
Uliga	1	9/20/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0
Rita	1	9/20/17	0 MPN	0 MPN	1	0

¹³⁸ MPN = Most Probable Number of bacteria in a 100mL sample of water.

Coastal Waters Sample and test results during August-September, 2017 in Majuro, RMI

Sites	Total	Date Sampled	ENTEROCOCCI COUNTS (MPN/100mL)	QUALITY
Alwal	1	8/24/17	860 MPN	UNSAFE
RES	1	8/24/17	1800 MPN	UNSAFE
MIHS	1	8/24/17	0 MPN	SAFE
Jenrok	1	8/24/17	1900 MPN	UNSAFE
Uliga Dock	1	8/24/17	0 MPN	SAFE
Small Island	1	8/24/17	820 MPN	UNSAFE
Delap Ramp	1	8/24/17	10 MPN	SAFE
Delap Park	1	8/24/17	30 MPN	SAFE
Laura End Ocean	1	9/14/17	20 MPN	SAFE
Laura End Lagoon	1	9/14/17	2400 MPN	UNSAFE
Lomar Ocean	1	9/14/17	70 MPN	SAFE
Lobat Ocean	1	9/14/17	20 MPN	SAFE
Jeirok Ocean	1	9/14/17	0 MPN	SAFE
Jeirok Lagoon	1	9/14/17	0 MPN	SAFE
Iolap	1	9/14/17	360 MPN	UNSAFE
Lomar Lagoon	1	9/14/17	780 MPN	UNSAFE
Woja Lagoon	1	9/14/17	10 MPN	SAFE
Ajeltake Lagoon	1	9/14/17	0 MPN	SAFE

Water Quality Test Results for the month of August and September, 2017 in Majuro, RMI



Highlights of water quality Test Results for the month of August and September, 2017, Majuro, RMI

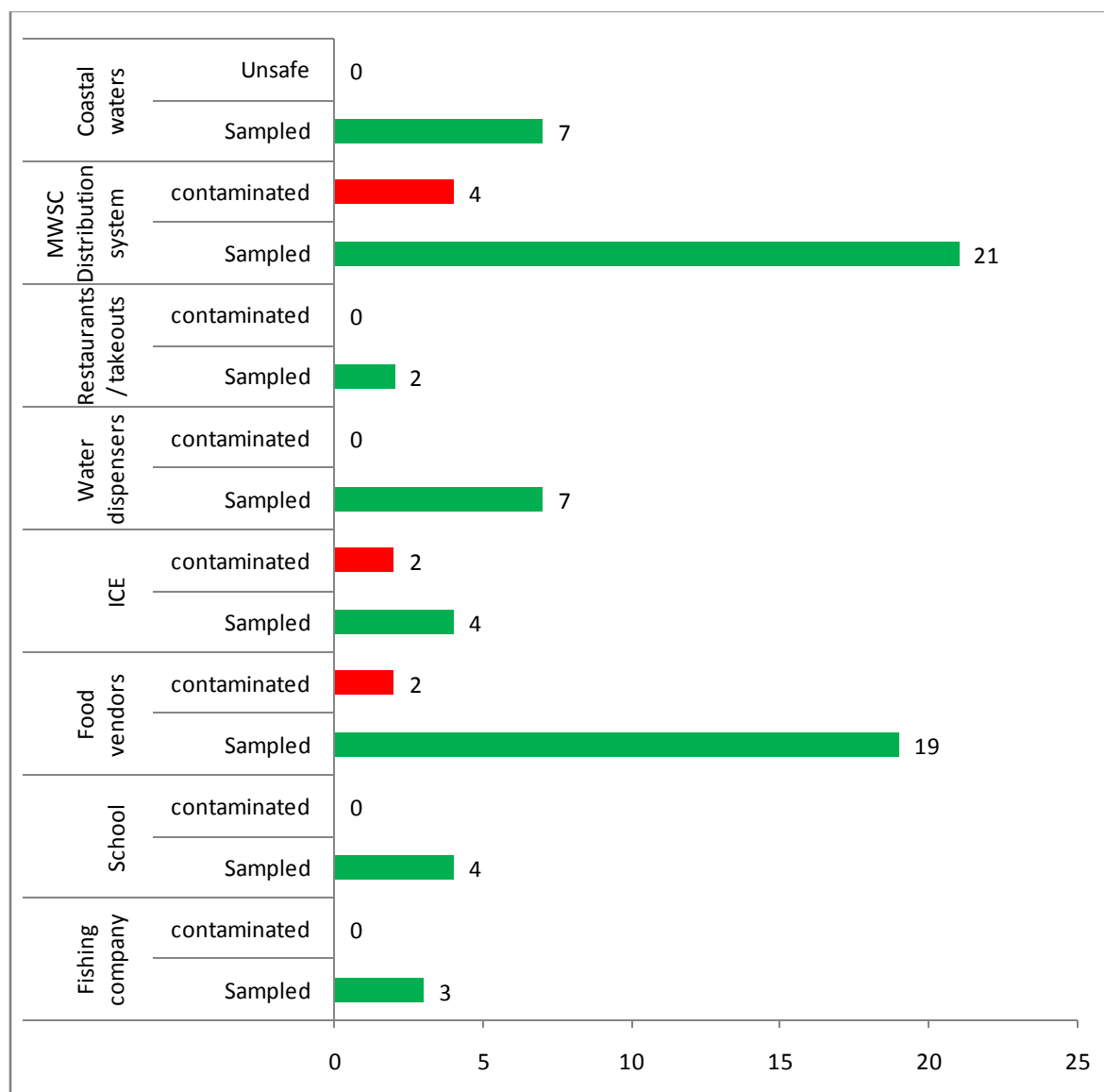
- The SDA School in Laura was the only school that was found to have contaminated water source. The Principal was notified about the quality of their water source and was informed to clean or treat their water catchment before the division tests it again.
- Six food vendors were found to be unsafe and were advised to treat and clean their water sources and request the Water Quality division again after they have done so.
- J&M Store was the only ice producer sampled and tested negative for both Total coliform and E. coli bacteria.
- Among the 10 samples from small food establishments and restaurants in Majuro, only sample from Batkan Store tested positive for Total coliform bacteria.
- A total of 10 MWSC water samples were collected to monitor the MWSC distribution system and only sample from Delap was tested positive for Total coliform contamination.

- A total of 18 marine water samples were collected and analyzed. The DUD area samples were collected on the month of August where 50% of the samples were found to be over the safe standards of 104 MPN/100mL. The Ajeltake to Laura area samples were collected on the month of September. 70% of the area that were tested were found to be safe and within the EPA standards for marine recreational water quality.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS, OCTOBER, 2017

The samples were analyzed using the IDEXX Colilert method to detect Total coliform bacteria and E. coli bacteria in the water samples. For marine coastal samples the IDEXX Enterolert method was applied.

Water Quality Test Results for the month of October, 2017 in Majuro, RMI



Highlights of water quality test for the month of October, 2017 in Majuro, RMI

- MCHS cafeteria tanks and CMI RO unit were also tested and result showed no contamination from Total coliform and E. coli bacteria.
- Home Garden was the only ice producer found to be contaminated with Total coliform and E. coli bacteria. Their water supply permit has not been issued yet until they have fixed their water system.
- 4 samples (2 from Delap, Rita, Long Islands) tested positive for Total coliform contamination.

TEST RESULTS OF QUALITY OF GROUND WATER (WELLS) IN DIFFERENT OUTER ISLANDS IN RMI: 2016¹³⁹

Outer Island	2016		% Defective
	Number Tested	Number defective	
Jaluit	7	6	86%
Mili	15	5	33%
Mejit	18	6	33%
Aur	8	2	25%
Enewetak	19	8	42%
Maloelap	72	24	33%
Jabat	3	0	0%
Total	142	51	36%

- In 2017, a total of 22 samples were found defective out of 91 samples in Wotje. Wotje data are based on conductivity readings of the wells. An EPA standard for conductivity is 1000 μ S/cm. Conductivity levels equal to or less than 1000 μ S/cm is considered drinkable. All other data are based on Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) readings. EPA standard for TDS is 500mg/L. Conductivity levels equal to or less than 500mg/L is considered drinkable.
- As part of testing of Quality of "Catchments Water" in different Outer Islands, MIEPA reported 26 out of 29 (90%) contaminated "catchment water samples" only for Jaluit in 2017.

SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS BY MIEPA IN MAJURO, RMI: 2015-2017¹⁴⁰

Area/Water Source	2015			2016			2017		
	No. Tested	No. Contam.	No. Contam.	No. Tested	No. Contam.	No. Contam.	No. Tested	No. Contam.	No. Contam.
Majuro:-									
Catchments	0	0	-	0	0	-	225	147	65%
Coastal	115	81	70%	70	44	63%	50	11	22%
City Water	291	162	56%	294	161	55%	150	40	27%
Ice/Processed Water	149	41	28%	147	47	32%	40	8	20%
Wells (Ground Water)	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Restaurants Drinking Water	16	13	81%	27	22	81%	43	28	65%
Total	571	297	52%	538	274	51%	508	234	46%

Note: "Contam." was used instead of Contamination to fit numbers in Table. It is worth mentioning here that there was no reported numbers by EPA on the consolidated numbers for "Catchments", "City water (Ebeye)" or "Ground Water Wells" for the outer Islands between 2015 and 2017.

¹³⁹ Source: MIEPA, Excel file received on 30 May, 2018

¹⁴⁰ Source: MIEPA, Excel file received on 30 May, 2018

MAJURO WATER & SEWER COMPANY, INC. (MWSC)

MWSC is the company providing the water & sewer services to the residents of Majuro Atoll, the capital and largest urban center in the Marshall Islands.

The water is distributed three days per week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) from 4:30-8:30 pm.



Number of Households Having Fresh Water and Salt Water Supply in Majuro: 2013-2017¹⁴¹

Year	Total	Drinking Water	Salt Water
2013	4,161	1,793	2,368
2014	3,207	825	2,382
2015	3,271	884	2,387
2016	3,585	1,192	2,393
2017	3,579	1,130	2,449

Water Rates:

- Government: Drinking water: 0.015 Cents per gallon;
- Residence: Airport to Rita: 0.006 Cents per gallon; Airport to Laura: 0.006 Cents per gallon; Salt water and Sewer: USD12 flat rate per month.

Number of Households having fresh water and salt water supply in Ebeye: 2013-2017¹⁴²

Year	Total	Drinking water	Salt Water
2013	1681	857	824
2014	1675	847	828
2015	1683	847	835
2016	1524	843	681*
2017	1538	843	695*

- **Note:** GHD conducted this survey in Nov'16 with figure of 681 and as of Sept'17, 14 new installments recorded by KAJUR. The figure represents WORKING sewer connections. Note that the survey method was not 100% perfect.

¹⁴¹ Source: Majuro Water and Sewer Company and EPPSO

¹⁴² Source: Kwajalein Atoll Joint Utility Resource

Drinking Water Supply to Majuro by Area and Month in Million Gallons: 2013-2017¹⁴³

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016			2017
	Majuro (Airport to Rita)	Majuro (Airport to Rita)	Majuro (Airport to Rita)	Total (Airport to Rita and Laura)	Airport to Rita	Airport to Laura	Majuro (Airport to Rita)
January	4392152	5788596	3753301	5709541	2319553	3389988	10331980
February	3106825	4597754	5738402	7370536	2404256	4966280	8473772
March	3506215	4993333	4451683	7717241	1590985	6126256	10709040
April	8624017	5827075	5801436	7662516	3952841	3709675	10262284
May	4842380	5534130	4525780	7070005	3940021	3129984	12092620
June	5581943	4870683	5665693	3890821	3890821	0	6059696
July	5236797	5632118	4155688	5022304	5022304	0	8156963
August	7299505	7992105	4612397	10311673	10311673	0	10999275
September	6734157	11275506	5393715	7643342	7643342	0	10739044
October	5871900	5381007	4584474	5915735	5915735	0	10958486
November	6423915	7355875	4721565	9240774	9240774	0	10271196
December	5634426	6723442	5453628	10764970	10764970	0	11947319
Total	67254232	75971624	58857762	88319457	66997275	21322182	121001673

Drinking Water Supply to Ebeye by Month in Million Gallons: 2013-2017¹⁴⁴

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	1,854,594	3,32,9151	3,605,067	2,633,657	3,258,655
February	1,764,330	3,287,663	3,690,750	3,934,774	3,129,484
March	2,112,740	3,149,536	3,681,150	3,465,194	4,275,395
April	2,232,660	3,575,168	3,757,322	3,784,042	2,258,497
May	3,385,221	3,531,938	3,870,588	2,826,201	2,569,868
June	2,897,339	2,829,320	2,516,519	2,381,842	2,232,970
July	3,905,142	3,444,170	3,216,519	2,597,600	2,645,535
August	3,757,549	3,963,736	3,032,733	3,966,530	4,211,000
September	3,757,549	3,942,113	2,592,608	4,367,374	3,699,000
October	3,897,890	3,206,781	3,910,742	4,027,548	5,239,605
November	2,335,913	2,729,013	370,049	41,183,211	4,533,240
December	2,335,913	3,311,636	4,206,207	4,307,930	4,295,205

¹⁴³ Source: Majuro Water and Sewer Company and EPPSO¹⁴⁴ Source: Kwajalein Atoll Joint Utility Resource

Households by kind of Toilet Facility by Atolls/Islands in RMI: 2011¹⁴⁵

Atoll/Island	Total	Kind of Toilet Facility					
		Flush toilet connected to central sewage system	Flush toilet to own septic tank	Water sealed (without flush)	Pit Latrine	Sea Lagoon	Others
Ailinglaplap	287	-	69	102	44	-	72
Ailuk	63	-	28	15	-	-	20
Arno	261	-	57	7	116	52	29
Aur	95	-	-	64	18	1	12
Ebon	136	-	42	27	3	-	64
Enewetak	106	-	52	6	46	1	1
Jabat	19	-	2	8	1	-	8
Jaluit	252	-	100	50	19	83	-
Kili	89	-	89	-	-	-	-
Kwajalein	1,371	1,009	276	37	28	2	19
Lae	48	-	16	1	25	-	6
Lib	18	-	8	1	3	2	4
Likiep	74	-	22	18	31	-	3
Majuro	4,092	1,914	1,688	252	72	9	157
Maloelap	124	-	44	33	-	-	47
Mejit	57	-	18	24	-	-	15
Mili	143	-	55	27	10	2	49
Namdrik	97	-	58	19	12	-	8
Namu	131	-	52	29	19	-	31
Ujae	52	-	45	-	3	4	-
Utrik	69	-	5	32	9	-	23
Wotho	22	-	11	5	1	4	1
Wotje	132	-	69	39	19	-	5
RMI	7,738	2,923	2,806	796	479	160	574

¹⁴⁵ Source: RMI 2011 Census report (Page 313)

MAJURO ATOLL WASTE COMPANY (MAWC)

MAWC (is a state-owned enterprise) incorporated under the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands on January 30, 2007. It is currently under the umbrella of the RMI Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). The Ministry of Public Works is responsible for managing the MAWC contract. The principal place of business is in Majuro Atoll. The purpose for which MAWC is organized is to engage in, but not limited to, the collection and disposal of solid waste in Majuro Atoll. It is governed by a five member Board of Directors and operated by 46 employees with the leadership of the General Manager.

MAWC is subsidized by the RMI-US Compact of Free Association with a basic annual appropriation of USD 325,000 in which it is required by law to follow the usage agreement as outlined in its sub-award agreement with the RMI Finance Department. Other sources of funds are provided by grants from government and private institutions, and from MAWC's own revenue from operations¹⁴⁶.

MAWC provides services to Majuro community only and not in the outer-islands. Therefore, each outer island manages its own waste management system. Development of a national solid waste management for RMI is under process.

