

2023

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY REPORT

Wotje Atoll



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OVERVIEW

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) was engaged by the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) to lead community engagements on the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in eight Atolls. The engagement team was comprised of IOM staff and three Non-Governmental Organization partners; Jo-Jikum focusing on youth, Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI) focusing on women and inclusion, Marshall Islands Conservation Society (MICS) focusing on livelihoods. This Summary Report reflects the results of all agencies engagements that elevate and articulate the community members voices.

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Part of the Ratak Chain, Wotje Atoll comprises 72 islands and has a fairly stable population of 821 people (based on 2021 preliminary census). Wotje Atoll is one of the largest atolls in Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and one of the most developed with two inhabited islands Wotje and Wodmej (community specific profiles gathered during consultation available in Annex 1 and 2). Prior to travel to the community, the team collected and learned as much as possible about the community, this information can be found in Annexes 3-10. Wotje Atoll is considered a semi-urban community. The main economic activity in Wotje Atoll is government employment. Alternative income sources come from fishing, small businesses, handicrafts, and agriculture (breadfruit, copra, pandanus). The atoll was used as a Japanese base during WWII and some of this infrastructure is still visible and operational today. Wodmej, is the smaller of the two islets in Wotje Atoll, has less infrastructure, development and a steadily declining population.

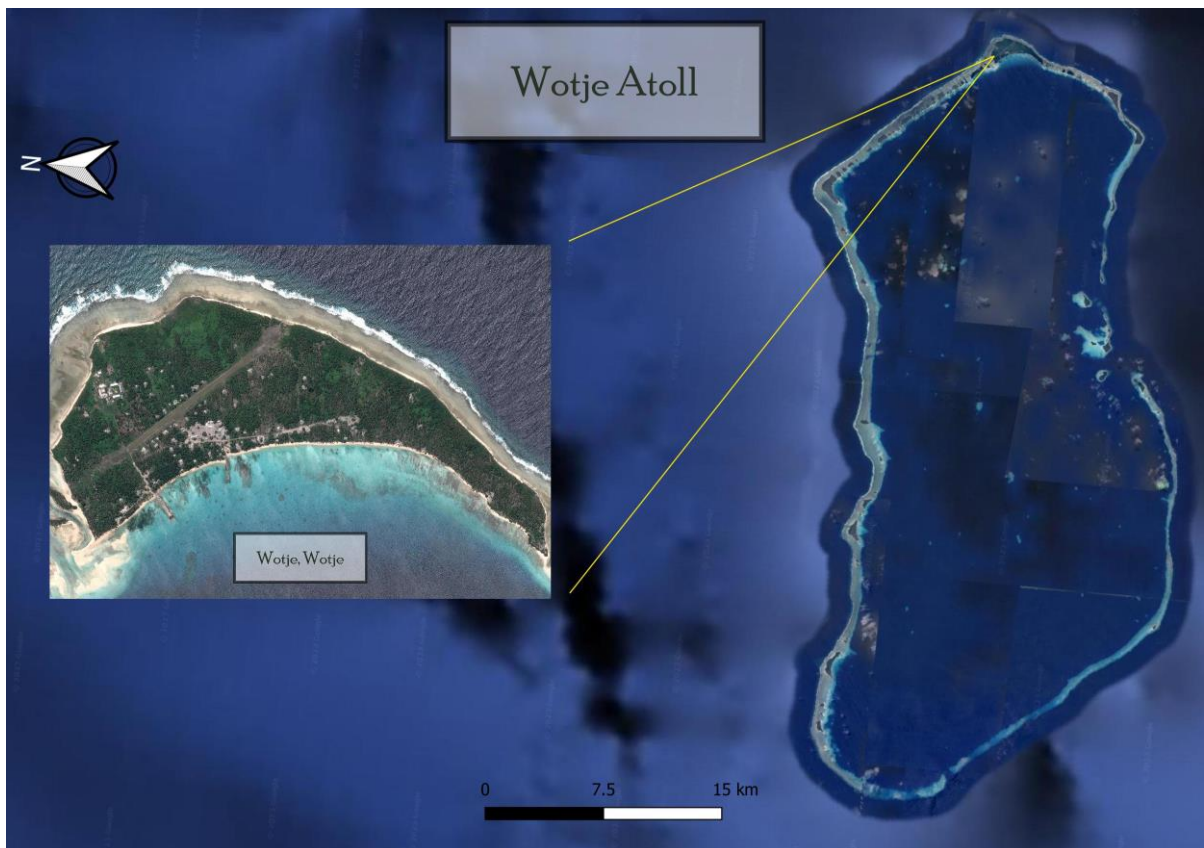


Figure 1: Map of Wotje Atoll (from IOM Community Profile)

THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) consultation in Wotje Atoll was undertaken over one week in October 2022 and involved communities in the islets of Wotje and Wodmej. The consultation involved eight methods: introduction meeting were the purpose of the National Adaption Plan; a transect walk/naturalistic observations to identify local observations of environmental change; a Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Mapping (HVCM) exercise; a Day in the Life (DIL) activity where participants were asked about their observations of environmental change, social impacts and how they anticipate daily activities to be affected in the future; focus group discussions; semi-structured interviews with community members from targeted groups (community leaders, farmers and fishers, women and youth); a baseline survey to capture views on current and future adaptation; and Youth and Arts Engagement discuss climate change through art. Some individuals participated in more than one methodology.

| Method | Female | Male | Youth | Middle aged | Elderly | Undisclosed |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Baseline survey | | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Day in Life | 20 | 20 | 26 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| HVCM - Wotje | 13 | 7 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| HVCM- Wodmej | 12 | 10 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Transect walk | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Focus groups | 26 | 14 | 13 | - | - | 37 |
| Interviews | 2 | 5 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Youth and Arts Engagement | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 74 | 63 | 40 | 20 | 1 | 34 |

Figure 2: Participant demographics by research method

GUIDING VALUES FOR ADAPTATION

Community members said how they valued living in a community where they worked together in a respectful and caring way. Whilst some expressed concern that this community spirit was declining over the years, many participants described their aspirations to help the community in the future through being a good community leader, becoming a teacher or planting trees to help the community. Consistent with this, participants expressed a high level of attachment to their community and home.



Participant completing Day in the Life Activity in Wotje Atoll. Photo: IOM 2022

“Our home is very valuable to us. I have been here since I was born. So I would be very sad and heartbroken to see this island I call home gone. I would try everything and avoid what it is necessary to keep it from sea level rise or other climate change when it occurs.” (Wotje participant)

When asked about their daily activities (DIL survey) participants demonstrated strong values related to spending time with family and friends (25 out of 40 participants); having access to natural resources to support livelihoods and recreation (11 out of 40 participants); and being able to practice their religion and attend church activities in their community (4 out of 40 participants). These values are relevant to adaptation in that they demonstrate the community’s aspirations to continue living in Wotje Atoll. Whilst a few participants shared thoughts about leaving Wotje Atoll in the event of amplifying climate impacts, they also expressed preference and a commitment to staying in Wotje Atoll.

“I choose to stay even if it means swimming in my own home.” (Wotje Participant)

CLIMATE CHANGE EXPERIENCES

The climatic change most frequently reported by Wotje Atoll participants was increased air temperature (n=37, DIL), followed by sea level rise (n=25, DIL) and drought events (n=20, DIL). Everyone felt that they had observed changes to the climate. Several participants referred to drought events in early 2000s and in 2015.

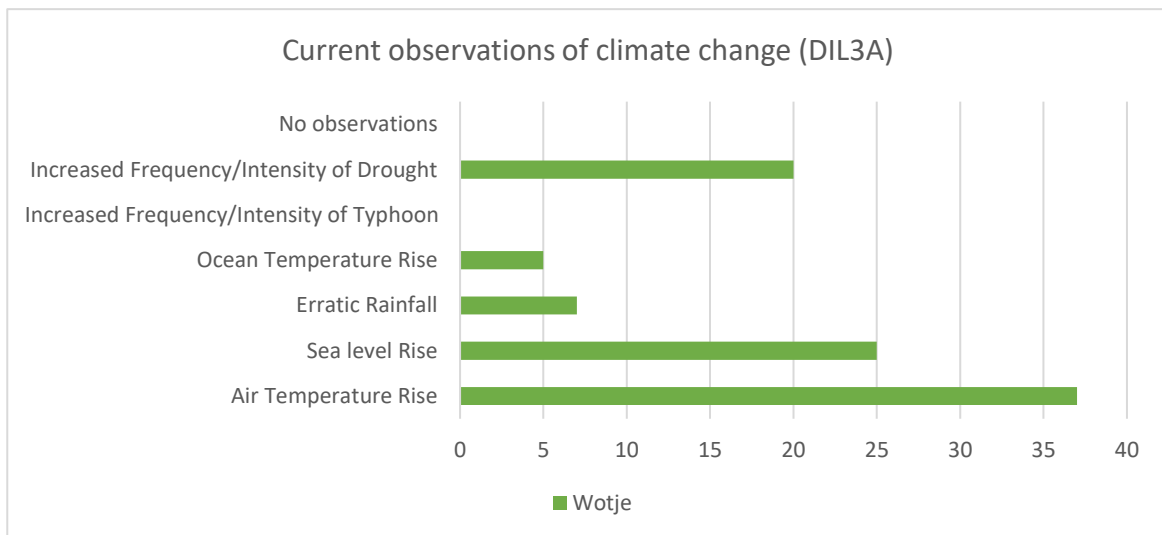


Figure 3: Observations of climate change in Wotje Atoll

During the Youth and Art Engagement, youth depicted their experiences on the island today, vs their ideas of what the future might be. In the future they saw corals bleaching and islands being submerged if no action is taken to combat climate change today.

In the HVCM exercise (see Figure 5) participants identified with red lines the parts of their coastlines particularly vulnerable to coastal erosion.

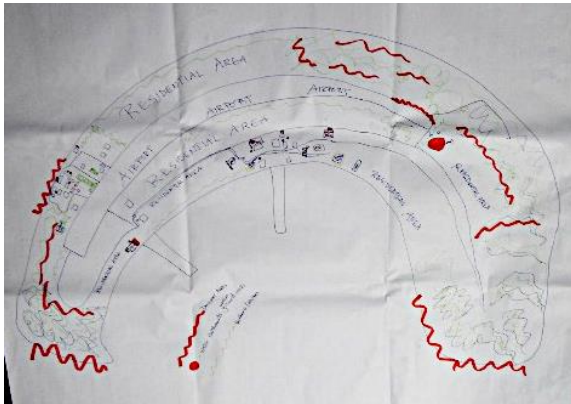
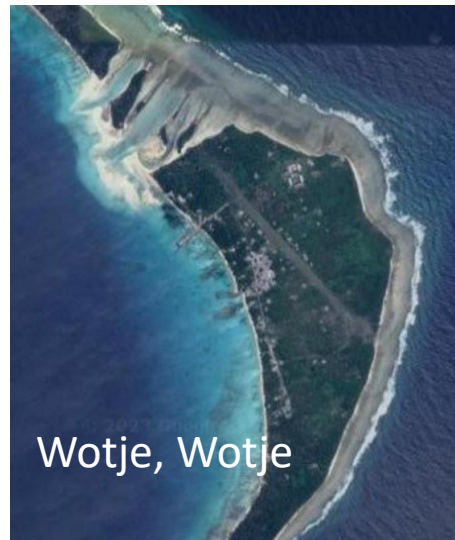
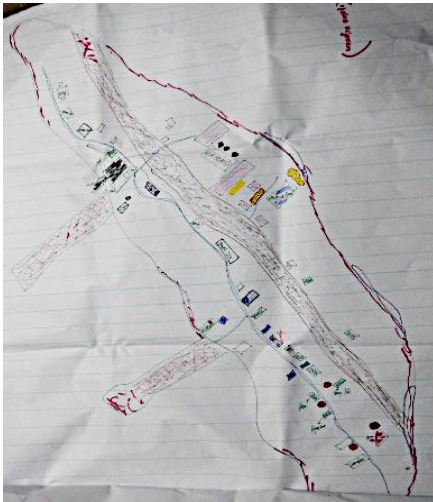


Figure 4: HVCM Map in Wodmej, Wotje

SOCIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Participants reported many social impacts stemming from these climatic changes. The impacts on livelihoods, food and water security were widely discussed. Participants explained how drought was having a significant impact on the health and yield of crops (limes, coconuts, tomatoes), that trees have been dying due to heat stress, and that ground water and soils have become salty. This has reduced agricultural yield and created water security issues for the community (with participants saying they had to drink well water). These impacts mean that communities are now more reliant on imported foods, with growing competition for seed stock and water resources. In addition to these impacts, many participants said that their fish yields had decreased. Decline in the growth of natural resources has also meant that people (particularly women) are needing to travel further to collect materials for making handicrafts, with some handicrafts no longer made as they felt it was too hot to collect the materials.

Participants explained how higher temperatures and drought were impacting their health: dust in the air caused by low rainfall has increased cases of pink eye; a lack of good drinking water had increased cases of diarrhea; and participants described higher rates of heat stress, where people were feeling dizzy and weak. One participant said that cases of dengue had increased. Many participants explained that climate change was impacting their social activities where participants were staying indoors more to avoid the high heat.

For the most part, the impact participants described related to drought. A few participants described infrastructure damage following king tide events with several houses destroyed and impacts near the high school.

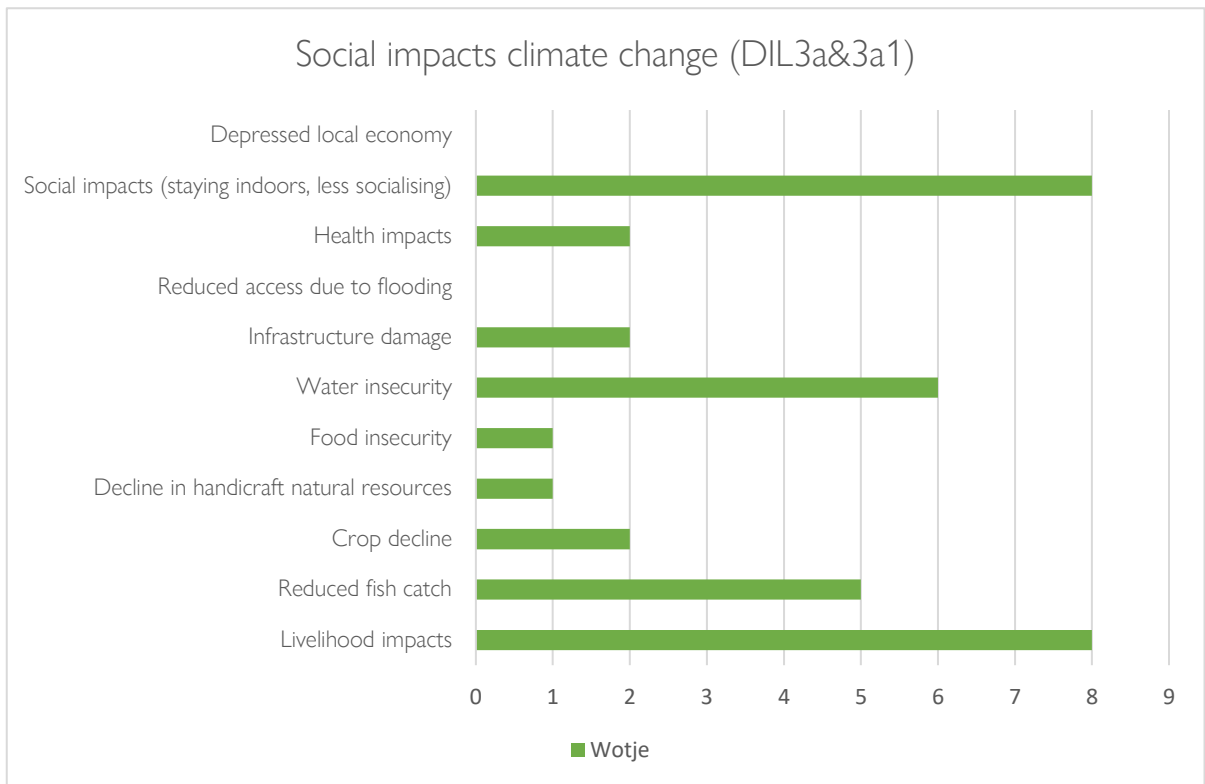


Figure 5: Social impacts climate change in Wotje Atoll

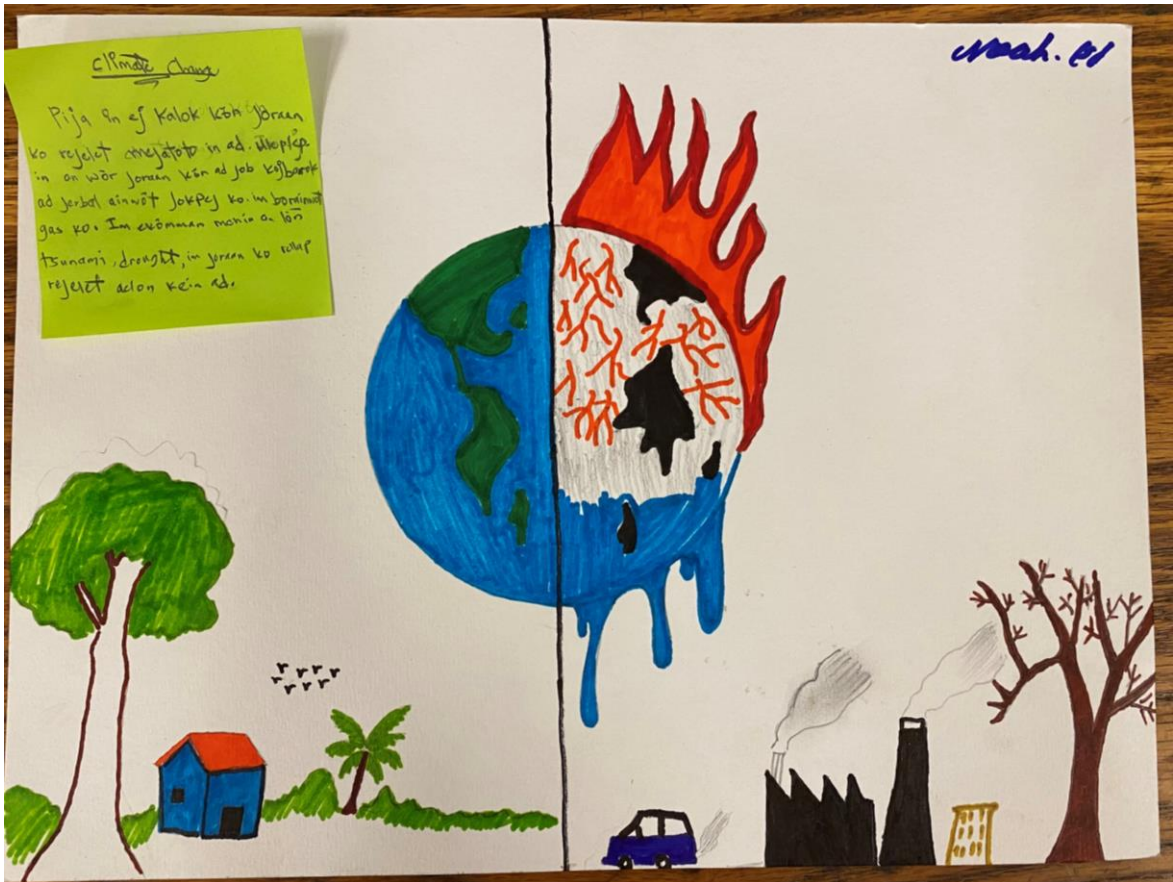


Figure 6: Youth Art depicting concerns about the future

OTHER COMMUNITY EXPERIENCES AND CONCERNS

Participants reported several other challenges within the community that exacerbate climate change impacts and vulnerability (co-drivers). These are:

- Increased population density and insufficient space to plant trees
- Infrastructure challenges (heat stress exacerbated by concrete infrastructure left over from Japan in WWII; also challenges due to uneven roads and the elementary school needs renewal)
- Services insufficient (internet, fuel shortages, lack of reliable off-island transport in health emergencies, lack of frequent transport to ship copra, low supply of medication at health service)
- Governance challenges (slow response times, lack of trust in the local government, distant mayor reduces understanding of local issues)
- Economic challenges (low incomes alongside fish and agriculture decline leading to food insecurity for some families, greater reliance on cash economy but lack of local employment opportunities, increase in living costs but no rise in income)

Social challenges (domestic violence, alcohol and betel nut consumption, outmigration)

Environmental challenges (over-fishing of bait fish and coconut crabs, pollution and poor waste management, burning of plastics)

ADAPTATION PRACTICES AND IDEAS

Few participants shared their current adaptation practices. This is not to say that adaptation is not occurring, but rather that it was not discussed in detail. One participant mentioned that a seawall had been built by the community, led by the Northern Islands High School in Wotje, Wotje. Another mentioned that the community had water catchments and Reverse Osmosis (RO) units, and that aquaculture training was available through Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority (MIMRA) .

DIL participants shared their ideas about future adaptation. Notably, no participants discussed migration as an adaptation idea. Most related to infrastructure, followed by coastal protection measures, water security actions, and livelihood adjustments.

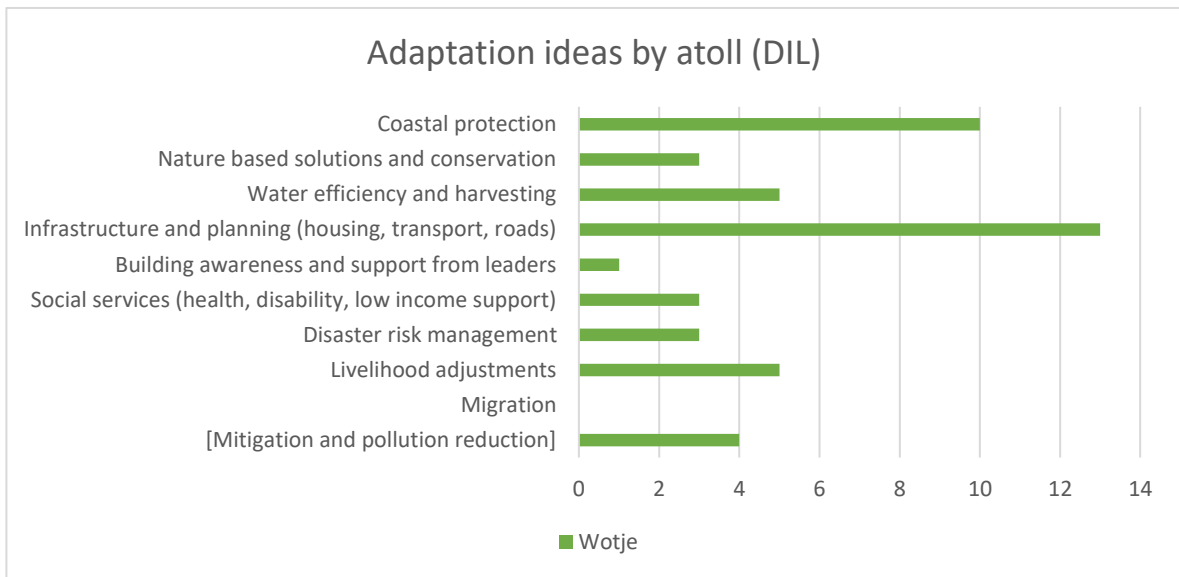


Figure 7: Adaptation ideas in Wotje Atoll

During the Youth and Arts Engagement, participants composed works that reminded youth of today to do their part in making sure that the islands stay above water.

Ideas related to infrastructure included:

- avoid new buildings which increase housing density
- avoid construction with high concrete content due to pollution concerns
- build stronger housing to withstand strong winds
- elevate buildings to withstand flooding
- build cool huts for people to avoid heat stress
- build a large evacuation building to accommodate the community during extreme events
- consider elevating islands, including the option of dredging from within the atoll to safeguard the community

From the DIL participants whose adaptation ideas included coastal protection measures, were mostly in favour of seawalls (n=8). One participant however expressed concern that seawalls would damage the ocean.

With regards to livelihoods adjustments and food and water security, participants suggested:

- Community garden and greater support for local foods to support livelihoods and also so they aren't reliant on food imports in times of disaster
- Improved farming techniques
- More water harvesting facilities (so they are not reliant on just one source) and greater storage capacity
- Improved water conservation

Several participants suggested social services and welfare related to disaster risk management:

- information on how to prepare for typhoons
- evacuation drills
- improve and diversify health care options and ensure consistent stocks so there is no need to ration
- sanitary pads provided to women and girls in extreme events
- a community bulletin board for communicating risks and initiatives
- door to door disaster information and response service for people with disabilities
- reduced cost for basic goods so that vulnerable people within the community can cover basic needs
- extra fuel supply on island for emergency purposes
- women in the community requested a gather house or hut to be constructed for learning, handcraft making and socializing to promote social cohesion

Several participants wanted a greater focus on nature-based solutions, particularly tree planting. Others wanted to see greater efforts to protect and conserve marine life.

These adaptation ideas are extensive and demonstrate a good local understanding of the varied impacts of climate change on the community. The ideas demonstrate the need for a cross-sectoral approach to climate change. Many of these ideas are low-cost and relatively easy to implement.



Youth from Wotje Atoll after youth arts and music engagement. Photo: IOM 2022

BARRIERS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ADAPTATION

The consultation in Wotje Atoll has demonstrated the strengths of the community: people working together for a common goal (such as building the community seawall near the high school), people aware of the climate risks and having good ideas for a suite of adaptation options (food and water security, social services, land-use planning and agricultural support). The consultation also identified several factors that impede adaptation, particularly related to infrastructure (heat exacerbated by concrete structures, damaged infrastructure) and services (unreliable transport, fuel, medical supplies).

A preliminary analysis of these findings suggest several low-cost, no regret-sense options for the community: increase the number and capacity of water tanks, introduce a community bulletin board for sharing adaptation ideas/initiatives and disaster preparedness, introduce a community garden and seed bank to support local food production, introduce tree planting community project, introduce disaster preparedness workshops so that communities have greater awareness of how to prepare and what to do during extreme events. Adaptation options that require more consideration and investment include ideas to adjust land-use planning and infrastructure, and engagement on coastal protection measures.

| Adaptation activities that could begin immediately (identified by community and low risk of regret) |
|--|
| Increase the number and capacity of rainwater tanks |
| Increase the capacity and sustainability of water production through reverse osmosis units |
| Introduce a community bulletin board for sharing information about adaptation ideas, new initiatives and disaster preparedness |
| Introduce a community garden, improved plant varieties and practices, and a seed bank to support local food production |
| Tree planting to help protect shorelines, reduce heat, and increase food supply |
| Disaster preparedness workshops |
| Improve waste disposal systems and increase composting |



Youth working celebrating success after community consultation.
Photo: IOM 2022

| |
|---|
| Adaptation activities that could begin in the next five years (identified by community and require further consultation and planning) |
| Site assessments to determine the causes of erosion and the most appropriate adaptation response |
| Building community facilities that can serve as shelters in times of disasters and cool refuges for people experiencing heat stress |
| Consultations on future land uses, including to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relocate houses near eroding coasts, • relocate the high school • locate new disaster shelters / cool refuges • plan locations for future houses and developments • determine the best locations for community gardens |
| Double the frequency of shipping services without increasing the cost |
| Pilot new housing systems that are elevated, cooler, and able to withstand strong winds |
| Site assessments to develop aquaculture in the lagoon to harvest fish for local consumption |

KEY OBSERVATIONS FROM FIELD ENGAGEMENT TEAM

During a final debrief and workshop session with project team members shared their naturalistic observations that were observed in the field. These are key takeaways from each community and key action points for each community provided by IOM, Jo-Jikum, WUTMI, and MICS.

Key Takeaways Observed from the Field Engagement team

- Community member statement: “I choose to stay even if it means I’m swimming in my own home”
- The youth were not confident in their leadership in terms of climate change
- Medicine is rationed, health care provider and services are lacking

Key actions request observed from the Field Engagement Team

- Handicraft facility for women, where they can invest money from what they earn for themselves to reinvest in themselves. This is required because they (the women) are now expected to provide for the family (people say from every location)
- Access to better health care, better facilities, more options of health care providers and female options.
- Coastal protection (sea walls main request – when talking about natural they want sea wall)
- Safe house for women in Wotje Atoll, somewhere they can go to if they experience domestic violence.
- Want roads to be paved.

For more information contact

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WUTMI: Daisy Alik-Momotaro (wutmi26@gmail.com)

Annex

1. Wotje, Wotje Community Profile (NAP Consultation)
2. Wodmej, Wotje Community Profile (NAP Consultation)
3. Gender Based Violence Directory
4. Wotje Atoll Drought Management Plan
5. Wotje Atoll SEM Survey Results
6. Wotje HVCM 2018
7. Wotje, Wotje Community Profile (NAP Consultations)
8. Wotmej, Wotje HVCM (NAP Consultation)
9. Youth Art work from Jo-Jikum engagement
10. Wotje Atoll Resource Management Plan

Community Profile

Name of your community? (Etan jukjuk in bed in am?)

Ex. Enejalar, Ailuk

Wotje, Wotje

About how many people live in your community? / Emaron jete armej ilo jukjukin pad in am?

To your knowledge

802

Has the population increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past 10 years? (Umwin 10 iio emootlok, elon lok k, edik lok k, elakar baj jonan eo ot oran armej ie?)?)

From your perspective

- Increased (Elon lok)
- Decreased (Edik Lok)
- Stayed the same (Elakar Jonan Eo Ot)

If increased (Elon lok) or decreased (Edik Lok), by how much?

57

Does your community have any vulnerable populations? (Elon k armej ro im romojno im raikuj jiban ilo jukjuk in bed in am?)

- Physically disabled (Ejoreen Anbwinin)
- Mentally disabled (Ejab lukun eman kamlij eo an)
- Deaf (Jaronron)
- Blind (Jab loe lak ijen)
- Elderly (in need of assistance) (Elukun rutto [aikuj jiban nan jabdewot])
- Those that do not speak Marshallese / Foreign nationals (Ro rejab maron kajin majol ak kajin ko jet)
- None (Ejelak)

If so, how many of which? (Ne elon, Jete uwaer innem kain mojno rot ko rej ioone?)

Ex. We have 2 hearing impaired (1f, 1m), 1 physically disabled (male), and a Chinese foreign national

Additional information to be gathered

What are the major occupations of community members? / Jerbal ta ko ekka an armej ro ilo jukjukin pad in kommani?(Jerbal ko rej kommani nan mour jani)

Ex. Local government is the largest employer but many of the population receive income from copra and handicrafts

civil service (police, teachers, councilman), small business, handicrafts,
fisherman, copra

What local resources does your community depend on? Explain why./Ta ko ewor ilo jukjukin pad eo am me ro ilo jukjukin pad eo remaron bok tokjan jani? Jouj im komelele.

Ex. Reef fish for eating and selling; copra for income; pandanis for handicrafts

Fish, pigs, chickens, papaya, breadfruit, pandanis, coconut, turtle

What services does your community have available - select all that apply (Ewor k jikin ko im rej jiban armej in jukjukin bed in am? kelet kajojo men ko im ewor ilo jukjuk in bed in am.)

- MIMRA Fish Base (Jikin Wia/Wiakake EK)
- Post Office (Jikin ebbok mweik ko jen aelon ko jet)
- Bank (Jikin kakon ak kadiwoj jeen)
- Copra processing facility (Jikin Komman Waini ko)
- Elementary school (Jikin jikuul kilaaj juon nan jijno)
- High school (Jikin jikuul kilaaj ruatimjuon nan jonoul ruo)
- College or University (Jikin jikuul ko im kwoj ebbok am pepa in jerbal)
- MISCO Markets (Mon Wia)
- Hospital (Mon Takto)
- Community center (Mon kabbed/ippen doon)
- Churches (Mon Jar)
- Ralik Ratik Radio Club (Juon club/kroub in kenaan imejatoto eo im ej na etan Ralik Ratak)
- National Telecommunications Authority ([NTA] Moko rej koman menin ad maron tobar ro jet ilo ad kojerbal Telephone/Call)
- Power plant (Jikin eo ej kwalok jarom)
- Internet
- Community garden
- Trading (within the community for goods)
- Other (Jikin ko jet im ejelak ilo kokelelel kein lon)

If others, detail additional services / (Ne jikin ko jet im ejelak lo kokelelel kein lon, kwalok bar jet iaan jikin ko jet)

Hotel (MIDB) and airport

How are decisions made in your community? Who has the authority? /Ewi waween ak elemen an jukjukin pad eo kommani pepe ko? Won eo ewor an maron ilo pepe ko?

Ex. Combination of traditional management (chiefs) and local/municipal government. Traditional management is still honored by the people, but legally needs to be backed by local government

Mix of local, traditional, and church leadership

What social groups are active and what purpose do they serve? / Douluul ta ko rej jermal wot im ta ko rej kommani?

Ex. Council of Chiefs (make major decisions regarding land and marine resources) Women's Group (ensure women's input is included in decision making) - also youth groups, church groups

Disaster Committee, DRD (Womens Group), Clam farming association, Sports club, Youth agricultural group, Wotje/Wotmej Womens Group

Are there any ongoing engagements within your community? If so, what are they doing? (Ewor k rej jiban jukjuk in bed in am? Im ne elon, ta ko rej jiban kaki?)

Ex. Yes, the R2R project is doing a project on sustainable livelihoods. They are building clam tanks.

MIMRA fish base, R.O. Installation & water management, clam farming, Reimaanlok project,

Community Profile

Name of your community? (Etan jukjuk in bed in am?)

Ex. Enejalar, Ailuk

Wodmej, Wotje

About how many people live in your community? / Emaron jete armej ilo jukjukin pad in am?

To your knowledge

200

Has the population increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past 10 years? (Umwin 10 iio emootlok, elon lok k, edik lok k, elakar baj jonan eo ot oran armej ie?)?)

From your perspective

- Increased (Elon lok)
- Decreased (Edik Lok)
- Stayed the same (Elakar Jonan Eo Ot)

If increased (Elon lok) or decreased (Edik Lok), by how much?

100

Does your community have any vulnerable populations? (Elon k armej ro im romojno im raikuj jiban ilo jukjuk in bed in am?)

- Physically disabled (Ejoreen Anbwinin)
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- Those that do not speak Marshallese / Foreign nationals (Ro rejab maron kajin majol ak kajin ko jet)
- None (Ejelak)

If so, how many of which? (Ne elon, Jete uwaer innem kain mojno rot ko rej ioone?)

Ex. We have 2 hearing impaired (1f, 1m), 1 physically disabled (male), and a Chinese foreign national

Additional information needs to be gathered

What are the major occupations of community members? / Jerbal ta ko ekka an armej ro ilo jukjukin pad in kommani?(Jermal ko rej kommani nan mour jani)

Ex. Local government is the largest employer but many of the population receive income from copra and handicrafts

Copra, fishing, and handicrafts

What local resources does your community depend on? Explain why./Ta ko ewor ilo jukjukin pad eo am me ro ilo jukjukin pad eo remaron bok tokjan jani? Jouj im komelele.