Key indicators for MAWC: 2015-2017

Indicator	2015	2016	2017
Number of staff members (office based and outside office based)	50	60 due to Recycling Center construction	46
Number of vehicles used for garbage collections ¹⁴⁷	6	6	5
Number of households received services-Rita to long Islands	2528	2528	2604
Amount (in Tons) of garbage generated per day	29.2/per day	32/per day	34.8/per day
Number of dumping stations	1	1	1
Garbage collection frequency for households (daily or weekly)	Residential once a week	Residential once a week	Residential once a week
Garbage collection frequency for commercial customers	Minimum twice per month	Minimum twice per month	Minimum twice per month
Garbage collection frequency for Hospital	2 times per week	2 times per week	Daily
Number of garbage Bins at household sites	1 per household	1 per household	Residential (1pc. 96 Gallons)

¹⁴⁶ Source:

[http://www.rmioag.com/files/RMI/Component%20Units/Majuro%20Atoll%20Waste%20Company%20\(FY2011\)/Financial%20Statement.pdf](http://www.rmioag.com/files/RMI/Component%20Units/Majuro%20Atoll%20Waste%20Company%20(FY2011)/Financial%20Statement.pdf)

¹⁴⁷ Source: MAWC; MAWC uses McNeilus Truck for Commercial waste collection and Leach Truck (Freightliner) for Residential waste collection

Indicator	2015	2016	2017
Number and types of garbage bins used for waste collection (sharp, recycled, hazardous etc.)	96 gallons for household and 6 yard for commercial. No waste is taken in these bins that are considered harmful. Bulk waste collected on Saturdays	96 gallons for household and 6 yard for commercial No waste is taken in these bins that are considered harmful. Bulk waste collected on Saturdays	96 gallons for household and 6 yard for commercial No waste is taken in these bins that are considered harmful. Bulk waste collected on Saturdays
Number and types of plastic bags supplied to households (per week/month)	NONE	NONE	lakwe Bags and it is sold to the public @USD 0.30/bag
Number of households have backyard pits for disposal of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of garbage bins at commercial sites	1	1	1
Number of garbage bin at hospitals	1	1	3
Types of Exporting materials (Aluminum, copper, etc.)	General Mix include Aluminum, copper, radiator, etc.	General Mix include Aluminum, copper, radiator, etc.	General Mix include Aluminum, copper, radiator, etc.
Amount of Green waste composting (with unit)	N/A at the moment	N/A at the moment	N/A at the moment
Amount of Paper into Briquette (with unit)	N/A at the moment	N/A at the moment	N/A at the moment
Amount of Biomass (with unit)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sales amount by product (compost, paper fuel, mixed metal and aluminum cans etc)	Recycle Items- USD 22,537.30 Exportation – USD 20,992.50 Fees – USD 120,168.20 Other income – USD 3,753.72	Recycle Items- USD 19,408.73 Exportation – USD 25,065.18 Fees – USD 133,234.80 Other income – USD 4,419.58	Recycle Items- USD 19,408.73 Exportation – USD 25,065.18 Fees – USD 133,234.80 Other income – USD 4,419.58

Various waste minimization initiatives are being implemented in Majuro to reduce the amount of wastes that enter the landfill. These include the promotion of reusable shopping bags, production of paper fuel briquettes, composting, collection of aluminum cans, shredding of used tires, collection of used lead acid batteries, and manual recovery of copper and metals.¹⁴⁸

There is a carpentry shop at the site where staff takes what is entering into the site and re-build. For



instance, cooking oven, barbeque grill, tire, flower pot, bicycle, composting from green waste, to name the few. There is also re-sale of parts that are found usable and still good. The purpose for recycling waste is to reduce the amount entering into site.

MAWC provides free services to collect waste from residents. For commercial clients, there is gate fee and garbage bin

fee for the services. A minimum of USD 24/per month is charged for two collections pick up and USD12 for every extra pick up. Gate fee charges depend on type of waste coming in. There are USD 3, USD 5 and USD 10 gate fee depending on type of waste coming in.

¹⁴⁸ Source: ADB: Solid Waste Management in the Pacific; The Marshall Islands Country Snapshot
<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/42669/solid-waste-management-marshall-islands.pdf>

Households by Usual Manner of Garbage Disposal, by atolls/islands in RMI: 2011¹⁴⁹

Atoll/Islands	Total	Usual Manner of Garbage Disposal					
		Commercial Local/Gov't Waste Collection	Own vehicle (Central Waste Disposal site)	Own pit/burying (no burning/ no seawall)	Burning	Composting	Ocean
Ailinglaplap	287	-	-	79	183	25	-
Ailuk	63	-	-	23	38	2	-
Arno	261	-	-	50	164	45	2
Aur	95	-	-	1	94	-	-
Ebon	136	-	-	52	64	13	7
Enewetak	106	-	-	9	96	1	-
Jabat	19	-	-	2	9	8	-
Jaluit	252	34	29	33	104	34	18
Kili	89	86	-	2	1	-	-
Kwajalein	1,371	1,051	59	128	127	5	1
Lae	48	-	-	1	43	4	-
Lib	18	-	-	-	18	-	-
Likiep	74	-	-	22	52	-	-
Majuro	4,092	2,887	351	420	314	118	2
Maloelap	124	-	-	51	57	16	-
Mejit	57	-	-	3	49	5	-
Mili	143	-	-	64	47	31	1
Namdrik	97	-	-	43	51	3	-
Namu	131	-	-	48	78	5	-
Ujae	52	-	-	-	51	1	-
Utrik	69	-	-	68	1	-	-
Wotho	22	-	-	2	18	2	-
Wotje	132	-	-	10	122	-	-
RMI	7,738	4,058	439	1,111	1,781	318	31

¹⁴⁹ Source: RMI 2011 Census Report (Page 314)

TOBOLAR COPRA PROCESSING AUTHORITY (TCPA)

Tobolar Copra¹⁵⁰ Processing Authority is an enterprise of the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). It processes copra and manufactures, distributes and exports a range of products derived from coconuts from its plant located in Majuro, the capital of the RMI. Tobolar also concerns itself with the development of the copra industry in the RMI, copra being one of the main avenues of earning a livelihood for the Marshallese people.



The company mainly manufactures crude coconut oil and coconut 'cake' – the solid residue that remains after the liquid is pressed out. These are marketed throughout the RMI and also exported to international buyers in several countries. More recently, Tobolar has been progressively adding to its range of products and is already distributing a bar soap, 'beauty oil' and cooking oil in the market.¹⁵¹

Summary of Copra Tonnage report by Islands/Atolls for FY 2015, 2016 and 2017¹⁵²

Islands/Atolls	2015	2016	2017
Ailonlaplap	632.78	1,301.70	1,002.76
Ailuk	54.45	129.91	86.06
Arno	1,178.87	1,259.20	767.67
Aur	268.97	411.70	154.53
Ebon	173.09	376.05	525.59
Erkub	3.74	0.00	0.00
Jabot	25.22	77.56	54.60
Jaluit	316.03	186.18	268.19
Jemo	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kili	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kwajalein	24.71	90.21	75.55
Lae	44.95	112.22	71.68
Lip	54.81	67.13	46.10
Likiep	45.30	150.18	130.87

¹⁵⁰ Copra is the dried meat or kernel of the coconut, which is the fruit of the coconut palm. Coconut oil is extracted from copra, making it an important agricultural commodity for many coconut-producing countries.

¹⁵¹ Source: <https://pacificperscope.wordpress.com/2017/03/09/tobolar-among-3-micronesian-firms-at-pasifika-2017/>

¹⁵² Source: TCPA; Copra tonnage report, FY 2015, 2016 and 2017

Islands/Atolls	2015	2016	2017
Majuro	176.19	175.38	110.25
Maloelap	379.21	376.45	256.75
Mejit	121.41	217.78	123.73
Mili	586.03	801.19	723.69
Namrik	282.16	449.59	413.98
Namu	317.95	513.43	376.22
Ronglap	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ujae	22.48	129.43	78.45
Ujelang	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utrok	69.18	181.37	67.81
Wotje	254.94	233.44	226.74
Wotho	23.99	50.98	29.57
Total	5,056.46	7,291.08	5,590.79

Copra production, average producer price and income to producers: 2005-2016¹⁵³

Year	Total Production (Short Tons ¹⁵⁴)	Average Producer Price Per Short Ton	Total Producer Income (USD,000)
2005	4,908	240	1,178
2006	4,646	240	1,115
2007	6,053	299	1,810
2008	7,182	439	3,153
2009	6,567	440	2,889
2010	5,405	379	2,048
2011	4,036	460	1,857
2012	6,295	543	3,418
2013	7,048	524	3,693
2014	4,778	524	2,504
2015	5,056	563	2,847
2016	7,291	514	3,746

¹⁵³ Source: Tobolar Processing Plant and EPPSO

¹⁵⁴ A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds avoirdupois (907.19 kg) while Metric ton a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms (2,205 lb).

Total Cash Paid Out to Copra Farmers within RMI: FY2013 - FY2017¹⁵⁵

Year	Cash Paid Out (USD)	Average Per Trip (USD)
2013	3,476,167.28	112,134.43
2014	2,316,137.52	60,950.99
2015	2,436,367.32	90,235.82
2016	3,645,540.00	135,020.00
2017	3,354,474.00	101,650.73

TCPA's change in net position improved from USD 915,863 in 2015 to USD 988,671 in 2016. This was mainly attributed to two factors.¹⁵⁶

1. Increase of copra subsidies of USD 1,633,412 or 91% and
2. Increase of sales revenue of USD 935,081 or 31% from the previous year.

Gross loss decreased due to improved performance in revenues.

The increase in sales price in crude oil coupled by higher sales posted for copra meal in 2016 contributed to a combined 31% increase in revenues. On the operating expense side, general and administrative expenses increased by USD 103,622 or 13% from USD 784,190 in 2015 to USD 887,812 in 2016. This increase was primarily due to increases in salary rates that increased salaries and wages and the recognition of a provision of bad debts of USD 30,366.

Net non-operating revenues increased by USD 1,625,067 or 102% from USD 1,589,155 in 2015 to USD 3,214,222 in 2016. Such increase is attributed to the additional copra subsidy granted to TCPA for the year. Operating subsidies are sourced through the republic of Marshall Islands (RepMar) General Fund and from ROC (Taiwan).



¹⁵⁵ Source: Tobolar

¹⁵⁶ Source: TCPA Financial statements and Independent Auditors' report, Years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

MARSHALL ISLANDS MARINE RESOURCE AUTHORITY (MIMRA)

MIMRA, a component unit of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, was created under Public Law 1997-60, the Marshall Islands Marine Resources Act of 1997. MIMRA's principal line of business is to facilitate the sustainable and responsible use of the marine resources in the Marshall Islands. Access to the fishery waters of the Marshall Islands, including transshipment related activities, is granted by MIMRA to foreign and domestic-based fishing vessels through an access agreement, for which certain fees and licenses are levied.¹⁵⁷

The PNA requirement of in-port transshipment has seen Majuro develop into the busiest tuna transshipment port in the world. In 2016, there were 573 tuna transshipments in Majuro accounting for an estimated 410,948mt. This compares to 704 transshipments in 2015 involving 444,393mt of tuna. The number of vessel transshipments declined 19 percent in 2016 but tonnage was only 10 percent lower than the previous year.

Ciguatera fish poisoning (CFP) has been identified as a major global concern because it impacts not only people's health but livelihoods in and economies of many nations. The Coastal Division launched work on CFP in FY2015 with the start of four-year project designed to establish effective CFP monitoring, research programs and data management.



Ciguatera is a food borne illness caused by eating fish that is contaminated by ciguatera toxin. Ciguatera toxin can cause nausea, pain, cardiac, and neurological symptoms in humans when ingested. The toxin may be found concentrated in large reef fish, most commonly barracuda, grouper, red snapper, eel, amberjack, sea bass, and Spanish mackerel. These fish live in coral reef waters and accumulate the toxin when they eat smaller

reef fish which feed on the dinoflagellates. Ciguatera toxin is harmless to fish, but is poisonous to humans. The toxin is odorless and tasteless and cooking does not destroy the toxin. From 2005 to 2014, 776 cases of ciguatera fish poisoning were reported by the Ministry of Health in Majuro, underlining the point that this is a serious concern. Varieties of toxic plankton were found in Wotho, Ailinglaplap and Ebon Atoll. Some of the species is known to cause ciguatera fish poisoning. The results were illuminating about the potential threat to fish and marine life on these outer islands.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁷ Source: <https://www.mimra.com/>

¹⁵⁸ Source: MIMRA Annual Report 2016 <https://www.mimra.com/media/attachments/2017/11/09/mimra-oct-30-17-pages-p1-36.pdf>

Total Catch (in metric tons) by different types of fleets in the Marshall Islands EEZ during 2012-2016¹⁵⁹

Year	Types	Purse Seine Fleets ¹⁶⁰	Pole-and-Line Fleets ¹⁶¹	Long line Fleets ¹⁶²
2012	Albacore	416	3	254
	Big eye Tuna	22,977	3,578	4,027
	Yellow fin Tuna	835	15	1,372
	Other	14	0	737
	Total	24,242	3,596	6,390
2013	Albacore	538	3	237
	Big eye Tuna	40,113	1,719	2,972
	Yellow fin Tuna	1,514	4	2,014
	Other	6	0	779
	Total	42,171	1,726	6,002
2014	Albacore	668	3	172
	Big eye Tuna	66,196	3,317	4,680
	Yellow fin Tuna	3,477	21	2,346
	Other	18	0	600
	Total	70,359	3,341	7,798
2015	Albacore	126	0	122
	Big eye Tuna	21,923	615	2,286
	Yellow fin Tuna	4,295	2	1,380
	Other	0	0	309
	Total	26,344	617	4,097
2016	Albacore	569	0	71
	Big eye Tuna	70,172	429	1,616
	Yellow fin Tuna	5,643	1	1,168
	Other	0	0	0
	Total	76,384	430	2,855

79,669mt of tuna was caught by purse seine, long line and pole-and-line vessels in 2016 compared to 31,058mt the previous year. This reflects tuna school movement and an increase in the number of vessels registered, mainly purse seiners. A total of 190 purse seine vessels were licensed to fish in 2016, a 17 percent increase over the previous year and well above the 156 purse seine vessel license average per year for the previous four years.

¹⁵⁹ Source: <https://www.mimra.com/media/attachments/2017/11/09/mimra-oct-30-17-pages-p1-36.pdf>

¹⁶⁰ China, FSM, Japan, Kiribati, S. Korea, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Taiwan, USA, Vanuatu.

¹⁶¹ Pole-and-line fleet is exclusively Japan

¹⁶² China, FSM, Japan, RMI, Taiwan.

In 2016, pole-and-line vessels registered to fish dropped from 13 to 11, while foreign long line vessels licensed dropped to 41 after two years at 50.

In FY2016, transshipment fees generated US 799,000 compared to USD 677,000 the previous year.

Top 10 Aquarium Exports 2014-2016

Common Name	Number in 2014	Number in 2015	Number in 2016
Flame Angel	48,388	56,684	40,367
Multicolor Angel	9,500	6,837	8,377
Helfrich's Firefish	4,209	7,126	5,994
Lemon Peel Angel	7,207	5,914	4,153
Golden Wrasse	1,658	2,689	4,055
Mystery Wrasse	7,820	4,879	3,656
Bartlett's Anthias	8,186	6,887	3,124
Helfrich Goby	7,855	3,694	1,831
Lemon Peel Hybrid	761	530	632
Chevron Tang	800	879	118

Below, a comparison of Aquarium Fish and Invertebrate Exports from the Marshall Islands.