Ex. Reef fish for eating and selling; copra for income; pandanis for handicrafts

Fish, turtle, agriculture, coconuts (copra), pandanis (handicraft)

What services does your community have available - select all that apply (Ewor k jikin ko im rej jiban armej in jukjukin bed in am? kelet kajojo men ko im ewor ilo jukjuk in bed in am.)

- MIMRA Fish Base (Jikin Wia/Wiakake EK)
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If others, detail additional services / (Ne jikin ko jet im ejelak lo kokelelel kein lon, kwalok bar jet iaan jikin ko jet)

None

How are decisions made in your community? Who has the authority? /Ewi waween ak elemen an jukjukin pad eo kommani pepe ko? Won eo ewor an maron ilo pepe ko?

Ex. Combination of traditional management (chiefs) and local/municipal government. Traditional management is still honored by the people, but legally needs to be backed by local government

A mix of local and traditional leadership

What social groups are active and what purpose do they serve? / Douluul ta ko rej jermal wot im ta ko rej kommani?

Ex. Council of Chiefs (make major decisions regarding land and marine resources) Women's Group (ensure women's input is included in decision making) - also youth groups, church groups

Social groups are mainly represented by men, womens, and youth groups through the local churches

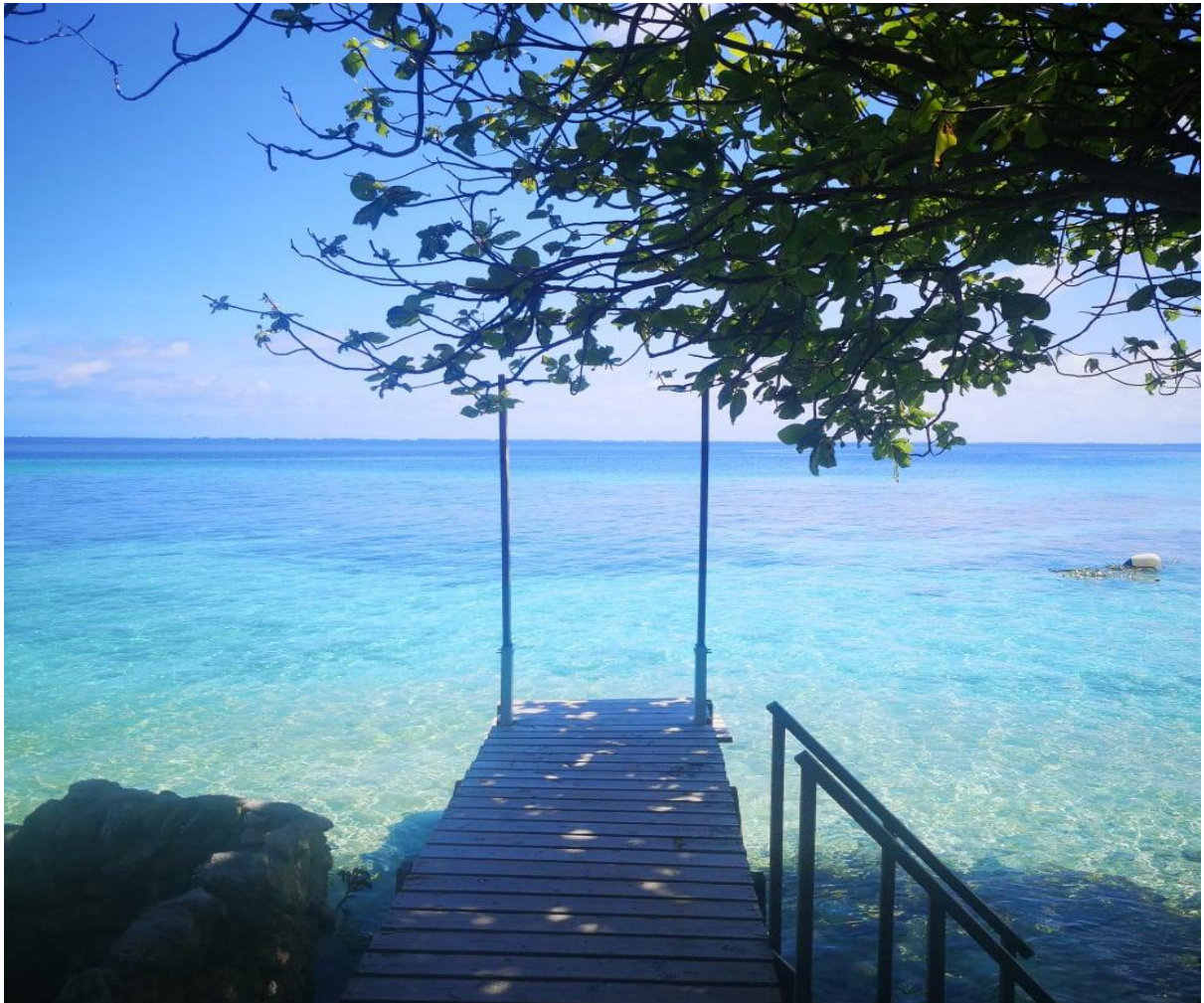
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Ex. Yes, the R2R project is doing a project on sustainable livelihoods. They are building clam tanks.

None



Republic of the Marshall Islands
Gender Based Violence
Service Directory and Referral Tool



Forward

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. The IOM is part of the United Nations system, as a related organization.

As an intergovernmental organization, the IOM acts with its partners in the RMI and international community in the promotion of human rights and ceasing of all forms of Gender-Based Violence.

Building on this, IOM through the UN Spotlight Initiative has committed to activities to assist end violence against women and girls.

The Spotlight Initiative is a global, multi-year partnership between the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU), focusing on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG).

The Initiative provides an opportunity for a multi-sector, coordinated and holistic approach to addressing violence against women and girls working through multiple stakeholders including the UN, Government, service providers, churches and civil society.

This working document/directory is intended to be a tool for those providing services to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) for referral purposes.



Purpose of this tool:

The purpose of this document is to provide the most up to date information on key RMI GBV actors and organisations to enhance collaboration and best practice among stakeholders.

This objective is achieved through:

- Detailing the roles and responsibilities of RMI’s Multistakeholder model to assist helpers provide information that enables GBV survivors/victims to make informed decisions about their safety and well-being.
- Providing a brief introduction to Survivor Centred Care, basic GBV principles and unifying definitions based on International Best Practice guidelines and alignment with the Ministry of Health and Human Services GBV Standard Operating Procedure.

The tool was produced in collaboration with RMI stakeholders¹ and in addition to everyday use would be useful to utilise in the development of a comprehensive National GBV Interagency Protocol.

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¹ See Appendix 1, p37

Overview: Republic of the Marshall Islands and Gender Based Violence

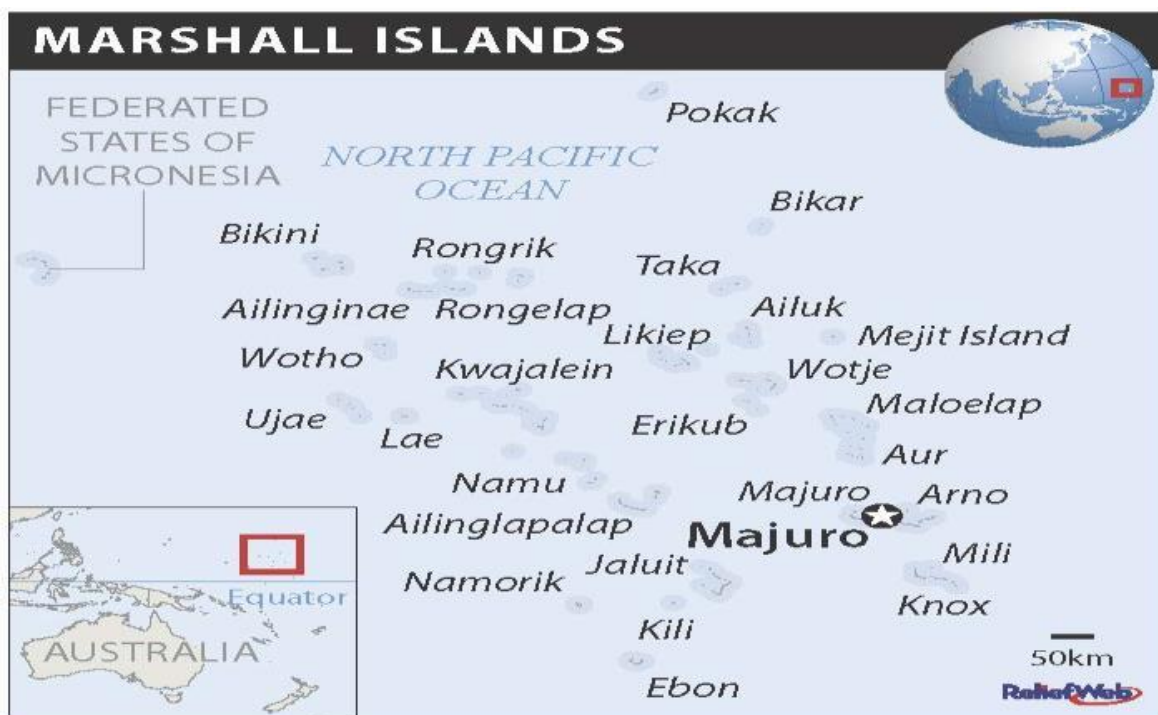
The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) encompasses 29 atolls and islands in the western Pacific Ocean with a population of approximately 58,971 with most people residing in urban settlements either in the capital of Majuro (52%) or the island of Ebeye, Kwajalein atoll (22%).²

In 2006, the RMI government ratified the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and further to this endorsed a National Gender Policy in 2015 in recognition of over 51% of women reporting experiences of intimate partner violence and 61-62% of children experiencing physical violence.³

Gender Based Violence (GBV) exists in many forms and has detrimental physical, psychological, social and economic consequences for individuals, families and communities across the RMI.

In 2015 the RMI government introduced the National Gender Mainstreaming Policy to assist in mitigating these consequences. The policy provides guidance to the government in mainstreaming gender perspectives across its policies, strategies and programs.

Partnership with organisations such as Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI), between traditional leaders and the civil sector and listening to the lived experience of survivor/victims provides an opportunity to ensure interventions are contextual and promote existing traditional resources.



Map Sources: UNCS, Gov't, of U.S.A.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created Jun 2010 – www.reliefweb.int

² Asian Development Bank, 2020, *Marshall Islands Gender Equality Overview: Key Statistics for Informed Decision-Making in Celebration of Beijing+25*, Asian Development Bank, <http://hdl.handle.net/11540/12859>, (accessed 10th March 2021).

³ Government of the Marshall Islands and Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 2018, *Gender Equality. Where Do We Stand? Majuro*; and *Government of the Marshall Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Majuro*.

What is Gender Based Violence (GBV)?⁴

An umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will; it is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in privateⁱ.

Whilst women and girls in the RMI are significantly more likely to be targets of GBV, men and boys can also be targeted. The term is also inclusive of targeted violence against LGBTQI+ individuals and communities.

GBV exists in many forms including child abuse, femicide, sexual violence, human trafficking, female genital mutilation and online and digital violence. The most common type of GBV existing in the RMI is domestic or intimate partner violence.

- **Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence⁵** Domestic Violence, also called Domestic Abuse or Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), is any pattern of behaviour that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. This includes:

| |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical violence Physical violence involves hurting or trying to hurt a partner by hitting, kicking, burning, grabbing, pinching, shoving, slapping, hair-pulling, biting, denying medical care or forcing alcohol and/or drug use, or using other physical force. It may include property damage.• Economic violence Economic violence involves making or attempting to make a person financially dependent by maintaining total control over financial resources, withholding access to money, and/or forbidding attendance at school or employment.• Psychological violence Psychological violence involves causing fear by intimidation; threatening physical harm to self, partner or children; destruction of pets and property; "mind games"; or forcing isolation from friends, family, school and/or work.• Emotional violence Emotional violence includes undermining a person's sense of self-worth through constant criticism; belittling one's abilities; name-calling or other verbal abuse; damaging a partner's relationship with the children; or not letting a partner see friends and family.• Sexual violence Sexual violence includes forcing a partner to take part in a sex act when the partner does not consent. |
|---|

Other key terms:

Child: Under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), a child means every human being below the age of 18 years⁶

Survivor /Victim: 'Survivor/Victim refers to people who have experienced/are affected by violence. The term survivor is usually preferred by those working on violence against women to emphasize that women affected by violence have agency and are not merely passive "victims" in the face of violence. The term victim is, however, used in criminal justice'⁷

⁴ OCHA, 2015, *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing Risk, Promoting Resilience, and Aiding Recovery*, IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee, <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/working-group/documents-public/guidelines-integrating-gender-based-violence-interventions>, (accessed May 4th 2021)

⁵ UN Women, 2021, *Key Terms: Gender Based Violence*, UN Women, <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/fags/types-of-violence>, (accessed 29th April, 2021)

⁶ OHCHR, *Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989*, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx> (accessed 29 April 2021)

⁷ Ministry of Health and Human Services, 2021 (draft) Standard Operating Procedures: Clinical Management of Rape and Sexual Violence (2021 Draft) MoHHS, RMI

Informed Consent: The Survivor/Victim is given understandable and clear information about their options to enable people to be empowered to understand choices and consequences attached to referral and sharing information with other services. This may include but is not limited to the police, health or legal services.

Confidentiality: Ensuring conversations and documentation is kept private and not publicly available unless either mandated to share or consent given by the survivor/ victim to share information with another service. Lack of confidentiality in services hinders people from accessing services, disempowers survivor victims by diminishing choice and control and creates safety risks for the survivor.

Warm referral: can include ‘phoning the service for the person, passing on information to the service with the person’s consent and, in some cases, where people need more support, helping them to navigate the service system’⁸. An effective warm referral is supported by consistent collaboration and understandings between service providers of confidentiality and survivor centred practice.

‘Trafficking in Persons: The act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring or receiving a person within the RMI or across international borders by means of abduction, threats, coercion, fraud, deception, threats to abuse the legal system or some other form of power, or by giving or receiving payments to achieve consent for purpose of exploitation’.⁹

Psychological First Aid (PFA) is a psychosocial support activity that helps people affected by an emergency, disaster or traumatic event. It is a ‘humane, supportive response to a fellow human being who is suffering and who may need support’. This includes but is not limited to GBV survivor/victims¹⁰.

LIVES model: A model of care that specifically supports survivor/victims of GBV and/or sexual violence

Key legislation:

The Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act 2011 (DVPPA) criminalises domestic violence and introduces provisions for the safety of survivors. This includes but is not limited to attaining protection orders.

Sexual offences outside of family relationships remain a crime under the **Criminal Code 2011**

The Child Rights Protection Act 2015 enshrines the rights of children in the RMI. The Act details State civil intervention powers to protect children and/or remove them from homes where they are at risk of or being harmed.

Other **RMI gender equality key legislative** efforts include:

- Human Rights Committee Act of 2015
- Rights of Persons with Disability Act of 2015
- Birth, Death and Marriage Registration Act of 2016
- Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons Act of 2017
- Gender Equality Act 2018



⁸ Victorian Government, 2021, *The Orange Door Service Model: Referrals to Services*, Government of Victoria Australia, <https://www.vic.gov.au/orange-door-service-model/referrals-services>, (Accessed April 20th, 2021)

⁹ *Trafficking in Persons Standard Operating Procedure for Law Enforcement Victim identification, investigation, protection and referral* (Draft), RMI

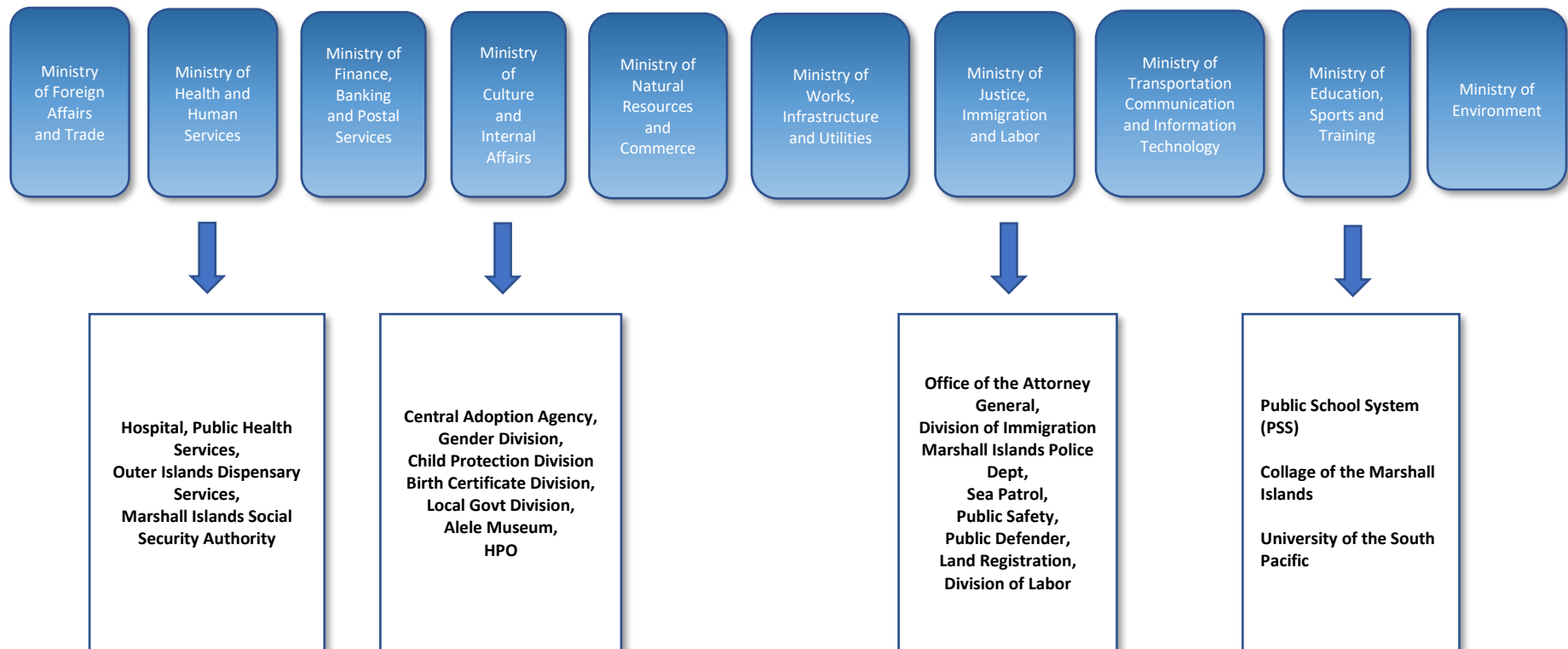
¹⁰ Australian Red Cross and the Australian Psychological Society, 2021, *Psychological First Aid*, Victoria, Australia, <https://www.redcross.org.au/getmedia/dc21542f-16e4-44ba-8e3a-4f6b907bba6f/Psychological-First-Aid-An-Australian-Guide-04-20.pdf.aspx> (accessed 20th May 2021)

RMI Government structure: Key Ministries

Government Ministries and departments hold authority in Gender Based Violence (GBV) legislative, justice, education and development and direct practice services and activities.

This includes but is not limited to GBV support and education through the Gender in Development office, child protection and health care services, anti-human trafficking mechanisms and justice and legal and legislative responsibilities that support survivor/victims and engage perpetrators.

RMI Government Ministries:



Ministry of Culture and Internal affairs

Gender in Development Office:

The RMI Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs (MoCIA), Community Development Division (CDD) has primary responsibility for child, youth and women services.

Activities relating to Gender Equality and Human Rights including but not limited to GBV are engaged through the Gender in Development office under the Community Development Division (CDD).

In 2015, the office assisted in facilitating the adoption of the National Gender Mainstreaming Policy and has guided the RMI government in mainstreaming gender perspectives across its policies, strategies and programs. This has included building the capacity of and working with stakeholders to translate the policy into reality to benefit the people of the Marshall Islands.

The Gender in Development Office (GID) have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Women United Together in the Marshall Islands (WUTMI) and their Weto in Mour (WIM) program in which WIM provide services to Survivor/Victims of GBV.

Key awareness and development activities of the office include gender mainstreaming, gender equality and women's empowerment, advocacy and awareness initiatives, training on RMI legislation and policies and Secretariate to the Domestic Violence (DV) Taskforce and reporting for CEDAW.

Child's Rights Office:

The Child's Rights Office within the Community Development Division (CDD) has responsibility for children and youth services including coordinating services and activities to comply with the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) in the RMI.

Within this Ministerial Office the Child's Rights Coordinator is responsible for liaising and working closely with stakeholders in coordinating child rights initiatives and works in close cooperation with the other offices within the CDD, including the Youth Services Bureau, the Gender and Development Office (GAD), and the Disability Coordination Office¹¹.

Specific to child protection direct engagement /practice mechanisms, the Child's Rights Office works in collaboration with Local and National police in undertaking assessments and investigations into allegations of child abuse and neglect.

The Office issues licenses verified by the Human Rights Committee to child protection service providers and keeps a registry of children and other relevant data such as incidences, nature and scope of child abuse and neglect.

Ministry of Health and Human Services:

The Ministry of Health and Human Services (MOHHS) plays an essential role in direct healthcare provision, developing national policies, guidelines, standards, protocols and training curricula for GBV service delivery and engaging in various health related prevention and awareness campaigns.

Specific to GBV patient support, health care workers have capacity across various sites in identifying survivors, managing urgent injuries and trauma, offering psychological first aid (PFA) and first-line support (LIVES), safety planning, completing patient history and physical examinations, provision of treatments including emergency contraception (EC), sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV infections.

¹¹ United Nations Children's Fund, 2017, Situation Analysis of Children in the Marshall Islands, UNICEF, Suva, <https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/media/1146/file/Situation-Analysis-of-Children-Marshall-Islands.pdf>, (accessed 29th April 2021)

GBV patient services are provided through RMI's two central Hospitals in Ebeye and Majuro and outer island community health centres and health dispensaries (see page 19-20).

MoHHS sites endeavour to utilise survivor centred models to provide best practice patient care and support.

Mental health and counselling services specific to GBV and trauma are provided in central locations (Majuro and Ebeye) with support and clinical supervision provided to health care staff to provide appropriate care in outer island clinics and health dispensaries.

If appropriate, staff may work with the survivor/patient to collect evidence and documentation and prepare reports for court matters.

In addition to inpatient and outpatient services, referrals to police and legal services to attain support, justice and protection orders can be provided as well as to psychosocial support agencies such as WUTMI.

MoHHS facilities are also mandated to refer child survivors of GBV to the Ministry of Cultural & Internal Affairs (MoCIA) Child's Rights Office (see page 35).

Ministry of Justice, Immigration and Labour

The role of the Ministry of Immigration and Labour (MoJI&L) is to promote justice and safety for RMI citizens through the Marshall Islands Police Department (MIPD), Office of the Attorney General, Division of Immigration, Division of Labour, Sea Patrol and through public safety and defender mechanisms.

The MoJI&L supports the RMI Judiciary which consists of five different levels: the Supreme Court; the High Court; the Traditional Rights Court; the District Court; and the Community Courts. These exist alongside a Judicial Service Commission and court staff. The Judiciary is also able to travel to the outer islands when required¹².

Through the MIPD and local Police, survivors and perpetrators of GBV are engaged through interviewing and assessment, investigations including gathering and recording evidence, gaining statements from witness and safety planning.

In addition to the above, police are able to detain the suspect/perpetrator for 24 hours whilst assisting a survivor to apply for protection orders and make referrals to necessary supports.

The Domestic Violence Unit in MIPD provides direct support and assistance to survivors of GBV in Majuro and also assists outer island stakeholders with GBV advice and support when engaging with survivors and perpetrators.

The Division of Immigration, MIPD, Public Defender's office and Micronesian Legal Services Corporation are shifting towards providing coordinated responses to instances of human trafficking including where GBV is present.

¹² Republic of the Marshall Islands Judiciary, 2015, *Annual Reports*, 2015, <http://rmicourts.org/annual-reports/>. P66 (accessed May 1st, 2021)

Survivor-Centred Care¹³: WHAT IS IT?



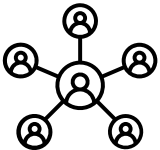
A survivor centred approach to GBV seeks to empower the survivor by prioritizing their rights, needs and wishes ensuring that they have access to appropriate, accessible, and good quality services.

In facilitating a survivor- centred approach, stakeholders assist the survivor/victim:

- be treated with **dignity** and **respect** instead of being exposed to victim-blaming attitudes.
- choose the course of action in dealing with the violence instead of feeling powerless.
- **privacy** and **confidentiality** instead of exposure.
- **non-discrimination** instead of discrimination based on gender, age, race/ ethnicity, ability, sexual orientation, HIV status or any other characteristic.
- receive **comprehensive information** to help them make their own decision instead of being told what to do.

Survivor-Centred Care and Psychological First Aid (PFA)

PFA provides a basic framework for all stakeholders to assist GBV Survivor/Victims. PFA is a flexible approach that does not require the helper to have a clinical background. ‘Survivor Centred Care’ principles should be at the forefront of assistance when providing PFA. PFA promotes safety, instils hope and promotes calm, connectedness and self-efficacy.¹⁴

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|
|  | <p>(1) Look</p> | <p>Helpers gather information on what has happened and what is happening by observing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who needs help • Safety and security risks for yourself and the survivor • Physical injuries • Immediate and basic needs • Emotional reactions |
|  | <p>(2) Listen</p> | <p>Helpers listen to survivors/victims with dignity, respect and non-discrimination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach someone • Introduce yourself • Pay attention and listen actively • Accept other’s feelings and believe them! • Calm the person in distress • Ask about needs and concerns • Assist the person address immediate needs |
|  | <p>(3) Link</p> | <p>Helpers provide comprehensive information to survivor/victims to make informed decisions about their support and confidentiality needs.</p> <p>Helpers assist survivor/victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access Information • Connect with social supports • Engage with practical problems • Access services and provide warm referrals |

Stakeholders can contact the IOM to discuss PFA training (see page 31).

¹³ UN Women, 2011, *Survivor-Centred Approach*, UN Women Virtual Knowledge Centre, <https://www.endvawnow.org/en/articles/652-survivor-centred-approach.html>, (accessed May 10th, 2021)

¹⁴ Australian Red Cross and the Australian Psychological Society, 2021, *Psychological First Aid*, Victoria, Australia, <https://www.redcross.org.au/getmedia/dc21542f-16e4-44ba-8e3a-4f6b907bba6f/Psychological-First-Aid-An-Australian-Guide-04-20.pdf.aspx> (accessed 20th May 2021)

RMI Multisector Approach:

GBV Survivor/Victims and their supporters may interact with multiple agencies to access safety, support and justice.

A collaborative multisector approach promotes Survivor-Centred Care and a well-coordinated response between agencies improves practice, accountability, and safety.

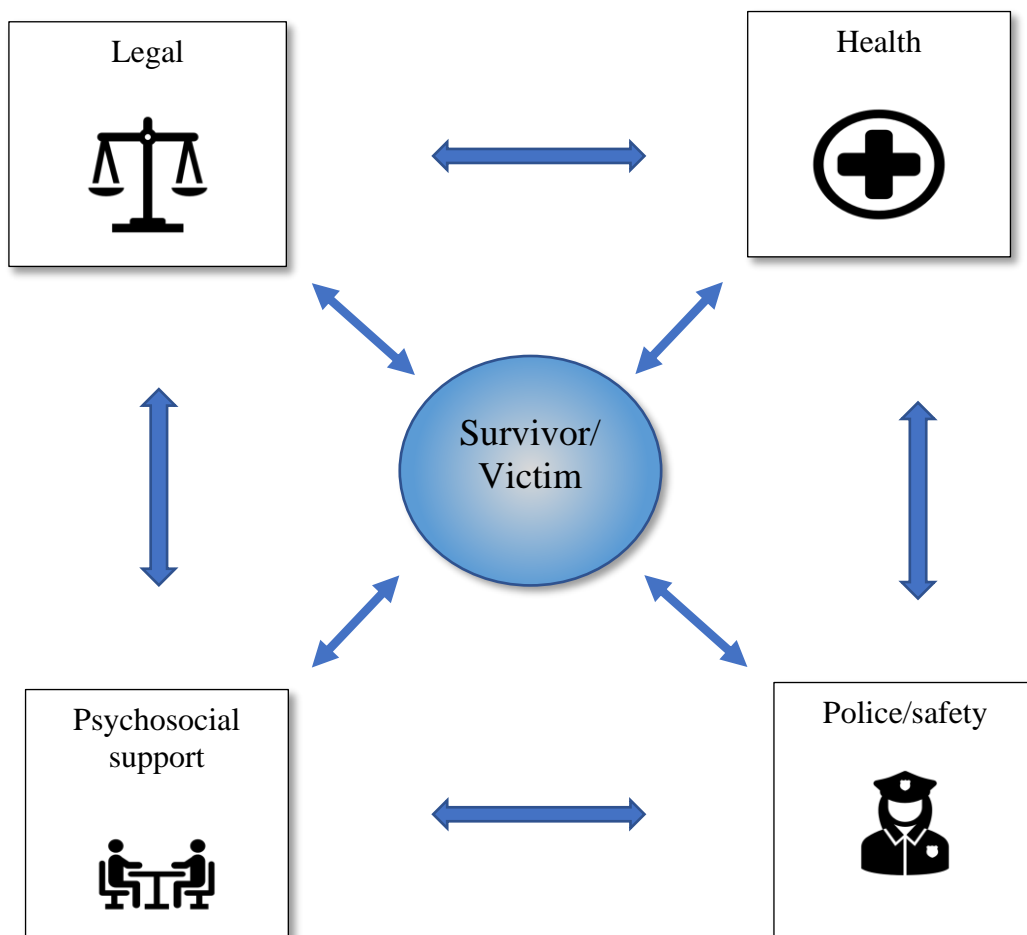
Through aligning best practice principles, methods and referrals Health, Police, Legal and Psychosocial service agencies can interact to ensure the best interests of the survivor are the primary concern.

A robust GBV multisector approach between RMI Police, Child Protection, Health, MLSC and NGOs enhances quality of engagement through minimum standards in relation to trauma-informed practice, confidentiality and consent, referral pathways and documentation and inclusive responses for diverse populations, including women and girls with disabilities, as well as lesbian, bi-sexual, and trans women.





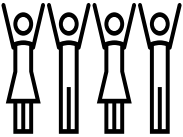
This formal multisector model of support in the RMI coexists with traditional practices and formal and informal community coalitions of support within a diverse ethnographic and political context.

Service provider and community understanding of how these stakeholders operate and interact assists the survivor/ victim to make informed choices about where, when and which, if any sectors below they may engage for assistance.

RMI MULTISECTOR MODEL:



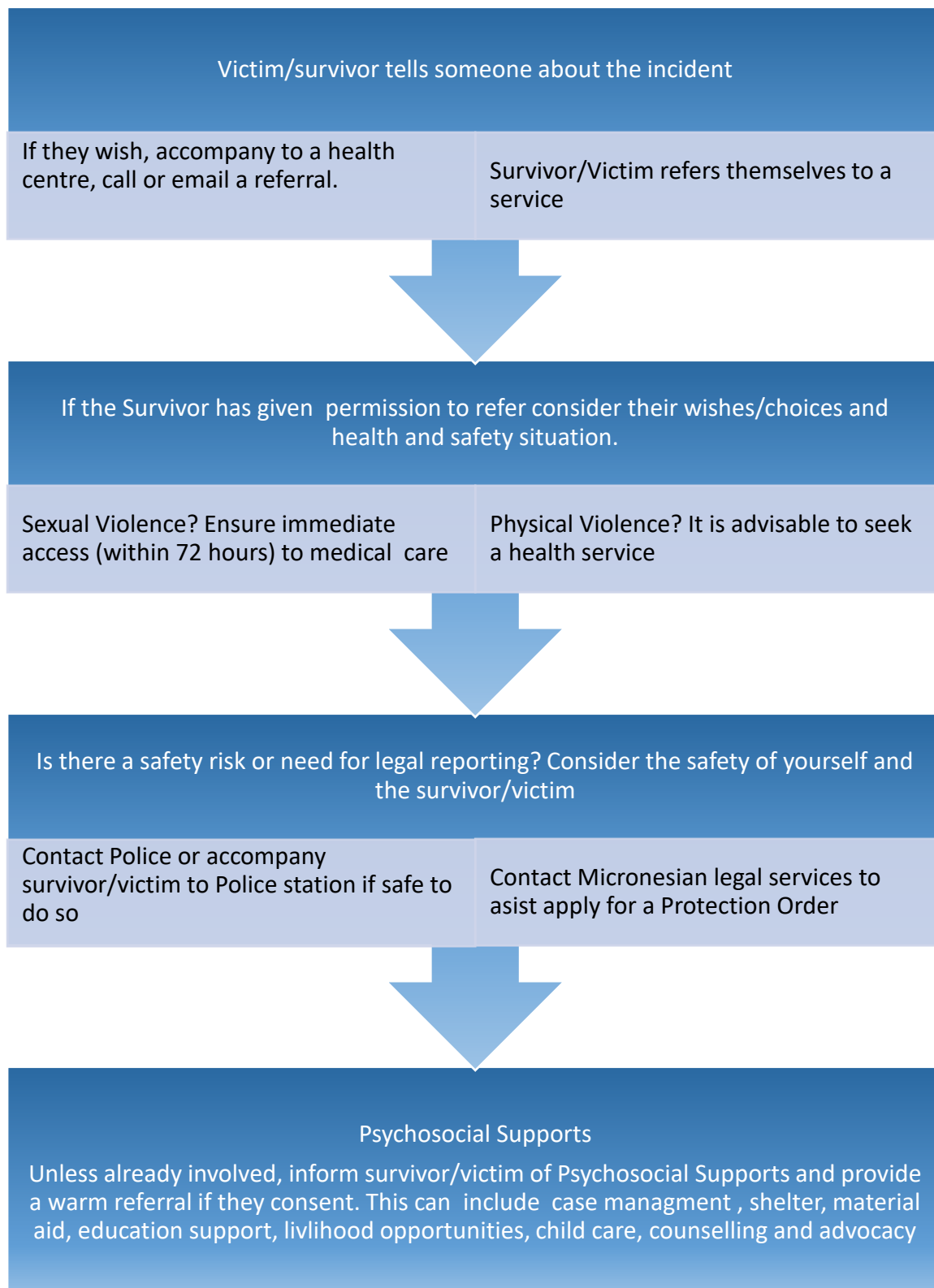
RMI Multisector model brief:

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <p style="text-align: right;">Legal</p> <p>Micronesian Legal Services Corporation (MLSC) supports survivor/ victims navigate and engage with the Supreme Court; the High Court; the Traditional Rights Court; the District Court; and Community Courts.</p> <p>GBV survivor/victims can be supported to apply for Temporary Protection Orders, with criminal proceedings against the perpetrator and engaging in child custody-based cases.</p> <p>The DVPPA provides for a Temporary Protection Order if the judge is satisfied that a complainant, or a child in the care of a complainant, is in danger from an act of domestic violence. A judge is available 24/7 to consider protection order applications. Legal supports interact between all sectors to attain necessary information to represent survivor/victims.</p> <p>(Contact page 22-23)</p> |
|  | <p style="text-align: right;">Marshall Islands Police Department (MIPD) and Local Police</p> <p>The MIPD Domestic Violence Unit (DVU) provides direct support in Majuro and Ebeye. DVU staff are able to provide phone support to local police staff in outer islands. Police provide immediate safety through intervening and attending locations where violence is reported, identifying and interviewing survivor/victims (adult and child), gathering and recording evidence, immediate safety planning including taking to legal services for a Temporary Protection Order if needed, liaising with health teams and referral to supports such as WUTMI if the survivor/victim chooses.</p> <p>Police are able to detain suspect/perpetrator for 24 hours to enhance safety and allow the survivor/victim time to engage with the multisector model of support.</p> <p>(Contact page 21)</p> |
|  | <p style="text-align: right;">Health:</p> <p>Health Care Workers (HCW) across Majuro and Ebeye Hospital and outer island health care centers and dispensaries provide multiple services to survivors/victims of GBV. HCW identify survivors, manage urgent injuries and trauma, offer psychological first aid (PFA) and first-line support (LIVES), complete history and physical examinations, provide treatment including emergency contraception, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV infections where indicated, engage in safety planning with the survivor/victim and multisector stakeholders, maintain history and preparation of reports for GBV related court matters, engage in mandated reporting to the DPV and refer to MoCIA for child protection concerns.</p> <p>In Majuro and Ebeye HCW are able to refer internally to mental health if required. HCW refer to key support services such as WUTMI as required.</p> <p>(Contact page 19-20)</p> |
|  | <p style="text-align: right;">Psychosocial Support:</p> <p>Can include offering PFA and advice, counselling, case management, shelter provision, material and financial aid, advocacy, transportation, accompaniment and support to access other sectors.</p> <p>WUTMI provides a range of GBV services and are a specialized agency providing support for women and girls 14 and above affected by violence.</p> <p>A broad range of RMI NGOs provide psychosocial support to survivor/victims of GBV. (See 'Direct Support Services' in directory column pages 24-35)</p> |
|  | <p style="text-align: right;">Informal Resources:</p> <p>Informal Resources are usually the first contacts for GBV survivors/victims. This can include family, friends, neighbors, sports teams, community led coalitions/organizations and support groups where resources and support are not assigned by formal agencies or organizations.</p> <p>Strong informal resources are essential in the RMI for outer island communities and in maintaining traditional forms of support.</p> <p>Informal support can also include online chat rooms for others with lived experience. This can be of particular significance for survivor/victim individuals who identify as LGBTIQ+.</p> |

Referral Flowchart:

Stakeholders should consider survivor centred principles, their safety and mandated obligations when exploring referral needs with the survivor/victim.