Types	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Aquarium fish	16,818	99,524	83,199
Invertebrates	15,475	22,565	12,970

Tuna loining plant achievements, Majuro: 2011 to 2016¹⁶³

Calendar Year	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Employment	Daily average	251	215	274	220	168	181
	Total persons	7067	4803	1063	905	798	802
	Total Person days	60235	36614	54749	55456	35661	41086
Employment Cost		1933638	1166053	2157774	2013234	1670578	1905325
Local Purchases		1334383	1416599	1675721	1143421	2990616	1062738
Fish processed	Metric tons	2817	2677	2910	2142	1819	1418
Fish loins exported	Metric tons	1147	1264	639	465.7	1308	570
	USD million	4.725	7.009	3.659	2.175	3.989	2.166
Raw Fish Exported	Metric tons	710	1314	1967	3213	3512	3029
	USD million	1.245	3.044	4.139	4.2399	3.691	4.544
Animal feed produced	Metric tons	300	420	238	259	208	135
	USD million	0.225	0.252	.0.268	0.269	0.229	0.115

¹⁶³Source: Pan Pacific Foods Tuna Loining Plant, Majuro and EPPSO

Total fish catch in RMI EEZ, by method, and fishing license fees received: 2011-2017¹⁶⁴

Calendar Year	Method of catch (metric tons)				Fishing license fees (USD)	Vessel Day Scheme (USD)
	Long Line	Purse-Seine	Pole and Line	Total		
2011	4812	28598	293	33703	5283765	1064500
2012	5776	10024	3596	19396	9612879	5130000
2013	6002	27635	1726	35363	12948652	7746478
2014	7798	43571	2314	53683	17340789	12171596
2015	4097	26694	618	31409	27424986	15228935
2016	3024	77588	430	81042	31540303	23991990
2017	3598	23552	72	27222	33112326	25389600

Total fish catch by Marshall Islands domestic based vessels: 2011-2017¹⁶⁵

Calendar Year	Method of catch (metric tons) ¹⁶⁶	
	Long Line	Purse-Seine
2011	4343	90182
2012	5746	88190
2013	5986	77634
2014	7347	79562
2015	3867	86869
2016	1263	61367
2017	2188	63418



¹⁶⁴ Source: Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority (MIMRA)

¹⁶⁵ Source: Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority (MIMRA)

¹⁶⁶ Includes fish caught outside RMI EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone)

Comparative Revenue (USD): FY2016 vs. FY2015¹⁶⁷

Sources	2016	2015	2014
Fishing Rights	29,780,873	9,177,671	3,383,64
Vessel Day Scheme Revenue	23,991,991	15,228,935	12,171,596
License fee collections	2,202,988	1,621,500	1,363,549
Transshipment fees	799,000	677,000	547,000
Fishing violation fines	380,000	3,235,000	825,000
Boat chartering fee	700,000	700,000	700,000
Observers fees	544,040	647,419	561,924
Others	70,039	426,092	146,523
TOTAL REVENUES	31,666,145	31,713,617	19,699,235
Recovery(Allowance) for bad debts	(144,149)	115,974	
NET REVENUES	31,666,145	31,569,468	19,815,209
Overall Change for FY2016 vs. FY2015	96,677	0.31%	



¹⁶⁷ Source: MIMRA Annual Report 2016 <https://www.mimra.com/media/attachments/2017/11/09/mimra-oct-30-17-pages-p1-36.pdf>

MARSHALLS ENERGY COMPANY (MEC)

MEC is not only a founding member but an active member as well of the Pacific Power Association (PPA) based in Fiji¹⁶⁸. The mission of MEC is to provide, reliable, efficient energy to enhance the quality of life for the people of the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Currently the Marshall Islands operates a National Tariff structure. The tariffs are approved by Cabinet of Government Ministers.

Current tariffs are (from December 2014)¹⁶⁹

Type	Price in USD per kWh
	(No changes in Tariffs in 2015, 2016 and 2017)
Government	0.416
Commercial	0.406
Residential	0.346
Life line	0.326 (for consumption less than 500kWh per month)
Outer Islands Solar home system	5 per month

These tariffs are applicable throughout the whole country except for some private generation systems operated by various local governments.



It is worth mentioning here that MEC does not track numbers as the “National Numbers”, they only track figures related to MEC.

¹⁶⁸ Source: <https://www.ppa.org.fj/membership/active-members/> and <https://www.mecrmi.com>

¹⁶⁹ Source: <https://www.mecrmi.com/tariffs>

MEC is providing services in Majuro, Wotje, Jaluit and RongRong for diesel power and all the outer Islands for Solar power. In Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll Joint Utility Resources (KAJUR) is providing services. While in the outer Islands, KBEGOV in Kili and Bikini, EULGOV in Enewetak and RONGLGOV in Rongalap are providing services.

The following table shows the location and number of Power stations with capacity¹⁷⁰

Location	Number	Daily production capacity
Majuro	2	8.5 MW
Ebeye	1	2.4 MW
RongRong	1	15 KW
Wotje	1	90KW
Jaluit	1	100 KW
Kili	1	Unknown
Rongalap	1	Unknown
Bikini	1	Unknown



¹⁷⁰ Source: MEC

Performance Indicators¹⁷¹

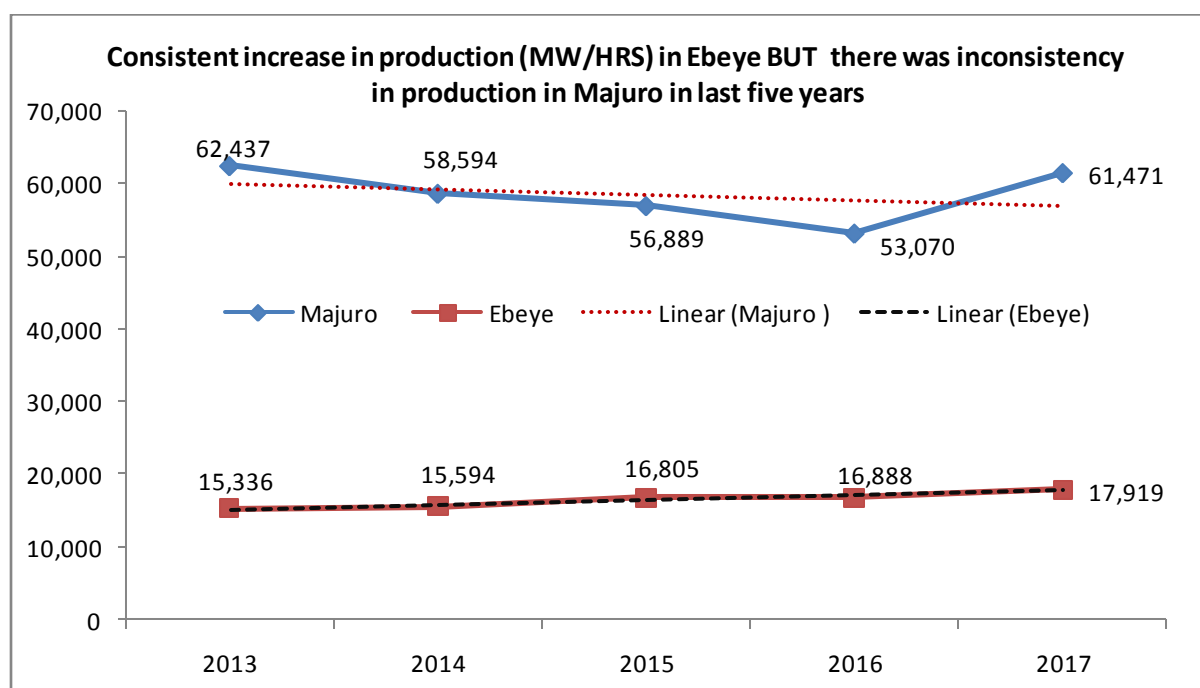
Indicators	2015	2016	2017
Average demand of electricity per day (MW)	117	126	128
Average electricity production per day (MW)	156	146	168
Average solar power production per day (MW)	0.83	0.67	2.1
Number of Households under National Grid of electricity ¹⁷²	3532	3496	3897+
Number of government facilities with National Grid	131	130	131
Number of commercial facilities with National Grid	435	431	380
Number of Households have both Solar and National Gridlines connections	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Number of households with solar panel only	Unknown (estimated 3000+)	Unknown (estimated 3000+)	Unknown (estimated 3000+)
Renewable energy to grid (%)	0.53	0.88	1.2
% of Share of renewable energy for both the main grid and across all grids.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Photovoltaic (PV)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Wind	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Bio-energy	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Bio-fuel generation	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Average Supply Costs (US Cents/kWh)	38.5	38.5	38.5
Domestic Consumer Cost (USD per month)			
Consumption 50kWh	17.3	17.3	17.3
200kWh	69.2	69.2	69.2
1000kWh	346	346	346
Transmission losses%	No Transmission lines	No Transmission lines	No transmission lines
Distribution losses%	17	Unknown	18
Commercial Consumer Cost (USD per month) Consumption 1000kWh	406.00	406.00	406.00
Specific fuel oil consumption (kWh/ liter)	4.01	3.69	3.81
Lubricant oil consumption (kWh/ liter)	903	605	829

¹⁷¹ Source: MEC: The numbers reflect for Majuro only and only through MEC systems. MEC does not collect data on other centers or operations. National offices are responsible for that.

¹⁷² Source: MEC: These are only the numbers of households in Majuro. For 2017, this is the best guess. There is uncertainty with the numbers and the way they are being counted such as Active or connected etc. Census 2011 reported 4,095 occupied and 632 empty households of which 3897 are occupied residential and 598 empty residential. So, MEC guess numbers for 2015 and 2016 are just active accounts not actual connections. So the numbers should be 3897+ for each year as the number of houses connected to the system.

Power Generated in Majuro & Ebeye: 2013-2017¹⁷³

Year	Total MW/HRS generated		
	Majuro	Ebeye	Total (Majuro and Ebeye)
2013	62,437	15,336	77,773
2014	58,594	15,594	74,188
2015	56,889	16,805	73,694
2016	53,070	16,888	69,958
2017	61,471	17,919	79,390



¹⁷³ Source: Marshalls Energy Company and Kwajalein Atoll Joint Utility Resources

Power Generated and Cost per KW/HRS in Majuro: 2013-2017

Year	Total Power Generated MW/HRS	Cost on fuel (USD)	Average Cost Per KW/HR (US Cents)
2013	62,437	28,364,547	23.6
2014	58,594	28,475,550	23.7
2015	56,889	17,635,283	14.4
2016	53,070	9,880,632	8.2
2017	61,471	11,507,717	9.6

Electricity Generation (MW/HRS), Cost per KW/HRS in Ebeye: 2013-2017

Year	Total Power Generated MW/Hours	Cost on Fuel (USD)	Average Cost per Kw/Hours (US Cents)
2013	15,336	3,903,633	39.9
2014	15,594	429,542	43.5
2015	16,805	2,080,721	12.4
2016	16,888	2,564,242	15.2
2017	17,919	2,762,574	15.4

Number of Electricity Customers in Majuro: 2013-2017¹⁷⁴

Year	Commercial	Government	Residential (Metered)	Total
2013	398	153	2,867	3418
2014	428	154	3,529	4111
2015	442	158	1,203	1,803
2016	420	158	1,093	1,671
2017	392	162	1,471	2,025

Number of Electricity Customers in Ebeye: 2013-2017¹⁷⁵

Year	Commercial	Government	Residential (Metered)	Total
2013	49	22	1,453	1,524
2014	50	21	1,623	1,694
2015	169	23	1,033	1,225
2016	172	18	1,060	1,250
2017	188	21	1,056	1,265

¹⁷⁴ Source: Marshalls Energy Company (MEC)¹⁷⁵ Source: Kwajalein Atoll Joint Utility Resources (KAJUR)

The below Tables provide information from other sources including Census and World Bank.

Households by Type of Fuel used for Lighting by Atolls/Islands, RMI: 2011¹⁷⁶

Atoll/Island	Total by Atolls	Fuel for Lighting								
		Electricity (Metered)	Own generator	Electricity (Neighbor)	Kerosene	Solar Energy	Coconut Oil	Battery	Candles	Others
Ailinglaplap	287	-	-	-	1	281	-	4	-	1
Ailuk	63	-	-	-	10	39	-	14	-	-
Arno	261	-	4	-	-	248	2	5	2	-
Aur	95	-	-	-	1	78	-	13	1	2
Bikini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ebon	136	-	-	-	2	128	1	3	1	1
Enewetak	106	6	6	-	76	18	-	-	-	-
Jabat	19	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	-	-
Jaluit	252	98	-	1	42	86	9	13	-	3
Kili	89	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kwajalein	1,371	1,224	22	10	21	72	1	7	13	1
Lae	48	-	-	-	1	20	-	26	1	-
Lib	18	-	-	-	-	13	-	5	-	-
Likiep	74	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	1
Majuro	4,092	3,419	18	191	118	97	1	64	176	8
Maloelap	124	-	1	-	6	86	-	31	-	-
Mejit	57	-	-	-	1	56	-	-	-	-
Mili	143	-	1	-	2	132	1	6	1	-
Namdrik	97	-	-	-	1	84	-	8	4	-
Namu	131	-	-	-	6	94	-	28	3	-
Ujae	52	-	-	-	-	51	-	1	-	-
Utrik	69	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	4
Wotho	22	-	-	-	-	20	-	2	-	-
Wotje	132	96	1	-	1	29	1	1	3	-
RMI	7,738	4,932	53	202	289	1,771	16	249	205	21

Households by Type of Fuel Used for Lighting in RMI: 1999 vs. 2011 Census

RMI	Fuel for lighting					
	Total Households	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar Energy	Others	Not Reported
1999	6,478	4,102	2,004	337	29	6
2011	7,738	4,932	289	1,771	746 ¹⁷⁷	0

It is notable that the use of solar energy was increased by 426% from 1999 to 2011 and the use of kerosene was reduced significantly as reported in 2011 as compared to 1999 census.

¹⁷⁶ Source: RMI 2011 Census Report (Page 309-10)

¹⁷⁷ In 2011, "Others" include: Own generator, Neighbors, Coconut oil, Battery, Candles and other. This was done to keep consistency with the different means of lighting that was presented in the table during 1999 census.

Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking in RMI: 1999 vs. 2011 Census

RMI	Fuel used for Cooking									
	Total	Electricity	Kerosene	Propane Gas	Charcoal	Wood /Coconut	Solar Energy	Others	None	Not Reported
1999	6,478	1,702	2,621	108	72	1,935	12	12	9	7
2011	7,738	1,563	482	3,032	0	2,622	27	12	0	0

Note: "Others" in 2011 census included coconut oil.

Estimated Electricity production and consumption by Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)¹⁷⁸

The estimated electricity production for 2015 was 620 million kWh while the consumption was 576.6 million kWh for the same year. There was no export or import of electricity as estimated for 2016. The installed generating capacity of the electricity was estimated 52,000 kWh for 2015 and 80.8% of the total installed capacity of electricity production were from fossil fuels and 19.2% from hydroelectric plants. There was no production from nuclear fuels.

The refined petroleum product consumption was estimated 2000 bbl/day (barrels/day) for 2015 while 2060 bbl/day was imported in 2014. The carbon dioxide emission from consumption of energy was estimated 300,000 Mt in 2013.¹⁷⁹

The electricity production estimated by CIA was 0.7 and 0.62 Billion kWh for 2017 and 2018 respectively while the estimated consumptions for 2016 and 2017 were respectively 0.6 and 0.58 billion kWh. The electricity consumption per capita (kWh per person) was reported 8,177.06 and 7,735.55 in 2016 and 2017 respectively¹⁸⁰. The production estimate includes the annual electricity generated expressed in kilowatt-hours. The consumption includes total electricity generated annually plus imports and minus exports, expressed in kilowatt-hours. The discrepancy between the amount of electricity generated and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is accounted for as loss in transmission and distribution.

¹⁷⁸ Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html>

¹⁷⁹ Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html>

¹⁸⁰ Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html> and <https://www.indexmundi.com/g/g.aspx?v=79&c=rm&l=en>

World Development indicators; April, 2018¹⁸¹

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	12.01	12.07	12.02	11.16	NR
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	25.7%	23.9%	23.5%	NR	NR
Access to electricity (% of population)	86.7	88.3	89.9	91.5	93.1
Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)	93.1	93.5	93.9	94.3	94.6
Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)	70.1	74.7	79.4	84.2	89.1
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/USD 2011 PPP GDP)	7.55	7.51	7.45	11.35	NR
Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking (% of population)	60.84	62.6	63.57	64.63	65.35

NR: Not reported

The Summary Statement of Net Position for MEC¹⁸²

	2016	2015	2014
Current and other assets	\$ 11,353,071	\$ 9,743,985	\$ 13,067,748
Capital and other noncurrent assets	\$ 11,116,477	\$ 11,917,469	\$ 9,862,843
Total assets	\$ 22,469,548	\$ 21,661,454	\$ 22,930,591
Current liabilities	\$ 9,752,028	\$ 13,929,341	\$ 14,863,715
Noncurrent liabilities	\$ 8,896,267	\$ 10,417,977	\$ 12,006,371
Total liabilities	\$ 18,648,295	\$ 24,347,318	\$ 26,870,086
Net Position:			
Invested in capital assets	\$ 7,651,945	\$ 7,203,824	\$ 4,646,317
Restricted	\$ 312,308	-	-
Deficiency	(4,143,000)	(9,889,688)	(8,585,812)
Total net position (deficiency)	\$ 3,821,253	\$ (2,685,864)	\$ (3,939,495)

¹⁸¹ Source: World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/marshall-islands> (Excel file name: API_MHL_DS2_en_excel_v2_9961695)

¹⁸² Source: MEC Financial statements, additional information and independent auditors report Years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

MARSHALL ISLANDS NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY (NTA)

NTA is a private corporation with significant ownership by the National Government. It is the authorized sole provider of telecommunications services and is responsible for providing domestic and international voice, fax, data, and Internet services to and from the Marshall Islands.