Stakeholders who are well informed about supports and safety mechanisms facilitate survivor/victims acquiring necessary information to make informed decisions and provide informed consent



What if a survivor/victim does not want a referral?

Confidential secondary consultation with other GBV Focal Points such as WUTMI, Mental Health or the Police DVU unit can be invaluable if the survivor/victim does not consent to a referral, and you are concerned about their health and safety. A confidential secondary consultation allows the service provider to understand and explore risks and obligations without identifying the survivor/victim.

Stakeholders should understand their mandate to report instances of suspected child related GBV.

Many GBV survivor/victims may not be ready or wish to engage with other services. In this instance dignity and choices should be upheld whilst ensuring people understand they can come back another time for a referral or service if they change their mind.

Stakeholders can help survivor/victims think about actions they can take if they feel unsafe in the future. Appendix 3 (page 39) provides a safety plan template to assist survivors consider their options and plan for their safety.

Supporting Children

Safety concerns of abuse or neglect of children should be reported to MoCIA/CDD and RMI Police.

MoCIA and the Police will refer to health clinics and other stakeholders as necessary.

The primary legal framework for governing child and family welfare services in RMI is the Child Rights Protection Act 2015. The Act designates the MoCIA as focal points for child welfare and details the following obligations:

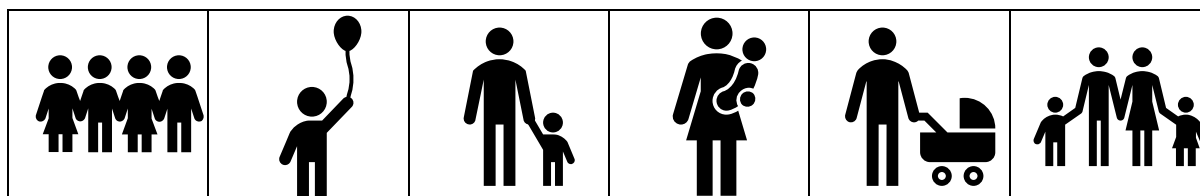
- Receive reports and information on situations or acts which may amount to child neglect, abuse, maltreatment and exploitation (s.28);
- Undertake assessments and investigations into allegations of child abuse and neglect, in collaboration with national or local police (s.19(2)(e));
- Enter and search premises where a child in need of care and protection is kept, to investigate with assistance of police (s.29(1)); and remove the child to a place of safety for a period of not more than 14 days (s.29(2));
- Make applications with the High Court for care orders and supervision orders and take supervision or custody of a child in accordance with the Court's order; and place the child who is under its custody with a suitable home of a parent or relative or other types of alternative care (s.30);
- Keep a registry of children and incidences, nature and scope of child abuse and neglect in collaboration with relevant public officials (s.19(2)(g))
- Issue licenses to child protection service providers (s.19(2)(f)); and administer and monitor alternative care of children (s.31), in cooperation with the Human Rights Committee

CDD staff are all centralised at the national level and provide advice and support to the outer islands due to an absence of district level child protection staff¹⁵.

LEGAL: When a child has experienced or is at risk of domestic violence all stakeholders can assist carers of children to contact Micronesian Legal Services to apply for a Temporary Protection Order of up to 28 days and Protection Orders under the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act¹⁶

HEALTH: The Ministry of Health and associated clinics engage in child interviewing, clinical care post abuse and sexual assault and mental health support for child survivor/victims of GBV.

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT: All stakeholders and community members play a role in keeping children safe from GBV. Mental health support is available from a wide range NGOs including WUTMI, Waan Aelon in Majel (WAM), Youth-to-Youth-in-Health, and the Salvation Army.



¹⁵ United Nations Children's Fund, 2017, Situation Analysis of Children in the Marshall Islands, UNICEF, Suva, <https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/media/1146/file/Situation-Analysis-of-Children-Marshall-Islands.pdf>, (accessed 29th April 2021)

¹⁶ Ibid.

Supporting Survivor/Victims of trafficking

GBV trafficking survivor/victims are specifically assisted through a coordinated response between National and Local Police, the Attorney General’s Office, the Division of Immigration, MLSC, the MoHHS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, MoCIA and NGOs such as WUTMI.

Immigration officials may be the first to note trafficking indicators and have responsibility to appropriately identify, risk share and provide survivor-centred care and referral for the survivor/victim. Stakeholders provide integrated actions on investigations, prosecution, prevention, and protection.



| Ministry | Responsibilities of each department |
|--|--|
| Ministry of Justice, Immigration, and Labor | <p>National and local Police:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and interview survivor/victims and witnesses, investigations, preparation of security and protection for Survivor/victims, support witnesses and their families including referral to NGOs and the Attorney General’s office • Restraining order assistance, secure transport of survivor/victim to court and prosecution of criminal cases <p>Immigration Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seaport screening, visa provision for survivors during case investigation, referrals to Attorney General Office and other response supports <p>Public Defender’s Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defense representation in court (representation for trafficker), offer free legal aid resource <p>Micronesia Legal Services Corporation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance accessing protection orders, referring to support agencies and Civil law remedies for human trafficking |
| Ministry of Health and Human Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health and counselling services specific to GBV and trauma • Identifying survivors, managing urgent injuries and trauma, offering psychological first aid (PFA) and first-line support (LIVES), safety planning, completing patient history and physical examinations, provision of treatments including emergency contraception (EC), sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV infections. • Provision of necessary reports to support legal prosecution and survivor/victim support during investigations |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation of dialogue between the survivor/victim and home country |
| Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with the National or Local Police, undertaking assessments and investigations into all allegations of child abuse and neglect • Advice and guidance to all trafficking response partners on child rights and welfare including best practice interviewing and understandings of child developmental stage and effects of trauma. |



Health referral contacts:

Ebeye and Majuro Health Contacts:

| Office | Contact Person | Phone Number | Email |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Majuro Hospital | Sec Jack | 625-3355/3399 | sechhs.rmi@gmail.com |
| Emergency Room (ER) | Dr. Underwood | 625-4144 | iclapidez@gmail.com |
| Gynaecology | Dr. Lapidez | 455-6104 | |
| Family Planning | Caroline Johnny | 456-0328 | Caroline-johnny73@yahoo.com |
| Reproductive Health | Tauki Korean | 456-2359 | tkreimers@yahoo.com |
| Pediatric | Dr. Gancio | 455-7244 | mjanegan@yahoo.com |
| Majuro STI/HIV | Adela Nakamura | 455-0132 | asibok@rmihealth.org |
| Nursing Director | N.P. Viema Bale | 456-8483 | Vee.bale@gmail.com |
| Nurse Practitioners | N.P. Bremity Lakjohn | 456-5135 | Bremo73@gmail.com |
| Out Patient (OPD) | Agnes Flood | 625-3355 ext. 2266 | weijane2010@gmail.com |
| Human Services Program (HP) | Dr Holden Nena Biwij John | 625 3355 ext. 2503 625-7710 ext. 2506 | hnaena@rmihealth.org bwizch16@gmail.com |
| Outer Islands Health Center | Arata Nathan | 625-4541 | anathan@rmihealth.org |
| 177 HCP | Erma Myazoe | | |
| 177 HCP Nurse | Charlotte Gold | | |
| Laura Clinic | Alino Ring | 528-2634 | dcmring12@gmail.com |
| Ebeye Hospital STI/HIV | Roy Holoapa | | |
| Ebeye Hospital RH/FP | Ana Valoutu | 3298029/8030 | Valoutu1971@gmail.com |

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| Ambulance Ebeye 329-9911 | Ambulance Majuro 625-4144 |
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Neighbouring/Outer Island dispensaries:

| Health Dispensary | Location | Focal Point | Contact details |
|--------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Ebon Atoll | Ebon Ene Ko Lon Toka | Kojen kanilij Neal Herkinos | 455-8708 |
| Namdrik Atoll | Namdrik | Harris Harris | 456-1383 |
| Jaluit Atoll | Jabwood Jaluit Mejrironk Narmij Imroj Imiej | Elemen Joshua Heldon Otinel Aisa Peter George Thaddius | 456-1338 455-7042 455-1183 |
| Ailinglaplap Atoll | Aerok Buoj | Weston Ejli Minus Mejbon | |

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| | Woja Jeh | Takio Edison Morton Baso | 456-0132 |
| Jabot Island | Jabot | | |
| Namu Atoll | Loen Mae Majkin Namu | Oktan Timothy Rington Kilma | Radio Channel (82911) Radio Channel (82911) |
| Lib Island | Lib | | |
| Lae Atoll | Lae | Akji langbata | Radio Channel (82911) |
| Ujae Atoll | Ujae | Merina Riketa | Radio Channel (82911) |
| Wotho Atoll | Wotho | Banner Aiester | 456-6560 |
| Mili Atoll | Mili Nallu Enejat Lukonwor Tokewa | Atlaia Lejer Yoseph Daniel Langberan Anmontha | Radio Channel (82911) Radio Channel (82911) Radio Channel (82911) |
| Arno Atoll | Tinak Kilange Ine Arno Ulien Bikarej Tutu | Rale Lat Tommy Jonathan Junior Jorju Seth Bunglik Betty Latdrik Francis Ukotkoj | 456-1894 455-8027 456-4807 456-3758 |
| Majuro Atoll | Rongrong | Jude Jr. Samson | 455-7379 |
| Aur Atoll | Tobal Aur | Joe Gideon Bradford Tartius | 4553179 |
| Maloelap Atoll | Aerok Maloelap Tarawa Jang Ollet kaven | Mitzeo Tarkio James saimon Cathy Bano | Radio (Channel 82911) Radio (Channel 82911) Radio (Channel 82911) |
| Wotje Atoll | Wotje Wotje Wodmej | Jackin Robert Jibaibe Boktok | 455-7336 |
| Likiep Atoll | Likiep Likiep Jebal | Brandy Kemlan Heromi Aine | 456-4927 |
| Mejit Island | Mejit | Kori Marshall | 457-1149 |
| Ailuk Atoll | Ailuk Enejelar | Alton Anitol | Radio (Channel 82911) |



Police Referral Contacts

RMI Domestic Violence Unit (DVU) staff are able to provide phone support and secondary consultation to police in outer islands.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| Majuro Atoll | Majuro Atoll Local Government, Delap Village Marshall Islands Police Department, Uliga Village | DVU Unit Pamela Rubon | (692) 625-5911/8999 (692) 625-8666/3222 |
| Kwajalein Atoll | Kwajalein Atoll Local Government, Ekojaja Village | Jackson Abner | (692) 329-5911 |
| | Kwajalein Atoll National Police, Jablur Village | Tony Tonyokwe | (692) 329-6911 |
| Jabot Island | Jabot Island | Esron Aine | Radio Freq: 8113.5 |
| Mejit Island | Mejit Island | Richard Rilang | 457-1188 |
| Namdrik Atoll | Namdrik Atoll | Atones Samuel | |
| Ebon Atoll | Ebon Ebon | Ronny Edward | 457-1399 |

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| Attorney General's Office | Attorney General Richard Hickson | 625-3244 |
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Legal Referral Contacts:

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) consulted with key legal and psychosocial stakeholders and services to input the following information into the directory.

The IOM takes no responsibility for the services or information provided by stakeholders.

It is encouraged that stakeholder details are reviewed annually and where appropriate, warm referrals provided to promote continuity of care.

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Micronesian Legal Services Corporation</p> | <p>Micronesian Legal Services Corporation (MLSC) is a non-profit corporation established in 1970 to provide low income persons in Micronesia with free legal assistance in civil matters, seeking “equal access to justice”</p> <p>The primary focus of MLSC-RMI is a) case services to clients b) community outreach and legal education and c) collaboration efforts to increase access to justice.</p> | <p><u>Direct Support Services:</u></p> <p>Key areas of legal case work services in the RMI fall under these areas of focus: child support, divorce, land disputes, domestic violence, employment, customary and legal adoptions, group representation in various legal problems, legal services to NGO’s, brief services and notary public</p> <p>Legal casework service specific to Domestic Violence includes: Free legal aid, referral action to key GBV supports and protection orders</p> <p><u>Development and awareness activities:</u></p> <p>Community Outreach and Legal Education including collaborative efforts to increase access to justice for survivors of GBV</p> |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |
| <p>Fee free service to low income individuals/ families</p> | <p>General Office 9am-5pm</p> <p>24/7 hotline number is 455-8508 (Includes access to service for all outer islands)</p> | <p><u>Majuro</u> Focal Point: Directing Attorney Rosania A. Bennett Esq. P.O. Box 198 Majuro, MH, 96960, RMI Phone: (692) 625-8227/8128 Fax: (692) 625-5119</p> <p><u>Ebeye</u> Focal Point: Mathilda Capelle P.O. Box 5189 Ebeye, Kwajalien Atoll, MH, 96970, RMI Phone: (692) 329-5119 rosania.bennett@mlscnet.org www.mlscnet.org www.micronesianlegal.org</p> <p>24/7 hotline number is 455-8508 (Includes access to service for all outer islands)</p> |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Marshall Islands Law Society | The Law Society's primary objectives are to assist in the development of the laws of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI); to recommend and promote reforms in the law and in judicial processes; to facilitate and assist in the administration of justice; to encourage continuing legal education and the provision of public services by its members; to encourage the efficiency in the provision of legal services to the public; and to provide a forum for the discussion of issues affecting the science of jurisprudence in the RMI. | <p><u>Direct Support Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members/Lawyers can be accessed through the Legal Aid system for Legal Cases and legal work including Protection Orders • Referral to relevant GBV related supports as necessary <p><u>Development and awareness activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Education and Capacity Building • Legislative review • Development of legislation and legal frameworks eg: Domestic Violence Act • Stakeholder Consultations |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |
| n/a | 9am-5pm | Focal Person: Divine F. Waiti Attorney At Law Marsol Lawyers & Consultants P O Box 3897 MH 96960 Ace One Stop - 2nd Floor Ph: +692 455 3575 www.marsollawyers.com |
| Other: | | |



Psychosocial Support and other key RMI Stakeholders:

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|---|--|--|
| WUTMI | WUTMI provides opportunities for organizational and individual growth through networking and coordination, as well as through delivery of direct and indirect services as it aims for (gender and cultural) solidarity, stability and development, and as it attempts to align itself with the universal quest for justice, peace, and equality. | <p><u>Direct Support Services:</u></p> <p>Casework and referral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter (accommodation) and Material/Financial Aid • Referrals to services (Health, Police, legal etc.) • Advocacy and provision of information <p>Early childhood program</p> <p><u>Development and awareness activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Awareness campaigns • External agency GBV policy and program capacity support as required • Participant in Gender and Protection Cluster meetings • Substance abuse prevention |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |
| Casework/ Emergency Services: Women/Girls 14+ | <p>Direct Support Services: 24/7</p> <p>Development and Awareness activities: Monday to Friday</p> | <p>Focal point: Executive Director Daisy Momotaro <u>Majuro</u> P.O. Box 195 2nd Floor K&K Building, Delap Majuro, MH, 96960, RMI Phone: (692) 625-4296/5290 Weto in Mour: (692) 625-6687 Email: wutmi26@gmail.com <u>Ebeye</u> Focal point: Rosiana Abner and Neipanjan Lavin www.facebook.com/groups/169889676541419/?fref=nf MOBILE 24/7: Caseworker 1: Handy Niro 235-6409 Caseworker 2 Lorna Rang: 235-6011 Prevention Worker: Bwojenta Kabua 235-6010</p> <p>Landline: 329-6687</p> |
| Other: | | |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Youth to Youth in Health (YTYIH)</p> | <p>Youth to Youth in Health (YTYIH) is a non-government organization (NGO) dedicated to young people throughout the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). YTYIH 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.</p> | <p><u>Direct Support Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling (HIV related) • Substance use/abuse information provision • Family Planning services including Safer Sex, reproductive health and HIV/STD education, awareness and counselling. • Youth LGBTIQ+ Support group • Primary Health onsite clinic after school hours in Majuro (Facilitated by MOHHS) including Sexual and reproductive health clinical services <p><u>Development and awareness activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance abuse and prevention program (outreach, campaigns and education) • Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program • Family Planning services including Safer Sex, reproductive health and HIV/STD education, awareness • Health care capacity research • Operation of a Youth Community Centre (Majuro) |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |
| <p>Fee free for Youth 26 and Under</p> <p>Contraceptives: Free</p> | <p>Office Hours (Uliga Office): Monday – Friday 8:30am – 5:30pm</p> <p>Clinic Hours (Uliga Office): Monday 5pm – 7pm Friday 5pm – 9pm</p> | <p>Focal point: Kainok Joseph, YTYIH Administrator/Yolanie Johnson, Management Team Member Youth to Youth in Health Building Uliga PO Box 3149 Majuro, MH, 96960 RMI Phone: (692) 625-3099/3098 Email: kainokj@gmail.com / yolaniejohnson@yahoo.com https://www.facebook.com/rmiy2y</p> |
| <p>Other: Staff can make relevant referrals to GBV supports if required</p> | | |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Marshall Islands Disabled Persons Organisation (MIDPO)</p> | <p>·To promote the Right and interests of Person with Disabilities</p> <p>·To facilitate opportunities for equal and full</p> | <p><u>Direct Support Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide transportation to all person with disabilities • Provision of wheelchairs and walking aids (for low to no income families) |

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| | <p>participants of person with disabilities, their families and the communities through training, information, dissemination, referral and supports</p> <p>· To Enhance partnerships to promote and provide programs that will enable persons with disabilities, their families and communities to adopt supportive, and welfare measures to secure and improve the life of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>·Improving community inclusion on the accessibility and uniqueness in all public building and transportation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpreting services (partnership with deaf flourish) • Referral to GBV services as required <p><u>Development, aid and awareness activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Radio program every Friday 4:00pm-4:30pm • Conducting of Domestic Violence awareness with MIDPO female members • Participation in Domestic Violence awareness month • Coordination and collaboration with Ministry of Health and Human Services Rehabilitation Center • Conducting awareness on Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities • Training on Convention of the Right of Persons with Disabilities and Human Rights |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |
| Fee free Open to all People living with a disability | 1-5pm Office | Focal point: Mr Kanjen Kumtak MOCIA, Majuro, Uliga Village village RMI 6258240 Phone kkmidpo@gmail.com |
| Other: Staff can make referrals to supports if required | | |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|--|---|--|
| Humanity First Marshall Islands | <p>Humanity First works to assist people afflicted by natural disasters, war, and poverty by providing disaster relief services and then rebuilding capacity in affected communities.</p> <p>In February of 2011, Humanity First USA established and supported a community-based organization, Humanity First Marshall Islands, in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) to provide human services to the Marshallese community. This organization was granted a charter of incorporation by the RMI</p> | <p><u>Direct Support Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Aid • Referral to support as required • Community Kitchen (3 x meals per day in Majuro) • Food aid sent to mayors of local outer island community • Individual/family support: Any one can drop in and receive support. The focal point will sit and discuss support needs with members of the community if they drop in and refer as appropriate <p><u>Development, aid and awareness activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PV Solar Systems project • Computer Training Classes • Medical Missions (EG: provision of voluntary Dr from abroad) |

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| | government as a non-profit organization in March of 2013. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School supplies • Uniforms for students • Tutoring classes • Home renovations • Community clean ups • Neighbourhood sanitation • Youth Sports Supplies and training • Community Sewing classes • Disease prevention Initiatives • Back to school initiatives • Summer Education Camps • Member of the National Taskforce on Human Trafficking in the RMI |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |
| Fee free Open to all | Office hours 9am-5pm +692 625 1774 +692 455 5794 Emergency After Hours Support: +692 625 1774 +692 455 5794 | Focal Point: Mr Sajid Iqbal Uluga Back Road (Behind the court House) Majuro, MH, 96960, RMI Office hours 9am-5pm +692 625 1774 +692 455 5794 Emergency After Hours Support: +692 625 1774 +692 455 5794 humanityfirstrmi@gmail.com Website: https://humanityfirst-rmi.org |

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| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
| The Salvation Army | The Salvation Army, an international movement, is an evangelical part of the universal Christian Church. It's message is based on the Bible. It's ministry is motivated by the love of God. It's mission is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and to meet human needs in his name without discrimination. | <u>Direct Support, Development, Aid and Awareness activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spiritual support • Education and vocational training • Social Services • Community Outreach <p>These activities include but are not limited to: After school programs for middle school aged children, vocation and skills training programs , material aid, foodbank and meals, sewing groups, bible men's/ women's groups (1 x per week), shelters for families affected by natural disaster, tutoring service in Rita and membership in the national Taskforce on Human Trafficking</p> <p># Each officer can be approached for pastoral support and referral to GBV related services</p> |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |
| All | 9-5 (core officer hours) and after hours as needed by | Key focal point: <u>TSA RMI Coordination Office</u> Nel Nathan, Office Manager & Capt. Herine Hampton |

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| | community and particular programs | <p>nel.nathan@usw.salvationarmy.org herine.hampton@usw.salvationarmy.org C#: 456 - 7704, 457 - 7704</p> <p><u>Majuro Atoll</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rita Corps: Capt. Harrick & Daisy Reiher Emails: harrick.reiher@usw.salvationarmy.org C#: 456-1316 2. Laura Corps : Envoy, Ella & Rudy Jabuwe Emails: rudy.jabuwe@usw.salvationarmy.org C#: 456.6247 & 455-7831 <p><u>Arno Atoll</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arno Corps - Necklace & Merryrose Juonran C#: 456-0399 2. Ine Corps - Capt. Benji & Rosebee Rakin C#: 456-6970 <p><u>Kwajalein Atoll</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ebeye Corps - Capt. Cooper & Alwina Silk Emails: cooper.silk@usw.salvationarmy.org C#: 456 - 1983 <p><u>Jaluit Atoll</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jabor Corps - Capt. Mioshi & Virginia Anwot C#: 455 - 4134 2. Jaluit Corps - Ringo & Litmoj Enos C#: 456 - 7653 3. Imiej Corps - Raston & Jewel Lanwe C#: 455-0213 4. Narmij Corps - Jim & Berlinda Rainer C#: 455 - 3161 |
| Other: | | |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
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| <p>Waan Aelōñ in Majel (WAM)</p> | <p>The WAM mission is to work with youth, their families and the local and international community to perpetuate and safeguard Marshallese culture and tradition through canoe building and sailing, and through this cultural linkage, develop life skills and modern work skills that create meaning in the lives of all participants.</p> <p>Waan Aelōñ in Majel (Canoes of the Marshall Islands) is a grassroots, non-profit, non-government organization working with young Marshallese people. WAM provides vocational</p> | <p><u>Direct Support Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6-month Youth program: training to youth-at-risk using the medium of traditional outrigger canoes, boat building, carpentry, and wood-working. Includes life skills development, employment assistance, assistance with substance use, general psychosocial support and counselling and referral to external services • School Counselling (contracts with specific schools) <p><u>Development, aid and awareness activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance use prevention • Mental health first aid facilitation |

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| | and life skills training to youth-at-risk using the medium of traditional outrigger canoes, boat building, carpentry, and wood- working. | |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |
| WAM youth program 16-24 | 8am-5pm Monday to Friday | Key Focal Points: Rosan Bartolome and Reagon Gallen WAM Building, Delap P.O. Box 1453, Majuro, MH, 96960, RMI Phone: +692 625-6123 Email: contact@canoesmarshallislands.com http://www.canoesmarshallislands.com www.facebook.com/wam.rmi |
| Other: | | |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Single State Agency (SSA) | The SSA is under the Ministry of Finance, Banking & Postal Services and funds culturally appropriate substance use prevention programs and safety-net services to individuals with substance use disorders and recovery needs. | <u>Direct Support Services:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly funds Community, School and Faith-Based Non-Government Organizations to provide substance abuse prevention, treatment and recovery services for high-risk population groups, including children, youth, women, men, employees and families. • Provides brief interventions and counseling services • Conducts behavioral health wellness (psychosocial) screening to assist navigate clients needing substance use disorder treatment and support for related social and health crises. • Conduct home visits • Provides International and Regional Board Certification for Prevention Specialist, Substance Abuse Treatment Counselor, and Peer Recovery Specialist. <u>Development, Aid and Awareness activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist communities with needs and readiness assessments, data profile, strategic planning and evaluation of SSA funded services. • Facilitates and coordinates trainings/webinars on substance use and mental health • Develop, translate, and provide educational materials |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |

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|---|-----------------------------|---|
| SAPT funding proposals | 8am-5pm Monday to Friday | Focal point: Julia M. Alfred, SSA Director Designee; Phone: 692-625-6976/4357 or mobile 692-455-6220; Email: rmissasapt@gmail.com |
| Other: Collaborates and coordinates with Division of Human Services for needed substance use disorder treatment and GBV referrals. | | |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|--|--|---|
| Marshall Islands Epidemiology & Prevention Initiatives (MIEPI) | MIEPI's primary focus is on providing services to promote the general health and wellness of young people and families. MIEPI has engaged itself as a locally-based organization to provide epidemiological surveillance, community research, and substance abuse planning and prevention to monitor, assess and improve the general health & social welfare of the communities and coalitions they serve. | <u>Direct Support Services:</u> n/a <u>Development and awareness activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health specific research including data attainment and analysis • Facilitation of Mental Health First Aid • Facilitation and contribution to the RMI Mental Health Advisory Council • Collaboration with substance abuse prevention local coalitions • Public health training pending need and funding. • Previous training includes but is not limited to Anti-Tobacco Initiatives |
| Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |
| Funding/ project dependent | 9am-5pm | Focal Point: Maybelline Ipil Room 209, 2 nd Floor / POB 3666 RRE Commercial Complex Uliga, Majuro Marshall Islands 96960 Phone: 625-6477 Email: mipil@miepi.org |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|--|---|--|
| Marshall Islands Red Cross Society (MIRCS) | MIRCS mandate is to a) prevent and help alleviate the suffering of people without adverse discrimination as to nationality, race, ethnicity, religious belief, color, status, wealth, sex, language, or political opinion; b) to be a leading organization taking part in national preparedness and response plans in situations of natural disaster or emergencies which may strike within territory of the state; and c) to provide community | <u>Direct Support Services:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Tracing service • Emergency Relief Aid during emergency/natural disaster <u>Development and awareness activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development Activities • Health and Disease Prevention • Natural Disaster and Emergency preparedness and response |

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| | services to the general population through the society's own programs in health, prevention of diseases, social welfare and education. | |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |
| Fee free | 8am-5pm Monday to Friday :general business. Emergency Crisis Support: 24 hours as required | Focal Point: Secretary General: Ainrik George Marshall Islands Resort Hotel Room 118 Majuro, MH, 96960, RMI Phone: (692) 625-0340 aingeo@outlook.com |
| Other: Staff can make referrals to GBV supports if required | | |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|---|---|---|
| International Organisation for Migration (IOM) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management Advance understanding of migration issues Encourage social and economic development through migration Uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants | <u>Direct Support Services:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct migration assistance, repatriation, and reintegration support <u>Development, Aid and Awareness activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and Protection Cluster Participation Mental health Coalition member Migration and development related initiatives |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |
| Contract/ Service specific | Hours of Operation: 8:30pm – 5:30pm Monday to Friday | Focal point: Angela Saunders, Head of Sub Office (<u>Majuro</u>) 2 nd Floor Kabkondikdik / AC Apartments Delap, Majuro MH, 96960 Republic of the Marshall Islands Phone: 6926254705/06 <u>Pohnpei Head Office</u> Suite 2G PohnUmpomp Building, PohnUmpomp Place, Nett Municipality Pohnpei, 96941 Federated States of Micronesia |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| The Kunit Bobrae Coalition (Kunit) | <p>The Kunit Bobrae Coalition (Kunit) was established and incorporated in 2010 to mobilize community coalitions throughout the RMI to actively participate and engage in the implementation of substance abuse prevention strategies to prevent and reduce consumption and a range of related consequences including crimes, domestic violence, unemployment, school truancy, NCD, CD, STI/HIV, RH, human trafficking, suicide, and poverty.</p> <p>Substance abuse prevention programs and interventions occur in 13 Kunit coalitions on 11 atolls including Majuro, Kwajalein, Jaluit, Ailinglaplap, Wotje, Arno, Mili, Ebon, Maloelap, and Ailuk and Enewet</p> | <p><u>Direct Support Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substance abuse support and prevention and mental health counselling <p><u>Development and awareness activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kunit provides training and technical assistance for all Kunit coalitions at the grass root level to implement the six substance abuse prevention strategies including 1) Information Dissemination, 2) Education, 3) Sober alternative activities, 4) Problem Identification and Referral, 5) Community Based Process, 6) Environmental strategies including development and enforcement of policies and laws, product pricing and taxation and advertisement. |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of Operation | Contact |
| n/a | | <p>Focal Point: Anthony Peren, President Phone: 692-456-7166 Email: tikitab21@gmail.com Focal Point: Gina David, Secretary of Board Email: jinanana76@gmail.com Phone: 692-455-6331</p> |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Kora in Okrane (KIO) | The KIO mission is to provide opportunities to improve the personal and social development and well-being of women and children in the RMI. | <p><u>Direct Support Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian Services <p><u>Development and awareness activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through advocacy, education, and public awareness and events |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |

| | | |
|--|--------|--|
| Based on On-going projects | Varies | www.facebook.com/korainokrane kiommarshallislands@gmail.com Majuro, Marshall Islands |
| Other: KIO club is active through its volunteer members and services. | | |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|---|--|---|
| Marshall Islands Council of Non-Government Organisations (MICNGO) | <p>Mission The mission of MICNGOs is to serve as a voice for community-based, non-profit, CSOs operating or interested in operating in the Republic in order to:</p> <p>A. Ensure there is interaction and effective communication between among community-based CSOs in the Republic.</p> <p>B. Ensure there is continual and effective communication between local CSOs and stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels.</p> <p>C. Assist in identifying community priorities and serve as a focal point for resource distribution within and across community and non-government sectors.</p> <p>D. Encourage and commit to principles of sustainable and appropriate development, accountability, transparency, capacity building, cultural competency and responsible stewardship.</p> | <p><u>Development and awareness activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strength the institutional, administrative and technical capacities of CSOs by enabling them to become accountable, effective and transparent mechanisms for social justice, equity and change in accordance with its by-laws and policies as determined by its members. |
| Service Eligibility | Hours of operation | Contact |
| n/a | | Focal Point Phone number |

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| | Address https://www.micngo.com/contact/ |
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Psychosocial Support: Education Specific

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
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| Public school System (PSS) | PSS strives to provide a student environment for learning that is safe physically and emotionally. Students' feeling of security physically and emotionally is provided so that learning can take place optimally. | <p><u>Direct Support Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling and student support • Teachers are trained in identifying suspected abuse, supporting, and referring as necessary. • PSS staff are guided by the PSS Child Protection Policy which encompasses students who may be survivor/victim of gender-based violence (GBV) <p><u>Development and awareness activities:</u></p> <p>Teachers are trained in identifying suspected abuse and supporting students</p> |
| <u>Service Eligibility</u> | <u>Hours of operation</u> | <u>Contact</u> |
| PSS students | 8am – 5 pm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal Point: Glorina Harris <p>Accreditation Office PO BOX 3 Majuro Marshall Islands 692-625-5262</p> |

| Organisation | Objectives | Services/Activities |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|
|--------------|------------|---------------------|

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Collage of the Marshall (CMI) Islands: Counselling Department</p> | <p>Counselling Department offer a variety of appropriate services that help overcome obstacles that hinder a student's progress and success.</p> <p>We promote friendly and healthy spaces that enhance students' academic and personal growth as we strive for excellence in the areas of academic and personal field</p> <p>Ultimately, our goal is to ensure that the counselling program accommodates students' needs to ensure successful completion of their studies to fulfill their future aspirations</p> | <p><u>Direct Support Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Counseling: We advise on personal or relationship issues affecting student's success, studies or graduation. This can include but is not limited to support for Substance Use and GBV Survivor/victims. • Academic Counseling: We also provide academic counselling based on students' academic performance. For educational advising, we help identify and advice students on bachelor's degree opportunities and work with faculty to identify mentoring and tutorial opportunities. • Student Advocacy: including representation and liaison <p><u>Development and awareness activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and Seminars: We run workshops and seminars on areas of emotional health, substance abuse, relationships, healthy mindset & learning strategies • Peer to Peer Substance Abuse Programs • GBV outreach program • Cyberbullying and Mental Health Programs <p>Also: Support to Distance Education Centres</p> |
| <p>Service Eligibility</p> | <p>Hours of operation</p> | <p>Contact</p> |
| <p>Students of CMI</p> | <p>8:00am-5:00pm (Regular Hours)</p> <p>10:00am-7:00pm (Extended Hours)</p> <p>Students wishing to talk to counsellors after hours can call the security on 692 625 5427</p> | <p>Focal Point: Director Demiana Kumoru Email: dkumoru@cmi.edu</p> <p><u>Karben, Risi</u> Student Advocate/Counselor and GBV Advisor: Email: rkarben@cmi.edu</p> <p><u>Curriitha Jumao-as</u> Student Advocate/Counselor & GBV Assistant Coordinator</p> <p>Peer to Peer Educators: p2p@cmistudent.com</p> <p>Peer to Peer Supporters: gbv@cmistudent.com Phone: 692 625 3394 ext. 234, 243 / 692 625 0644 Fax: 692 625 7203 Email: counseling@cmi.edu https://cmi.edu/counseling-and-tracc-services/</p> |
| <p>Other: CMI Counsellors and Student advocates are able to make necessary referrals to GBV supports</p> | | |

Other Ministry contacts:

| | |
|---|--|
| Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs: Community Development Division, Gender in Development office | Focal Point: Dora Heine Jekkar PO Box 18 Majuro, Marshall Islands MH 96960 Tel: +692 625 8240 Email: rmiigenderoffice@gmail.com |
| Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs: Community Development Division, Childs Rights Office | Focal Point: Joy Kawakami PO Box 18 Majuro, Marshall Islands MH 96960 Tel: +692 625-8240/8718 Email: mociacrc@gmail.com or rmi.mocia.cdd@outlook.com |
| Ministry of Justice, Immigration, and labor: Immigration | Tel: 625-8633/4572 Email: rmiimmig@mtamar.net |



International support for Survivor/Victims of GBV:

US States and Territories support:

The **National Domestic Violence Hotline** provides pre departure and upon arrival support for survivor/victims of GBV.