NTA was initially established by law in 1987. At that time, NTA was solely government owned. However, Public Law 1990-105¹⁸³ replaced the 1987 law and mandated that NTA become a private company as soon as possible. NTA completed its privatization process in November 1991, and the initial offering of stock began on December 2, 1991. This process has continued over the past thirteen years and NTA has been recognized as a registered private corporation in the Marshall Islands.¹⁸⁴



Since August 2011, NTA kicked off its Demand Assigned Multiple Access (DAMA) project by installing 10 Tele-Centers in different atolls throughout the Marshall Islands. These centers allow local residents access to the internet, transmissions, and phone calls/facsimiles. At present 24 Tele centers are serving the local residents.

The Marshall Islands National Telecommunications Authority now offers Webmail access to its traveling customers. With NTAMAR.net account, customer simply can access his/her email anywhere in the world by pointing the web browser to <http://tilmake.ntamar.net>.¹⁸⁵

NTA services:

- NTA provides facsimile services for customers who do not have facsimile machine. Incoming fax must be sent to NTA Headquarters, Ebeye Branch and Outer Island Tele-Centers.
- Internet access is available to Majuro, Ebeye, Jaluit, Kili, Wotje.
- Cellular service is available in Majuro, Ebeye, Jaluit, Kili, Rongelap and Wotje.
- Land Telephone is available for residential and business purpose in Majuro and Ebeye.
- MHTV (wireless TV) allows crystal clear, digital picture and stereo sound with 36 channels of entertainment, movies, news, sport, music, educational programs, local programs, and Christian programs.
- Those who do not have access to Internet, NTA Internet Cafe provides, located at the NTA Headquarters Building in Delap, the following: 10 brand new computers; High speed

¹⁸³ Source: Marshall Islands National Telecommunications Authority Act 1990; TITLE 40 – COMMUNICATIONS. http://rmi.parliament.org/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/1990/1990-0105/MarshallIslandsNationalTelecommunicationsAuthorityActof1990_1.pdf

¹⁸⁴ Source: <http://www.minta.mh/index.php/about-us>

¹⁸⁵ Source: <http://www.ntamar.net/> or <http://www.minta.mh/>

connection at an affordable rate; Net surfing and email services; HP LaserJet Printer 2100; Microsoft word, excel, publisher, and game.

Telephone system in RMI:

Domestic: Majuro Atoll and Ebeye and Kwajalein islands have regular, seven-digit, direct-dial telephones; other islands interconnected by high frequency radiotelephone (used mostly for government purposes) and mini-satellite telephones.

International: country code - 692; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Pacific Ocean); US Government satellite communications system on Kwajalein (2016)

The following table provides the last three fiscal years' (year ending September 30, 2015, 2016 and 2017) Service statistics for NTA.¹⁸⁶

Types of services	Average monthly performance over the Fiscal year		
	2015	2016	2017
PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network)			
Residential	859	751	664
Business	1484	1456	1397
ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) Service			
Residential ADSL 256k	797	1037	1182
Business Lite 256k	65	67	64
Residential ADSL 512k	444	518	605
Business Lite 512k	34	42	50
Residential ADSL 768k	24	20	17
Residential ADSL 1536k	47	46	56
Dialup & Wireless			
Residential Dialup	18	12	10
Business Dialup	48	34	25
Residential Wireless	778	116	1411
Business Wireless	22	40	53
Lease Line			
64k Shared	9	9	9
512k EDU	6	7	6
1m	54	48	49
1.5m	29	28	29
3m	13	13	16
5mg	5	5	6
7mg	2	4	4
20MG	2	2	2

¹⁸⁶ Source: Monthly production report NTA for FY 2014-2015, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Types of services	Average monthly performance over the Fiscal year		
	2015	2016	2017
N/W Extensions			
256k	4	4	3
512k	9	9	8
1mg	2	2	3
2mg	0	0	0
3mg	0	0	0
T1	1	1	1
Technical Support			
Majuro	4	4	3
Ebeye	1	1	1
GSM Network			
Majuro	14279	15586	17203
Ebeye	2533	3855	3300
International Sims	1134	2682	1555
Outer Islands	455	628	614
MHTV Network			
Basic	480	475	419
Extension Basic	161	134	115
Premium	100	114	104
Premium Extension	29	31	27
Staff	40	34	27
Staff Premium	6	2	2
WIFI Service			
WIFI handset	372	820	1193
Ultra Wi-Fi	125	165	199

The L-Root instance in the Marshall Islands has been successfully installed in Majuro, increasing the Domain Name System's (DNS) overall fault tolerance and its resilience against certain types of cyber threats, such as Denial of Service (DoS) attacks.

The launch of the L-Root server node is a joint operation between ICANN and Marshall Islands National Telecommunications Authority (NTA), who supplied the equipment necessary for the installation of the new L-Root node. NTA also provided the colocation in their datacenter and the bandwidth needed for the node's operation. This cooperation signifies an effort between ICANN and NTA to enhance the security, stability and resiliency of the DNS for Marshall Islands' Internet users and reduce the response time experienced when making some DNS queries.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁷ Source: <https://www.icann.org/resources/press-material/release-2017-03-06-en>

Summary Table for NTA services¹⁸⁸

Indicators	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Population	53158	53158	53158	53158	53158
Households	7738	7738	7738	7738	7738
Fixed telephone lines	2758	2361	2143	2054	1890
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	8.45	4.44	3.21	3.11	3.11
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	32.11	34.16	37.21	39.42	39.42
Full time telecommunication employees	143	145	145	145	145
Mobile cellular prepaid connection charge (USD)	15	15	15	15	15
Wireless TV services	724	812	890	953	990
Wireless 4G LTE services	NSB	NSB	NSB	NSB	623
Fixed wired internet subscriptions	190	78	101	95	118
Fixed wired internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	0.46	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.22
Fixed wired broadband subscriptions	1175	1324	1786	2164	2287
Fixed wired broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	2.21	2.49	3.36	3.36	3.36

Note: NSB: No Service Before

Currently NTA does not have the system in place to generate disaggregated data such as by age, sex, locations etc. NTA is planning to resolve this limitation in their new billing system in 2018.

According to ESCAP Online Statistical Database: Statistical Profile for Marshall Islands¹⁸⁹

Indicators	Value (Year)	
Mobile-cellular subscriptions (Per 100 pop.)	0.9 (2000)	29.2 (2015)
Internet users (% of population)	1.5 (2000)	29.8 (2016)
Fixed-broadband subscriptions (Per 100 population)	2.4 (2013)	1.9 (2016)

The CIA estimated numbers for July 2016¹⁹⁰

- Fixed line Telephone subscribers: 2361 and subscriptions per 100 inhabitants was: 3
- Mobile (Cellular): 16,000 and subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 21
- Internet users 21,857 and percent of population using internet: 29.8%

¹⁸⁸ Source: NTA

¹⁸⁹ Source: http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/#countryProfiles/

¹⁹⁰ Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html>

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS PORTS AUTHORITY (RMIPA)

Established by the RMI Ports Authority Act in 2003, the RMIPA is responsible for the development, maintenance and operations of all sea ports, including Uliga and Delap in Majuro and the sole international airport, the Amata Kabua International Airport (AKIA or MAJ), located in Majuro Atoll. The authority is reportable to the Minister of Transportation and Communication and is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors appointed by the Cabinet. The day-to-day operations are managed by a Director and staff of 60¹⁹¹.

RMIPA oversees the Port of Majuro which consists of Delap and Uliga Docks, the Calalin Channel, Port Fairway and Vessel Anchorage Area within Majuro Atoll. The Uliga Dock is primarily used for interisland cargo and passenger vessels, while the Delap Dock is primarily used for international cargo. The Port of Majuro is the hub of the Marshall Islands economy.

Port of Majuro

The Port of Majuro is the primary gateway for incoming imports that support the lifestyle of RMI residents and families, the operation of private businesses and local and national government agencies, as well as related jobs in both the private and public sectors of the economy.

Delap Dock: It is the primary commercial cargo dock in Majuro Atoll.

Uliga Dock: It consists of an “L-shaped” dock adjacent to the port fairway, a dock warehouse and a warehouse for the U.S. Agency for International Development Disaster Mitigation Relief.

RMIPA is also responsible for the operations and maintenance of Amata Kabua/Marshall Islands International Airport (MAJ). The primary obligation of RMIPA is to ensure the safety and well-being of Marshallese and international guests as they fly to and from islands. The authority is in compliance with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and work closely with the Federal Aviation Administration to meet all regulatory requirements.

Amata Kabua/Marshall Islands International Airport (MAJ)

RMI's only public international airport, MAJ is located in the South-East part of the Majuro atoll. It is served by international carrier United Airlines, regional carrier Our Airlines and Air Marshall Islands, the local commuter airlines. Cargo is received from United Airlines as well as Asia Pacific Airlines, a cargo carrier. General aviation and private jets occasionally bring passengers to MAJ. The 7,530 square foot terminal was built in 1975 and features a main lobby for both departing and arriving passengers where ticketing, security, shops, car rental and a restaurant are all located.

Bucholz Army Airfield

Although Kwajalein International Airport is located in Kwajalein Atoll within the RMI, it is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Military (Bucholz Army Air Field) and restricted to use by authorized persons. United Airlines offers service to Kwajalein between Guam and Honolulu.

¹⁹¹ Source: <http://rmipa.com/about-us/>

Outer Airfields

The Marshall Islands has a total of 29 outer island airstrips. These 29 outer airstrips are classed Commercial (non-primary). AMI operates commuter service to the outer island airstrips.

Revised Tariff for Airports from June 01, 2011

Departure fees

- International Passengers (other than students) USD 20.00
- Students USD 15.00
- Domestic USD 2.00

However, active U.S. military servicemen and servicewomen and foreign diplomats with valid diplomatic passports are exempted from paying the international departure fees.

Airport Usage Fee

- International air cargo -applies for 20lbs and above for Inbound & Outbound International Air Cargo: USD 0.10
- Aircraft parking charge: USD 6
- Runway & taxiway lights usage: USD 45 per usage
- Auto reserved parking stalls: USD 55 per month
- Ground handling service: USD 225 per flight
- Security id badge: USD 16 per annum
- Landing charges for special flights
 - 0-45,000 lbs: USD 2.25
 - 45,001-90,000 lbs: USD 2.38
 - over 90,000 lbs: USD 2.50
- Airport signage fee: USD 10 per month

Similar to the airport, sea port has also revised tariff from 01, 2011. To know details, interested readers could access <http://rmipa.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Revised-Seaports-Tariffs-June-1-2011.pdf>

Airlines operated in RMI

- AKIA is served by United Airlines, which merged with and took over flights from Continental Micronesia. United provides service via Guam and Honolulu.
- Our Airline connects the Central and South Pacific, serving Nauru, Kiribati, Fiji and Australia in addition to RMI.
- Air Marshall Islands provides regular weekly service to many of the Republic's atolls and islands.
- Asia Pacific Airlines serves many islands in the Pacific Ocean with cargo service.

It was reported that (March, 2018) RMIPA was taking over Ebeye Port Operations [Ebeye Ports Commission (EPC) or also known as Kwajalein Atoll Ports Authority (KAPA)].¹⁹²

¹⁹² Source: <http://rmipa.com/rmipa-taking-ebeye-port-operations/>

Shipping Companies in RMI

1. Mariana Express Lines Limited (MELL)

Founded in 1997, MELL is a container liner operator headquartered in Singapore. MELL's service routes to and from RMI, are run approximately every 14 days. They have two offices in Majuro and Ebeye (named Pacific Shipping Inc.)

2. Matson Navigation Company, Inc.

Matson Navigation Company's inbound and outbound service routes to and from RMI run approximately every 14 days. In addition to Majuro, their fleet maintains cargo service to the Island of Ebeye and Kwajalein Atoll.

3. Kyowa Shipping Company, Limited

Kyowa Shipping Company, Limited, in cooperation with FSM Line Ltd. and Western Pacific Shipping Company, transports international cargo from several Asian ports to Majuro, Ebeye and Kwajalein atolls. Kyowa primarily uses three multi-purpose ships that have a deadweight tonnage of 8.5 metric tons. Kyowa Shipping Company runs an inbound and outbound schedule approximately every two weeks. Their offices in RMI are located at:

- Majuro: Central Pacific Maritime Agency, PO Box 1, Uliga Main Lagoon Road, Majuro 96960
- Kwajalein: Usaka, Kwajalein, Marshall Islands, APO AP 96555
- Ebeye: PO Box 1782, Ebeye, Marshall Islands, MF 96960

Shipping commissions in RMI

Micronesian Shipping Commission: It is comprised of the three participating governments of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau. Its mission is to progressively advance the safety, efficiency, accessibility, competitiveness and environmental responsiveness of international shipping service in Micronesia in order to promote and sustain economic development in the region.

Central Pacific Shipping Commission (CPSC): Is an inter-governmental commission which promotes joint cooperation, coordination and monitoring of international shipping service. It is comprised of member countries Kiribati, Tuvalu, Marshall Islands and Nauru with the possibility of Wallis and Futuna joining later. A similar arrangement is also proposed for the Eastern Pacific region covering Cook Islands, Samoa, Niue, Tokelau and possibly American Samoa and French Polynesia. The basis of CPSC is to ensure sustained commercial shipping services for the common interest, needs and public welfare of the respective communities through controlled competition.

Below are some of the Statistics of the RMIPA for the Calendar year 2014-2017¹⁹³

Airport activity

Number of Aircraft arrivals

Scheduled, by airline	2014	2015	2016	2017
United	143	339	291	317
Air Nauru	110	105	95	112
Air Marshall Islands	130	368	638	821
Asia Pacific Airways	76	221	157	122
Unscheduled	153	257	280	276
Total	612	1290	1461	1648

Seaport activity

Number of vessels arrivals, by vessel type	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cargo/Container (International)	91	76	60	67
Purse Seiners/Long-Liners (Fishing Vessel)	620	635	729	556
Reefers (Fishing Vessel)	156	162	319	111
Tankers (Fuel)	17	19	16	22
Navy/Coast Guard	2	0	6	9
Cruisers	0	2	3	2
Total	886	894	1133	767

Cargo activity

Containers	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of containers unloaded	652	2556	3773	2213
Total Revenue tones: International (RT)	0	11642	24849	29550
Number of containers loaded	0	464	601	489

¹⁹³ Source: RMIPA and EPPSO

Financial information presented in the following Tables are captured from “Financial statements, additional information and Independent Auditor’s Report-for Fiscal year 2016 and 2016” of the RMI Ports Authority (A component Unit of the Marshall Islands)

Statements of Net Position

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2014</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 4,286,407	\$ 4,032,369	\$ 254,038	6	\$ 4,344,379
Capital Assets	<u>69,337,644</u>	<u>64,615,520</u>	<u>4,722,124</u>	7	<u>62,524,771</u>
Total Assets	<u>73,624,051</u>	<u>68,647,889</u>	<u>4,976,162</u>	7	<u>66,869,150</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>851,723</u>	<u>1,135,631</u>	<u>(283,908)</u>	<u>(25)</u>	-
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 74,475,774</u>	<u>\$ 69,783,520</u>	<u>\$ 4,692,254</u>	7	<u>\$ 66,869,150</u>
Current and other liabilities	\$ 2,776,347	\$ 2,307,968	\$ 468,379	19	\$ 2,589,941
Long-term debt	543,073	877,252	<u>(334,179)</u>	<u>(38)</u>	1,190,114
Net position	<u>71,156,354</u>	<u>66,598,300</u>	<u>4,558,054</u>	7	<u>63,089,095</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 74,475,774</u>	<u>\$ 69,783,520</u>	<u>\$ 4,692,254</u>	7	<u>\$ 66,869,150</u>