This includes linking to specific state GBV coalitions and support services

National Domestic Violence Hotline

Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

1-800-799-SAFE (7233) TTY: 1-800-787-3224 (toll free)

Video calls for hearing impaired callers: 1-855-812-1001 (Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m)

USA State and territory specific services directory: <https://www.thehotline.org/get-help/domestic-violence-local-resources/>

Hawaii specific:

The **Hawaii Domestic Violence Action Centre** provides immediate support for survivor/victims of GBV including:

- Crisis and shelter support
- Legal support and advocacy
- Accompaniment to court
- Risk assessment and safety planning
- Referral to Hawaii and US State and territory GBV supports
- Resources for survivor/victims, organisations and supporters of survivor/victims

Domestic Violence Action Centre

Honolulu Head Office with multiple site locations

(800) 690-6200 helpline

Oahu helpline: (808) 531-3771

Head office: 96801-3198

<https://domesticviolenceactioncenter.org/crisis-support/>

The Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence

All regions support and resources: <https://www.hscadv.org/get-help/>

**USA:
Emergency
Call 911**

General Migration:

The **IOM** provides general migration support and can refer migrants with specific challenges to appropriate services: 6926254705/06 (Monday to Friday 8:30am-5:30pm)

Appendix: 1

Through mapping of existing RMI systems, key stakeholders were identified and approached to collaborate in the design and content of this tool.

Stakeholders were asked a range of questions about what would and would not be useful in a directory tool and then asked to actively contribute to layout and content

This approach was intended to involve RMI stakeholders as partners and experts in the research process:

Gratitude and acknowledgments to the participating stakeholders:

- The Ministry of Health and Human Services (MoHHS)
- The Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs (MoCIA)
- The Ministry of Justice, Immigration and Labour (MoJIL)
- Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI)
- The Marshall Islands Police Department (MIPD)
- International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
- Youth to Youth in Health (YTYIH)
- Humanity First
- The Salvation Army
- Marshall Islands Red Cross Society (MIRCS)
- Marshall Islands Epidemiology & Prevention Initiatives (MIEPI)
- Marshall Islands Law Society
- Single State Agency (SSA)
- Waan Aelōñ in Majel (WAM)
- Marshall Islands Disabled Persons Organisation (MIDPO)
- The Kumit Bobrae Coalition (KUMIT)
- Marshall Islands Law Society
- Micronesian Legal Services Corporation (MLSC)
- Marshall Islands Council of Non-Governmental Organizations (MICNGOS)
- Collage of the Marshall Islands (CMI)
- Kora in Okrane (KIO)
- Public School System (PSS)

Appendix: 2

LIVES model

Appendix 2 presents the current Survivor- Centred Support model utilised by RMI Health and Human Services through hospitals, health clinics and services.

| Raise the Subject | Use direct Questions → | <u>L</u> ISTEN → | <u>I</u> NQUIRE → | <u>V</u> ALIDATE → | <u>E</u> NHANCE SAFETY → | <u>S</u> UPPORT → |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Many women experience problems with their husband, partner, or someone else they live with | <p>Are you afraid of your husband or partner?</p> <p>Have they or someone else at home threatened to hurt you?</p> <p>Have they ever forced you into sex or have sexual contact you did not want?</p> | <p>Make eye contact (if culturally appropriate)</p> <p>Respect how she is feeling</p> <p>Respect her rights and dignity</p> <p>Be gentle and don't rush her</p> | <p>Ask open ended questions</p> <p>Ask for clarification or detail</p> <p>Reflect back her feelings</p> <p>Help her identify needs, feelings or concerns</p> <p>Summarize what she has said to clarify</p> | <p>It's not your fault, you are not to blame</p> <p>You are not alone</p> <p>Everybody deserves to be safe at home</p> <p>I am concerned this may be affecting your health</p> | <p>Has violence increased over the past six months?</p> <p>Is he violently and constantly jealous of you?</p> <p>Has he ever beaten you when you were pregnant?</p> <p>Has he ever used or threatened you with a weapon?</p> | <p>Ask "what would help the most if we could do it right away?"</p> <p>Help her to identify and consider her options</p> <p>Discuss her social support</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | Do you believe he could kill you? | |
|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|

Appendix 3:

Safety Planning:

A suspected survivor/victim may not be ready to be referred to supports in the multisector response.

In this instance, any helper can create verbal safety plans to assist survivors/victims begin thinking about warning signs and planning for the actions that will keep themselves and others safe.

A physical copy of a safety plan should never be given to the survivor/victim as if found, this could put them in danger.

| Safety Planning | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Identifying danger | What are the warning signs? When do you take action? |
| Safe place to go | If you need to leave your home in a hurry, where could you go? |
| Planning for children | Would you go alone or take your children with you? |
| Transport | How will you get there? |
| Items to take with you | Do you need to take any documents, phone numbers, keys, money, clothes, or other things with you when you leave? |
| | Can you put together items in a safe place or leave them with someone, just in case? |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Financial | Do you have access to money if you need to leave? Where is it kept? Can you get access to money in an emergency? |
| Support of someone close by | Is there a neighbor you can tell about the violence who can call the police or come with assistance for you if they hear sounds of violence coming from your home? |

Appendix 4:

Resources for supporting a Survivor/Victim:

Psychological First Aid:

Psychological First Aid: Guide for Field Workers. 2011. WHO, War Trauma Foundation and World Vision International http://www.who.int/mental_health/publications/guide_field_workers/en/

Look, Listen, Link:

How to support survivors of gender based violence when a GBV actor is not available in your area
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/gbv_packet_guide.pdf

Referral considerations for GBV Survivors:

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/gbv_guide_for_referrals_final.pdf

Safety Planning

<https://www.1800respect.org.au/help-and-support/safety-planning/checklist>

GBV and People with Disabilities:

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GBV-disability-Toolkit-all-in-one-book.pdf>

Children and sexual abuse:

<http://gbvresponders.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/CCS-Guidelines-lowres.pdf>

Supporting survivor/victim Men, Boys and LGBTIQ+ people:

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Addressing-Sexual-Violence-against-Men-Boys-LGBTIQ-Persons-Guidance-Note-022021.pdf>

LGBTIQ+:

<https://www.ncedsv.org/resources/healthcare-toolkit/lgbtqia-resources/#1607129119464-a8e549c2-5d3e>

Talking about GBV: 'A guide for families, friends and Neighbours': Speaking points for non-service providers

<https://www.dvrcv.org.au/sites/default/files/Is%20someone%20you%20know%20being%20abused%20%28English%29.pdf>

Key GBV terms:

<https://www.partnersinprevention.org.au/wp-content/uploads/Key-terms-in-the-prevention-of-violence-against-women-Partners-in-Prevention.pdf>

GBV referral form template:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/2019/07/Interagency-GBV-Referral-Form.pdf>

The Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act 2011 (DVPPA)

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_532838.pdf

The Child Rights Protection Act 2015

http://rmiparliament.org/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2015/2015-0050/ChildRightsProtectionAct2015_1.pdf

Criminal Code 2011

http://rmiparliament.org/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2011/2011-0059/CriminalCode2011_1.pdf

Rights of Persons with Disability Act of 2015

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=102773&p_country=MHL&p_count=74&p_classification=08&p_classcount=2

Birth, Death and Marriage Registration Act of 2016

<https://rmiparliament.org/cms/images/LEGISLATION/BILLS/2016/20160026/BirthsDeathsandMarriageRegistrationAmendmentAct2016.pdf>

Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons Act of 2017

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwieoP_sjenxAhX563MBHTF1AxUQFjADegQIAxAD&url=https%3A%2F%2Frmiparliament.org%2Fcms%2Flibrary%2Fpublic-laws%2Fcategory%2F36-public-laws-by-year-2017.html%3Fdownload%3D422%3Ap-l-2017-38-prohibition-of-trafficking-in-persons-act%2C-2017&usg=AOvVaw3cZtxBbdMbhn-31RSuz3ur

Gender Equality Act 2018

<https://rmiparliament.org/cms/images/LEGISLATION/BILLS/2019/2019-0168/GenderEqualityAct2019.pdf>

Appendix 5:

[GBV Interagency Referral Form](#)



**RMI INTERAGENCY
GBV REFERRAL FORM**

CONFIDENTIAL: For authorised interagency referral only

| Priority | Referred via: | Referral date: |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> High (Follow up within 24 hours) | <input type="checkbox"/> Phone | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (Follow up within 3 days) | <input type="checkbox"/> Email | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low (Follow up within 3 weeks) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other | |

| Referred to: | Referred by: |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Agency/organisation | Agency/organisation |
| Name of the staff: | Name of the staff: |
| Address: | Address: |
| Phone: | Phone: |
| Email: | Email: |

| Survivor information: (all personal information is OPTIONAL depending on the details survivor wants to disclose) | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Name: | Language/Communication needs: |
| Address: | DOB: |
| Phone: | Gender (if relevant): |

| If survivor is a child (below 18 years) | |
|---|------------------------|
| Name of primary caregiver: | Contact for caregiver: |
| Relationship to child: | |
| Caregiver is informed of referral? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| (If no explain) _____ | |

| Reason for referral/background information: (Issue description, duration, frequency) |
|--|
| |

| Services already provided: (include any other referrals made-limited to information relevant to the referral) | | |
|---|----------|-----------------------------|
| Agency: | Support: | Date (including if ongoing) |
| | | |

| Services requested: | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health: clinical management of sexual assault <input type="checkbox"/> Health: Treatment of injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Health: Other <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Support: General <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Support: Protection Order <input type="checkbox"/> Psychosocial Support <input type="checkbox"/> Counselling or case management | <input type="checkbox"/> Material Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Safe shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Child Care assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Child Mandatory reporting <input type="checkbox"/> Financial help <input type="checkbox"/> Police/safety/justice <input type="checkbox"/> Education Other _____ |

| Additional specific needs of the survivor: | |
|---|---|
| CHILD: <input type="checkbox"/> Child not attending school <input type="checkbox"/> Teenage pregnancy <input type="checkbox"/> Child Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Child Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Child engaged in illegal labour <input type="checkbox"/> Child with disability (physical, intellectual, learning) <input type="checkbox"/> Any LGBTIQ+ needs <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health <input type="checkbox"/> Substance use <input type="checkbox"/> Spiritual | Adult: <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant <input type="checkbox"/> Adult with a disability (physical, intellectual, learning) <input type="checkbox"/> Any LGBTIQ+ needs <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health <input type="checkbox"/> Substance use <input type="checkbox"/> Spiritual |
| Where appropriate, please provide more information if a box was checked to assist meet the needs of the survivor: | |

| If relevant, details of the user of violence/perpetrator and/or any other risk and safety factors: |
|--|
| |

| Consent to refer (read with survivor and answer any questions before they sign) |
|---|
| |

I, _____ (insert name), understand that the purpose of this referral and providing my information to _____ (insert place being referred to) is to ensure safety and service to me.

The service provider _____ (insert referring agency) has clearly explained the procedure of the referral to me and has listed the exact information that is to be disclosed. By signing this form, I authorize this exchange of information.

Signature _____ Date: _____ -

Details of referral:

Survivor has been informed of the referral? Yes No (if no explain)

If consent has not been signed, the survivor has been explained the process and has verbally consented to release information? Yes No

Any contact or other restrictions? Yes No (If yes, explain)

| Receiving organisation | |
|------------------------|---|
| Referral received by: | Response provided to referring agency by: |
| Date: | Date: |



WOTJE ATOLL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN

For The Community of Wotje Atoll (Inclusive of
Wodmej)

Updated: [February 17-20, 2020]

With the guidance and support of
the RMI National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), Environmental Protection Authority and Majuro Water Sewer
Company



Created in partnership with
The International Organization for Migration
IOM - Micronesia

Funded by
New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade



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1. OBJECTIVE

One primary goal for communities throughout the RMI is to strengthen resilience and disaster preparedness through the design and implementation of a Community Disaster Committee Plan. This template is designed to provide community members guidance in creating strategies to mitigate potential hazards and reduce vulnerabilities.

The template is designed to capture basic information to adequately meet the individual needs of each community. In order to design a thorough disaster plan, it is critical to include all requested information.

The plan should be developed by the community's disaster committee, through advice and guidance from the various community members. Once the plan is completed, the committee should relay the plan to the community members, as well as to the local or national government actors.

2. COMMUNITY PROFILE

Wotje, the largest and most populated of the 72 islands that make up Wotje Atoll, is the main hub. Along with Northern Islands High School, Wotje hosts the national and local governments, the power plant, Bank of Marshall Islands (BOMI), National Telecommunications and the air strip where small airplanes operated by Air Marshall Islands (AMI) are able to land.

From the RMI Census of 2011, the population of Wotje Atoll is 723 people. In Wodmej Island community there are approximately 143 people. Government employment (police, teachers, etc.) is the core dependency in Wotje. Alternate sources are fishing, running small canteens, mini stores, handicrafts, gardening, farming and copra. Some families receive money from families living abroad in USA mainland, Guam, Hawaii, Ebeye and Majuro.

The Wotje Atoll Local Government oversees activities around Wotje. Decisions are overseen by the mayor and council with close collaboration and coordination with the traditional and church leadership. Active social groups in Wotje include women's clubs and youth clubs- that are involved in activities such as farming and planting trees to beautify the community etc.. The Likjeron Club is a particularly active women's group currently involved in a gardening project.

Wotje and Wodmej communities are facing the negative impacts of Climate Change. Their coastlines are eroding. Their wells and limited crops are threatened by salt water intrusion.

Between the two communities, there are ethnic groups from China, Philippines, Kiribati, Fiji and United States of America living among the local people, mostly involved in retail businesses and teaching at the schools.

The community profile provides an outline to record and display valuable information regarding the community's population breakdown, households, resources, and valuable assets. **Please see Annex A**

3. COMMUNICATIONS

Communications, especially during an emergency, are important to convey the needs of the community, as well as to receive information such as early warnings, or when state representatives will be bringing assistance. According to community members during the consultations, the most reliable form of communications is emails. Although, the email is the often used form of communication, it mostly depends on the connection and strong network.

If the internet network is slow, the members use mobile cellular as the next means of communication. Again, the cellular mobile is dependent on strong the network is. If all means of daily communications are down, the community of Wotje rely on HF radios to communicate outside of Wotje.

Wodmej has no internet or cellular networks, therefore the main means of communications during times of disaster and peace time is the HF radio or as the locals call it the Outer Islands radio.

A. Key Contacts

Identify the key stakeholders of the community who will play a pivotal role prior to, during and after a disaster.

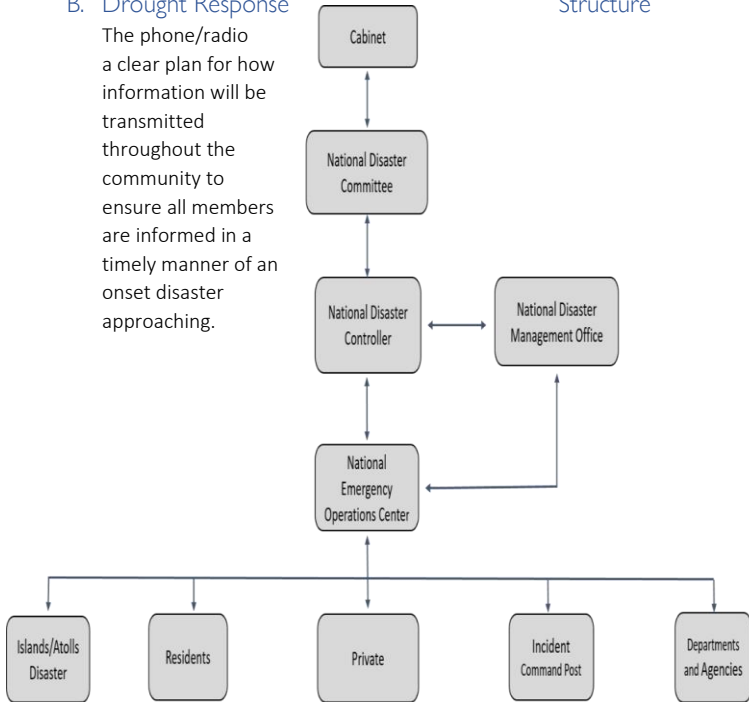
| | <u>Names</u> | <u>Contact Details</u> |
|---|--|------------------------|
| Traditional Leaders | Iroj Ro (Stanny Tomeing, Marina Hermios, Melinda Tomeing) | 545-2591 |
| Mayor & Council leadership | Joe Hanchor Depend on who is acting at the time(Acting Mayor) | 455-9335 |
| Health Services | Jackin Robert Jibaibe Boktok | |
| NDMO/Outer Island Focal Point | Harso Hanchor | 545-2228 |
| National/Local Police | Matthew Rufus Kino Jacob | |
| Church Leaders | Tommy Jacob Marshall Langidrik | |
| Marshall Islands Red Cross Society Focal Point | Kino Jacob | |
| Weather Man | Rolly Laukon | |
| Agent | Scott Hertin | |
| NIHS Principal | Larul Heine | |
| WPES Principal | Lokjen Hemos | |

| | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| Alap | | |
|-------------|--|--|

B. Drought Response

The phone/radio a clear plan for how information will be transmitted throughout the community to ensure all members are informed in a timely manner of an onset disaster approaching.

Structure



communication stream is



4. HAZARD, VULNERABILITY & CAPACITY MAPPING (HVCM)

A. Past Hazard Events/Historical Timeline

A hazard can be natural or manmade, sudden or slow onset, and can cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, social and economic disruption, and/or environmental degradation. The table below lists down the impact of natural drought in Wotje Atoll during the 2013 and 2016 drought.

| Hazard/Year | How did this event impact your community? | How did the community cope/respond to event? | What signs/clues were visible to community members that the hazard was approaching? |
|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Drought (2013, 2016) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diarrhea - Skin rash - Pink Eye - Damaged Crops - Livestock - Salty wells - Disease crops - Dirty Environment - Dusty - Coral Bleaching - Warming ocean | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share water - They requested RO unit from National Government - The DisCom worked together with the focal point to fill in the DSO form and submit to NDMO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Result of disease outbreak from the Health Assistant - Plants, Crops turn brown - Mass text - Weather |

B. Identify & Reduce Vulnerability

Vulnerability is the condition or circumstance of the community which makes it susceptible to being damaged by a hazard or disaster. Identify physical vulnerabilities of the community (roads, bridges, houses, community buildings, communications systems), as well as vulnerable individuals who may need additional assistance or care. Include cultural sites, and any facility important to the well-being of the community, such as medical clinic, emergency shelter, and water supply. Possible impact is what “could happen” as a result of the hazard. Identify what corrective activities are needed to reduce the identified vulnerabilities in the community. Corrective activities are actions to be take prior to the event occurring to mitigate the effects. Please find below impacts of drought in the community of Wotje and Wodmej.

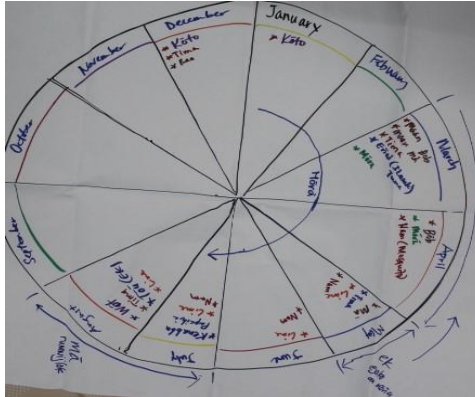
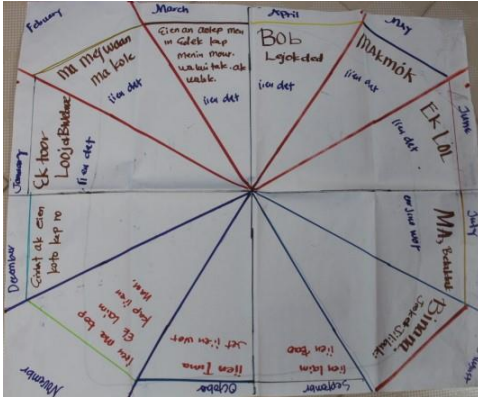
| Hazard | Vulnerable assets/people | Possible Impact | Mitigation/Corrective Activities |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Drought | Standing water | Mosquito breed | Cover all standing water |
| | Water catchment | Leaking | Maintain, replace, repair or request donation |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Hauling water equipment | Distance | More jerry cans, Rear cart |
| | RO unit | Not enough for the population | Request more units |
| | Small islet | No water catchment | Provide water catchment |
| | Crops | Damage crops | Drought tolerant plant |

C. Seasonal Calendar

For disaster preparedness, a seasonal calendar is able to capture environmental changes and their impact upon natural resources utilized by the community. A seasonal calendar also communicates the extent to which economic activities are affected by the seasonal changes and how communities adapt. Please find below the seasonal calendar of the Wotje and Wodmej communities.

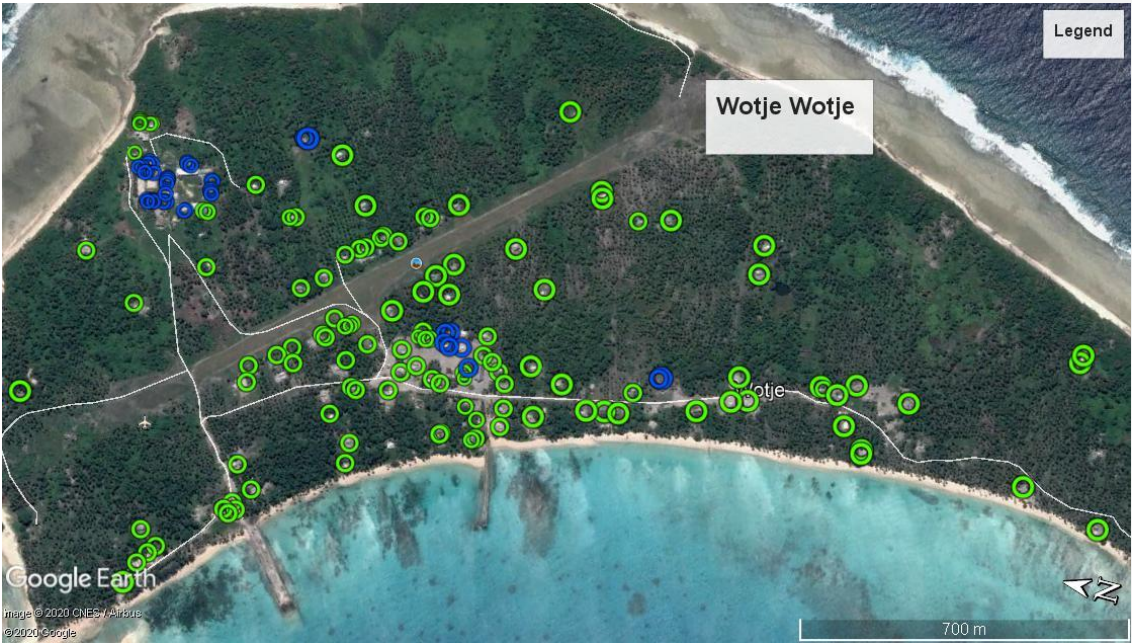
| Season | How long did this season last? | How were natural resources affected during this time? | How were economic activities affected in this season? | How do you prepare for this season? |
|------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Dry Season | : 6 months (January-June) | Fish migrate further out into the sea due to warmer coastal | Spend more money on fuel for boat to go fishing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make fish jerky - Sell to MIMRA - Fund raising - Ddily substance | It depend on the imported salt availability because the community members have lost the traditional skill of making sea salt and also availability of fuel. |
| | | Coral bleaching | Harder to catch fish to sell them at the fishing market | Make environmental ordinance for marine waste management |
| | | Size of coconuts (smaller) | Harder to find coconuts, means harder to trade goods | |
| | | Handcrafting of roses (Wut-trademark handcraft of Wotje Atoll) | No handcraft means no income for the family whom their income depend on handcraft | Preparation for dry season is difficult because the weaving strips made from coconut leaves have to be used right away because long storage makes the leaves brittle. |
| | | Crops are dying | Spend more money on imported food | Plant more drought tolerant crops |
| | | Size of breadfruit (smaller) | Harder to preserved BWIRO, means they can't ferment breadfruit to have food during dry period | |



D. Capacity for Immediate Response

The following members of the community were identified for their skillset to assist with preparedness and response during a drought.

| Community Member | Skill | Description of training and practice with the skill |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Johnny Luke Harso Hanchor | RO unit (Charlie) | RO unit setup (2016) December 2018 (Carrol) |
| Ojinel Hanchor | H2S Test | |
| Harso Hanchor | Water Quality Drought Situation Overview | |
| All community members | Water Filter | KIO water filter training 2019 |
| | CPR First Aid (MIRCS) | Red Cross CPR First Aid 2018 |
| All teachers HS,Elem. | CPR First Aid | Walton Bohanny 2019 |
| Kino Jacob | Emergency Response Training | MIRCS 2019 |





F. Identified Communicability Water Sources

Identify the drinking water sources in your community that have been designated as water distribution points during disaster emergencies. Identified water distribution points need to be approved by the WASH Cluster.

| Identified Water Source | Capacity (gal) | Consumption Rate | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------|
| Wotje National Police Station | 2000gal | 71 people for 1 week | |
| Wotje Public Elementary School | 3*1250gal + Conc tank 2142gal = 5892gal | 210 people for 1 week | |
| Northern Islands High School | 27,600gal in plastic tanks + conc tank 30,000gal = 57,600gal | 2057 people for 1 week | |
| Protestant Church | 50,000gal conc tank | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Dispensary | | | |
| Wodmej Protestant Church, Dispensary | 25,000gal conc tank | | |
| Wodmej Dispensary | 2*1500gal + 7,500gal conc tank = 10,500 | | |

G. Basic Survival Water Needs

The quantities of water needed for domestic use is context based, and may vary according to the climate, the sanitation facilities available, people’s habits, their sacred and cultural practices, the food they cook, the clothes they wear, and so on.

Where possible, 3.96 gallon per person per day (l/p/d) can be exceeded to conform to local standards where that standard is higher.

| Basic Survival Water Needs | | |
|--|----------------------|--|
| Survival needs: water intake (drinking and food) | 0.66-0.79 gal/day | Depends on the climate and individual physiology |
| Basic hygiene practices | 0.56-1.6 gal/day | Depends on social and cultural norms |
| Basic cooking needs | 0.79-1.6 gal per day | Depends on food type and social and cultural norms |
| Total basic water needs | 2.0-4.0 gal per day | |

Source: SPHERE Standard 2011

| Estimated Water Use for Average HH of 7 | | |
|---|--|--|
| Water intake | 5.53 gal/day | Drinking and food |
| Sanitation | 11.2 gal/day minimum | 5.28 gal 2x shower est. 5.28 gal laundry est. 2.64 gal flush toilet est. |
| Cooking needs | 11.2 gal/day | Depends on food type and social and cultural norms |
| Total water use | 27.93 gal/day x 7 = 195.51 gal minimum | 18 day supply from a 1585.03 gal tank for HH of 4 |

5. COMMUNITY DISASTER COMMITTEE

The Disaster Committee (DisCom) is made up of community members representing all factions of the community which include men, women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. Members of the Community Disaster Committee can be self-appointed and/or voted in, but the process for selecting the committee members should be fair and transparent. There should be a representation of at least three individuals selected for each category (with the exception of the NDMO focal point), taking into consideration equal gender distribution during the selection process. Add any additional responsibilities the committee finds necessary.

| <u>Name of Identified Team Members</u> | <u>Titles</u> | <u>Contact Information</u> | <u>Determined Responsibilities</u> (need to check with NDMO that TORs are consistent) |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Joe Hanchor Harso Hanchor Wodmej: Donald Lajar | Iroj Stanny Tomeing Mayor Focal Point/EPA Councilman | | Disaster Response Focal Point (CFP) Key decision maker; Maintains emergency communications; Updates partners of latest action plans; Calls for DRC meetings; Reports the results of assessments to DCO; Liaises with government partners and ensures community-level plans are in line with national priorities; Continuously reviews and updates emergency action plans and climate adaptation plans as needed |
| Harso Hanchor | Focal Point | | Vice Focal Points Undertakes all CFP responsibilities while the CFP is off island or otherwise unavailable |
| Kioji L. Mike Wodmej: Rosemela Juto | Tax Collector Teacher | | Secretaries Takes notes at meetings; Coordinates venue and members for meetings; Writes and distributes reports of meetings and plans; Keeps record of the community population updated; Updates and maintains contact list of community members |
| Matthew Rufus Wodmej: Abraham Hanchor Bikej Kiotak | Sergeant Local Police Local Poilice | | Rescue Team Ensures that all loose/dangerous objects are secured during a disaster; Performs implementation of disaster plan; Ensures emergency equipment is maintained and in stock; Responsible for participating in any relevant training opportunities to update their skills/knowledge; Helps in evacuating elderly, disabled, and sick people to the evacuation shelter; Ensures that each community member has been safely relocated to the evacuation shelter |
| Harso Hanchor Wodmej: Gabriel Elbon | Focal Point/EPA | | Water Monitors Rain gauge monitor; Maintains monthly monitoring of rainwater and wells by reporting water levels to CFP; Responsible for securing water catchments and wells before a disaster hits; Ensures the water is not wasted during and after a disaster; Reports contaminated drinking water to CFP |
| Lokjen Hemos Larul Heine Wodmej: Dennis Kiosa | WPES Principal NIHS Principal | | Community Liaisons Reports Disaster Response Plan back to the community; Provides feedback from community to DRMC; Updates community on any changes to the plan |
| Matthew Rufus Lokjen Hemos Larul Heine | Sergeant WPES Principal NIHS Principal | | Evacuation Shelter Managers Ensures the evacuation shelter is well-maintained and resources are ready |

6. PREPAREDNESS ACTION PLAN

For each hazard your community is prone to there should be a detailed and step-by-step plan. The plan should be created by the DisCom primarily including feedback from the community members. The best way to create a plan is through a consultative meeting process, in which all committee members agree on each step of the plan. The DisCom should present the completed plan to the community members ensuring each community member is updated on where to go for each type of hazard. The DisCom should also create a timeline to regularly review the plan with community members, as well as conduct community-wide drills of the plan. As soon as the plan is completed, the NDMO/Outer Islands Focal Point should relay it to the relevant government counterpart. For a copy of the Initial Situation Overview (ISO) or Drought Situation Overview (DSO) form, please see Annex D.