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2014</u>
Operating revenues:					
Airport Division	\$ 1,145,305	\$ 1,115,245	\$ 30,060	3	\$ 89,096
Seaport Division	<u>\$ 3,027,334</u>	<u>\$ 2,919,928</u>	<u>\$ 107,406</u>	4	<u>\$ 3,293,497</u>
	<u>\$ 4,172,639</u>	<u>\$ 40,358,173</u>	<u>\$ 137,466</u>	3	<u>\$ 4,184,459</u>
Operating expenses:					
Airport Division	\$ 4,877,085	\$ 4,232,224	\$ 644,861	158	\$ 4,307,136
Seaport Division	<u>\$ 1,959,719</u>	<u>\$ 1,850,559</u>	<u>\$ 109,160</u>	6	<u>\$ 1,820,082</u>
	<u>\$ 6,836,804</u>	<u>\$ 6,082,783</u>	<u>\$ 754,021</u>	12	<u>\$ 6,127,218</u>
Non-operating revenues					
(Expenses):					
Airport Division	\$ (9,862)	\$ (19,307)	\$ 9,445	(49)	\$ (27,065)
Seaport Division	<u>\$ 60,913</u>	<u>\$ 10,483</u>	<u>\$ 50,430</u>	481	<u>\$ (26,597)</u>
	<u>\$ 51,051</u>	<u>\$ (8,824)</u>	<u>\$ 59,875</u>	(679)	<u>\$ (53,662)</u>
Capital contributions:					
Airport Division	\$ 7,091,808	\$ 5,565,639	\$ 1,526,169	27	\$ 7,697,081
Seaport Division	<u>\$ 79,360</u>	-	<u>\$ 79,360</u>	100	<u>\$ 55,674</u>
	<u>\$ 7,171,168</u>	<u>\$ 5,565,639</u>	<u>\$ 1,605,529</u>	29	<u>\$ 7,752,755</u>
Change in net position					
Airport Division	\$ 3,350,166	\$ 2,429,353	\$ 920,813	38	\$ 4,253,842
Seaport Division	<u>\$ 1,207,888</u>	<u>\$ 1,079,852</u>	<u>\$ 128,036</u>	12	<u>\$ 1,502,492</u>
	<u>\$ 4,558,054</u>	<u>\$ 3,509,205</u>	<u>\$ 1,048,849</u>	30	<u>\$ 5,756,334</u>

Long-Term Debt

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
BOMI - Seaport	\$ 250,380	\$ 414,306	\$ 661,563
BOMI - Airport	\$ 292,693	\$ 462,946	\$ 528,551
	<u>\$ 543,073</u>	<u>\$ 877,252</u>	<u>\$ 1,190,114</u>

Divisional Revenues and Expenses

Airport and Seaport Combined Operating Revenues

	2016	2015	Change	%	2014
Operating Revenues:					
Airport Division	\$ 1,145,305	\$ 1,115,245	\$ 30,060	3	\$ 890,962
Seaport Division	<u>\$ 3,027,334</u>	<u>\$ 2,919,925</u>	<u>\$ 107,406</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>\$ 3,293,497</u>
	<u>\$ 4,172,639</u>	<u>\$ 4,035,173</u>	<u>\$ 137,466</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>\$ 4,307,136</u>
Airport					
Personnel	\$ 577,040	\$ 598,920	\$ (21,880)	(4)	\$ 631,525
Maintenance and operations	<u>\$ 4,300,045</u>	<u>\$ 3,633,304</u>	<u>\$ 666,741</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>\$ 3,675,611</u>
	<u>\$ 4,877,085</u>	<u>\$ 4,232,224</u>	<u>\$ 644,861</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>\$ 4,307,136</u>
Seaport					
Personnel	\$ 497,020	\$ 480,681	\$ 16,339	3	\$ 460,837
Maintenance and operations	<u>\$ 1,462,699</u>	<u>\$ 1,369,878</u>	<u>\$ 92,821</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 1,359,245</u>
	<u>\$ 195,979</u>	<u>\$ 1,850,559</u>	<u>\$ 109,160</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>\$ 1,820,028</u>
Combined operating expenses	<u>\$ 6,836,804</u>	<u>\$ 6,082,783</u>	<u>\$ 754,021</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>\$ 6,127,218</u>

Revenue Performance Indicators and Analysis of Divisional Expenses

Airport Revenue Performance Indicators

Scheduled Flights – Traffic

	2016	2015	Change	%	2014
United Airlines	316	321	(5)	(2)	311
Our Airline	100	105	(5)	(5)	88
Air Marshall Islands	614	3584	260	73	299
Asia Pacific Airlines	205	237	(32)	(14)	227
	<u>1235</u>	<u>1017</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>925</u>

Departure Fees - International

Adults	11819	11871	(52)	(0.4)	11425
Students	4339	4526	(187)	(4)	4977
Others	-	<u>2</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(100)</u>	-
	<u>16158</u>	<u>16399</u>	<u>(241)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>16402</u>

Unscheduled/Special Flight Traffic

Number of Flights (MTOW)					
0-45000	100	89	11	12	120
45001-90000	21	10	11	110	23
90001-up	<u>160</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>201</u>
	<u>281</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>344</u>

% of Total	2016	2015	2014
0-45000	36%	33%	35%
45001-90000	7%	4%	7%
90001-up	57%	63%	58%

Revenue Performance Indicators and Analysis of Divisional Expenses

Seaport Revenue Performance Indicators

Vessel Arrivals					
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2014</u>
Cargo Vessels	63	85	(22)	(26)	125
Fishing Vessels-International	843	792	51	6	830
Fishing Vessels- Domestic	501	622	(121)	(19)	658
Foreign Tankers	16	17	(1)	(6)	19
Military Ships	7	1	6	600	2
Others	<u>40</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>1,470</u>	<u>1,521</u>	(51)	(3)	<u>1,639</u>
Movements	2,379	2,282	97	4	2,360
Wharfage Fees					
Metric Tons	47,063	50,288	(3225)	(6)	54,721
Revenue Tons					
Domestic	5,174	8,708	(3,533)	(41)	8,099
International	116,292	107,832	8,460	8	104,925
Bunkering Fees					
Fuel (barrel)	80,872	105,383	(24,511)	(23)	178,712
Water (gallon)	1,152,387	1,179,800	(27,413)	(2)	1,824,910

Budget Comparisons (Current vs. Next)

	FY 2017	FY 2016	Variance	%
Operating revenues:				
Airport Division	\$ 1,183,036	\$ 1,148,305	\$ 34,731	3
Seaport Division	<u>2927859</u>	<u>3027334</u>	<u>(99475)</u>	(3)
	\$ 4,110,895	\$ 4,175,639	\$ (64,744)	(16)
Operating Expenses:				
Airport Division	\$ 1,409,945	1,628,852	\$ (218,907)	(13)
Seaport Division	<u>\$ 1,377,587</u>	<u>1,481,261</u>	<u>(103674)</u>	(7)
	\$ 2,787,532	3,110,113	\$ (322,581)	(10)
Depreciation and amortization:				
Airport Division	\$ 3,120,993	\$ 3,248,233	\$ (127,240)	(4)
Seaport Division	<u>\$ 525,441</u>	<u>\$ 474,458</u>	<u>(46983)</u>	(10)
	\$ 3,646,434	\$ 3,726,691	\$ (80,257)	(2)
Non-operating revenues (expenses):				
Airport Division	(29)	(9862)	(9833)	(100)
Seaport Division	<u>42,001</u>	<u>60,913</u>	<u>18,912</u>	(31)
	41,972	51,051	9,079	(18)
Change in net position before Capital Contribution:				
Airport Division	\$ (3,347,931)	\$ (3,741,642)	\$ (393,711)	(11)
Seaport Division	<u>1,066,832</u>	<u>1,128,528</u>	<u>61,696</u>	(5)
	\$ (2,281,099)	\$ (2,613,114)	\$ (332,015)	(13)

Statistics of Related Party Transaction

The Authority was created under Nitijela under RepMar under Public Law number 2003-81 and is thus considered a component unit of RepMar. Accordingly, the Authority is affiliate with all RepMar-Owned and affiliated entities.

A summary of related party transactions for the years ended September 2016 ad 2015 and related receivable and payable balances as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 are presented below.

2016	Revenues	Expenses	Receivables	Payables
RepMar	\$ 3,300	\$ 327,547	\$ 218,387	\$ 523,615
Air Marshall Islands Inc.	68,368	52,277	521,615	-
Marshall Energy Company, Inc	107,229	237,140	-	-
Marshall Islands Shipping Corporation	82,332	82,332	268,156	-
Marshall Island Social Security Administration	-	85,008	-	45,357
Marshall islands National Telecommunication Authority	115	29,969	244	-
Toolbar Copra Processing Authority	4,860	-	9,852	-
Other	5,954	6,769	10,403	944
	\$ 272,158	\$ 821,042	\$ 1,028,657	\$ 569,916

2015	Revenues	Expenses	Receivables	Payables
RepMar	\$ 4,615	\$ 295,000	\$ 215,882	\$ 22,900
Air Marshall Islands Inc.	63,671	63,671	471,638	-
Marshall Energy Company, Inc	106,561	258,961	-	9,583
Marshall Islands Shipping Corporation	54,766	54,766	185,824	-
Marshall Island Social Security Administration	-	85,286	-	46,560
Marshall islands National Telecommunication Authority	-	32,150	130	2,693
Tobolar Copra Processing Authority	11,631	-	4,990	-
Other	<u>79,714</u>	<u>83,583</u>	<u>57,184</u>	<u>706</u>
	<u>\$ 320,958</u>	<u>\$ 873,147</u>	<u>\$ 935,650</u>	<u>\$ 289,441</u>

**Combining Divisional Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Year Ended
September 30, 2016**

	Airport Division	Seaport Division	Total
Operating revenues:			
Seaport fees	-	\$ 2,900,263	\$ 2,900,263
Aviation fees	804,741	-	804,741
Concession and lease income	94,082	149,620	243,702
Other	<u>293,130</u>	<u>24,100</u>	<u>317,230</u>
	1,191,953	3,073,983	4,265,936
Bad debt expense	<u>(46,648)</u>	<u>(46,649)</u>	<u>(93,297)</u>
Total Operation revenues	<u>1,145,305</u>	<u>3,027,334</u>	<u>4,172,639</u>
Operating expense:			
Depreciation	3,248,233	478,458	3,726,691
Salaries and Wages	577,040	497,020	1,074,060
Pilotage	-	406,008	406,088
Pilot boat	-	338,344	338,344
Land lease	254,931	36,249	291,180
Amortization of deferred outflow of resources	283,908	-	283,908
Utilities	220,784	27,309	248,093
Training and travel	85,097	43,241	128,338
Insurance	41,864	29,563	71,427
Gas, oil, and fuel	32,181	22,960	55,141
Repairs and maintenance	35,229	15,968	51,197
Communications	20,822	11,737	32,559
Professional fees	11,676	5,789	17,465
Supplies	4,131	10,374	14,505
Miscellaneous	<u>61,189</u>	<u>36,699</u>	<u>97,888</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>4,877,085</u>	<u>1,959,719</u>	<u>6,836,804</u>
Operating (loss) income	<u>(3,731,780)</u>	<u>1,067,615</u>	<u>(2,664,165)</u>
Non-operating revenue (expenses):			
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(620)	(4,355)	(4,975)
Interest income	18,391	92,557	110,948
Interest expense	<u>(27,633)</u>	<u>(27,289)</u>	<u>(54,922)</u>
Total non-operating revenues (expenses), net	<u>(9,862)</u>	<u>60,913</u>	<u>51,051</u>
Income (loss) before capitol contributions	<u>(3,741,642)</u>	<u>1,128,528</u>	<u>(2,613,114)</u>
Capital contributions:			
Contributions from U.S. government	7,091,808	-	7,091,808
Contributions from RepMar	-	<u>79,360</u>	<u>79,360</u>
Total capital contributions	<u>7,091,808</u>	<u>79,360</u>	<u>7,171,168</u>
Change in net position	3,350,166	1,207,888	4,558,054
Net position at beginning of year	<u>52,288,156</u>	<u>14,310,144</u>	<u>66,598,300</u>
Net position at end of year	\$ 55,638,322	\$ 15,518,032	\$ 71,156,354

AIR MARSHALL ISLANDS, INC. (AMI)

AMI is a commercially operated airline owned by the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and based in Majuro, the capital city of the country and also acts as the country's flag carrier providing daily services between Majuro, Kwajalein, and outer islands (rural) communities within the Marshall Islands. It has two other offices besides its main office in Majuro. These offices are located on Ebeye and Kwajalein which are islands both located in Kwajalein Atoll. These sub-headquarters provide flight reservation and information services to its valued customers.

The airline was first established in 1980 as the Airline of the Marshall Islands but in 1989, the government changed the name to AIR Marshall Islands, Inc. (AMI).

AMI currently operates a fleet one 34-seater Dash 8-100 series aircraft by Bombardier of Canada and two 18-seater Dornier 228-212 aircrafts by Ruag of Germany with a workforce of 67 employees and 24 Outer Island agents. AMI operates scheduled flight services six days a week and occasionally on



Sundays to provide passenger and cargo services. AMI additionally offers charter, medical evacuation, search & rescue and humanitarian relief services when required. The Dornier 228 operates to 24 island communities while the Dash 8 flies to only 9 Atolls due to the length and condition of the runways¹⁹⁴. A total of four airports have paved runway. Three of them have 1,524 to 2,437 meters and one has 914 to 1,523 meters length.¹⁹⁵

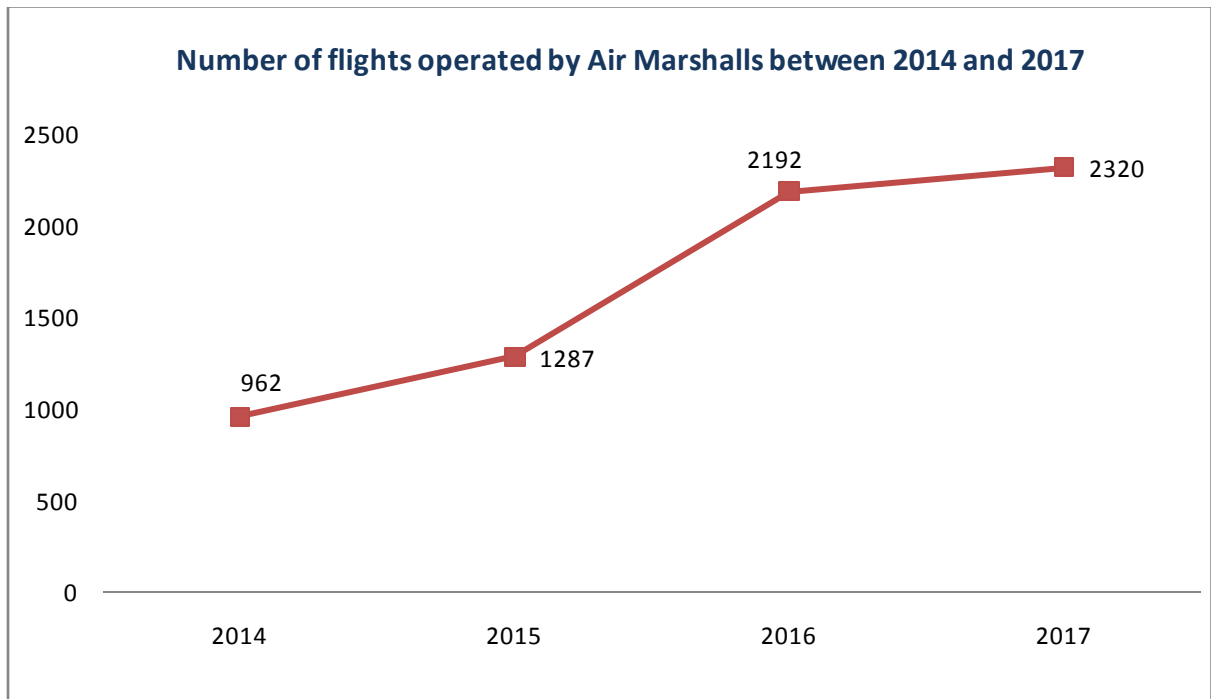
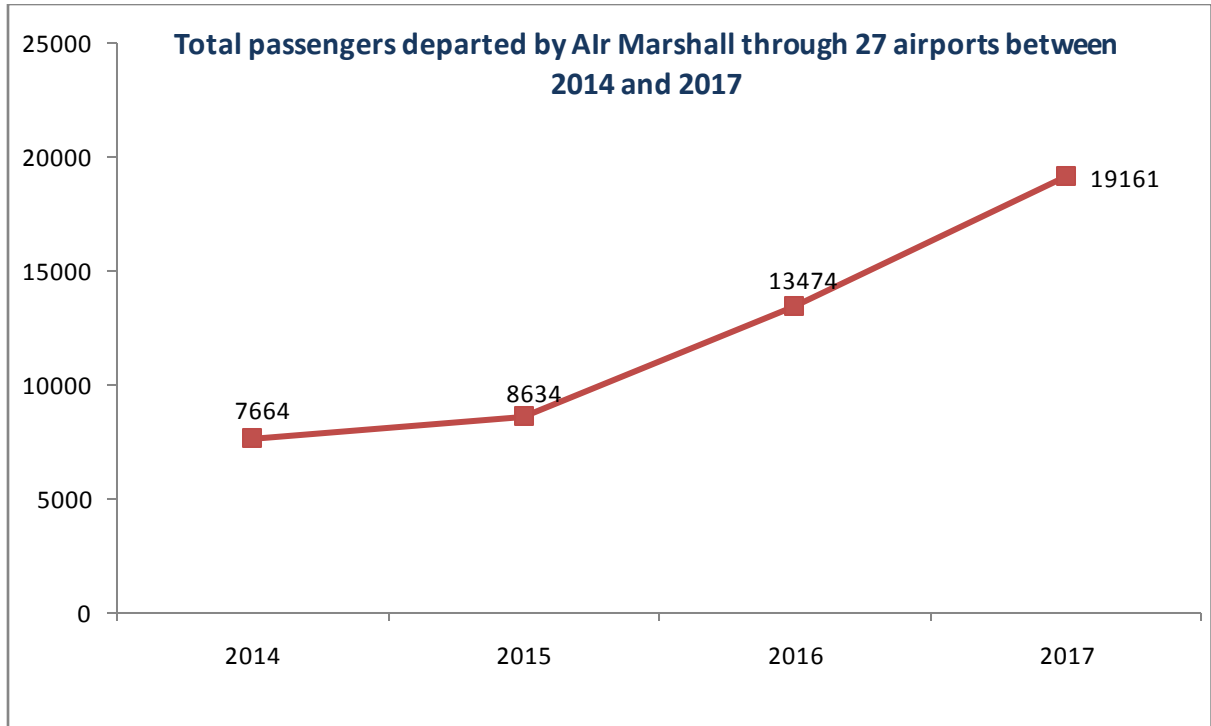
Below are some Statistics of the Air Marshall.

In 2017, a significant increase (150%) was observed in departed passenger as well as in flight numbers (141%) with respect to the same recorded in 2014.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁴ Source: AMI Business Plan 2016 – 2018, Revised January, 2017

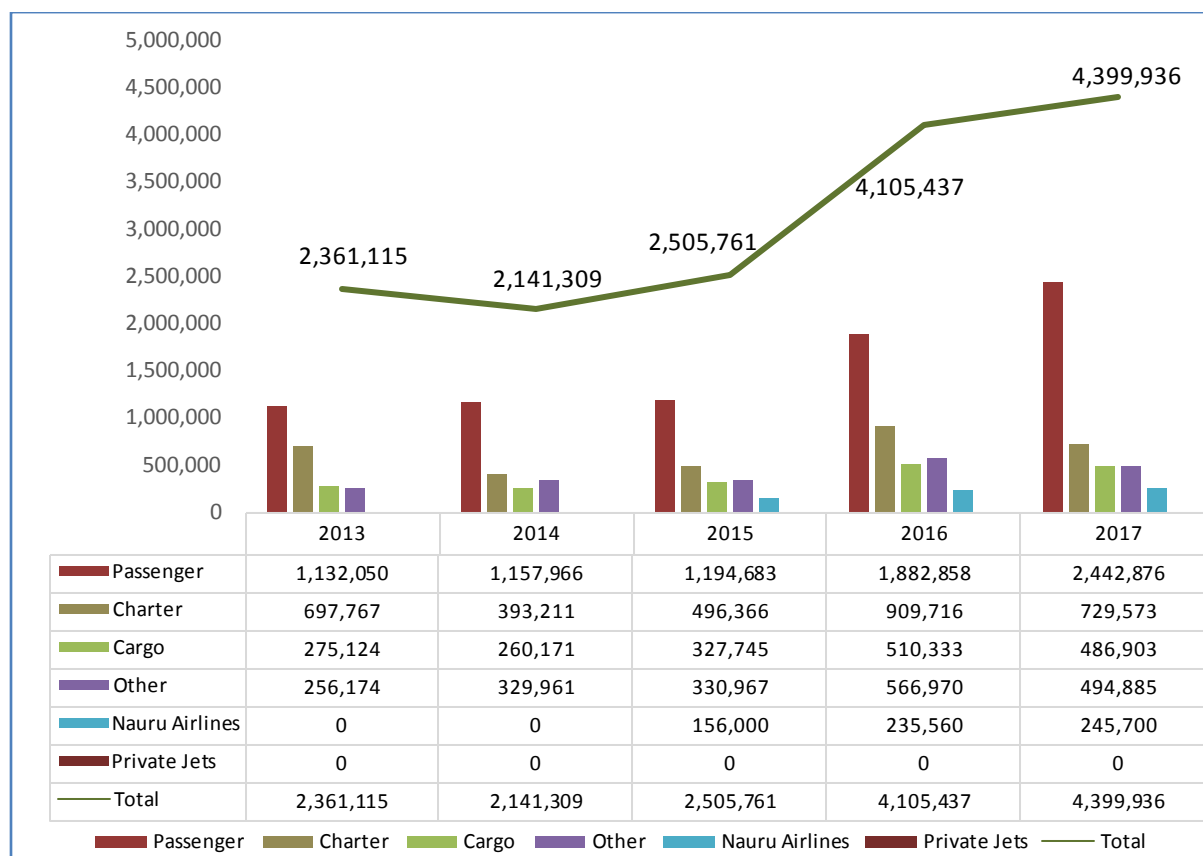
¹⁹⁵ Source: <https://www.da.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html>

¹⁹⁶ Source: AMI: Excel file: Pax nos by airport



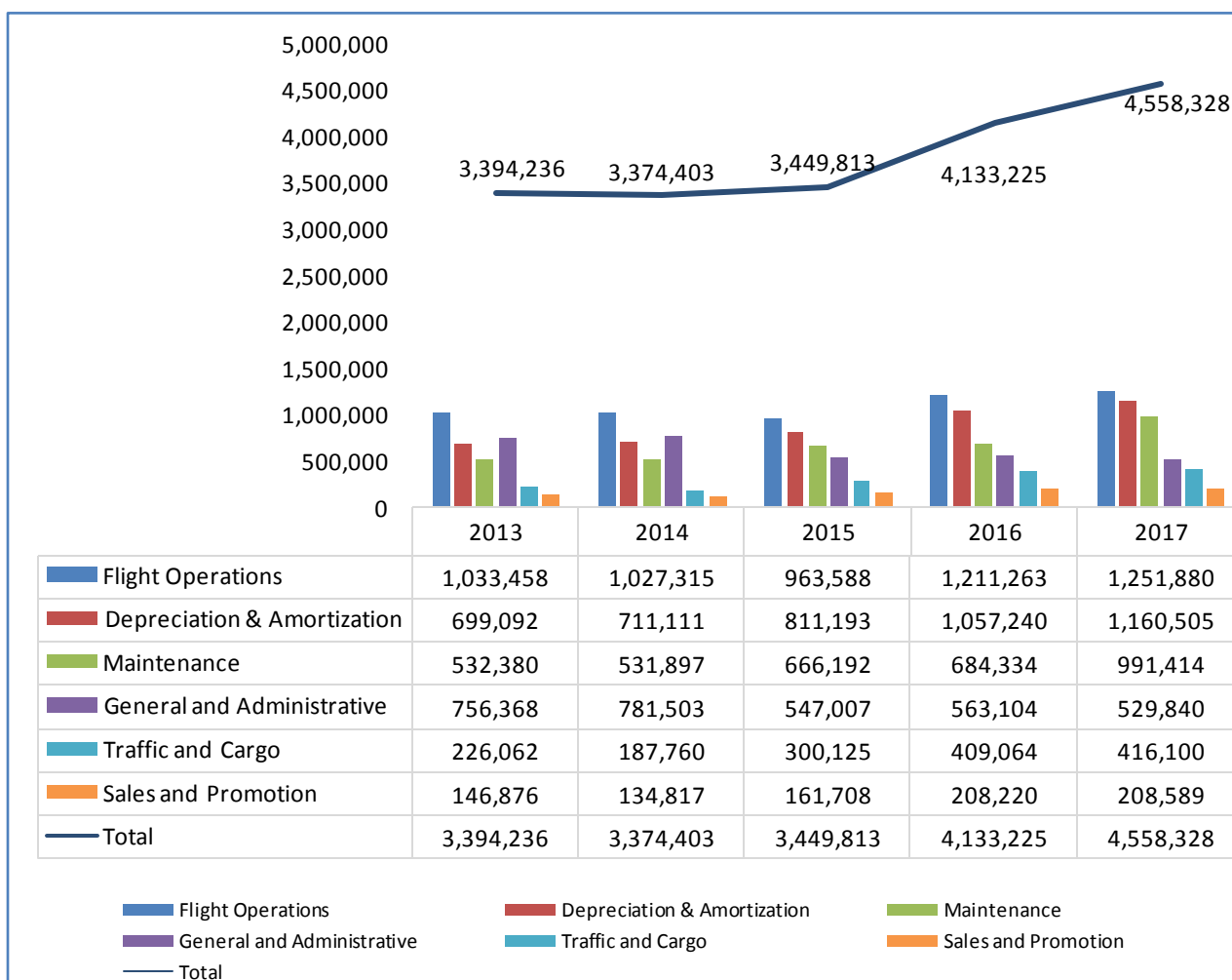
The following three graphs depict the Operating revenue, operating expenses and operating loss respectively between Fiscal year 2013 and 2017.¹⁹⁷

AMI Operating Revenue in USD

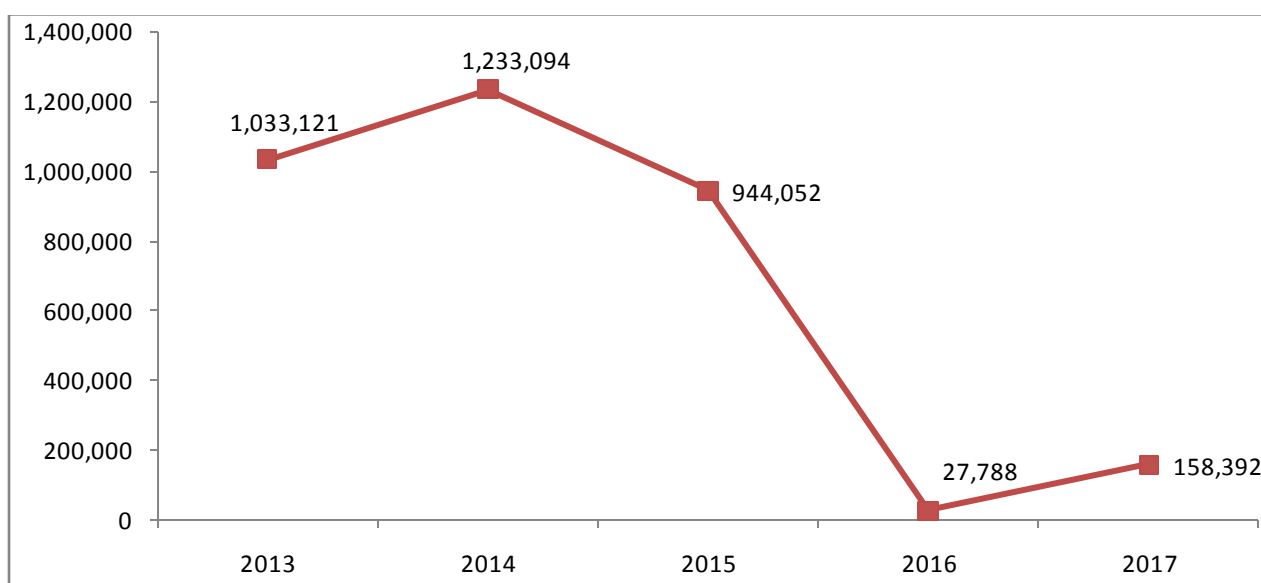


¹⁹⁷ Source: AMI Management's Discussion and Analysis Document, Years Ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

AMI Operating Expense in USD



AMI Operating Loss over Fiscal Year 2013 to 2017 in USD



MARSHALL ISLANDS POLICE DEPARTMENT (MIPD)

MIPD is established by Act (Title 5 MIRC, Chapter 5, Part II, Section 503) and is mandated to protect lives and property; maintenance and enforcement of law and order of the Republic of the Marshall Islands; prevention and detection of crime

MIPD's service includes protecting the constitutional rights of the citizens, preventing and controlling crime, apprehending offenders, aiding citizen in hazardous situations, facilitating traffic, resolving conflict, and maintaining order. The primary mission of the Marshall Islands Police Department is to preserve the peace and order of the community through conflict management and enforcement of law.

Divisions under MIPD:

1. Criminal Investigation Division (CID)
 - a. Domestic Violence Unit
2. Community Policing division
3. Traffic division
4. Correction and Rehabilitation division
5. Fire & Rescue division
6. Division of Internal Affairs
7. Recruitment & Training division
8. Maritime Division
9. Ebeye Police Sub-station

Domestic Violence Prevention Unit was formed on October of 2012 under the CID to provide victim's safety and support and to protect the victim and their children from Domestic Violence.

Total Police Personnel, MIPD¹⁹⁸

Year	Majuro	Ebeye	Jaluit	Wotje	Total
2015	154	27	18	5	204
2016	129	30	14	5	178
2017	151	29	17	5	202

Marshall Islands Police Department consists of sworn and civilian police officers including the Commissioner, a Deputy, an Assistant Commissioner and a Major. The Deputy Commissioner of Police oversees the police operations and the Assistant Commissioner oversees the Administration Support of the department as a whole. However, in 2017 annual report, a total of 195 active personnel were reported in Majuro, Ebeye, Jaluit and Wotje of which 9 are female (5%). In 2016, out of 200 personnel, 12 were female (6%). There was no breakdown of numbers by gender in 2015.

The MIPD Ebeye Force consists of 29 male individuals including 1 Major; 17 in Community Policing/Operation Division; 3 in Criminal Investigation Division; 2 in Traffic Investigation Division; and 6 in Sea Patrol Division.

¹⁹⁸ Source: MIPD Excel file sent to EPPSO

Total Police Personnel as reported in MIPD Annual Report: 2015-2017

Year	Majuro	Ebeye	Jaluit	Wotje	Lomor (Sea Patrol)	Total
2015	154	27	18	5	-	204 ¹⁹⁹
2016	144 ²⁰⁰	30	-	-	26	200
2017	143	30	17	5	-	195

Note: It was not clear from the 2017 annual report if the total numbers reported for Majuro includes Sea Patrol or not but it is most likely that it includes.

Criminal Investigations Division (CID) Majuro

Classification of crimes	2015	2016	2017
Aggravated Assault	4	3	5
Assault	14	34	31
Assault & Battery	17	13	8
Assault & Battery with Dangerous Weapon	20	11	6
Attempted Suicide	2	1	3
Affray	26	20	5
Accessories	0	1	0
Auto- Theft	0	4	1
Burglary	29	25	23
Counterfeiting	0	2	1
Embezzlement	0	1	0
Escape inmate	0	1	0
Forgery	0	1	0
Grand Larceny	11	11	5
Malicious Mischief	24	30	22
Murder 1st Degree	2	3	3
Obstructing Justice	5	2	7
Petit Larceny	14	22	10
Possession of Firearms	0	3	0
Attempted Rape	0	0	2
Rape	0	2	1
Sexual Assault	0	3	1
Robbery	2	2	0
Suicide	5	7	4
Trespass	13	22	17
TOTAL	188²⁰¹	224	155

¹⁹⁹ Including numbers of Sea Patrol

²⁰⁰ Numbers reported for Majuro include numbers from Jaluit and Wotje.

²⁰¹ The total reported (201) in 2015 was subject to calculation error, the corrected number is presented here.

As compared to 2015 and 2016 the total number of crimes in 2017 was reduced by 18 and 31% respectively.