A. Hazard Specific Action Plan

SLOW ONSET HAZARD: Drought

Pre
Drought

| <i>Point to consider...</i> | <i>How will your community respond?</i> |
|--|---|
| <p>* refer to the DSO for more points When did it last rain? Was the rain light or heavy? What kind of water catchment does the HH have? Number of households with adequate water levels?</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DisCom to ensure the water source inventory is updated 2. Each household to maintain their own water tank 3. Health Assistant to ensure there's enough medicine on stock 4. School principals to ensure all leaking pipes and tanks are fix 5. Weather man to keep track of monthly rainfall average and report to the DisCom 6. |
| <p>Is the underground water brackish? Depths of underground water? What are the drinking water capacities of the community water centre (usually schools and churches)? Is the community drinking alternative sources of water? E.g. coconuts Is the HH practicing water conservation methods? Are there changes in the community's crops?</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The DisCom will meet and plan 2. Community Liaison to ensure all community members and the sub-committee on wodmej are aware of the committee plan 3. All community members to start conserve water 4. HS principal to ensure the boarding students are conserving water 5. Water monitor team to start monitor all HH and community water tanks (Monthly before the drought and weekly during the drought) 6. Committee to ensure all community members are aware to fix their leaky pipes, tanks and gutter 7. Health assistant to ensure the clinic is equipped 8. Everybody work together to clean the water tanks 9. Ensure all student wash their hand constantly 10. Community clean up 11. Wodmej sub-committee to ensure their report get to the focal point 12. The community members will start preserve local food (Bwiro, Jenkun) 13. Parents to ensure children are not playing with water 14. Committee to ensure people are boiling their water or treat it with Clorox |

During
Drought

Post Drought

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">15. Use well for livestock and cleaning16. Take photos when conducting the DSO17. Focal Point to ensure report get to NDMO office18. Request RO from NDMO and make sure Wodmej also get one19. Council, Focal point and DisCom to help install RO units20. Focal point and local government to work closely with all deploy and assessment team from Majuro |
| <p>Gaps identified during the drought. E.g. Water harvesting system, jerry cans,</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The DisCom meet again2. Community Liaison to inform community members and Wodmej sub-committee about DisCom meeting mins3. Inform all community members to clean their roof, guttering and tanks4. Replant all ruined crops5. Community clean up6. Monitor team to test again all the tanks in each households before they start drink from it.7. DisCom to ensure people are boiling their drinking water until all tanks are safe8. DisCom (Relief Team) |

RESPONSE PLAN

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| NORMAL STAGE PREPAREDNESS | RISK MATRIX¹ - LEVEL 1 – Normal Applies right throughout the year |
| CONDITIONS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Normal or near normal seasonal rainfall 2. Normal or near normal water storage levels |
| EFFECTS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All groundwater sources available 2. Community and household water storage tanks > 75% of total capacity |
| ACTIONS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Normal day-to-day water supply operations 2. Routine leak control 3. Check rain harvesting and storage systems are working effectively 4. Routine maintenance of water-related systems and infrastructure 5. Routine monitoring of weather forecast 6. Stocktaking of water capacity at all level by Water Monitor and Weather Man 7. Each household maintain and monitor their water catchment 8. DisCom to update inventory of all water catchment (twice a year) |
| INDICATION | <p>2013/2016 El Nino Drought Response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainfall reduction beginning in late 2016 through mid-2017 • The water level of the wells were very low and the water became salty • Fruits began to get smaller and trees brown, breadfruit branches, breadfruits not ripe but rotted • Community and household water storage began to decrease • Water catchment not sufficient • Disease outbreak (Pinkeye and Diarrhea) • Warming ocean which led to coral bleaching • Dusty • Disease crops (breadfruit, pandanus, coconuts, banana) • RO units deployed (2 RO units, 1 for Wotje and 1 for Wodmej) • RO unit donated by IOM in 2016 has not been installed due no pvc pipes • RO unit not operational due to low voltage batteries |
| MANAGEMENT ACTIONS | <p>WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building in Water Monitoring processes • Community awareness on water conservation • Engage community in water management procedures and decision making. • Shared water with families whom their water catchments were empty • Community Disaster Committee has been established • Police fetch water for the disable and elderly people • Identified fresh groundwater to serve as a backup during dry periods |

| | |
|--|---|
| STAGE 1 WATER WATCH GOALS | RISK MATRIX: LEVEL 2 DRY PERIOD; WATERWATCH |
| TRIGGERS | <p>The goals of this stage are to heighten awareness of the public on water conditions and to maintain the integrity of the water supply systems.</p> <p>This stage is triggered by any one of the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the rainfall is below 8"/past month 2. Reticulation ground water systems are low or salty 3. Household water storage are less than 50% of total capacity 4. Community water system are just above 75% of total capacity 5. Low rainfall is forecasted for the next month 6. Murrar kein ekkan ko 7. Menin mour rej kakure nien dren ko 8. There are cases of pinkeye and diarrhea 9. Dusty |
| AWARENESS ACTIONS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Disaster Management Office in conjunction with the National Weather Service Office will provide early warnings as required. |
| MANAGEMENT ACTIONS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish baseline information on water stocks at all level (Quarterly) 2. Clean and repair all rainwater harvesting systems at a community and household level to ensure maximum capture and storage of water. 3. The Water Monitor along with the police men will monitor use of water at household and all community tanks and provide reports to National Disaster Management Office via the Outer Island Focal Point utilizing the Drought Situational Overview form. (School Principal, Health Asst, Churches) (7 Seven day, Protestant, Mormon, Ba'Hai, Full gospel, Catholic, Assembly of God) 4. Monitor Salinity and Water Quality where possible in coordination with EPA (Local, national and focal point) 5. Monitor agricultural impacts and report to the National Disaster Management Office utilizing the Drought Situational Overview form. (Principals and Focal Point) 6. Ensure RO units are fully operational (Police men and Focal Point) 7. Business sector and Government SOE (MEC, Postal) |
| REGULATION ACTIONS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. |
| INDICATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When monitoring action fails, Water Watch stage sometimes skipped to Stage 2. • Create local Water saving tips and disseminate to school and households • DisCom to educate people about the important of water • Request RO units from the National Disaster Management Office |

Commented [A1]: Again community will change and add depending on their experiences and needs

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| STAGE 2 | RISK MATRIX: LEVEL 3. WATER WARNING -DROUGHT |
| WATER WARNING | |
| GOALS | The goals of this stage is to heighten water conservation by reducing water demands by 20% and to reduce overall consumption |
| TRIGGERS | This stage is triggered by any one of the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rainfall is below ≤ 4" /month 2. The community storage has fallen below 50% capacity. 3. The household water tanks are below 25% capacity. 4. Reticulated ground water system is very low and ground water is salty 5. Low rainfall is forecasted for the next month or two |
| AWARENESS ACTIONS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue of previous awareness action 2. Discourage Water demand activities such as sports, ceremonial activities and watering sand, etc. |
| MANAGEMENT ACTIONS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Emergency Operation Center and WASH Cluster continue to monitor and mitigate prior to State of Emergency 2. Ministry of Health and Human Services continue to monitor closely for health impacts via the outer island dispensary system 3. Maintain adequate water level and/or access for Schools to continue operation 4. Local Police to identify very vulnerable group, elderly, newborn and the sick, deliver water to their house. 5. Deploy emergency RO units for mitigation if required 6. The Water Monitor will monitor use of water at household and all community tanks and provide reports to National Disaster Management Office via the Outer Island Focal Point utilizing the Drought Situational Overview form. 7. Monitor Salinity and Water Quality where possible in coordination with EPA 8. Monitor agricultural impacts and report to the National Disaster Management Office utilizing the Drought Situational Overview form. |
| REGULATION ACTIONS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The public will be asked to cut back on Daily Water 2. DisCom to draft a water conservation resolution 3. Community access points and quantities to be identified and communicated to the public. |
| INDICATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High salinity in Groundwater systems • Water catchment leak due to emptiness • Water taste not favorable |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| STAGE 3 WATER EMERGENCY | RISK MATRIX: LEVEL 4 ; SEVERE DROUGHT & WATER EMERGENCY |
| GOALS | The goals of this stage is to heighten water conservation by reducing water use/peak demands and consumption |
| TRIGGERS | <p>This stage is triggered by any one of the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rainfall is below $\leq 2''$/month 2. The community storage has fallen below 25% capacity. 3. The household water tanks are below 10% capacity. 4. Low rainfall is forecasted for the next month 5. The crops are damage 6. Disease outbreak due to drought 7. Lack of sustainable livelihoods due to drought |
| AWARENESS ACTIONS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue of previous awareness action 2. Make announcement during Sunday service 3. The Disaster Committee will hold public meetings to discuss the status of the water supply and further actions, which need to be taken. |
| MANAGEMENT ACTIONS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaster Committee meets bi-weekly 2. The community water tanks will be monitored twice weekly. 3. Continue household water level monitoring 4. Health Cluster Surveillance of water borne vector and diseases 5. Sustainable livelihoods monitored 6. RO units deployed |
| REGULATION ACTIONS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit - activities. 2. Waste of water will be prohibited. 3. Water rationing from RO and distribution hours established |
| INDICATION | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| | |
|---|--|
| STAGE 4 | |
| SEVERE SHORTAGE STATE OF EMERGENCY | RISK MATRIX: LEVEL 5 STATE OF DISASTER |
| GOALS | The goal of this stage is to heighten water conservation and provide assistance. |
| TRIGGERS | This stage is triggered by any one of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Island ground water supply sources have dried 2. There is no longer sustainable livelihoods 3. The Island Public storage has fallen below 25% capacity. 4. The Household Water tanks are below 5 days capacity. 5. Salinity Level is over 1500ppm 6. Low and no rainfall is forecasted for the next months 7. On-set of water borne illnesses |
| AWARENESS ACTIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue of previous awareness action 2. The Disaster Committee will hold regular Public meetings to discuss the status of the water supply and further actions, health indicators and agricultural impacts. Coordination of external assistance. |
| MANAGEMENT ACTIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue Salinity monitoring actions. 2. Continue Surveillance of water borne vector and diseases 3. Sustainable livelihoods monitored |
| REGULATION ACTIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Household must have water containers, 5 gallon hard sided jerry cans preferred. |
| INDICATION SEVERE DROUGHT | "Declare State of Disaster" to open up assistants from abroad at the direction of the Cabinet in Coordination with the National Disaster Committee. |

Commented [A2]: Is this correct for EPA here

7. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this plan is to serve as a framework to guide the Disaster Committee in assisting the community in preparedness and response during the different levels of drought to reduce the negative impacts of the hazard. Although the plan was developed through consultations with relevant stakeholders from the community, the Disaster Committee has identified the need to establish an ordinance to rapid and slow onsets hazards in the community to align with the national disaster laws. It will be a legal platform for better coordination of capabilities, responsibilities and resources between the local and national governments. Therefore, the document will continue to change based on the community's experiences in mitigation and preparedness in water management during droughts.

8. COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN TABLE

| Kauatata ko rejelet jukjuk im bed eo <i>Identified Hazards/Threat</i> | Buīten ko rekkar <i>Proposed solutions</i> | | Won ej lolorjake? <i>Who is responsible?</i> | | Naat eo enaj kōjeimooj buīten kein? <i>When are the tasks to be implemented?</i> |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| | Ta ko emōj kommani? <i>What has been done?</i> | Ta ko jemaroī kommani? <i>What can be done?</i> | Ilo jukjuk im bed eo? <i>(Within Community?)</i> | Tu nabōj en jukjuk im bed eo? <i>(Outside Community?)</i> | |
| Mōrā/det <i>Drought/Extreme heat</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There are wells -Water monitor team have been trained -Fresh groundwater has been identified to serve as a backup during dry periods -There are water tanks but not enough - | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Work together to repair and maintain all household water tanks 2) Preserve local food (e.g. bwiro, jenkun) 3) RO Units 4. Rear Cart 5. Repair WW2 water catchments 6. Water tanks with repair kits and gutter 7. Walky Talkie 8. SatPhone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council - Alap ro - Kajojo baamle - NIHS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -IOM -Red Cross -R&D -WUTMI | 2019 |



Annex A
Community Profile: Republic of the Marshall Islands

| INITIAL INFORMATION | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|---------------|---|---|--|
| Site details | | | | | | | | | |
| Country: | Marshall Islands | | Community: | | | Wotje Wodmej | | | |
| Atoll/Island: | Wotje Atoll | | Date: | | 13 March 2020 | | | | |
| GPS Coordinates: | Latitude: | | 9.552453 | | Longitude: | | 170.149975 | | |
| Name of Mayor: | Joe Hanchor | | Contact of Mayor: | | | (692)455-9324 | | | |
| Demographics | | | | | | | | | |
| Age/sex | 0-5 years | | 6-12 years | | 13-17 years | | 18-59 years | | 60+ years |
| Male | 8 | | 23 | | 17 | | 16 | | 8 |
| Female | 12 | | 21 | | 18 | | 17 | | 8 |
| Total | 20 | | 44 | | 35 | | 33 | | 16 |
| Total # of Households | 21 | | | | | | | | |
| Access | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an airport? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input type="checkbox"/> No | | If yes, coordinates | | X | | Y |
| Is there a distribution point? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input type="checkbox"/> No | | If yes, coordinates | | X | | Y |
| Is there a dock? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input type="checkbox"/> No | | If yes, coordinates | | X | | Y |
| Is there an evacuation centre? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input type="checkbox"/> No | | If yes, coordinates | | X | | Y |
| | Or, if yes, location | | | | | | | | |
| Communication | | | | | | | | | |
| Phone access | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | | Mobile access | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Radio station access | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input type="checkbox"/> No | | HF Radio access | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Access to HF Radio | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input type="checkbox"/> No | | If yes, frequency | | 8113.50 | | Other type(s) of communication tool(s) |
| Key Stakeholders | | | | | | | | | |
| Are there existing disaster management committees? YES | Name: Joe Hanchor | | Contact: 455-9324 | | | | | | |
| Other community leaders? | Name: Harso Hanchor | | Contact: 545-2228 | | | | | | |
| SERVICES | | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter | | | | | | | | | |
| # of families living with host family | 7 | | # of HH with mosquito nets | | | 0 | | | |
| # of families living in temporary shelter | 0 | | # of HH with access to electricity | | | 0 | | | |
| # of families living in permanent housing | 21 | | # of HH with solar power | | | 20 | | | |
| WASH | | | | | | | | | |
| Av. rainfall every 6 months (mm) | | | # HH with private latrine: 21 | | | | | | |
| Main source of water for drinking | <input type="checkbox"/> Well | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rain Water | | <input type="checkbox"/> RO Unit | | <input type="checkbox"/> River | | <input type="checkbox"/> Tap |
| Main source of water for cooking | <input type="checkbox"/> Well | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rain Water | | <input type="checkbox"/> RO Unit | | <input type="checkbox"/> River | | <input type="checkbox"/> Tap |
| # of public water catchments: 21 | General quality of water: | | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderately clean | | <input type="checkbox"/> Unclean | | |
| Signs of open defecation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input type="checkbox"/> No | | Ongoing hygiene promotion campaigns? | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | |
| Health | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility situated within community | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input type="checkbox"/> No | | If yes, Highest Level of Health facility | | | Primary Care | |
| Most prevalent health problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes symptoms | | <input type="checkbox"/> Malnutrition | | <input type="checkbox"/> Pink eye | | <input type="checkbox"/> diarrhoea | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flu-like |
| Food and livelihood | | | | | | | | | |
| What is the most common source of obtaining food? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Own produce | | <input type="checkbox"/> Local market | | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial market | | | | |
| Is there access to food distribution? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | | Supplementary feeding for children | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | |
| Access to market | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | | # of families with source of income | | | 21 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Educational facility situated within municipality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input type="checkbox"/> No | | # of children attending school | | Boys: Girls: | | |
| Highest level of educational facility within municipality? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elementary school | | <input type="checkbox"/> High school | | <input type="checkbox"/> College | | | | |
| If children are not going to school, why not? | <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible | | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure not suitable | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family decision | | Other: | | |



Annex B
EOC DSO Outer Island Reporting Form



Name and Title of Majuro Reporter: _____ Date: _____
(*Etan im Title eo an Reporter eo jen Majuro*) (*raan eo*)

Name and Title of Outer Island Reporter: _____
(*Etan im Title eo an Reporter eo jen Aelon eo Illikin*)

Island: _____ # Households:
(*Ettan ene eo*)

Atoll: _____ #people:
(*Etan Atoll eo*)

Method of communication: _____
(*wawen kojela tok, i.e. radio 65, email, letter nan Chief Secretary ak Mayor's Office ilo Majuro*)

When is the last time it rained, date:
(*Naat eo eliktata ekkar wot? Raan eo*)

How much did it rain (intensity of rain):
(*Ewi jonn an kar wot? (jonn an kajjur in wot)*)
 Light rain (*jidrik*)
 Heavy rain (*elap*)

Duration of rain:
 1 hour or more (*1 awa im driklak*)
 12 hours more (*jimettan raan*)
 24 hours or more (*juon raan likio*)

Type of Water Catchments surveyed:
 (*ewi jonn nien dren ko kab kein nien dren rot eo am, jouij im kwalok worran ilo gallon*)

1000 gallon _____
1500 gallon _____
Other _____ (*note ¼ of all households rej aikwij survey*)

On average how full are these tanks:
(*Ewi jonn an dren iloan tank ko (eg 6 - full, 5 - ¾ full, 2 - 1/2 full, nil ¼ full)*)
Full or less _____ tanks
(*bol lonlon ak drik lak jidrik*)
¾ or less _____ tanks
(*jillu mottan emmen im driklak*)
½ or less _____ tanks
(*jimettan im driklak*)
¼ or less _____ tanks
(*juon mottan emmen im driklak*)
empty _____ tanks
(*ejjelok kobb an nien dren ko*)

Well water quality on average is described as:
(*ewi jonn an erre in dren*)
 Normal (*emman*)
 More salty / polluted than normal (*ejjab erre*)

On average how much water is left in the wells - depth of water:

(ewi jonnán dren in aibojjal ko)

- 3 feet (*jillu ne*)
- 2 feet (*ruo ne*)
- 1 foot (*juon ne*)
- 6 inches (*jiljino ne*)
- Less than 6 inches (*driklak jen jiljino ne*)

What conservation measure are individuals on this island taking to conserve water (check all that apply)

(Ta buntan ko nan kejbarok dren, jouij im kokkalle aolep men ko rejimwe)

- Using catchment water for drinking only (*kajjerbal wat ilo ieen idrak*)
- Drinking coconuts in place of water (*elaplak idrak ni im ejab dren ko*)
- Limiting showering to once every other day (or less) (*tutu wat ilo ieen aikwij ak kadriklak ien tutu*)
- Drinking well water (*idrak dren jen aibojjal ko*)
- Limiting or no longer watering agriculture (*ejjelok utdrikdrik keinikan ko*)
- Other (*wawen ko jet*) _____

Approximately what percentage of individuals are taking these actions, and for how many weeks have they been doing it? (*Emaron jete worran armij rej loor buntan kein im kejbarok dren? Example, 5%, 20%, jimmotan in aolep armij, aolep armij*)

With the current amount of water available on island and the current conservation methods, how long will their current **drinkable** water supply last on the island if it does not rain? (*Kin jonnán dren eo ioon Aelon in, emaron mottan jete week bwe en maat aolep drenn in idrak?*)

- 1 week or less (*juon week*)
- 2 weeks or less (*ruo week*)
- 3 weeks or less (*jillu week*)
- 4 weeks or less (*emen week im driklak*)
- More than one month (*juon Allon lonlak*)

RO Unit Questions

- a. Do you have a reverse osmosis (RO Unit) on your islands? Is it working? _____
- b. If yes, how much does it produce a day? _____
- c. Can everyone on the island access the water (is the resource shared), do people have to pay?

- d. Do you have storage containers to carry water in from the RO to individual households?
 - a. Are they enough?
 - b. Are they safe (have a small opening and a closure)?

- e. If the RO is not working, what is wrong with it?

- f. If you require an RO do you have a location in mind of where to place it?
 - a. Who would care for it?
 - b. Do you have extra tanks to put the water into for storage and distribution?

Agriculture

Have you noticed in changes in the plants – consider how they look and how much food they are producing? If so describe?

Breadfruit

Coconut
 Pandanus
 Papaya
 Other (Pumpkin, etc)

Is there an increased utilization of canned/processed foods versus fresh foods? *(Elaplak ke kojberbal mona ko ilo kuwat, rice,im bilawe ijelokin mona ko jen kein ekkkan ko ion aelon in/eo/kein? Aet ke Jab?)*

Please share any other comments or concerns from this community regarding water related challenges, successes or concerns *(jouij im kwalok jabrewot bwebwenato ko kwoj emmonono in kajeded nan aolep kin aban ko kab jberbal ko jet edredrelak , ak jabrewot inebata ikkiejien dren)*

Number of household tanks to be surveyed is 25% of total. I.e. at least one in four.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|-------------------|----|------------------|----|
| Wotho | 6 | Ujae | 16 | Lae | 14 |
| Namu – Namu | 8 | Namu – Majkin | 12 | Namu – Leon | 8 |
| Namu – Mae | 5 | Likiep – Melang | 4 | Likiep – Jebal | 4 |
| Likiep – Likiep | 22 | Mejit | 17 | Maloelap – Jang | 4 |
| Maloelap – Kaben | 8 | Maloelap – Tarawa | 5 | Maloelap – Ollet | 5 |
| Maloelap – Airok | 5 | Wotje – Wotje | 24 | Wotje – Wormej | 4 |
| Ailuk – Ailuk | 16 | Ailuk – Enejelar | 4 | Aur – Aur | 14 |
| Aur – Tobal | 10 | Utirik | 16 | Enewatak | 26 |
| Lib | 5 | Ebadon (Kwaj) | 4 | Mejatto (Kwaj) | 16 |

Wotje Wodmej Community Log Sheet

| Home Owner | Weto | Number of Catchment | Tank capacity | Catchment Status | Number of People |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Bolju Jello | Mon-Aktal | 2 | | Damaged | 3 |
| Ton Alex | Monenno | 1 | 1500 | | 6 |
| Joana Laneab | Mejerto | | | | 5 |
| Langneo | Monenno | 1 | 1500 | | 4 |
| Nako | Boklej | 1 | 1500 | | 8 |
| Francie Lang | Monenno | No water tank | | | 5 |
| Georgeton Bujen | El En | 1 | 1500 | | 10 |
| Mejwadrik | Lojere | 2 | 1500 | | 6 |
| Kiosa | Batin Kijeek | 1 | 1500 | | 3 |
| Tiveney Juto | Batin Kijeek | 1 | 1500 | | 12 |
| Binni Kiotak | Batin Kijeek | 1 | 1500 | | 0 |
| Wodmej UCC | Batin Kijeek | 1 | 1000 | | 3 |
| Kioj Kiosa | Lamnijo | 2 | 2000 | | 10 |
| Mercy Hanchor | Monija | 1 | 1500 | 1 Leaking | 2 |
| Donald Lajar | Lamnijo | | | 1 Leaking | 0 |
| Herja Laneab | Monak | 1 | 1500 | | 3 |
| Bokjen Kaious | Mojerke | 1 | 1500 | | 4 |
| Hicom | Munijo | 1 | 1500 | | 0 |
| Bikej Kiotak | Arjeltak | 2 | 3000 | | 4 |
| Jibaibwe Boktok | Wotje | 3 | 10,500 | | |



WOTJE ATOLL 2017

DEMOGRAPHICS:

79 HH Surveyed (517 individual in total household surveyed)

| | Of a total of 79 household | % of demographic group |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Total number of females | 31 | 39 |
| Total number of males | 48 | 61 |

Groups: Total number of residents in 79 households

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Total number of elder | 28 |
| Total number of middle | 83 |
| Total number of adult | 132 |
| Total number of adolescent | 143 |
| Total number of child | 131 |

| Group name | Male | Female |
|------------|------|--------|
| Elder | 15 | 13 |
| Middle | 41 | 42 |
| Adult | 62 | 70 |
| Adolescent | 61 | 82 |

| | | |
|-------|----|----|
| Child | 64 | 67 |
|-------|----|----|

RESPONDENTS INFORMATION:

| Employed | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 19 | 24 |
| No | 60 | 76 |

Income and livelihood activities:

On salary: 24% of respondents (19 employed respondents)

| On Government salary (biweekly) | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Electrician | 3 | 16 |
| Electoral officer | 1 | 5 |
| Health assistant | 1 | 5 |
| House father | 1 | 5 |
| Council member | 4 | 21 |
| Teacher | 2 | 11 |
| Police officer | 4 | 21 |
| Judge | 1 | 5 |
| Operator | 1 | 5 |
| NIHS security officer | 1 | 5 |

| | | |
|----------------|----|----|
| Artisan | 16 | 20 |
| Copra maker | 11 | 14 |
| Fishermen | 1 | 1 |
| Did not answer | 32 | 41 |

Livelihood activities: Total number of fishermen, farmers and artisans in respondent's household.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Total number of fishermen | 104 |
| Total number of farmers | 93 |
| Total number of artisan | 142 |

| Level of Education | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| No form of education | 2 | 3 |
| Elementary | 3 | 4 |
| Middle School | 20 | 25 |
| Highschool incomplete | 37 | 47 |
| Highschool diploma | 10 | 13 |
| College incomplete | 5 | 6 |
| Associate's degree | 1 | 1 |
| Graduate school | 1 | 1 |

RELIGION: Some of the respondents attend more than one church.

| Religion | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Assemblies of God | 22 |
| Baha'I faith | 1 |
| Full Gospel | 14 |
| Catholic | 6 |
| Mormon | 4 |
| Protestant | 61 |
| Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) | 1 |

| Transportation type | Percentage |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Canoe | 4 |
| Fiberglass | 11 |
| No fiberglass | 4 |
| Aluminum w/engine | 3 |
| Aluminum without engine | 3 |
| Wooden boat with engine | 1 |
| Automobile diesel | 1 |
| Automobile gas | 4 |
| Bike | 34 |
| Wheel cart | 35 |

MARINE

Main fishing area:

| Fishing areas | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Lagoon side | 59 | 75 |
| Oceanside | 11 | 14 |
| Both | 4 | 5 |
| Did not answer | 5 | 6 |

- Main fishing methods:

| Type of fishing methods | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Bottom-fishing | 55 | 70 |
| Spear-fishing | 53 | 67 |
| Trolling | 19 | 24 |
| Throw-net | 50 | 63 |
| Long-net | 52 | 66 |

- Main fishing gears:

| Type of fishing gears | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Flashlight | 49 | 62 |
| Spear | 49 | 62 |
| Snorkel | 40 | 51 |
| Fishline | 60 | 76 |
| Pole | 25 | 32 |
| Throw net | 49 | 62 |
| Long-net | 49 | 62 |

- Number of respondents interested in sea cucumber harvesting. (9 of the respondents did not answer)

| Answer | Frequency | Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 26 | 33 |
| No | 44 | 56 |

TOP REEF FISH:

- BEJROK
- MOLE
- KUBAN
- BWILAK

- JATO

TOP PELAGIC FISH:

- BWEBWE
- LOJABWIL
- IK AIDRIK

Do you catch seasonal fish?

- Yes (41 respondents) 52%
- No (29) 37%
- 11% Did not answer

Top seasonal catch: (usually during the summer)

- Tou
- Lojepjep
- Mole

Do you harvest turtles?

49 respondents said yes (62%) and 19 respondents said no (25%); 11(13%) respondents did not answer.

Turtle harvesting are usually harvested 2-3 times a year. The number of turtles spotted per trip is around 2-3 turtles.

Quantity of fish compared to now? 5 years ago.

Same (21 respondents) 27%

Somewhat the same (24) 30%

Far fewer (21) 27%

Did not answer: 13 (16%)

Size of fish compared to now?

Same (21) 27%

Somewhat smaller (29) 37%

Much smaller (16) 20%

Did not answer (13) 16%

- Explain why?

21 respondents said due to overfishing (27%)

12 said they do not know why. (15%)

46 Did not answer (58%)

How often do you fish?

Every day: 32%

3-6 times a week: 22%

1-2 times a week: 34%

Did not answer: 12%

When do you fish?

53 respondents said both day and night (67%)

11 during the day (14%)

15 Did not answer (19%)

- How much do you catch per trip?

| Pounds | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 5-20 | 19 | 24 |
| 20-40 | 16 | 20 |
| 40-65 | 11 | 14 |
| 65-80 | 4 | 5 |
| 80-125 | 12 | 15 |
| 125-375 | 3 | 4 |
| Did not answer (or missing value) | 18 | 18 |

Catch Breakdown

| % Sale | % Consumption | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 0 | 100 | 9 | 11 |
| 10 | 90 | 1 | 1 |
| 20 | 80 | 11 | 14 |
| 30 | 70 | 7 | 9 |
| 40 | 60 | 7 | 9 |
| 50 | 50 | 16 | 20 |
| 60 | 40 | 4 | 5 |
| 70 | 30 | 2 | 3 |

| | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|
| 80 | 20 | 10 | 13 |
| 90 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | 0 | 11 | 14 |

EARN AND SELL PER MONTH:

How much do you earn per month?

| Amount | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| \$0-\$6 | 5 | 6 |
| \$6-\$10 | 3 | 4 |
| \$10-\$21 | 7 | 9 |
| \$21-\$38 | 6 | 8 |
| \$38-\$50 | 7 | 9 |
| \$50-\$83 | 2 | 3 |
| \$83-\$167 | 10 | 13 |
| \$167-\$283 | 7 | 9 |
| \$283-\$400 | 5 | 6 |
| \$400-\$500 | 4 | 5 |
| \$500-\$800+ | 4 | 5 |

- How often do you sell your catch per month?

| | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 time | 29 | 37 |
| 2 time | 7 | 9 |
| 3 times | 1 | 1 |
| 5 times | 6 | 8 |
| 6 times | 1 | 1 |
| 9 times | 5 | 6 |
| 13 times | 2 | 3 |
| 17 times | 1 | 1 |
| Everyday | 2 | 3 |

- Are you aware of ciguatera fish poisoning?

YES: 67 respondents (85%)

No: 4 respondents (5%)

- Ciguatera fish species found on Wotje according to the respondents:

Iool, Mole, Paan, Mera, Ekmouj, Al, Jure, Jilo and Lañe.

- Where do you sell your fish?

Majuro: 25 respondents (32%)

Ebeye: 1 respondent (1%)

Within community: 58 respondents (73%)

MIMRA fishbase: 11 respondents (14%)

TERRESTRIAL:

- Type of livestock

Pig: 58 respondents (73%)

Chicken: 61 respondents (77%)

Duck: 7 respondents (9%)

None: 6 respondents (8%)

- Where do you keep your livestock?

Lagoonside: 10 respondents (13%)

Oceanside: 2 respondents (3%)

Center: 9 respondents (11%)

Free-range: 51 respondents (65%)

Did not answer (8%)

- Type of crops/trees grown by the respondents:

TOP 3: Breadfruit, pandanus and coconut.

Other crops grown by respondents include: papaya, banana, pumpkin and lime.

- Where do you sell your crops?

Majuro: 11 respondents (13.9%)

Ebeye: 5 respondents (6.3%)

Within community: 12 respondents (15.2%)

Do not sell: 33 respondents (41.8%)

If crops are sold, they are usually up for sale once a month. The respondents are not certain how much they earn. It all depends on how much they are willing to sell or how much the buyer is willing to buy.

- Compare terrestrial resources from 5 years ago:

About the same: 8%

There is somewhat less now: 47%

There is far less now: 24%

Did not answer: 21%

- Explain:

Due to climate change (32% respondents)

Drought (37%)

Did not answer (31%)

- Non-food trees grown by respondents:

Kiop, noni, koni, wut pirokrok and wutilomar. There are more but these are the top non-food trees mentioned by the respondents.

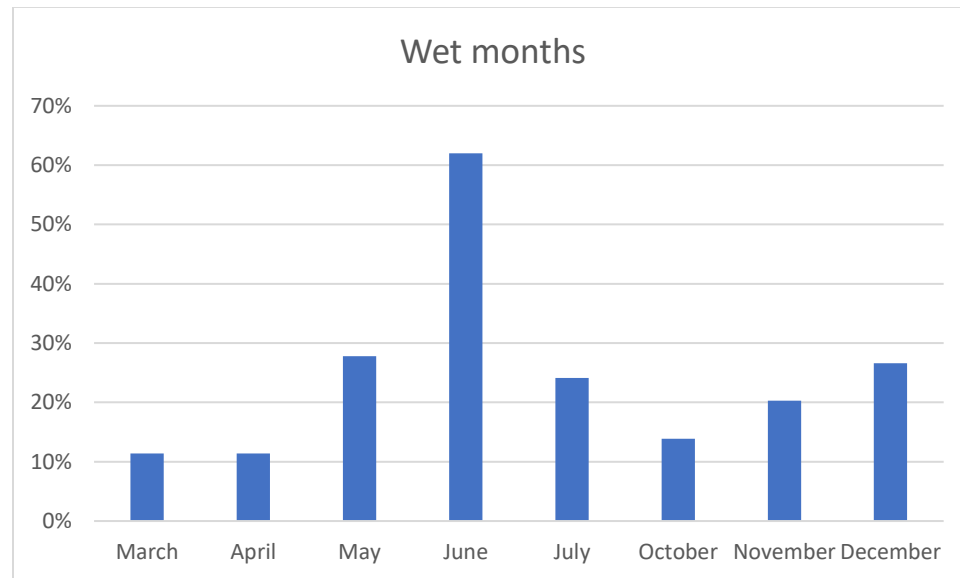
- Where do you plant trees?

57% do not plant trees

19% plant at the lagoonside

24% Did not answer

- Which month is usually wet?



Wet season in Marshallese: Anin rak

Dry season in Marshallese: Anin ean

Extremely dry season: din din in mejlep

- Supplies used for handicraft:

Shell: 23%

Coconut fiber: 96%

Pandanus: 39%

Wood: 8%

Wire: 20%

Tape: 4%

Needle: 1%

Vinegar: 1%

Color/dye: 1%

- Where do you sell your handicrafts? (respondents can choose more than one answer)

Majuro: 83%

Ebeye: 24%

Within community: 71%

USA: 14%

- How much do you earn per year?

It all depends on how much people buy. Some earn up to \$1200 per year. 32% of the respondents said they sell their products every month.

- What do you buy with your handicraft profits? (respondents can choose more than one)

Food: 89%

Cash power: 56%

Transportation: 22%

Healthcare: 38%

Education: 44%

Home/hygiene: 22%

STATUS OF THE ATOLL:

| Environmental threats | Percentage | | Human threats | Percentage |
|---|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Fishing practices | 33 | | No electricity | 13 |
| Too much fishing | 39 | | Remote location | 15 |
| Too much harvesting turtles | 39 | | Out migration | 20 |
| Too much harvesting coconut crabs | 34 | | Too many visitors | 15 |
| Invasive species | 13 | | Poor governance/communication | 17 |
| Climate change | 96 | | Poor education services | 15 |
| Extreme weather events | 72 | | Poor health services | 17 |
| Poor education/health/transportation services | 20 | | Poor transportation services | 17 |
| Not enough freshwater | 51 | | Littering/Illegal dumping | 51 |

| Resources | Very healthy | Somewhat healthy | Somewhat unhealthy | Very unhealthy | I don't know |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Coral reefs | 4 | 22 | 36 | 17 | 21 |
| Underground water | 6 | 26 | 32 | 31 | 5 |
| Native trees | 0 | 12 | 49 | 34 | 5 |
| Number of sea cucumbers and sea urchins | 1 | 19 | 6 | 18 | 55 |
| Number of fish | 4 | 21 | 32 | 22 | 22 |

Are you aware of any marine or terrestrial resource management measures that are in place? (%)

| Measures | Yes | No | Not sure |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Traditional protected area | 78 | 10 | 12 |
| Protected area | 72 | 17 | 11 |
| Limits on catch | 23 | 62 | 14 |
| Seasonal fishing | 36 | 51 | 13 |
| Collection sea invertebrates | 33 | 54 | 13 |
| Replanting native trees | 29 | 55 | 16 |
| Shoreline replanting | 29 | 55 | 16 |
| Species protection | 22 | 42 | 34 |
| Livelihood program | 44 | 37 | 20 |
| Zones | 42 | 40 | 18 |

Does this household take part in conserving natural resources? (%)

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Never | 26 |
| In past, not now | 5 |
| Seldom | 8 |
| Frequently | 17 |
| Always | 44 |

To your understanding, do we practice any other sustainable measures in our culture?

| | |
|----------|----|
| Yes | 55 |
| No | 13 |
| Not sure | 32 |

Please explain answers on previous table:

| | |
|--|----|
| Jab eo jojo | 15 |
| Install pig pen | 2 |
| Limit harvesting turtles | 2 |
| Release small fish if caught | 2 |
| Conserve resources | 11 |
| Awareness delivered by local council regarding how to conserve natural resources | 21 |
| MPA selected by traditional leaders and local gov't | 2 |
| Prohibit drinking alcohol | 2 |
| Do not fish on sundays | 2 |
| Create season for fishing | 2 |
| Do not litter | 2 |

- Where do you get information about the environment? (%)

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Newspaper | 4 |
| Radio | 87 |
| TV | 1 |
| Brochure | 0 |
| Information signs | 0 |
| Community members | 45 |
| Community meeting | 40 |
| Work | 5 |
| Mobile phone | 15 |
| Internet | 3 |
| Traditional knowledge | 8 |

What do you do with the old batteries?

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Throw away with the rest of the trash | 43 |
| Put aside for separate disposal | 41 |
| I don't know | 16 |

Have you heard of the Micronesia Challenge?