Domestic violence reported cases in Majuro between 2015 and 2017

In 2015, a total of 16 domestic violence cases were reported to the unit. All victims were women and the offender was male. In 2016, a total of 16 cases were reported and all victims were women aged 20 to 56 years while the male offenders were between 22 and 54 years. In 2017, all victims were women of age 26 to 49 years and the male offenders' age range was 25 to 65 years. As the annual report is for publicly available, on ethical ground, it is suggested not to mention name of the Victim and the Offender in the Annual report.

Criminal Investigations Division (CID) Ebeye

Classification of crimes	2015	2016	2017
Affray	5	1	4
Aggravated Assault	3	3	3
Assault	6	6	8
Assault-and-Battery	12	2	2
Assault-and-Battery-with-a-Dangerous Weapon	3	9	3
Burglary	5	8	8
Breach of Court Order	3	1	1
Cheating	4	0	0
Disturbing The Peace	15	2	3
Escape	1	1	1
Larceny from a Dwelling House	9	0	0
Malicious Mischief	2	0	0
Petite Larceny	1	0	0
Sexual Assault	3	4	4
Trespass/criminal trespass	3	6	3
Explosive Devices	3	0	0
Suicide/Suicidal Drowning	2	2	1
Missing Person (up to date still not found)	0	0	1
Attempted Assault with Deadly Weapon	0	1	2
Criminal Mischief	0	6	4
Domestic Disputes	0	0	4
Theft by Unlawful Taking & Disposition	0	0	3
Underage Drinking	0	0	12
Drowned (Body not found)	0	1	0
Criminal Conspiracy	0	4	0
Harassment	0	5	0
Obstructing Administration of Law or Other Governmental Function	0	2	0
Resisting Arrest	0	1	0
Theft by Unlawful Taking & Disposition	0	7	0
Total	80	72	67

Statistics from Traffic Investigation Division Majuro and Ebeye

In 2015 annual report there were some inconsistencies in reported numbers in different tables. For example, at page 24, the Table titled "Traffic accident Statistics for 2014-2015" a total of 38 cases were reported during January-December 2015. While at page 25, Table titled "Accidents by day 2015 January –December", a total of 236 accidents was reported. At the same page in another Table "type of vehicles involved in an accident" the breakdown of numbers for Auto-Object does not match with the number of Auto-Object accidents in previous table "Accidents by day". Hence the numbers in following table has been used from Table "Traffic accidents Statistics 2016-2017" from 2017 annual report and the 2015 numbers for the same were used from the table titled "type of vehicles involved in an accident January to December 2015".

Traffic accident statistics in Majuro and Ebeye: 2015-2017

Location	Modality	2015	2016	2017
Majuro	Auto-Auto	174	180	177
	Auto-Object	52	34	50
	Auto-Pedestrian	28	20	22
	Fatal Accident	4	2	1
	Total	258	236	250
Ebeye	Auto-Auto	9	9	7
	Auto-Object	3	2	3
	Auto-Pedestrian	4	3	6
	Fatal Accident	0	0	1
	Total	16	14	17

Number of Vehicles Registered in Majuro and Ebeye: 2015-2017²⁰²

Location	2015	2016	2017
Majuro (all types of vehicles including government, local government, private, business etc)	2184	2361	2338
Government Vehicles in Majuro	97	131	133
Local government	30	54	45
Ebeye (all types of vehicles including government, local government, private, business etc)	122	130	131
Government Vehicles in Ebeye	7	0	4
Local government Vehicle in Ebeye	2	0	0

A total of 86, 134, 148 government vehicles were registered in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively.²⁰³

²⁰² Source: MIPD 2015, 2016, 2017 Annual Report

²⁰³ Source: Traffic Investigation Division, Department of Public Safety, Majuro, RMI (May, 2018)

Every year each vehicle is needed to be registered with concern authority but there are some vehicles which are not registered regularly in each year. The difference in total numbers observed by years is one of the key reasons for that. Ideally there should be an increasing trend in vehicle numbers over the years as more and more new vehicles are imported and run on the road.

No. of Vehicles Registered by Type in Majuro: 2013 – 2017²⁰⁴

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Car	912	1000	1024	1317	1371
Jeep	75	62	54	40	24
Station Wagon	6	3	3	5	4
Mini Pick-up	9	14	8	3	1
Mini Van	18	18	18	18	16
Scooter/Motor Cycle	50	43	28	31	20
Pick-up	363	375	320	386	372
Van	361	377	159	197	134
Bus	62	50	40	50	34
Truck	102	115	107	143	155
Heavy Equipment	57	57	46	52	62
SUV	0	0	201	277	311
Total (inclusive of Government vehicles)	2015	2114	2008	2519	2504

Note: The total number of vehicles registered in Majuro differs in numbers received from two different sources of MIPD. One source is MIPD Annual Reports and the other source is MIPD concern person who had sent data to EPPSO for this publication.

No. of Vehicles Registered by Type in Ebeye: 2013-2017²⁰⁵

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Car	11	10	7	10	6
Jeep	1	2	5	3	3
Station Wagon	0	0	0	0	0
Mini Pick-up	5	2	3	8	7
Mini Van	2	0	1	0	0
Motor Cycle/Scooter	5	3	5	4	2
Pick-up	60	58	64	65	61
Van	10	12		8	9
Bus	1	3	4	0	1
Truck	15	1	1	0	1
Heavy Equipment	24	17	12	24	26
SUV	0	0	0	8	14
Total (inclusive of Government vehicles)	134	108	102	130	130

²⁰⁴ Source: Information sent to EPPSO by Traffic Investigation Division, Department of Public Safety, Majuro, RMI

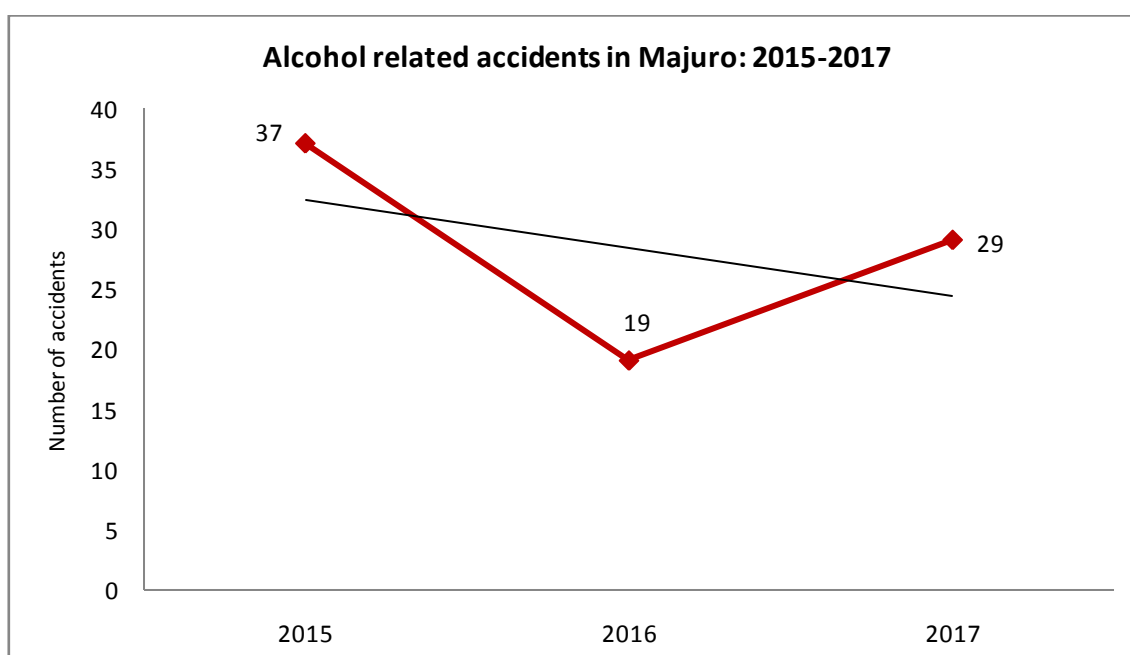
²⁰⁵ Source: National Police, Ebeye

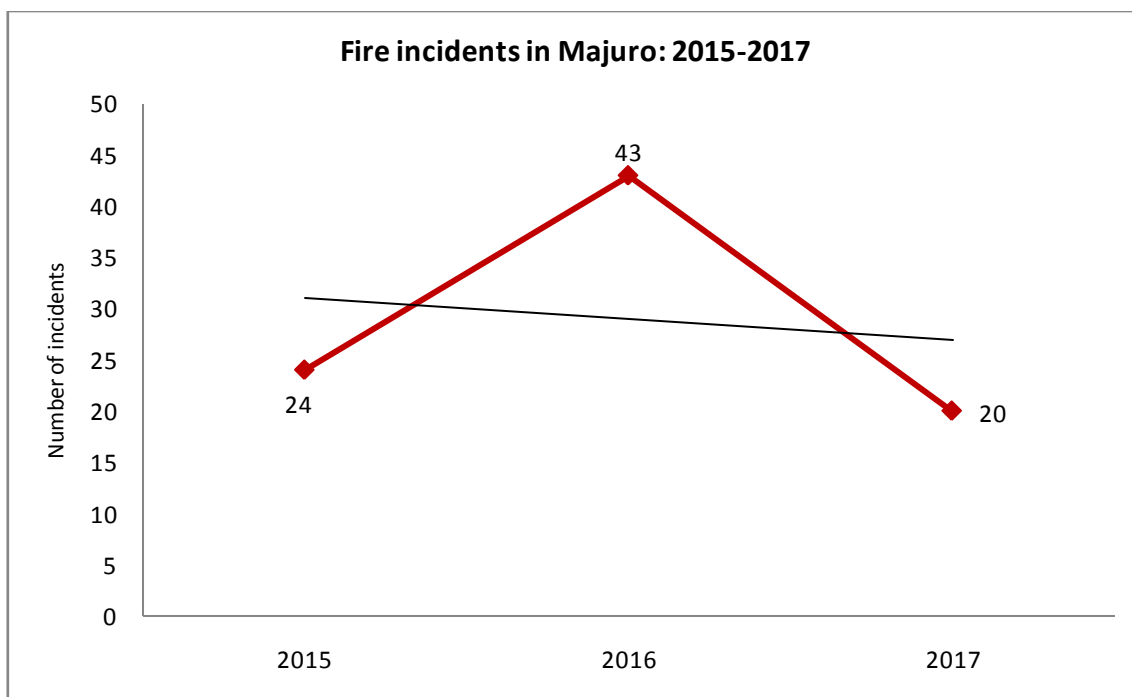
Traffic Rules Violations Statistics in Majuro: 2015-2017

Types of offenses	2015	2016	2017
All other moving violations	2	2	2
All other non-moving violations	4	1	1
Curfew	0	3	0
Disobey traffic sign	3	4	8
Drunken Driving	45	57	58
Drunken underage	0	11	0
Excessive speed	8	11	3
Failure to yield/Pedestrian	2	0	0
Failure to yield/Vehide	19	13	11
Faulty headlamp	7	7	8
Faulty tail lamp	3	2	2
Following too closely	2	0	1
Hours of Operation	0	28	24
Illegal stop/park	27	11	10
Improper Signals	2	5	1
Littering	1	4	7
Negligent driving	14	44	9
No Chauffeur license in Possession	34	37	46
No Chauffeur license	40	23	6
No Driver's License in Possession	51	82	51
No driver's license	66	56	44
No insurance card	4	0	2
No license plate	1	2	3
No registration card	44	27	25
Obstructing Driver	5	4	1
Obstructing Justice	0	0	2
Overcrowding	1	4	4
Reckless driving	0	4	3
Sale Betel Nut	1	22	2
Seatbelt	38	82	43
Selling alcohol on Sunday	0	0	26
Selling alcohol to minor	12	34	31
Selling tobacco to minor	0	10	32
Tint	3	0	0
Unattended Vehide	0	1	0
Unsafe passing	6	3	7
TOTAL in annual Report	443	605	473
TOTAL (Corrected)	445	594	473

Traffic Rules Violations Statistics in Ebeye: 2015-2017

Types of offenses	2015	2016	2017
All other non moving violation/insurance expired	0	2	0
Drunken driving	3	3	4
Excessive speed 40 mph	1	0	1
Faulty tail lamp	0	1	0
Illegal stop/park	0	4	6
No chauffeur license	4	2	4
No chauffeur license in possession	7	5	3
No driver's license	12	3	17
No driver's license in possession	23	16	34
No helmet in possession	3	0	0
No license plate	5	6	8
No registration card	16	23	31
No registration card / No driver's license in possession	0	1	0
P.L 2011-50 SECTION 141 (Not wearing seat belt)	1	11	14
Title 13 subsection 47 b	0	1	
Unsafe passing	3	4	1
Disobey traffic sign	0	0	3
Disobeying emergency vehicle while red light	0	0	1
Disobeying traffic sign	0	0	4
Failure to yield pedestrian	0	0	1
Speed/all other moving violations	0	0	1
Total	78	82	133





Division of Correction and Rehabilitation

Types of convicted population in Majuro²⁰⁶

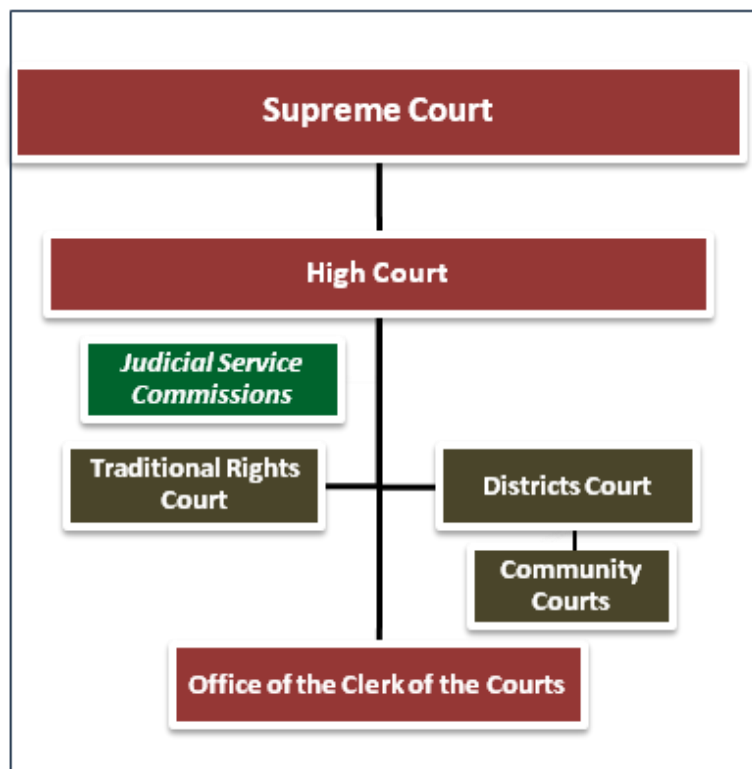
Number of Inmates	2015	2016	2017
Long term sentences (in excess of 90 days) (All Term Prisoners including House Arrest)	32	29	31
Prisoners waiting for Court Process / Hearing (Person Incarcerated)	2	1	2
Short Term sentences (up to 90 days) (Court Warrants and Orders)	258	180	216
Overnight detainees (alcohol, disorderly, etc.) (All 24hrs detainees including Court Warrants & Orders)	3231	2522	2202

In Ebeye Jail, there were 5, 7 and 8 inmates in 2015, 2006 and 2017 respectively.

²⁰⁶ Source: MIPD Annual Report 2016, 2016 and MIPD concerned staff for 2017 data .

JUDICIARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MARSHALL ISLANDS

Organizational Chart for the RMI Judiciary (adopted from the www.rmicourts.org). The sources of information are Judiciary website and Annual Report 2015, 2016 and Draft Annual report 2017.



Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is a superior court of record having appellate jurisdiction with final authority to adjudicate all cases and controversies properly brought before it. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and two associate justices.

High Court

The High Court is a superior court of record having general jurisdiction over controversies of law and fact in the Marshall Islands. The High Court has original jurisdiction over all cases properly filed with it, appellate jurisdiction over cases originally filed in subordinate courts, and, unless otherwise provided by law, jurisdiction to review the legality of any final decision of a government agency. The High Court currently consists of a chief justice and one associate justice.