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Yes | 5 |
| No | 88 |
| Not sure | 4 |
| Did not answer | 3 |

What kind of access to freshwater do you have? (%)

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Water catchment tank | 92 |
| Water well | 49 |
| Makeshift water bins | 5 |
| Gov't water supply system | 4 |
| Village water supply | 5 |
| Reverse osmosis | 11 |

What are the individual volumes of your home's rainwater storage tanks?

| Volume | Percentage |
|--------|------------|
| 150 | 1 |
| 500 | 16 |
| 1000 | 19 |
| 1200 | 1 |
| 1300 | 1 |
| 1500 | 47 |
| 1800 | 3 |
| 2000 | 1 |
| 2500 | 7 |
| 5000 | 1 |
| 10000 | 1 |

How does your household treat your main drinking water? (%)

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| No treatment | 28 |
| Boiling | 49 |
| Bleaching and chlorine | 45 |
| Sand/clay filter | 8 |
| Cloth | 11 |
| Reverse osmosis | 1 |

How do you dispose your trash? Where? (%)

| | |
|------------|----|
| Trash pits | 58 |
| Burn | 26 |
| Lagoon | 1 |
| Anywhere | 1 |

Is your household exposed to any of the following climate impacts? (%)

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Tropical storm/cyclone | 40 |
| Coastal erosion | 21 |
| Flooding/wave inundation | 22 |
| Drought | 95 |
| Tornadoes | 4 |
| King tides | 27 |
| Salt spray damage | 46 |
| Salt water intrusion | 49 |
| High temperature heat | 71 |
| Disease outbreak | 62 |

How often do you and your household use traditional knowledge for forecasting weather events?

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Never | 49 |
| In past, but not now | 1 |
| Currently, but not in the past | 3 |
| Rarely | 23 |
| Often | 10 |
| Always | 14 |

If you use traditional knowledge, how reliable is it for weather and climate forecasts?

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Not reliable | 4 |
| Sometimes | 39 |
| Very reliable | 5 |

Have you heard of climate change, global warming and greenhouse effect?

| | |
|-----|----|
| Yes | 76 |
| No | 24 |

IF yes, from where?

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Radio/news | 40 |
| Visiting group (IOM, Disaster, WUTMI) | 21 |
| School | 12 |
| Local Gov't | 25 |

AQUACULTURE:

Are there any ongoing aquaculture activities going on right now?

| | |
|-----|----|
| Yes | 13 |
| No | 60 |

Has there been any aquaculture projects or activities in the past within the atoll?

| | |
|-----|----|
| Yes | 23 |
| No | 50 |

What kind of animal/plant were cultured?

Giant Clam and Fish

Who managed or organized the aquaculture activities/projects?

MIMRA or Private company

When did it started and how long was it for?

Respondents are not aware of when and how long it was for

Do you have any skills or have been trained in aquaculture?

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Yes | 13 |
| No | 47 |
| Did not answer | 40 |

If you were to farm marine animals/plants in the lagoon, will you need to get permission to do so?

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Yes | 61 |
| No | 4 |
| Did not answer | 35 |

- **How often does a field trip or AMI come to this Atoll?**

AMI: Once a week. Boat does not have a reliable schedule.

- **What are the significant resources (terrestrial & marine) for this atoll?**

Handicrafts, agriculture, marine resources, livestock, water and copra

- **What are some of the existing projects that are currently happening?**

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Handicraft | 5 |
| MIMRA Fishbase | 9 |
| Agriculture | 3 |
| Reimaanlok process | 1 |
| KUMIT Coalition | 10 |
| WUTMI | 1 |
| Sea cucumber harvesting | 1 |
| Terminal construction | 1 |
| RO installation | 1 |
| Did not answer | 67 |



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International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Wotje (Inclusive of Wodmej) Community: Marshall Islands Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity Mapping Exercise

Introduction:

During May 2013, the International Organization conducted a Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity, Mapping exercises with Wotje and Wodmej community members, in partnership with Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI). HVCM is a component of the Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction & Education (CADRE) program implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with funding available through the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (AUS DFAT). Wotje Atoll HVCM was later updated in November 2015 with funding from the United States Government through the United States Agency for International Development’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA). There were 43 community members who participated in both sessions. Participants included traditional leaders, national and local government workers, teachers, women’s clubs members, NGO members, and other community members.



| Community Breakdown | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Male | 29 |
| Female | 14 |
| Total | 43 |
| Children | |
| Disabled | |
| Government | |

PHOTOS SHOWN HERE ARE FROM 2013,
2015 AND 2018



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International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Wotje (Inclusive of Wodmej) Community Profile Statement

Background: Wotje, the largest and most populated of the 72 islands that make up Wotje Atoll, is the main hub. Along with Northern Islands High School, Wotje hosts the national and local governments, the power plant, Bank of Marshall Islands (BOMI), National Telecommunications and the air strip where small airplanes operated by Air Marshall Islands (AMI) are able to land.

From the RMI Census of 2011, the population of Wotje Atoll is 723 people. In Wodmej Island community there are approximately 143 people. Government employment (police, teachers, etc.) is the core dependency in Wotje. Alternate sources are fishing, running small canteens, mini stores, handicrafts, gardening, farming and copra. Some families receive money from families living abroad in USA mainland, Guam, Hawaii, Ebeye and Majuro.

The Wotje Atoll Local Government oversees activities around Wotje. Decisions are overseen by the mayor and council with close collaboration and coordination with the traditional and church leadership. Active social groups in Wotje include women's clubs and youth clubs- that are involved in activities such as farming and planting trees to beautify the community etc.. The Likjeron Club is a particularly active women's group currently involved in a gardening project.

Wotje and Wodmej communities are facing the negative impacts of Climate Change. Their coastlines are eroding. Their wells and limited crops are threatened by salt water intrusion.

Between the two communities, there are ethnic groups from China, Philippines, Kiribati, Fiji and United States of America living among the local people, mostly involved in retail businesses and teaching at the schools.

Primary social concerns raised by community members include alcohol abuse, especially of the locally brewed *jekajeje*, and tobacco abuse.

Geography and location: Wotje Atoll is situated 9°21'-9°34'N and 169°49'-170°.07'E, at the center of the Ratak Chain.

Hazards: The most unforgettable natural hazards shared by community members were the 1992 typhoon, 2013 drought, and most recent king tide events of 2014. Identified and prioritized hazards as a result of the HVCM session in Wotje are: wave inundation, sea level rise, drought, extreme heat, and coastal erosion. For Wodmej, community members were concerned with wave inundation and sea level rise, drought and extreme heat, diseases and Typhoon.



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Wotje atoll was among the recipients of humanitarian aid due to the drought national disaster declaration made by RMI President Christophe Loek in 2013 and also for the 2016 drought that RMI President Doctor Hilda Heine declared.

Capacities: Wotje community's main strengths are involved members of the local and national government, and active traditional and church leaders. The fact that Wotje houses a power plant, banking services (for convenient money transfers), Post Office and a substation of the National Telecommunications gives people in Wotje a sense of connection to the outside world. Organized groups of women, youths, and men contribute to the community with improvement projects such as replanting along the coastlines, upkeep and maintenance of the local airport landing strip. The airport has also recently blessed and opened a terminal for the comfort and sheltering of passengers of Air Marshall Islands. Wotje has a jail and police station kept by the national and local police force.

There is a health center not too far from the Northern Islands High School.

From elaborately constructed underground concrete water harvesting and irrigation system, bunkers, to the mounted rusting gun outside the UCCP Church, evidence of the former military occupation can be found all over Wotje. Some of the historical buildings are still serviceable and inhabited. Some are used as shelters during typhoon events as they are made of thick concrete. Northern Islands High School and Wotje Public Elementary School, also serve as evacuation shelter in the case of rapid onset events.

Principals of the three schools in Wotje Atoll (Northern Islands High School, Wotje Public Elementary School, and Wodmej Elementary School) are active leaders, not just in the school system, but also in the community. WUTMI and KUMIT (Women United Together Marshall Islands) have active chapters in Wotje.



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Hazard Vulnerability Risk Map



Wotje, Wotje



Wojte, Wodmej





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Hazard Vulnerability Matrixes

| Hazard | Impact/Risks | Vulnerabilities/ Weaknesses | Adaptive Capacities/ Strengths | Short-term Actions |
|---------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 1. Drought | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dirty Water -Dirty Environment by pigs -Plants and trees are dying | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Not enough proper bathrooms -Not enough medical supplies -No proper sewage system -Not enough vehicles -Not enough health assistant -Not enough workers to keep drinking waters clean -Not enough awareness being done to educate the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Healthy local food -There is an Health center and a health assistant -Well trained people who are capable and trained in CPR -Council vehicles and AMI flight (in case of emergency) -fresh ground water has been located -Concrete water catchment have been build | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Communities to work together to build new concrete water catchments and repair old ones -preserve local foods such as Jenkun (Made of ripe pandanus), Bwiro (made of ripe breadfruit) |
| 2. Sea Level Rising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coastal erosion -Destroy houses near shoreline -Salt water ruining plants and crops -ground water are salty | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No seawalls on lagoon and ocean sides -not enough trees planted on coastlines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Health Center -Local Council, school and NGO Vehicles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Plant more trees on the coastline (Kōnat and pine trees) -Build Seawalls |
| 3. Diseases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dirty Water Catchments -Dirty Environment by free roaming pigs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -not enough proper bathrooms -not enough medical supplies -no proper sewage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -health center -health assistant -Local council -Local vehicles to transport patients | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Plant and preserve local food (Such as Jaankun and bwiro) -Clean the environment and |



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| | | | | |
|------------|--|---|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -pink eye -diarrhea -Chikingunya | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> system -not enough health assistants -not enough worker to keep drinking water clean -not enough awareness on health -unhealthy eating habits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -well trained people on CPR -Healthy local food and drinks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> homes -Clean water catchments |
| 4. Typhoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -People died -Homes swept away -Plants and crops were destroyed -grave ruined -ground water contaminated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No seawalls -Limited resources -weak homes - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DisCom has been established -Evacuation Shelters in place -well train people on CPR -Well train people on DSAR - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Emergency Transportation -clean drinking water and food -build a stronger evacuation shelter -Emergency communication devices |

| Community Vulnerabilities/ weaknesses | How can we overcome or stop this weakness? | Community strengths/ Capacities | How can we build on this strength? |
|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Homes & resources too close to shoreline 2. Lack of plans 3. Lack of awareness 4. No seawalls | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relocate away from shoreline to high ground 2. Build Seawalls on lagoon and ocean sides 2. Education 3. Informing public of location of evacuation centers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Typhoon evacuation center 2. DisCom has been established 3. Evacuation Shelters have been assessed by IOM Engineer 4. Concrete water catchment from WW2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build a stronger evacuation center 1a. Generator 1b. Maintain water tanks 2. Provide more disaster related trainings 4. Drain out and repair the water catchment from WW2 |

Community Action Plan Table

| Kauatata ko rejelet jukjuk im bed eo <i>Identified Hazards/Threat</i> | Buñten ko rekkar <i>Proposed solutions</i> | | Won ej lolorjake? <i>Who is responsible?</i> | | Naat eo enaj kōjeimooj buñten kein? <i>When are the tasks to be implemented?</i> |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | Ta ko emōj kommani? <i>What has been done?</i> | Ta ko jemaroñ kommani? <i>What can be done?</i> | Ilo jukjuk im bed eo? <i>(Within Community?)</i> | Tu nabōj en jukjuk im bed eo? <i>(Outside Community?)</i> | |
| luwetak in lojet/No <i>Sea Level Rise Wave Inundation</i> | NIHS seawall Elon jikin emoj ekkat ie | 1)Ekkat wojke berijot ko (kōñe im joñ) 2)Komman seawall lik im iar/berijot ko | -Council eo -Alap ro -Schools | - R&D - NGOs - OEPPC - CMAC - WUTMI | 2019 |
| Mōrā/det <i>Drought/Extreme heat</i> | -Eloñ aibojlal -Water monitor team have been trained -Fresh groundwater has been identified to serve as a backup during dry periods | 1) Jerbal ibben dron nan koman & kokaal nien dren ko ilo aolep em 2) Preserve local food (e.g. bwiro, jenkun) | - Council - Alap ro - Kajojo baamle - NIHS | -IOM -Red Cross -R&D -WUTMI | 2019 |



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| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|------------------|
| <p>Nañinmij <i>Diseases</i></p> | <p>-Dispensary in Place -Health Assitant</p> | <p>1) Kejbarok mona/dren ko kijed/nimed 2) Karreo jikin jokwe im kiki ko 3) Request more MOH mobile team visits 4) Request specialized doctor & equipment?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council • Alap ro • Baamle ko kajojo • EPA | <p>MOH MIRCS EPA GoRMI</p> | <p>Dec. 2019</p> |
| <p>Kōto <i>Typhoon</i></p> | <p>-Ededelok ejaake Disaster Committee eo an Wotje -Trained on First Aid/CPR -Shelters have been assessed by Engineer</p> | <p>1) Kejbarok mona/dren ko kijed/nimed 2) Ejaake juon plan nan komakūt armij ilo ien idiñ in 3) Kalōk juon jikin kone eo im e tiljōk 4) Kein kōnono ilo ien emergency 5) Emergency Transportation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local gov't • DisCom | <p>MOH NDC IOM MIRCS GoRMI</p> | <p>Dec. 2019</p> |



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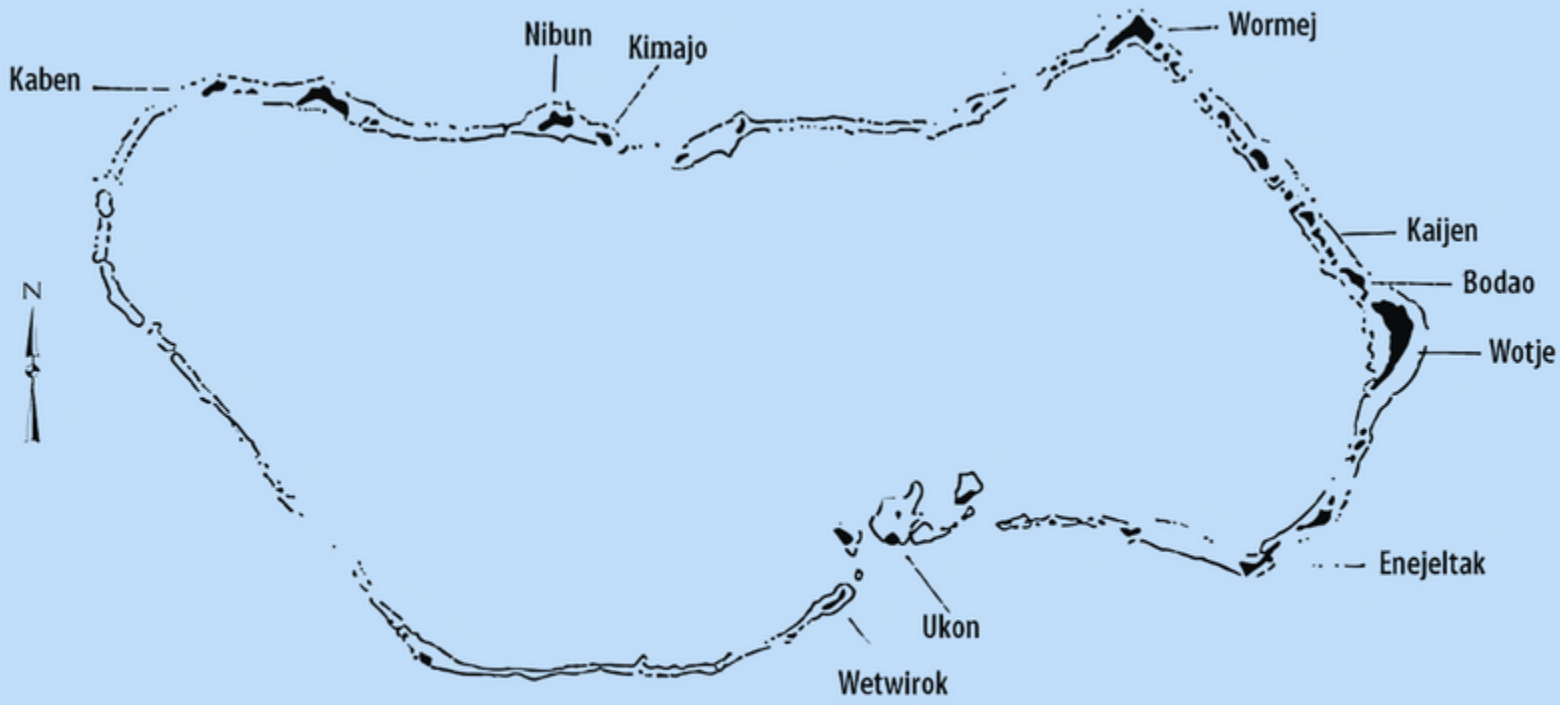
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Summary

The Wotje (and Wodmej) community is the sixth community in the RMI to have completed the Hazard Vulnerabilities Community Mapping exercise (HVCM). The community members have worked hard and produced a community action plan. It is now within their hands to start implementing the activities written on their action plan. The challenge now is for them acquire the necessary skills, initiatives, and resources to implement their prioritized activities to better adapt to climate change and reduce their risks for disasters associated with climate related hazards. The Wotje chapter of WUTMI will continue to support the action plan for Wotje (inclusive of Wodmej) community. IOM and WUTMI will continue to render support as required.

Wotje Community Profile



POPULATION TRENDS



According to the 2021 Census provided EPSO, the current population of Wotje inclusive of Wodmej is 802 compared to the 2011 census which was 859. This entails that Wotje has one of the lowest population changes which is at 6.6%

LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE

Iroojlaplap: Boklon Zachious

Alaps: Kemram Kemram, Morrison Lakjohn, & Rithen Lajar

Senator: Ota Kisino

Mayor: Joe Hanchor

Focal point: Scott Hertin & Johnny Luke

SOCIAL GROUPS

- Disaster committee
- DRD (women's group)
- Clam farming association
- Sports club
- Youth agricultural group
- Wotje Wodmej Women Club

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS

- MIMRA fish base
- R.O. Installation & water management
- Clam farming
- Reimaanlok Project
- National Adaptation Plan
- Marshall Islands

SERVICES



-NTA services: mobile phone accessibility is strong, Internet access at the college and high school is also strong. Internet access at the Post office and Bank of Marshall Islands has weaker signals. (Both communities) No internet on Wodmej.



-MIMRA services: MIMRA fish base only opens when the MIMRA ship comes to Wotje. (Both communities)



-Power plant: 95% of households use the powerplant about 5 % uses solar power. (Wotje community only)



-Post office services: Every time there is a plane, postal mail comes through. (Wotje community only)



-Bank of Marshall Islands services opens Monday-Friday from 8am-5pm. (Wotje community only)

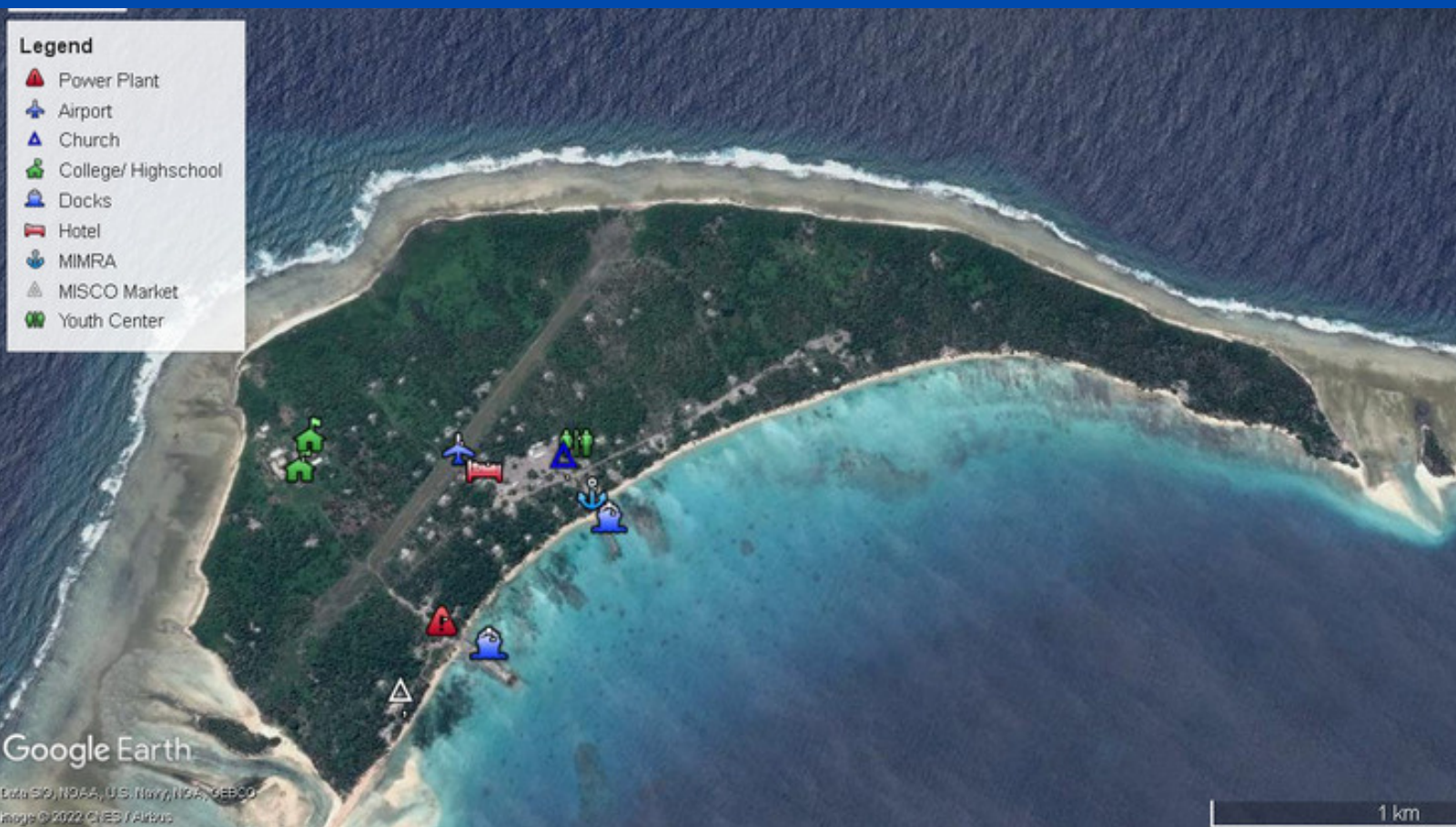


-Marshall Islands Developmental Bank Hotel- Has four bedrooms along with a kitchen and two bathrooms. (Wotje community only)



-MISCO market- Opens daily for the community to have fresh goods sold: fish, breadfruit, pandanus, etc.. (Wotje community only)

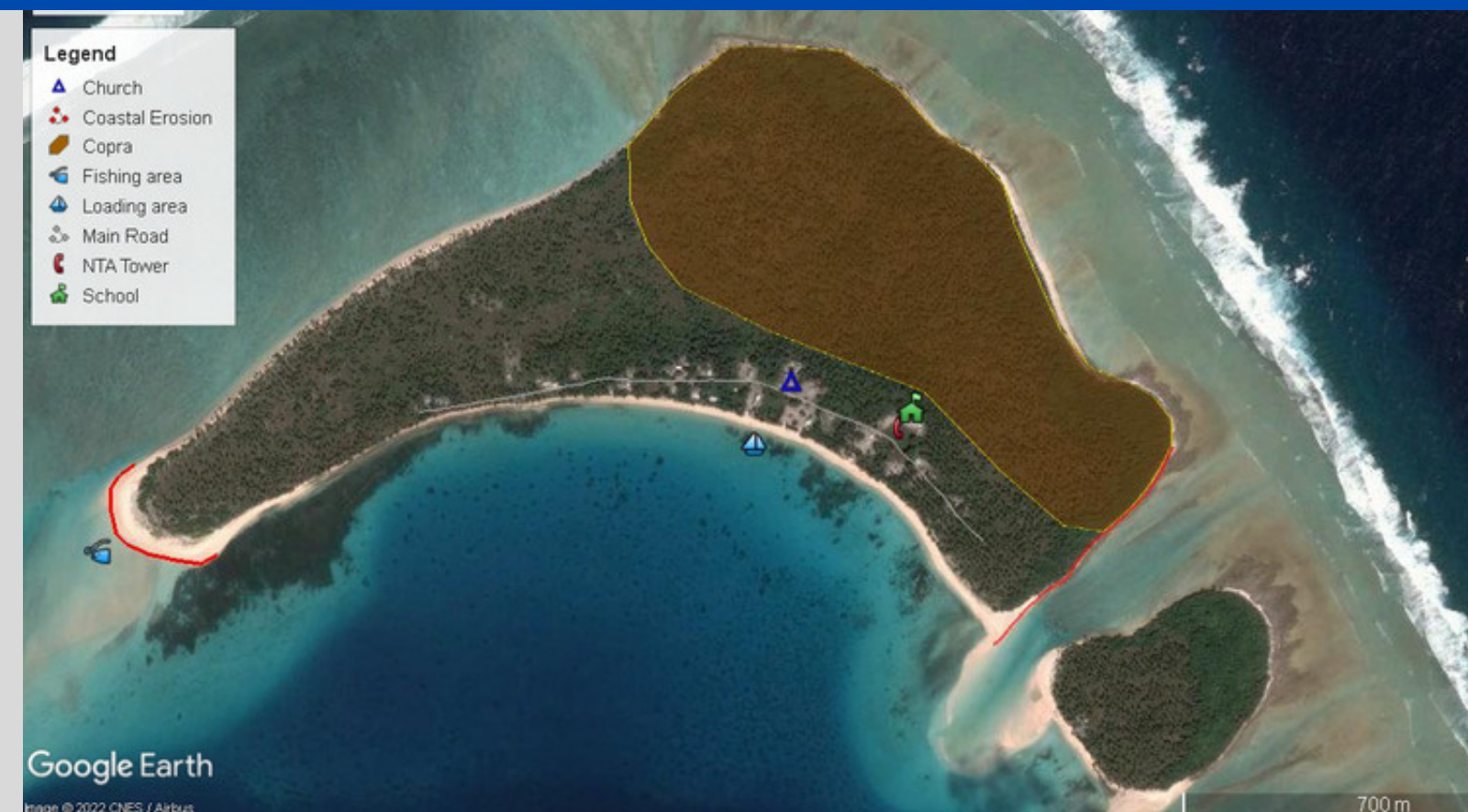
WOTJE FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURES






Facilities & Infrastructures

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------------------|
|  | -Medical clinic |  | -Airport Runway and terminal |
|  | -Primary School Secondary School, college of the Marshall Islands |  | -Sea Ports |
|  | -Bank of Marshall Islands/Post office/Hotel |  | -Dirt roads/cement roads |
|  | -MIMRA fish base |  | -Communication tower |
|  | -Youth Center |  | -satellite |
|  | -Market |  | -Copra warehouse |
|  | -church |  | -police station |

WODMEJ FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURES



Facilities

-  -Primary School
-  -church
-  -Medical clinic

Infrastructures

-  -Communication tower
-  -Dirt roads
-  -Copra warehouse

WOTJE/WODMEJ HAZARDS TABLE

| Hazards | Impacts/ Risks | Mitigations & Adaptive Measures |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1.Drought | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry lands • Destroyed crops/plants • No water • High Salinity in wells • Dirty Water • Diarrhea • Pink eye | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R.O. Units • Water Management Trainings • Build Wells • Cement water catchments • share water • Disaster committee established • water filters |
| 2. Sea Level Rise | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal erosions • Coastal Inundations • Flooding • Destroyed crops/plants • Salt spray • Shoreline houses affected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoreline replanting • Raised bed gardens • Raised houses • Build wells inland • Build sea walls • Disaster committee established |
| 3.Typhoons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops/plants destroyed • Coastal Inundations • Contaminated wells • Transportation compromised (ship/plane) • Infrastructures destroyed (homes, roads, etc) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation Shelters in place • Evacuation routes • DisCom has been established • Well trained on DSAR (search & rescue) • Well trained on CPR • Disaster Committee established |

WOTJE/WODMEJ VULNERABILITIES

*Vulnerability is the condition or circumstance of the community which makes it susceptible to being damaged by a hazard or disaster. Identify physical vulnerabilities of the community (roads, bridges, houses, community buildings, communications systems), as well as vulnerable individuals who may need additional assistance or care. Include cultural sites, and any facility important to the well-being of the community, such as medical clinic, emergency shelter, and water supply for Wotje and Wodmej.

| Hazards | Vulnerabilities/ Weaknesses |
|------------------|---|
| 1.Drought | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough proper bathrooms • Not enough medical supplies • No proper sewage system? • Not enough health assistant • Not enough workers to keep drinking waters clean • Not enough awareness being done to educate the community |
| 2.Sea Level Rise | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No seawalls on lagoon and ocean sides • Not enough trees planted on coastlines |
| 3.Typhoon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough coastal barriers • Weak homes |

REIMAANLOK

The Reimaanlok project (Look into the future) is an 8-step process in which the Coastal Management Advisory Council (CMAC) help outer island communities working closely with the local government of Wotje to create a management plan. Within the process a socio economic and marine survey was conducted. The goal is for Wotje to create a management plan that would help the communities conserve and protect both terrestrial and marine resources from climate change impacts.

Demographics

517 #of total Individuals surveyed



31 total # of Female



48 total # of Male

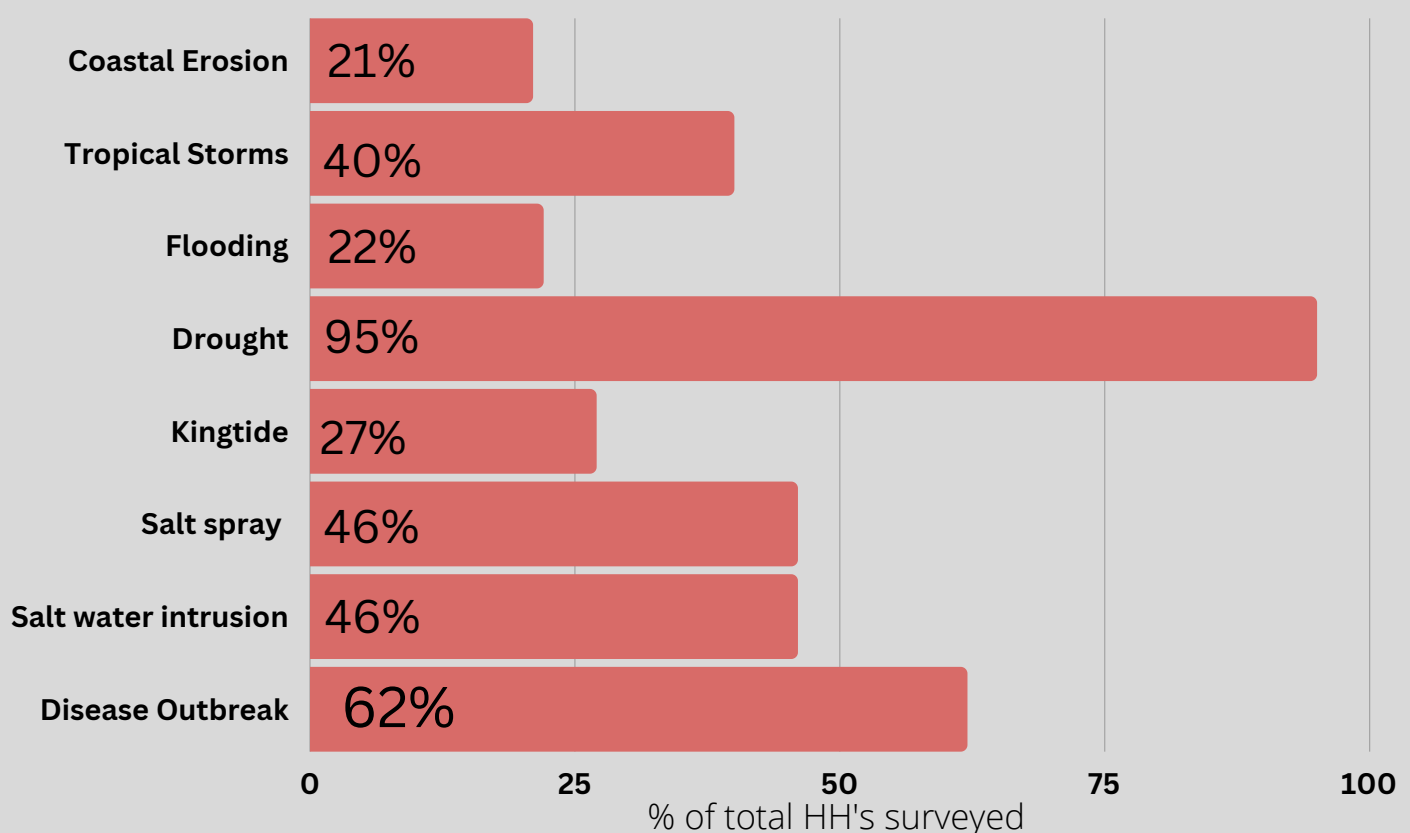


79 total # of HH's

WOTJE CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

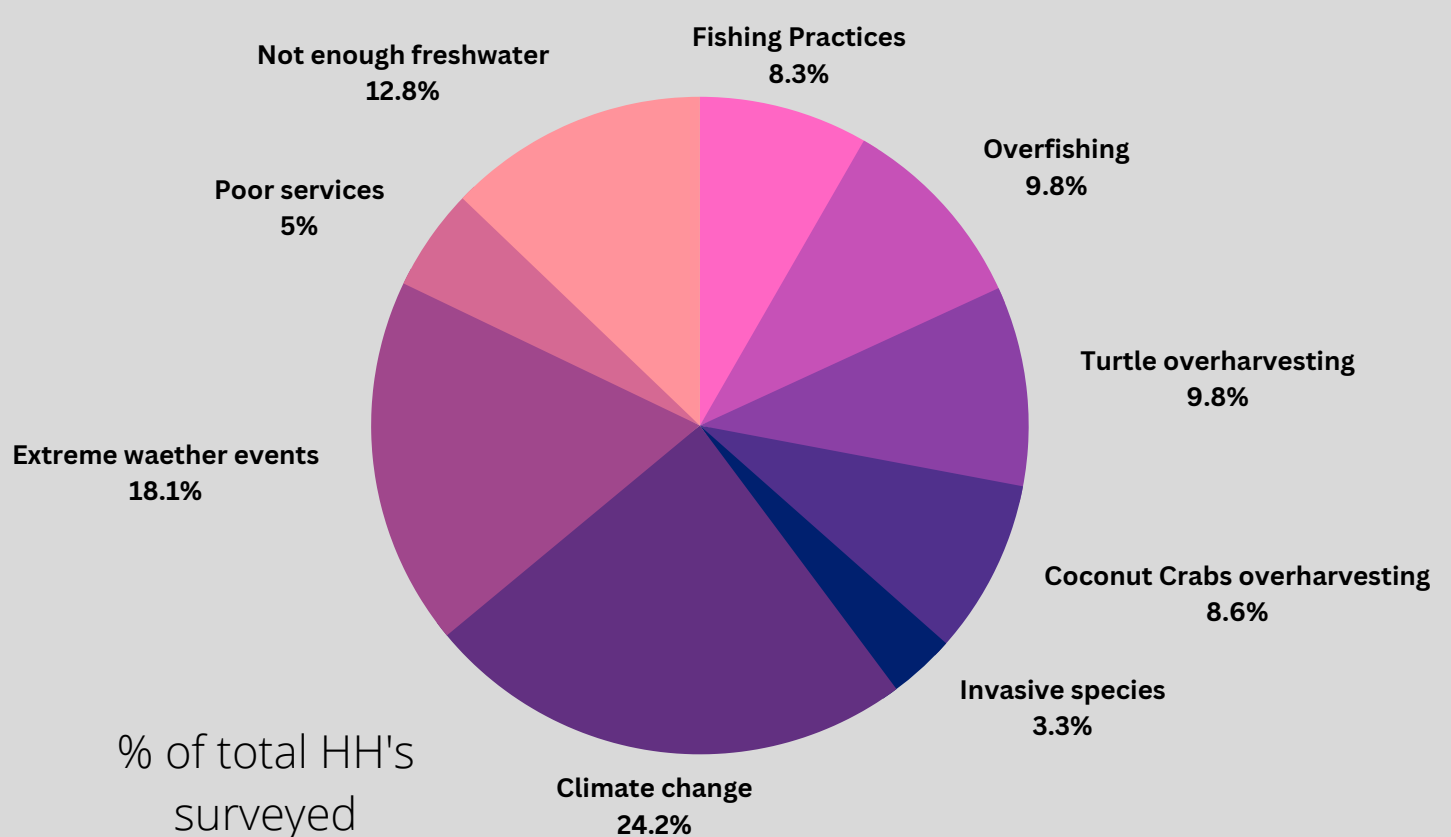
What other Climate change Impacts affect the households?

Data retrieved from Reimaanlok SEM Survey



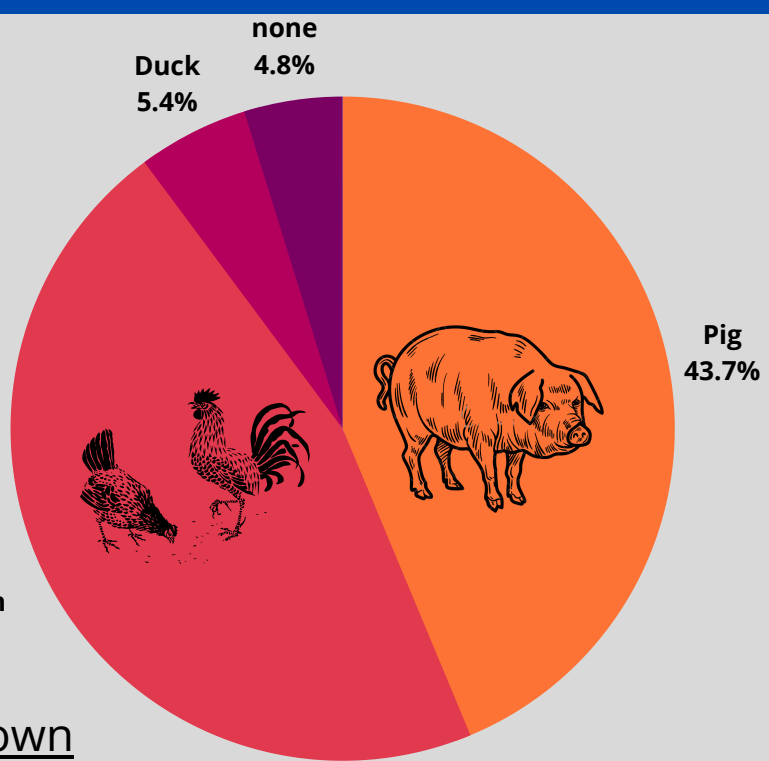
Environmental Threats

Data retrieved from Reimaanlok SEM Survey

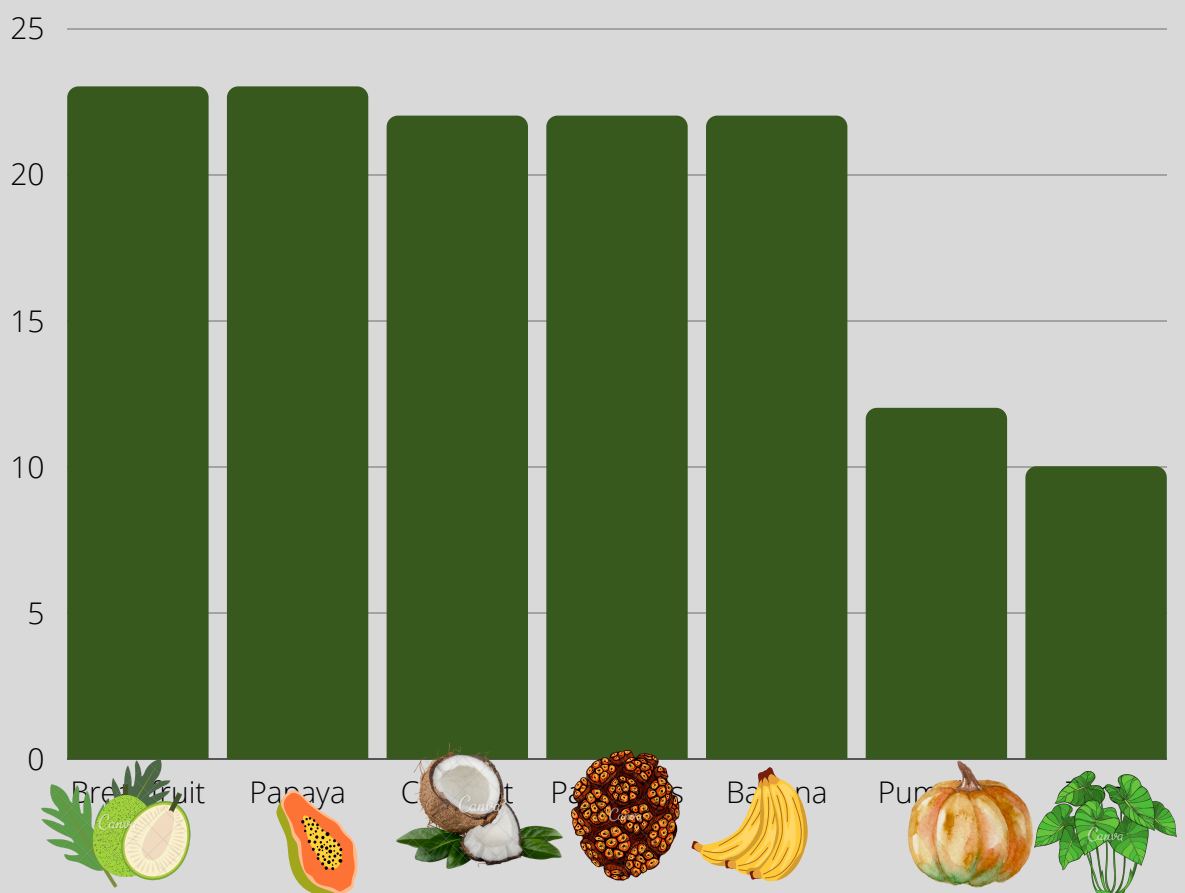


LIVELIHOOD

Terrestrial



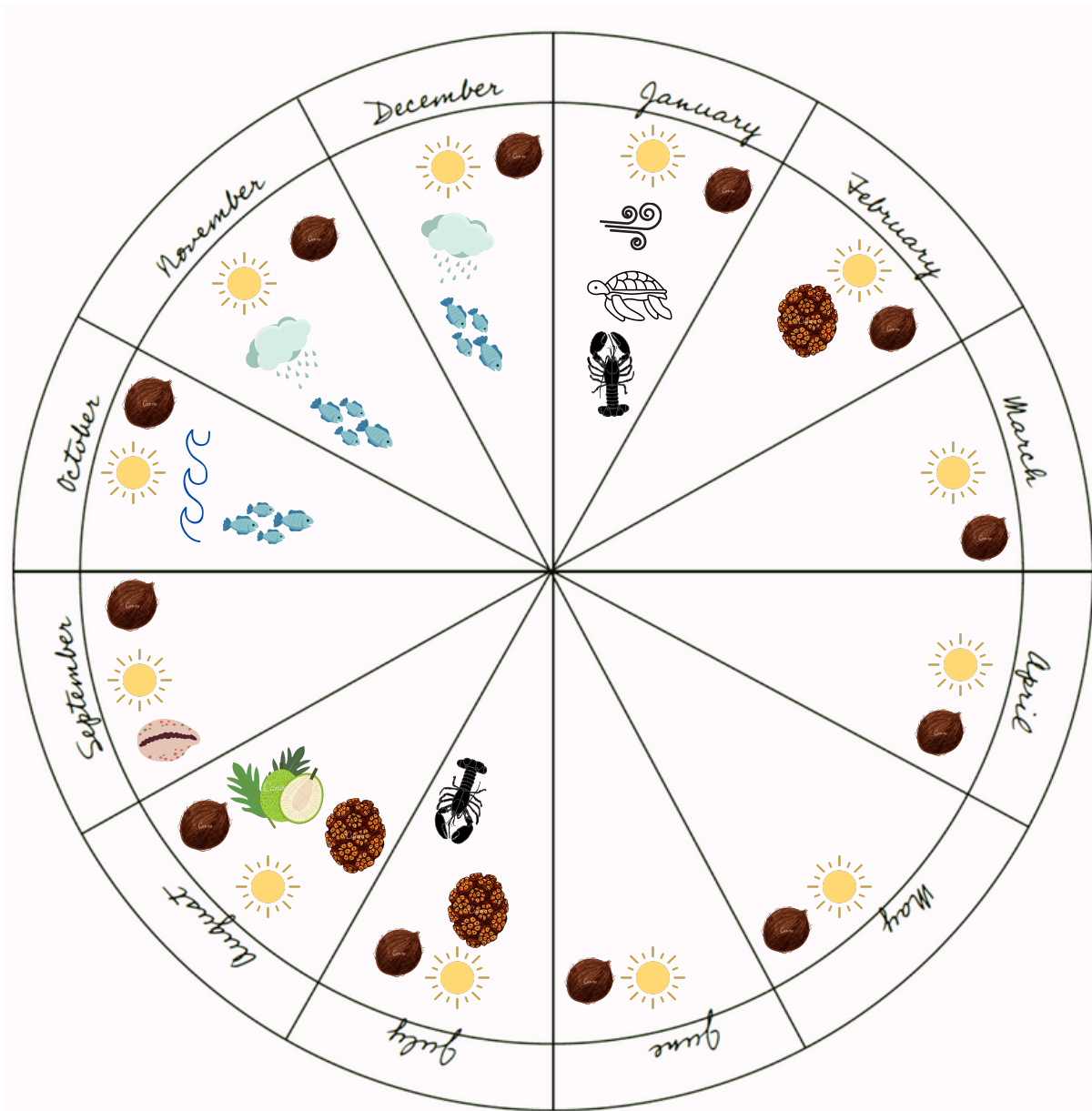
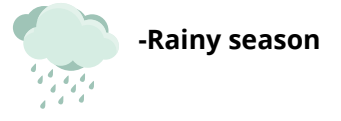
Main Food crops grown

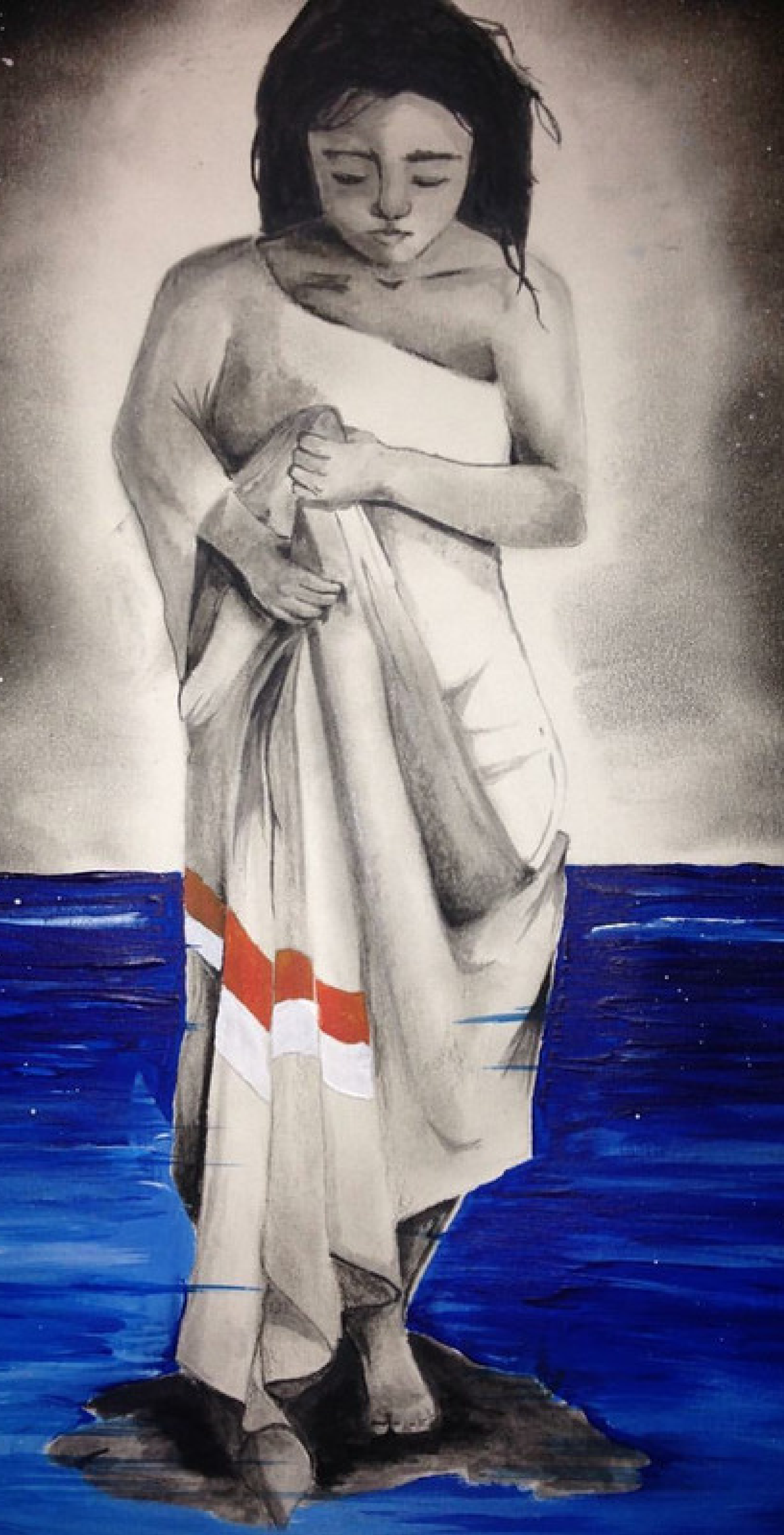


MANAGEMENT PLAN ACTION TABLE

| Objectives | Action(s) |
|--|--|
| <p>Objective 1: Bwe armej ro ren jermal ibben doon nan erre eo, ejmour eo, wamourour eo an lojet im ioon ane jimor. The community must work together for the health and vitality of the terrestrial and marine environments</p> | <p>Action 1.1 Komman kakien ko nae joto jatak kopej ioon ane kab ilojet / developing laws against littering Action 1.2 Komman program in recycle kuwat ak plastic bottle / develop a recycling program Action 1.3 Komman wawein kajeded ekatak ko ikijeen kojparok (public awareness through posters, workshops, and school activities) / Spread educational awareness on conservation through posters, workshops, and school activities</p> |
| <p>Objective 2: Bwe armej ro elon kabeel ko ibbeer ren maron katakin ro tokelik nan depij wot menin jolet ko ad jen ro jibud im jimaad Those with traditional ecological knowledge will teach their community and passed down their knowledge</p> | <p>Action 2.1 Komman program ko ikkijeen katakin armej kojparok men ko bwinnid. / develop learning programs to teach community members about the importance of their resources.</p> |
| <p>Objective 3: Bwe armej ro im kien im manit eo ren ejaake kakien ko im kojparok menin jerammon ko ipelaakin Wotje Atoll. The local government and traditional leaders will work with the community to implement regulations to protect their natural resources</p> | <p>Action 3.1 Komman kien ko nan bobrae jonan an armej kojermal menin jeramman ko ilo ibelakin aelon in. (establish regulations and protected areas) / Establish better regulations and protected areas Action 3.2 Komman jikin taap menin jeramman kein kijed / Build cages for livestock and look into aquaculture with MIMRA Action 3.3 Jermal ibben HPO nan kallikar regulations ko ikkijeen menin tarinae ko / Work with the Historic Preservation Office to identify ways to preserve war relics</p> |
| <p>Objective 4: Bwe armej ren bojak nan joraan ko rej walok jen an laplok ukoktak in mejatoto To better prepare the community for climate change related events such as storms, droughts, and high tides</p> | <p>Action 4.1 Komman jermal in ekkat menin eddrok ko einwot ni, ma im bob. (men kan reban kanoj in joreen ilo ien mora) / Develop plans to plant more food crops such as coconuts, breadfruit and pandanus, plants that usually more resilient in times of drought and high heat Action 4.2 Kojparok drenin draak ko im rejan armej ro bwe ren kepooji im kojparoki dren ko nimeer / Provide water conservation protocols and other methods to ensure water security during times of need Action 4.3 Ekkat wojke ko rej bobrae an no tore ane / Plants more trees along the coastline to mitigate saltwater inundation</p> |

Seasonal Calendar





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Wotje

Wodmej Community

Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Mapping Report

Wednesday October 26, 2022



The contents of this publication are that of Wodmej, Wotje members that participated.

All photo credits to International Organization of Migration

This project would not have been possible without the leadership and support of the Wotje Local Government. Special thanks to the World Bank for funding IOM, MICS, WUTMI, and Jo Jikum to implement the project in Wodmej, Wotje.

For more information contact IOM at aalik@iom.int.

Acronyms

| | |
|-------|---|
| IOM | International Organization of Migration |
| WUTMI | Women United Together in the Marshall Islands |
| MICS | Marshall Islands Conservation Society |
| HVCM | Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Mapping |
| NAP | National Adaptation Plan |
| CBDRM | Community Based Disaster Risk Management |
| WWWC | Wotje Wodmej Women's Club |

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The impacts of climate change within Wodmej, Wotje are severe droughts, coastal erosion, and coastal inundation during king tides. During the drought events people would often get sick with pink eye, diarrhea. Longer periods of droughts also affect natural resources mainly food crops. With coastal erosion and inundations people face the problem of losing land and homes.

This report articulates the results of IOM’s Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Mapping (HVCM) exercises that took place in two communities Within Wotje. Each community report highlights the community’s profile, key hazard risk concerns and maps. The reports can be used by community members to then plan a full Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Plan.

Targeted Community Wodmej

Community Profile Questions

| | |
|--|--|
| Community Profile Questions | |
| About how many people live in your community? | 104 |
| What are the major occupations of community members? (Income and subsistence activities) | -Educator (teachers/principal) -Copra -Handicraft -Farming -Fishing |
| What local resources does your community depend on? Explain why. | Terrestrial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main crops are breadfruit, coconut/copra, and pandanus. • Other crops include papaya, banana, pumpkin and lime. • Main Livestock includes chicken and pigs • Coconut crabs Marine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main marine resources are fish, turtle, clams, and lobster. |
| How are decisions made in your community? Who has the authority? | Government leader, traditional leaders, the local government, and church leaders. |
| What social groups are active and what purpose do they serve? | Wotje Wodmej Women’s Club (WWWC): Is a women group consist of both communities on Wotje. Their purpose to serve as a welcoming committee. They are also involved with church activities and serve as the main women’s group in Wotje atoll. They also do clean-ups though out the communities as well as plant crops and gardens. |

| | |
|--|--|
| What natural hazards affect your community? | -Drought -Coastal erosion -Coastal Inundations and flooding during king tides. |
| What are the main strengths of your community? | 1.The Local government and how they take care of the communities. 2.Another strength in the community is the copra and handicraft business. |
| Are there any new community improvement projects planned? | N/A |
| Is the community participating in programs to improve natural protective barriers? (Mangrove, Steep slopes, rivers) | N/A |

Methodology

Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Mapping with Early Warning Systems

Introduction

The IOM Community Vulnerability and Capacity Mapping Exercise and Assessment (CVM) Project created the Community Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Mapping (HCVM) to assist communities and facilitators in conducting HVCM exercises and generating HVCM reports. The objectives and actions taken enable the facilitators to implement in a manner that ensures the communities lead the process. Even though it acknowledges that every community is unique and that modifications to the methodology may be necessary, the three sessions included are considered the bare minimum for conducting the exercise successfully. Facilitators must always be well-prepared, efficient, and mindful of not wasting community members' time, which is both valuable and voluntary. If all community service activities are completed, the HVCM can be completed in six-seven hours. No member is required to attend the entire six-seven hours of the exercise.

Objectives and Process

Under the objective of the National Adaptation Plan, the International Organization of Migration and its partners conducted the HVCM exercises in two communities in Wotje, Wotje and Wodmej, Wotje.

The specific objective of the HVCM is to increase community members’ awareness of disaster risk and the impacts of climate change in their community and help them to plan activities to reduce vulnerability and

increase resilience to both slow and fast onset disasters as well as impacts of climate change. HVCM is a participatory, community-led series of activities that provides essential context-specific information on the local impact of climate change and community vulnerability and existing capacities.

In addition to assessing existing disaster preparedness capacity, HVCM can also help us to better understand the communities we work to address their unique concerns. HVCM is an effective entry point to the community and offers an opportunity to allow community members to share their opinions on what is important to them. The results of the exercise can help us to focus on future climate adaptation and disaster risk management plans, pieces of training, and disaster mitigation measures to address the specific concerns of the community.

Where feasible, it is preferable for the activities to be conducted in Marshallese.

The HVCM exercise will generally require three sessions:

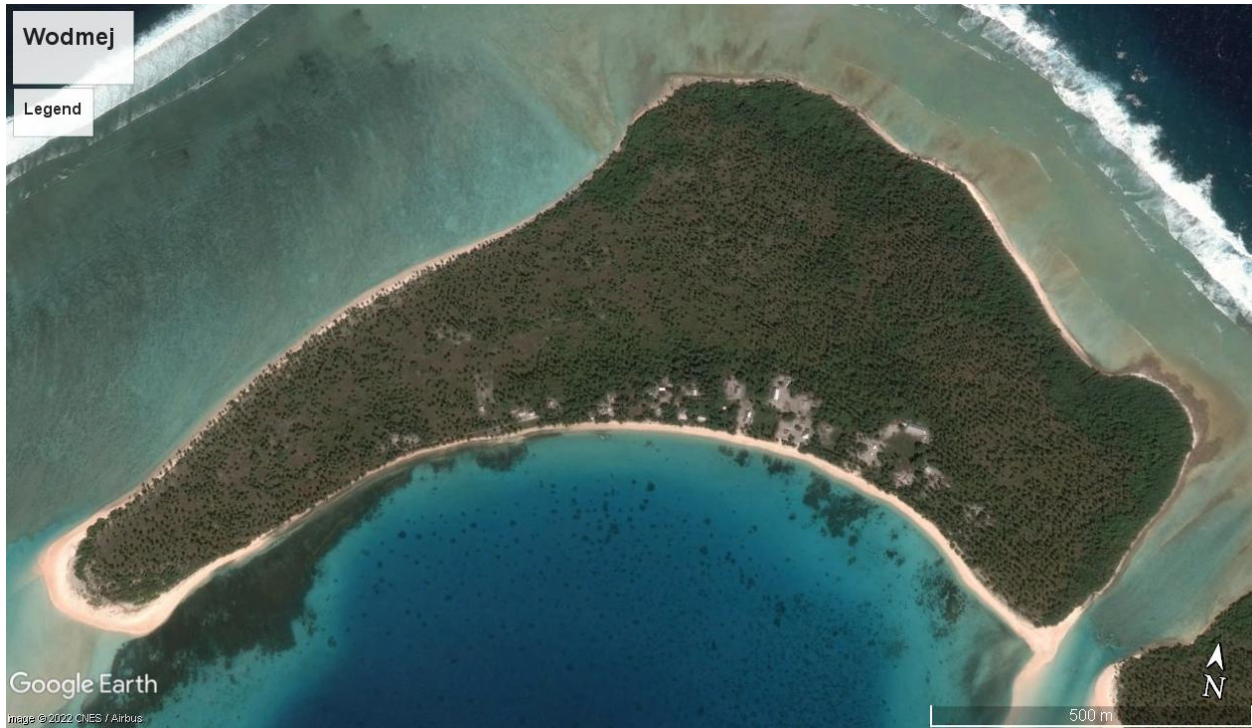
1. Sensitization and Community Profile
2. Physical Mapping and Hazard Vulnerability Matrix
3. Summary and Action Plan Generation

In all sessions, we should emphasize to participants that we are here to learn from them; we need them to teach us about their community. Much of the success or failure of the exercise hinges on input and active engagement among participants. In all sessions, it is important to ensure the participation of diverse groups in the community including people of all ages and genders as well as people who may be marginalized or 'outsiders' in that community such as immigrants, people living with disabilities, or other under-represented groups. It is essential that the community feel ownership of this process with facilitators only providing structure and guidance. As with all community engagement, it is also important to be very clear at the outset as to what the role of MICS, WUTMI, and JoJikum is and not to set realistic community expectations. Sessions 2 and 3 will require snacks and drinks for all participants. Where possible community contributions such as coconuts or other refreshments should also be encouraged.

Throughout the HVCM, it is important that special consideration be provided to ensure the participation and engagement of traditionally under-represented groups. Ensuring women and youth are actively encouraged to participate is a critical ingredient to the success of the process. Disasters have the capacity to disproportionately affect vulnerable groups in society and the mapping exercise should assist the community in appreciating that physically and mentally disabled persons will require additional support in protecting them from the identified hazards. It is therefore a critical outcome of the mapping exercise that these people be identified, and their locations identified on the map. If possible, ensure their participation in the HVCM exercise.

The following report is the output of the HVCM exercise.

Community 2: [Wodmej]



Community Profile Statement

Background

The HVCM exercise was held at Wotje Wodmej elementary school on Wednesday October 5, 2022. There was a total of 22 participants and 12 were females and 10 were males.

In Wodmej the total population is about 104 people. The HVCM was conducted during a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) community consultation trip. There were two total communities that the NAP team visited and introduced the Marshall Islands National Adaptation Plan. Migration is not entirely due to climate change but for better opportunities in the States, Majuro, or Ebeye. If you are not a teacher, principal, local government official, or a church leader then the primary source of revenue or livelihood is copra harvesting, handicraft, farming, and fishing.

Main Hazards

| |
|---|
| 1.Drought |
| 2. Kingtides/coastal inundations/flooding |

Impact of Hazards on the Community

The community members from Wodmej identified drought, coastal erosion, and inundation/flooding due to king tides as the main disasters that impacts homes and livelihoods.

Capacities

The community in Wodmej have started to dig more inland for wells because due to kingtides and severe droughts their wells close to the lagoon have high salinity. Shoreline replanting is also being done by the women's group throughout Wodmej and Wotje.

Hazard Vulnerability Risk Mapping

The method of mapping hazard vulnerability risk begins by dividing the society into multiple categories, often men and women separately, as well as children. Using flip chart paper, they design a map of their neighborhood, highlighting essential sites and infrastructure facilities such as churches, evacuation centers, and docks. Then, they determine the risk, such as flood-prone and disaster-prone places. The groups then exhibit their maps to one another, debate their similarities and differences, and make any required adjustments. The hand-drawn maps (from all groups) can then be converted to a digital format using Google Earth.

On the map below, you can see which portions of the neighborhood and which residences have been classified as vulnerable to floods or coastal erosion. In addition, they drew inspiration from essential communal locations like the hospital and evacuation points.



| Hazard | Impact/Risks | Weaknesses | Adaptive Capacities/Strengths | Short Term | Long Term |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Drought | -Hunger -Thirst -Sicknesses | -No storage for water -Not enough medicine -Not enough yield from crops -No means to purify water (filter buckets, RO units, etc) | -Community replanting -Community fishing -conservation measures on livestock | -Dig wells -water management trainings - | -farming drought resistant crops -Have more and improved rainwater harvesting systems -Have water purifying stations (water filter buckets, R.O. Units) |
| Hazzard | Impact/Risks | Weaknesses | Adaptive Capacities/Strengths | Short Term | Long Term |

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Kingtide | -Households destroyed -crops destroyed -coastal inundation -coastal erosion -floods | -no means of transportation -lack of communication -lack of storm shelters | -Use schools and churches for storm shelters -build raised houses | -Emergency go to kits (flashlights, medicine, water and food supplies) | -Seawalls -Emergency Evacuation shelters -Evacuation routes -transportation |
|----------|---|--|--|--|--|

Hazard Vulnerability Matrices

As part of the hazard prioritization process, the Wodmej community recognize drought and typhoon as threats. Participants recognized the community's strengths and weaknesses in respect to its susceptibility to these threats and recommended both long-term and short-term solutions.

The community of Wodmej has created preparedness measures. They have devised solutions for each of these potential problems. Who is accountable within the community, who is accountable from outside the community, whether funding is required and how, whether technical support is required and how, and who is accountable within the community and when action will be taken. The entire community action plan is presented in the table that follows.

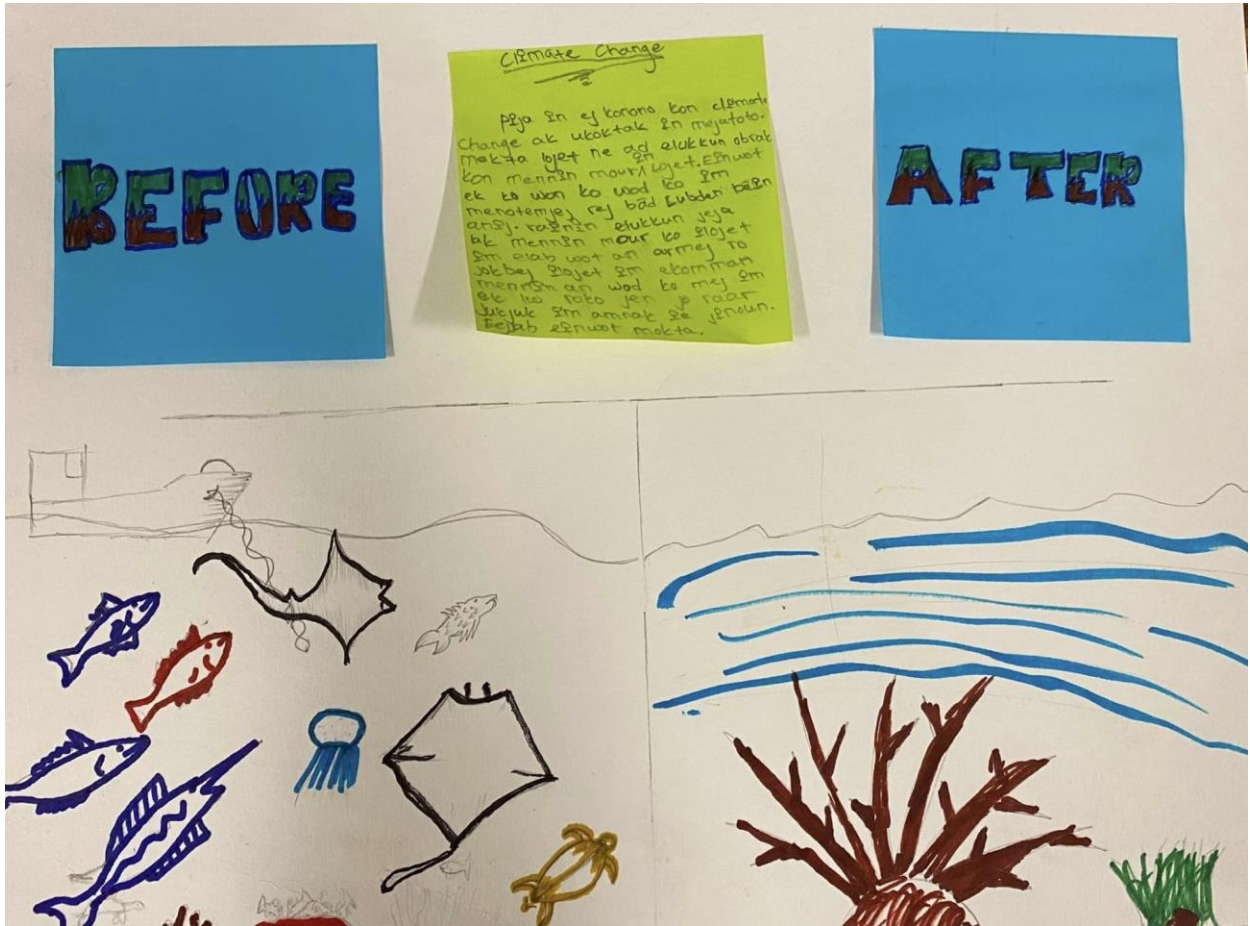
| Identified Hazards/Risks | Proposed Solution | | Who is responsible? | | When are tasks to be implemented? |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | What has been done or started? | What can be done? Short Term Long Term | (Within Community) | (Outside Community) | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--|---|---|---|--|
| Drought | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There is access to R.O. units - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water management trainings -dig more wells -clean wells and provide covers -install better rainwater harvesting systems (catchments, gutters, downpipes) -equip more R.O. units. -have more aquaculture and agricultural projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local government -community members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government -IOM -ACWA project/EPA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Within the next 3 to 5 years |
| kingtides | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Using schools and churches for evacuation shelter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -install storm shutters -evacuation plans -Build raised houses -raised garden beds -build better more equipped evacuation shelters. --have more aquaculture and agricultural projects -build seawalls at most vulnerable areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local government -community members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government -IOM -National Disaster Management Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the next 3 to 5 years |

Summary Wodmej Wotje

The top two hazards identified were drought and typhoons. Drought makes the community vulnerable because there is limited storage for water, not enough yield from crops, no means to purify water, and lack of medicine for any illness like pinkeye or diarrhea. The short-term goals for drought are to dig wells and train in water management. The long-term goals are farming drought resistant crops, have more and improved rainwater harvesting systems and have water purifying stations (water filter buckets, R.O. Units). Typhoons are more unpredictable and does cause many problems in the community. Wodmej is vulnerable to king tides because they of its location. Due to strong winds and current, coastal inundations happens mostly during September and November.