Traditional Rights Court (TRC)

The TRC is a special-jurisdiction court of record consisting of three or more judges appointed for terms of four to ten years and selected to include a fair representation of all classes of land rights: Iroijlaplap (high chief); where applicable, Iroijedrik (lower chief); Alap (head of commoner/worker clan); and Dri Jerbal (commoner/worker). The jurisdiction of the TRC is limited to questions relating to titles to land rights or other legal interests depending wholly or partly on customary law and traditional practices.

District Court

The District Court is a limited-jurisdiction court of record. It consists of a presiding judge and two associate judges appointed for 10-year terms. The District Court has original jurisdiction concurrent with the High Court in civil cases where the amount claimed or the value of the property involved does not exceed USD 10,000 and in criminal cases involving offenses for which the maximum penalty does not exceed a fine of USD 4,000 or imprisonment for a term of less than three years, or both. The District Court also has appellate jurisdiction to review any decision of a Community Court.

Community Courts

A Community Court is a limited-jurisdiction court of record for a local government area, of which there are 24. Each Community Court consists of a presiding judge and such number of associate judges, if any, as the Judicial Service Commission may appoint.

A Community Court has original jurisdiction concurrent with the High Court and the District Court within its local government area in all civil cases where the amount claimed or the value of the property involved does not exceed USD 1,000 and in all criminal cases involving offenses for which the maximum penalty does not exceed a fine of USD 400 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both.

The Judicial Service Commission

Along with the courts, the Constitution provides for a Judicial Service Commission ("JSC"), which consists of the Chief Justice of the High Court, as chair, the Attorney-General, and a private citizen selected by the Cabinet. The JSC nominates to Cabinet candidates for appointment to the Supreme Court, High Court, TRC, and the Nuclear Claims Tribunal ("NCT"), and the JSC appoints judges to the District Court and the Community Courts.

Court Staff

The judiciary's staff includes Chief Clerk of the Courts, a deputy chief clerk, five assistant clerks, three bailiffs (seconded from the National Police) and a maintenance worker. One of the clerks is stationed permanently in Ebeye.

Below are some Statistics of the different courts for the last five years (2013-2017).

Annual Clearance Rates for Supreme Court Cases 2013-2017

Indicator	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Cases Filed	6	4	4	3	6	4.6
Cases Cleared	4	6	6	2	5	4.6
Clearance Rate	66.7%	150%	150%	66.7%	83.3%	103.3%
Annual Goal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The RMI Judiciary anticipates that the Supreme Court's annual clearance rate will continue to fluctuate around 100%, as the Supreme Court has cleared the backlog of appeal cases.

Average duration of cleared and pending cases in Supreme Court over 2013 to 2017

Indicator	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cases Cleared	4	6	6	2	5
Average duration in days	653	895	687	828	387
Pending cases	8	6	4	5	6
Average duration in days	713	486	379	289	216

The reduced duration of pending cases, from 713 days in 2013 to 216 days in 2017, reflects the Supreme Court's continuing efforts to resolve pending cases quickly.

Annual Clearances Rates for High Court Civil Cases 2013 to 2017

Indicator	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Cases Filed	281	281	258	280	337	287.4
Cases Cleared	405	402	261	282	314	332.8
Clearance Rate	144.1%	143.1%	101.2%	100.7%	93.5%	115.8%
Annual Goal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Average duration of cleared and pending civil cases in High Court, 2013-2017

Indicator	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cases Cleared	405	402	262	283	314
Average duration in days	665	595	230	165	140
Pending cases	223	103	99	97	120
Average duration in days	1515	1570	1367	1304	1029

Annual Clearance Rates and duration of clearance for High Court Probate Cases 2013-2017

Indicator	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Cases Filed	11	8	9	9	10	9.4
Cases Cleared	15	12	8	10	8	10.6
Clearance Rate	136.4%	150%	89.9%	111.1%	80%	113.3%
Annual Goal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration of cleared Probate cases (days)	733	1508	59	81	62	NA

Annual Clearance Rates and duration of clearance for High Court Criminal Cases 2013-2017

Indicator	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Cases Filed	16	18	18	18	29	19.8
Cases Cleared	18	40	18	16	25	23.4
Clearance Rate	112.5%	222.2%	100%	88.9%	86.2%	121.9%
Annual Goal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration of cleared criminal cases (days)	250	1465	221	204	203	NA

Annual Clearance Rates for Juvenile Cases in High Court, 2013-2017

Indicator	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cases Filed	4	3	2	0	1
Cases Cleared	1	11	1	1	0
Clearance Rate	25%	366.7%	50%	-	0
Annual Goal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration of cleared Juvenile cases (days)	137	1555	49	423 ²⁰⁷	Not applicable

Average Caseload for High Court Justices and Clerks 2013-2017

Indicator	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Cases per Judge	156	155	143	153	188	159
Cases per Clerk	62	62	57	61	75	63

Traffic cases filed, finalized and duration for clearance for National Police and Majuro Atoll Local Government Police in Majuro District Court, 2013-2017

Indicator	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Cases Filed	1983	1942	1339	1185	1021	1494
Cases finalized	1960	2324	1537	1124	998	1589
Clearance Rate	99%	120%	115%	95%	98%	106%
Average duration of cleared traffic cases (days)	130	224	76	28	55	103

²⁰⁷ The explanation of 423 days: Source: Head Clerk of RMI Judiciary "In addition to the goal of achieving a 100% clearance rate, the High Court seeks to clear 80% of juvenile cases within six months of filing. As cited, in 2016 the High Court cleared the one remaining juvenile case. It was cleared by a plea agreement after 423 days. It took longer to clear because the alleged juvenile offender had fled Ebeye to a small island in Kwajalein Atoll." In the above table, 2 juvenile cases were filed in 2015 and only 1 was disposed of. The 2nd case was disposed of in 2016 and it took longer (423 days) since the date of filing.

**Criminal & Local Government Ordinances Cases filed and finalized and duration of clearance in
Majuro District Court, 2013-2017**

Indicator	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Cases Filed	1210	1347	864	1062	783	1053
Cases finalized	1381	1721	1099	1010	755	1193
Clearance Rate	114%	128%	127%	95%	96%	112%
Average duration of deared ordinance cases (days)	177	327	86	21	30	128

Juvenile Cases in Majuro District Court 2013-2017

Indicator	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Cases Filed	175	244	61	201	60	148
Cases finalized	248	236	65	152	82	157
Clearance Rate	142%	97%	107%	76%	137%	112%
Average duration of deared ordinance cases (days)	214	122	219	138	277	194

Small Cases in Majuro District Court 2013-2017

Indicator	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Cases Filed	391	319	265	168	159	260
Cases finalized	267	354	473	201	146	288
Clearance Rate	68.3%	111%	174.5%	119.6%	92%	113
Average duration of deared ordinance cases (days)	46	286	383	124	55	179

Status of different cases in Ebeye district court, 2013-2017

Indicator	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Criminal Cases Filed	335	435	81	399	148	280
Criminal Cases finalized	325	432	60	150	144	222
Traffic Cases Filed	70	65	53	66	100	71
Traffic Cases finalized	66	65	51	63	92	67
Juvenile Cases Filed	0	7	111	0	0	24
Juvenile Cases finalized	0	7	65	0	0	14
Small Cases Filed	44	39	61	30	27	40
Small Cases finalized	43	33	59	30	27	38

In addition to deciding cases, the courts help the people through confirming delayed registrations of births and death, performing marriages, notarizing and certifying documents, issuing record checks. The courts offer these services on no or little notice. However, couples usually schedule marriages

one to three days in advance. Marriages by non-citizens must first be approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Number of birth, deaths, marriages, and notarizations processed by Majuro High Court, Majuro District Court and Ebeye District Court.

Indicator	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Births	324	330	327	336	352	334
Deaths	13	1	2	5	4	5
Marriages	84	60	60	40	53	59
Notarizations	770	1113	1030	1206	885	1001
Apostle Certificate	4	7	38	22	23	19
Criminal checks	72	112	42	33	41	60
Corporate checks	146	104	94	75	163	116

NGOs/INGOs/UN AGENCIES IN MARSHALL ISLANDS

Several Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), International organizations including United Nations are working in RMI. Moreover, some clubs, associations, foundations, cooperatives and faith based organizations work in RMI. Some of them are presented below.

Marshall Islands Council of NGOs (MICNGOs)²⁰⁸

MICNGO is an umbrella organization that serves as a voice for existing and emerging community-based non-governmental organizations in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. It facilitates cooperation among not-for-profit NGOs, and act as a liaison between the NGO community and government. MICNGOs build the capacity of organizations to be sustainable, accountable, transparent, and culturally competent.

Pacific Islands Association of Non-governmental Organization (PIANGO)²⁰⁹

For a little over 25 years, PIANGO served the Pacific through strengthening and building the capacity of the civil society sector. This is through giving the sector a voice to policy formulation and development and strengthening National Liaison Unit (NLU) or the umbrella organizations in the 23 member countries of the Pacific.

Marshall Islands Conservation Society²¹⁰

The Marshall Islands Conservation Society was incorporated on 16 November 2004. Organization's vision is People and Nature in Harmony wherein the Marshallese people come to a new equilibrium with nature, based on a combination of traditional resource management practices and scientific assessments and insights for protection and management of target features, species and locations. The Marshall Islands Conservation Society is dedicated to building awareness, support and capacity for sustainable use of resources, conservation and protection of biodiversity through the Reimaanlok process and Micronesia Challenge commitment.

Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI)

A not-for-profit NGO, WUTMI was established in 1987 and re-vitalized in 2000, and is chartered by the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to operate as a non-governmental, not-for-profit organization. As an umbrella organization for individual women's clubs throughout the Marshall Islands, WUTMI boasts a membership of over 900 women in 22 local chapters. As a grassroots organization, WUTMI carries out various projects by networking and reaching out to individual women's organizations throughout the 22 major atoll communities in the Republic. WUTMI was formed in order to strengthen the female voice in the Marshall Islands by joining together women from across the country under one united organization with common goals. Since 2000, WUTMI has successfully carried-out more than twenty projects, some of which are still on-

²⁰⁸ Source: <https://www.idealists.org/en/nonprofit/2fccf5f5a4ac436d8844e98345019cf0-marshall-islands-council-of-ngos-micngos-majuro?>

²⁰⁹ Source: <http://piango.net/PIANGO/About/about-piango.html>

²¹⁰ Source: <https://atollconservation.org/about-mics/>

going. All projects were/are funded by grants secured from outside donors, as WUTMI receives minimal regular funding from the Marshallese government.

Youth to Youth in Health (YTYIH)²¹¹

Youth to Youth in Health (YTYIH) is a Non-Government Organization (NGO) dedicated to young people throughout the Marshall Islands. It provides training and community activities for young people that build knowledge, skills, and self-esteem, and provides young people with a safe and supportive learning and professional environment where they can learn about and discuss issues that affect their lives. The ultimate aim of the program is to empower young people to proactively participate in the continued development of their communities and nation.

YTYIH was founded in 1986 as an auxiliary wing of the Family Planning and Adolescent Reproductive Health Division of the Ministry of Health. Its founding premise was that youth participation, through increased health knowledge and involvement in health promotion and outreach, is one of the key solutions to preventing many of the health and social problems in the Marshall Islands. In 1989, YTYIH became an independent, chartered NGO, forming a completely separate program in partnership with the Ministry of Health (MOH). YTYIH maintains a strong working relationship with the MOH through the Memorandum of Understanding between the two organizations, and MOH staffs participate in YTYIH activities. The MOH continues to be one of YTYIH's strongest supporters, particularly in providing technical and medical expertise and clinic operational support.

Today, YTYIH operates a Youth Community Center used for training, evening activities and other events involving youth and the community. It also operates a free evening clinic, after Dark program²¹² for youth, outreach health services to schools and the community, and other activities. In addition to its main office in Uliga on the capital atoll of Majuro, YTYIH also has offices on Ebeye (Kwajalein atoll) and in the satellite community of Laura in Majuro.

International Organization for Migration (The UN Migration Agency)

IOM is an inter-governmental organization known for its dynamic work in the field of migration. The Organization has a global presence with over 450 offices worldwide, including four offices in the north Pacific region.

The Head Office overseeing IOM's operations across the expansive north Pacific region is located in Pohnpei, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). IOM also has sub-offices in the FSM States of Chuuk and Yap, as well as, a sub-office in Majuro, in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. One of the ongoing functions of IOM in the region is to assist the host governments and the United States government in disaster mitigation, relief and reconstruction activities. As of March, IOM is also managing a program on behalf of the Australian Government, which aims to build the resilience of communities to natural hazards and enable them to adapt appropriately to climate change. Recently IOM has developed country Strategy for the RMI (Republic of the Marshall Islands IOM Country Strategy 2017–2020). IOM manages the Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response (PREPARE) Programme and works closely with Governmental counterparts on a common goal to increase

²¹¹ Source: <https://www.idealists.org/en/nonprofit/24e90599a9bb4127be270436588e6457-youth-to-youth-in-health-uliga?>

²¹² The RMI Ministry of Health and YTYIH and Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI) are the identified agencies providing HIV and STI-related services and/or support (Source: Pacific-multi-country-mapping-and-behaviour-study-rmi 2016)

resilience of RMI in mitigating the effects of natural hazards by enhancing national and local capacities for disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

The Salvation Army

- The Salvation Army has been working in RMI for 33 years and celebrated its 30th anniversary of operations on 25 September 2016 holding an event at Delap Park²¹³. The Salvation Army, an international movement, is an evangelical part of the universal Christian Church. Its message is based on the Bible. Its ministry is motivated by the love of God. Its mission is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and to meet human needs in His name without discrimination. The Hawaiian and Pacific Islands Division of The Salvation Army cover the state of Hawaii and the Pacific Islands including Guam, Republic of the Marshall Islands and The Federated States of Micronesia²¹⁴. At The Salvation Army, the motto of "heart to God and hand to man" is put into action every day by changing lives, transforming the community and remaining a steadfast beacon of hope for those in need in Majuro and the surrounding areas. The programs and services include: Christian Education, Community Recreation Programs, Day Camp Activities, Men's Ministries, Music and Arts Programs, Visitation Services, Women's Ministries, Worship Services.

Marshall Islands Red Cross Society (MIRCS)²¹⁵

Established in 2013, the Marshall Islands Red Cross Society was officially recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross in December of 2017. The international body has admitted the Marshall Islands Society as its 191st member. The Red Cross was established in the Marshalls three years ago, but it moved into high gear to meet numerous requirements for gaining international recognition. It hired its first secretary general, held its first annual national assembly, elected its first board of governors and adopted its constitution. The Strategic plan covers 2017-2022

The services that the Marshall Islands Red Cross Society currently offers are:

- First Aid & CPR Training for communities, businesses and schools
- First Aid stations for community events
- Disaster Relief
- Emergency Response Training
- Assisting in emergency response to infectious diseases
- Education & Health campaigns regarding issues such as blood donations
- Participate in National Disaster Management Office meetings with the RMI government in times of need.

²¹³ Source: <http://www.infomarshallislands.com/event/salvation-army-30th-anniversary/>

²¹⁴ Source: <https://hawaii.salvationarmy.org/>

²¹⁵ Source: <https://www.miredcross.org/>

JOINT PRESENCE OF UNDP, UNFPA AND UNICEF AND UNWOMEN²¹⁶

UN JPO in RMI is led by UNFPA. The overall oversight of the UN JPO under UNFPA is with the Deputy Representative and Director. The programmatic support to UN JPO and UNFPA Country Programme is with Assistant Representative. Both jointly supervise the UN JPO Coordination Specialist; this post is currently, under recruitment. The UN JPO Coordination Specialist is the main interface between UN and RMI Government on the ground, ensuring official communications are conveyed, ensured representation at meetings, and managing all UN coordination efforts in RMI. The UN JPO Coordination Specialist supervises the UN JPO Programme Assistant, who provides administrative, logistics and programme support to UN JPO. Current resident UN agencies in RMI are UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and UNWOMEN. The UN JPO Coordination Specialist does monthly environment scans and shares with UN RC Office in Suva, to keep UN informed of key strategic events in RMI.

²¹⁶ Source: UN Joint Presence Initiative -RMI

WEBSITE TO ACCESS DAY TO DAY INFORMATION ABOUT RMI

Important day to day updated information
on RMI could be accessed through the
following website

Readers are advised to use the information with discretion

[http://countrymeters.info/en/Marshall Islands](http://countrymeters.info/en/Marshall_Islands)