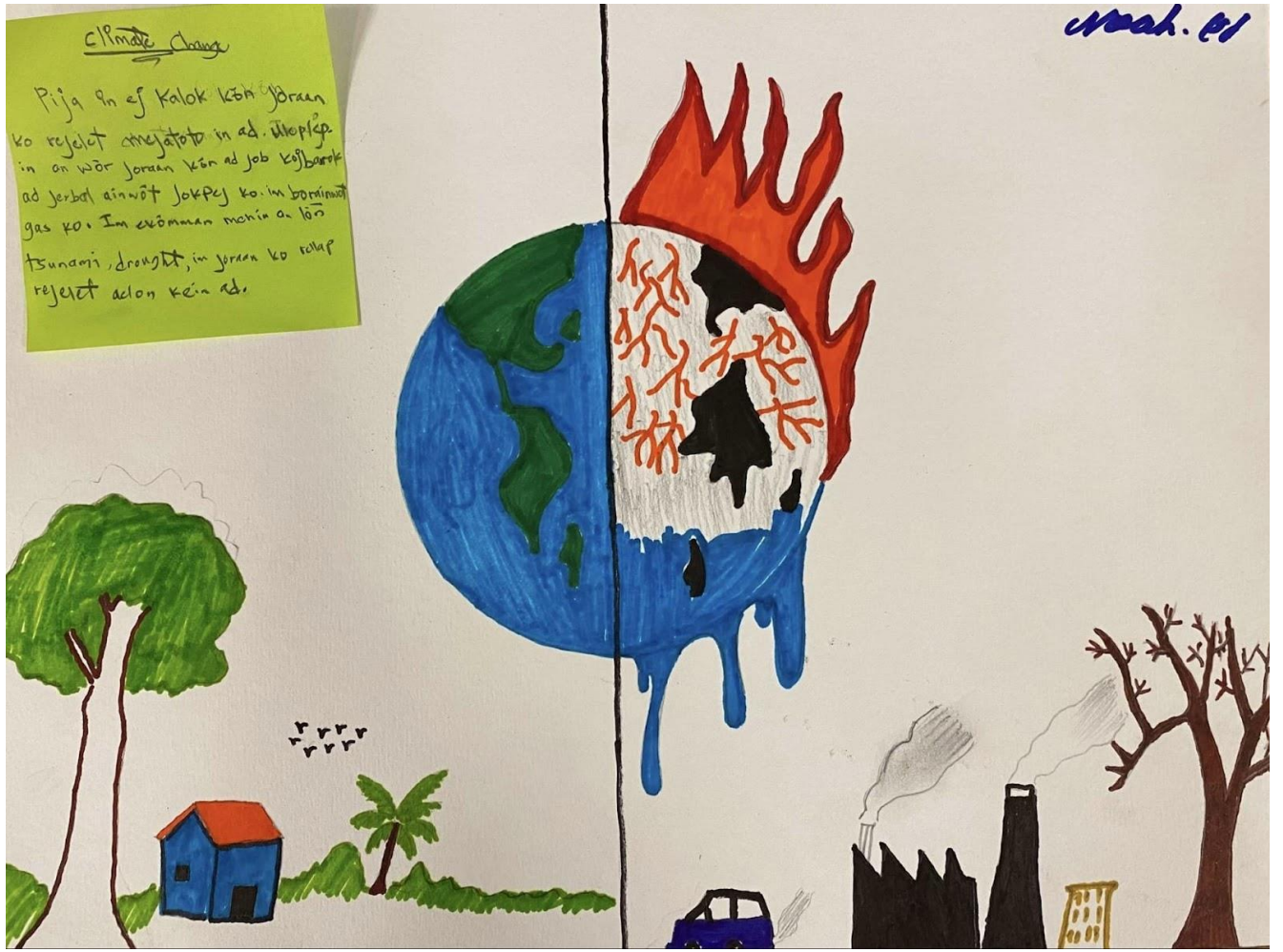
Wotje Youth and Arts Engagement Products

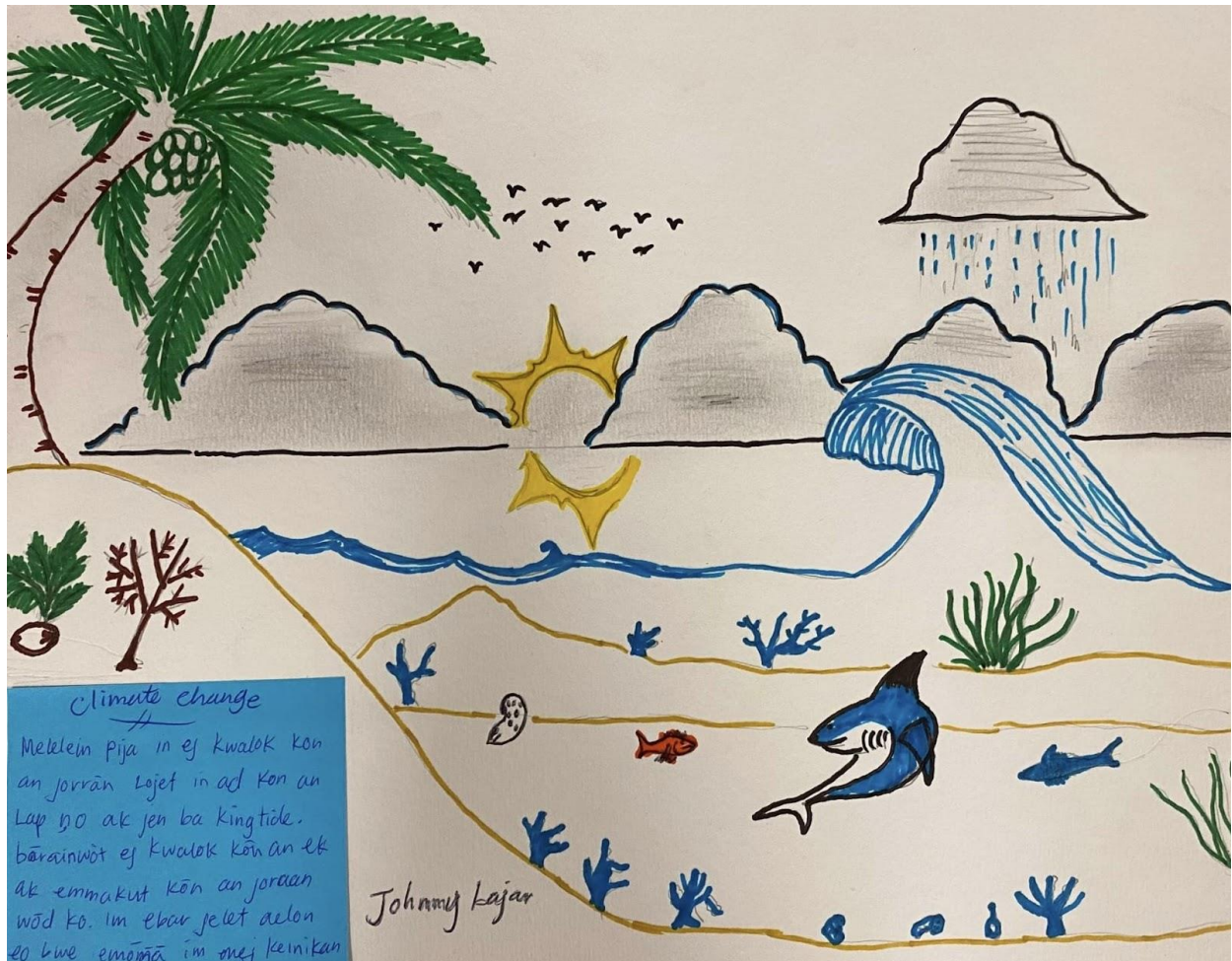


Climate Change

Pija in ef kalok kón jöraen
ko rejeret mejetoto in ad. Uteplá
in an wör jöraen kón ad job kójbark
ad jexbet einwöt Jökpej ko. in boráimot
gas ko. Im exómman monia a lón
tsunamii, drought, in jöraen ko rejeret
rejeret aelon kein ad.

crash. 01





Song composed

- I. Marshall Islands, ijo jiku, lamoren jen ritto ro
 Ej jiku im ej ejaak jen bok im na
 Armej ro wotemjej ie rej emourur jen raan nan raan
- Cho. Bojrak im lomnak kon iliju eo am
 Im jab ba ke rainin emman aolep men
 Aelon eo ao ej ao menotemjej
 Im inaa ba ke ijo dre in jikin ao bed

Wotje Atoll Local Resource Management Plan

Republic of the Marshall Islands / Bujen Kallejar / Monakjen in Jerbal

September 2021



Prepared by the people of Arno and the Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority (MIMRA) with support from the Coastal Management Advisory Council (CMAC)



Community Vision/Lolokjen eo an community eo

“Ilo iliju im joklaj eo an Wotje, armej ro renaaj mour ilo jokane ilo aer jerbal ibben doon im jokkun wot juon, renaaj barienwot “Drijo im Ukoj” nan kokajur jerbal nan drepil men ko bwinier ilo aer kile Anij, manit eo, kien eo im armej ro nan kojparok im kepoos tokelik eo aer.”

Summary

The work between the Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority (MIMRA) and the local government of Wotje to develop a local resource

management plan initiated in 2017. The local government of Wotje delivered a request to the Coastal Management Advisory Council (CMAC)

Tu kadu in

Jerbal kein ikōtaan MIMRA ibben Wotje nan ejaake juon monakjen in kōjparok rekar jinoe ilo yio 2017 eo. Local Government eo an Wotje ekar kommane juon leta in kajjitok jiban jen MIMRA ikkijjeen komman assessment in men kwo bwinnier. MIMRA ekar anoke bunton ko rualitok an Reimaanlok process eo bwe ren maron ejaake juon monakjen in jerbal ibben jukjukun-pad eo, local council eo, im manit eo. Ilo kar trip eo jinountata an MIMRA, rekar maron in komman juon jemen jera eo ibben jukjukun-pad eo. Nan kakobaba, ekar wor jot makitkit ko rekar komman enot leto-letak melele nan mon jikuul ko bareinwot nan jukjukun pad eo. Rekar bareinwot kajutak juon droullul nae tan LRC (Local

Resources Committee) eo im renej na aenikein jukjukun pad eo ilo aer ejaake monakjen in jerbal in. Mokta jen aer kar ejaake monakjen in jerbal in, rekar aikuj ae melele ko im komman ekkatok ko ion ane mora im bareinwot ilo lojet. Melele kein rekar aini ekar komman bwe jukjukun pad eo en maron kallikar Reimaanlok eo an aelon in Wotje, kwalok mejen kajjik ko im kottōpar ko, rekar bareinwot maron kelet/kallikar jikin kōjparok ko aer. Ilo kar doolul kein nan ejaake monakjen in kōjparok in, jukjukun pad eo ilo Wotje elap aer kar monono in bok kwonaier ilo aer antoonelak iliju im joklaj eo an aelon in Wotje.

Background

Wotje in located in the Ratak Chain of the Marshall Islands. Wotje's total land areas is about 8.18 square kilometers and is one of the largest atolls in the nation. Wotje's land area encompasses a 624 square kilometer lagoon. A total of 75 islands makes up the atoll, the main islands include Bodao, Enejeltak, Ukon, Wetwirok, Kaiken, Kimajo, Ninum, Kaben and the most populous islands Wodmej and Wotje, Wotje.

According to the 2011 RMI Census, there are 723 people on Wotje. 125 of the population reside in Wodmej and many others on Wotje island. The population also includes the many students studying at the Northern Islands High School (NIHS). Other than NIHS, Wotje is also a location of several government and non-government office such as the Bank of the Marshall Islands (BOMI), and the National Telecommunications Authority (NTA).

Sometime in 2017, MIMRA conducted a socioeconomic survey which collected data from 79 houses around Wotje Atoll. The survey revealed that a lot of the community members made a living working for the RMI government as police officers, teachers, and others. The community also generated income through fishing, mom and pop stores, handicrafts, farming, and selling copra.

There are four religious groups existing in Wotje (Catholics, Protestants, Assembly of God, and Full Gospel). Other than NIHS, other schools around the area include Wodmej Elementary School, and St. Thomas Elementary School. Other than St. Thomas' the other schools function under the Ministry of Education. Maryknoll Sisters of the Catholic Church look after the small religious school.

A Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity Mapping Exercise survey was done in 2013 by the International Office of Migration (IOM) on Wotje. The survey showed that the community depends heavily on the local government to oversee various projects within the community. The mayor and his council members are responsible for working with other organizations to make decisions that help with Wotje's development. Other than the local government, other organizations also function to help the community of Wotje in activities such as farming, blessings of new buildings, and others, one of these important clubs is the LikJeron Club.

Bwebwenato in ijino eo an ane eo

Aelōn in Wotje ej bed ilo Ratak rak. Jonan aelōn in ej 8.18 square kilometer im ej juon ian aelōn ko rikilep tata ilo Majol. Jonan malo eo an Wotje ej 624 square kilometer. Rainin ewor 75 āne jidik ko ie einwot Bodao, Enejeltak, Ukon, Wetwirok, Kaiken, Kimajo, Ninum, Kaben im kab jikin jokwe ko Wormej im kileptata eo Wotje, Wotje.

Ekkar nan bonbon ko RMI Census ekar kōmman i ilo 2011 eo, ewor 723 arnej rej mour ilo Wotje. 125 lo Wormej im ro jot ioon Wotje, Wotje; koba ajri ro rej ekkatak ilo public boarding school eo nae etan Northern Islands High School (NIHS). Ijellokin NIHS, Wotje ej bar ijo jikin national im local governments ko, ebar koba lak juon power plant, Bank of Marshall Islands (BOMI), im National Telecommunications (NTA).

Ilo 2017 eo, Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority (MIMRA) ekar etale juon survey ilo 79 em. Kobban survey eo ekar kwałok ke ełap an arnej ro wawa ioon jermal nan Government (enot juon polijmaan, rikaki in mon jikuul, takto, im bar ro jet). Jukjukun pad eo rej bar lo jeraamman jen waween ko jot einwot eonwod, kōmman mwon wia kake, amimono, ekkat, im kab kawainini.



Figure 2. Councilman Riten works goes through a group project with the LRC

Wotje Atoll Resource Management Plan

Elon emen mwon jar ioon Wotje, Wotje: Catholic, Protestant, Assembly of God im Full Gospel. Im ijellokin NIHS, ebar lon jilu mwon jikuul: Wodmej Elementary School, Wotje Elementary School, im St. Thomas Elementary School. Jilu iaan mwon jikuul kein rej bed iumin Ministry eo an Education lo Majol, ak ne St. Thomas, ekwe Maryknoll Sisters of the Catholic Church rej lolorjake.

Survey in Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity Mapping Exercise (2013) eo an International Office of Migration (IOM) ej kwałok ke ełap an jukjukun pad eo wawa ioon Local Government eo bwe en kōjparok im lolorjake jermal ko an jukjukun pad eo. Mayor im council eo an rej lolorjake komman pepe ko re aurok an armej in Wotje ibben ri-tel ro jot, einwot manit eo im ri-tel in jar ro. Ijjelokin Local Government, elon bar doolul ko rej komman elon kain activity ioon ane ko, einwot ekkat, im kokomanman jikin pad ko ioon ane eo. Juon ian doolul kein ej doolul eo an kora nae etan LikJeron club.

WWII History

Ilo yio ko remootlak, Wotje ej kar juon ian headquarter ko an ri-Japan ilo kar pata eo an lal in kein karuo. Ri-Japan ro rekar kōjermal Wotje, Wotje ent juon airfield base ako jikin ekkake baluun in tarinae. Baluun ko waan ri-Japan ro ilo tore eo ekar bomb Pearl Harbor (1941), rekar emakut lak jen aelōn in Wotje. E jepeloklok em ko re mor mwon ri-tariane ro ippelakin Wotje, e koba kein pakke ko aer rej jutak ioon kein torak ko re ben.

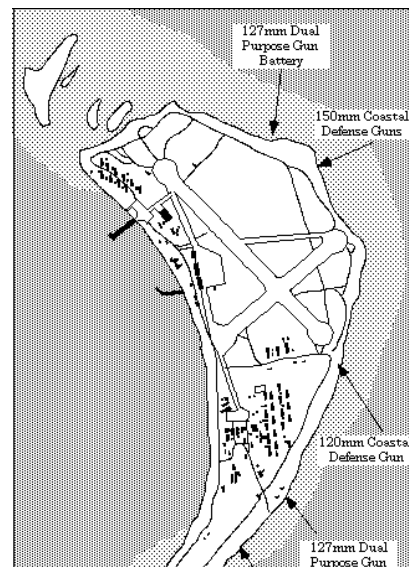


Figure 3. First photo, Wotje Atoll in February 1942, a US Navy SOC Seagull floatplane flies over Wotje during attack on Japanese Airfield, US Library of Congress; second photo, map of Japanese installations on Wotje by Spenneman (2000); third, Japanese tombstone

Survey results / Ekkatak kon jikin eo

Top prioritized natural resources / Menin jerammon ko re aurok ibben ri-Jabot

Below are the marine and terrestrial resources that were decided by the LRC to be the most prioritized resources for the communities / Enin ej menin lojet kab ion ane ko im LRC eo rej likit ke re aurok tata nan arnej ro ion Wotje.

The LRC has identified categories of resources they would want to protect / LRC eo ekar kwalok ta menin jerammon ko elap aer aurok ibben jukjukun pad eo

1. Food crops / kein ekkan ko
2. Medicinal crops / Wojke in uno ko
3. Livestock / Menin mour in tap ion ane
4. Coastal vegetation / Wojke nan bobrae no
5. Coral reefs / Wod ko
6. Aquatic animals / Menin mour in lojet
7. WWII relics / Menin tarinae ko

Threats to prioritized resources / Kauatata ko rej walok nan menin jerammon ko re aurok

The LRC have identified and prioritized the threats which affect the health and vitality of their marine and terrestrial resources / *Elon problem ko relukkun kauatata nan menin jeramman ko ilo Wotje.*

Table 1. Prioritized resources

| Marine Resources / Bulen lojet | Terrestrial Resources / loon ane |
|--|--|
| Marine pollution / lap kwopejpej lojet | Increased heat and dryness / Elap lak dret im mora |
| Destructive reef walking and anchoring / Arnej rejjab kokomanman im rubrub wod | Strong winds / Elap lak koto |
| Oil spills from large ships / Tima kilep ko rej lutok oil | Salt-spray / Tab in no |

Wotje Atoll Resource Management Plan

| | |
|---|---|
| Destructive fishing / Ejjab ekar wawein eonod ko | Free-roaming livestock eating crops / Piik ko rej ito-itak im kakkure kein ekkan ko |
| Overfishing / Elap eonod | Over-development and urbanization / Jerbal in development ko |
| Over harvesting of turtles and sea cucumbers / Elap ka-won im ka-jibenben | Burning of solid waste may cause wildfires / Armej rej kattil |
| Poachers / waan ri-likin rej koot | Parasites attack native crops / kij ko rej kakkure kein ekkan ko |
| Sports fishing by tourist / tourist ro rej eonwod bajjok | Erosion / Elap an no ak lojet tore ane |
| | Livestock population threatened by lack of water and food / Ejelok kijen im nimen menin mour in tap ko |
| | Less agricultural development and livestock farming due to dependence on imported goods / e driklok tap menin mour kab ekkat jen wot bedbed ion mona ko jet |
| | Land resources depletion due to over-exportation / Elap ijjelok nan likin ippen ro nukid |

Management plan / Monakjan in jermal

Management plan objectives / Wawein im pepe ko nan topar kottopar ko

Community Goals

1. “Dijo im Ukoj”
2. Depij men ko bwinnid
3. Ejaaki im kojparok kakien ko
4. “Kobobo ilo Bojam”
5. Preserve our history

The LRC identified a list of objectives and actions that will push the community towards achieving their goals / *Doulul eo emoj ejaake an aelon in emoj aer kalikkar jibadbad im kottopar kein im renaaj jipan jukjukun pad eo topar mejen kajjik eo aer.*

Table 2. Community objectives and actions

| Objectives | Action(s) |
|---|--|
| <p>Objective 1: <i>Bwe armej ro ren jermal ibben doon nan erre eo, ejmour eo, wamourour eo an lojet im ioon ane jimor.</i></p> <p>The community must work together for the health and vitality of the terrestrial and marine environments</p> | <p>Action 1.1 Komman kakien ko nae joto jotak kopej ioon ane kab ilojet / developing laws against littering</p> <p>Action 1.2 Komman program in recycle kuwat ak plastic bottle / develop a recycling program</p> <p>Action 1.3 Komman wawein kajeded ekatak ko ikijeen kojparok (public awareness through posters, workshops, and school activities) / Spread educational awareness on conservation through posters, workshops, and school activities</p> |
| <p>Objective 2: <i>Bwe armej ro elon kabeel ko ibbeer ren maron katakin ro tokelik nan depij wot menin jolet ko ad jen ro jibud im jimaad</i></p> <p>Those with traditional ecological knowledge will teach their community and passed down their knowledge</p> | <p>Action 2.1 Komman program ko ikkijeen katakin armej kojparok men ko bwinnid. / develop learning programs to teach community members about the importance of their resources.</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| | |
| <p>Objective 3: <i>Bwe armej ro im kien im manit eo ren ejaake kakien ko im kojparok menin jerammon ko ipelaakin Wotje Atoll.</i></p> <p>The local government and traditional leaders will work with the community to implement regulations to protect their natural resources</p> | <p>Action 3.1 Komman kien ko nan bobrae jonan an armej kojparok menin jerammon ko ilo ibelakin aelon in. (establish regulations and protected areas) / Establish better regulations and protected areas</p> <p>Action 3.2 Komman jikin taap menin jerammon kein kijed / Build cages for livestock and look into aquaculture with MIMRA</p> <p>Action 3.3 Jerbal ibben HPO nan kallikar regulations ko ikkijjeen menin tarinae ko / Work with the Historic Preservation Office to identify ways to preserve war relics</p> |
| <p>Objective 4: <i>Bwe armej ren bojak nan joraan ko rej walok jen an laplok ukoktak in mejatoto</i></p> <p>To better prepare the community for climate change related events such as storms, droughts, and high tides</p> | <p>Action 4.1 Komman jermal in ekkat menin eddrok ko einwot ni, ma im bob. (men kan reban kanooj in joreen ilo ien mora) / Develop plans to plant more food crops such as coconuts, breadfruit and pandanus, plants that usually more resilient in times of drought and high heat</p> <p>Action 4.2 Kojparok drenin draak ko im rejan armej ro bwe ren kepooji im kojparoki dren ko nimeer / Provide water conservation protocols and other methods to ensure water security during times of need</p> <p>Action 4.3 Ekkat wojke ko rej bobrae an no tore ane / Plants more trees along the coastline to mitigate saltwater inundation</p> |

Resource conservation solutions / Wawein kojparok

Marine Protected Area (MPA) / Jikin kojparok menin lojet

Since marine protected areas serve a variety of purposes, different forms exist in terms of size, spacing, degree of environmental / fishery protection, etc. Generally, MPA designs are expected to provide multiple benefits including protection of fish stocks, preservation of critical habitats such as spawning and nursing grounds, and protection of biodiversity and ecosystem function.

The Protected Areas Network (PAN) Act of 2015 plans to utilize funds from the Micronesia Conservation Trust to effectively manage protected areas, as well as provide the essential tools for sustainable development.

PAN Act eo im ekar ejaak ilo 2015 eo ej jermal ilo an kajjemooj jaan ko jen Micronesia Conservation Trust nan jikin kōjparok ko ipelaakin Majol. PAN ej bar jiban ikkijeem waween ko jot. Elon kain waween kōjparok men ko bwinid ilo ad kōjermal MPA, emaron komman kakien ikkijeem kilep in ek, jikin eonwod ko, kab jonan ek eo juon armej emaron kwojok e. Jermal eo an juon MPA ej nan kōjparok oran ek, jikin pad ko an ek ko einwot jikin toor im lik ko, kab MPA ko rej bar kōjparok biodiversity im jermal eo an ecosystem eo.

Table 3. Types of conservation areas according to PAN regulations

| | |
|---|---|
| Type 1 – Subsistence only / Jikin kakijen | This type of area is managed for subsistence non-commercial use / <i>Jikin kakijen an armej ro rej joke ioon Ailinlaplap, ejjab nan an bar ro jot kōjermal, kab ejjab nan an juon wia kake</i> |
| Type 2 – High level of protection / Jikin kōjparok | This type of area is subject to no-take / <i>E mo an jabdewot eonwod ak ebbok menin mour in lojet, ioon ane, kab bok, dreka im jabdewot ilo jikin in</i> |
| Type 3 – Restricted and protected area / Elon kakien | This type of area has total restrictions subject to no activities, either within a large, protected area or in an identified protected area / <i>Juon jikin kōjparok eo elon kain kakien ie</i> |
| Type 4 – Traditional mō / Mō an Irooj | This type of area includes parts of land, a whole island, or a reef area that is managed and restricted by the Chiefs (Irooj)/ <i>Mo ko an Irooj ro im armej ro rej loor I</i> |

Wotje Atoll Fisheries Management

For the local community to successfully manage their marine resources, the Local Resources Committee as representatives of the Wotje community, have decided upon establishing the following protected areas shown below.

Kilen ak waween bwe ren maron kōjparok lojet eo aer im men ko bwinnier ilojet, emoj an LRC eo kalikkar jikin kojparok ko ippelakin malo in Wotje.

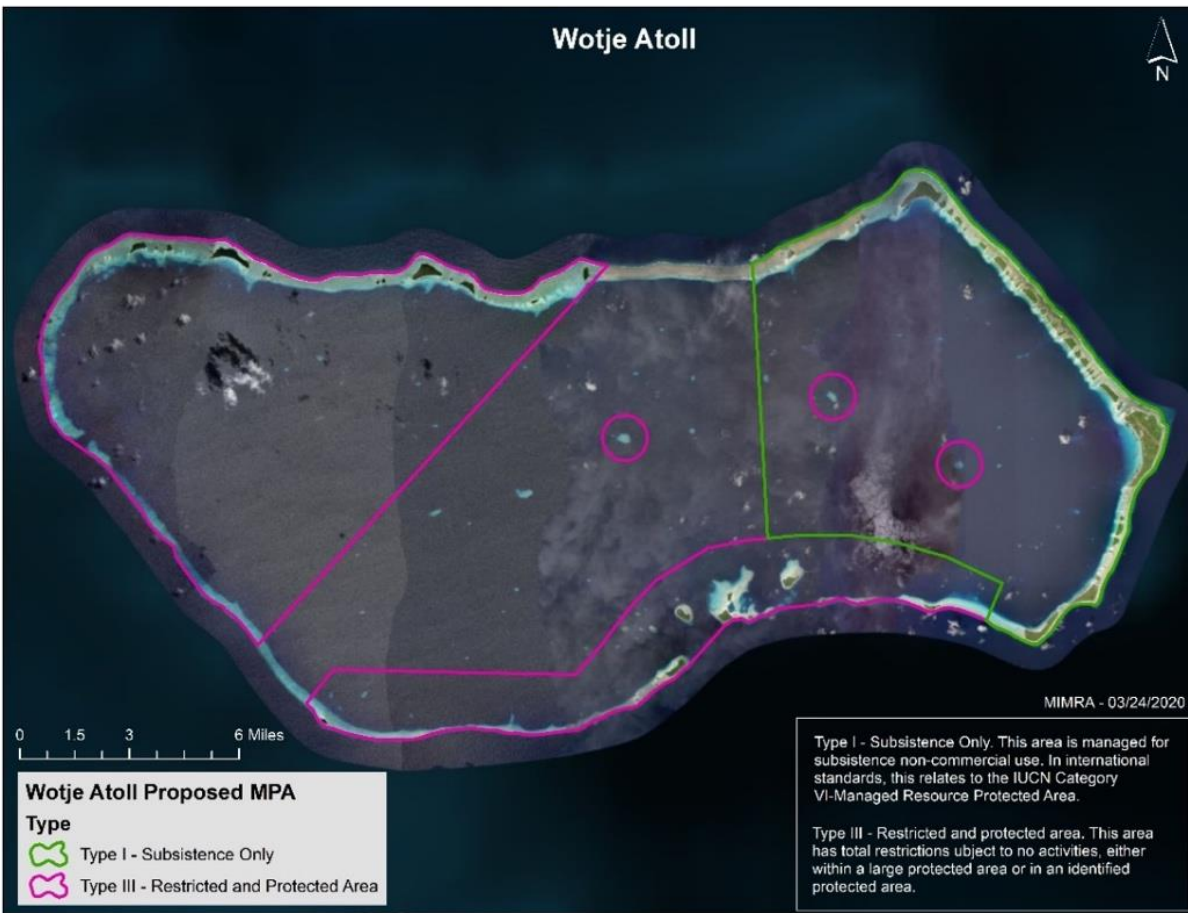


Figure 4. Map of proposed protected sites on Wotje

Rules of the protected areas / Kakien ko nan jikin kejarok eo

| | |
|---|---|
| Aoleben Wotje Atoll / All of Wotje | <p>-Ejjelok eppok kokra (baru im wor) / No taking female crabs and lobsters</p> <p>-Kamo eppoktok lep in won / No taking turtle eggs</p> <p>-Kamo eppok won mokta jen ien aer lik / No taking pregnant lobsters</p> |
| Iar in Wotje, Wotje / The reefs of Wotje Island | <p>Emo jabdewot kain eonod ijelokin ok kadkad (botaab elon limit) im kabwabwe ilo ob ko / No fishing allowed except throw netting and rod fishing from the docks</p> <p>-Size limits im jonan ad boktok / Size limits will be implemented</p> |
| Iar in Ormej, Wotje / The reefs of Ormej, Wotje | <p>Emo jabdewot kain eonod ijeloki ok kadkad(botaab elon limit) / Only throw net fishing is allowed</p> <p>-Size limits im jonan ad boktok / Size limits will be implemented</p> |
| RWL (Roea, Watuerok, Lanju)- Liklal Rok | <p>Emo aolep kain!!!! / Complete no-take</p> <p>Lakin 5 yio enej bellok RWL im janij ippen Malo in lik-lak ion / Switches every 5 years with Malo in lik-lak ion</p> |
| Malo in Lik-Lal Ion | <p>Lakin 5 yio enej kilok im janij ipen liklal rok / Switches with Malo in lik-lak rok</p> |
| WOT-10 | <p>Lakin 6 allon renaaj janij (rotate) jinoe jen 10 im 12 (bellak) / Rotate every six months</p> <p>13 (kilok) / No take zone</p> |
| WOT-12 | |
| WOT-13 | |

These ordinances can prevent the community from overfishing and overharvesting their indicated marine resources, this also comes as a preventative measure to ensure that with the development of Wotje's coastal fisheries, there will be controlled resource collection and for bother subsistence use and commercialization.

Kakien kein remaron nej bobrae an ro ilo jukjuk in ped eo eonwod elap jen jonan eo remaron boke, enkab baj k emoj kalikkar ilo monakjen in jermal eo k mottan kottopar ko aer ej bwe en lap lok loe jerammon in jaan jen men ko bwinnier ilojet.

Jabot Atoll Local Resources Committee (LRC)

Responsibilities of the LRC / Jermal ko an committee in

- The committee will be responsible for the overall administration and operation of Jabot Resources Management Plan. Its specific tasks include: *Droulul eo enaaj kelet an Chairman, Vice Chairman kab Secretary nan LRC eo. Aetokin juon term ej ruo yio.*
- Development of an annual work-plan to guide yearly implementation of the plan activities and to the achievement of its objectives. *Nan kōmman work-plan aolep yio nan tōl e jermal ko an mōṇakjān in im kōmman makūtūt ko nan kilen kotōbrak kottōpar ko.*
- Making sure that the responsibilities of the community under the plan are properly carried out and completed in a timely manner. *Bok eddo in lale bwe jermal ko an jukjukun pad eo ilowaan mōṇakjān in jermal in rej kōmman im jejjet jen ien nan ien.*
- Working closely with MIMRA and follow up MIMRA's obligations under its responsibilities so that they are carried out in a timely manner. Reporting the progress of the development of the Resource Management Plan to the community and Jabot Government Council for time to time or when required. *Jermal ippān MIMRA im bōk meIeIe kin jermal ko an MIMRA bwe ren jejjet jen ien nan ien. KwaIok kin wōnmaanIok ko an mōṇakjān in jermal in nan jukjukun pad eo an Jabot im council eo jen ien nan ien*
- Arranging and organizing community workshops and gatherings as required under the responsibilities of both the community and MIMRA/CMAC. *Lōrlōrjake im kōmmane kweilok pedped ion jermal ko an jukjukun pad eo im MIMRA*
- Representing the interest of Jabot's community in national and regional gatherings in matters concerning marine & terrestrial resources. *Kwalok kōṇaan ko an jukjukun pad eo ilo ien kweilok ko rellap ilo jekein ilo joko rettoIok ikijjen menin jeraamman ko lojet kab ion āne mora*
- Assistance from MIMRA/CMAC that will initiate and establish processes that lead to the formulation and approval of Fisheries Management Ordinances as required under the JabotAtoll Resources Management Plan and Section 50 of the MIRC Title 51 Ch.3. *Jiban jen MIMRA/CMAC im enaaj kōmman wōnmaanIok nan ejaak e kilen jinoe im ejaak e FMO eo im ej pedped iumwin Mōṇakjān in jermal eo an Jabot Atoll im Section 50 in MIRC Title 51 Ch.3*
- Assistance from MIMRA which will determine conditions and licensing fees for consideration and approval of the Local Government Council. *Jiban jen MIMRA ikijeen komman wonmaanlok ko im komman woneen/licensing fee ko im jemlok eo enej itok jen kien eo an Jabot*

MIMRA's Responsibilities

The Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority have agreed to provide the following responsibilities, *Elaajrak ijin ej jermal ko eddoin opij eo an MIMRA*

- Provide technical and scientific advice and training on the development of aquaculture for: Giant clam. *Lelok kakapiloklok ko im katak ko ikijeen kilen taap menin mour ilo lojet: Jibenben*
- Provide technical and legal advice on the preparation of Fisheries Management Ordinances on breeding sites for important marine resources of Arno Atoll. *Lelok kakapiloklok im melele ko nan komman kakien ko ikijeen iar ko emman nan tab menin mour ilo lojet ko ilo aelon in Arno*
- Conduct baseline survey on marine resources in waters of Arno Atoll and facilitate community workshops to explain results and the situation of marine resources in the waters of Arno Atoll. *Komman ekkatok ko lojet ilo Arno im komman kweilok nan kamelele ta ko rekar loe im melele ilo lojet in aelon in Arno*
- Conduct socioeconomic surveys to understand the level of dependence of the local community on the natural resources for both subsistence and income generation and facilitate community workshops to explain the results of the socioeconomic surveys of Arno Atoll. *Komman ekkatok ko nan ae melele ko ilo kajojo moko mon armej ro nan aer maron in bok melele ko nan lale eo jonan an armej ro padpad ioon kein ekkan ko aer ioon aelon in Arno.*
- Conduct monitoring surveys on Marine Protected Areas to determine their success and provide information to the Local Resource Committee and the community. *Komman ekkatok ko ilo jikin kojparok ko ilo lojet nan lale ne ewor wonmaanlok ko rej loi im lelok tobrak ko nan doulul eo ejaak in jukjukim pad eo an aelon in Arno (LRC).*
- Develop marine resources awareness materials to advice the Arno community on the importance of proper management and conservation of its marine resources and environment through facilitating community workshops, radio programs and provision of information sheets. *Kommane kein ekkatok in lojet ko nan lelok kakapiloklok ko nan jukjukim pad eo ioon Arno nan lelok waan jonan ko rejjejet na lale im kojparok e menin jeramman ko ilo lojet im bareinwot belak ko belaakid.*

Conclusion / Jemlok in

For this plan to be successful, the whole community on Arno Atoll is urged to take full responsibility and implement the proposed actions of this plan. The community on Arno is responsible for their marine and terrestrial resources. MIMRA along with partners on CMAC are prepared to give support and technical assistance to the people of Arno as stated in this plan. The Arno Atoll Resource Management Plan is anticipated to solely assist the people of Arno Atoll to effectively manage their resources within the next five (5) years and is likely to extend or amend if the local community on Arno Atoll will consider it.

Bwe en lukun jejjot/weppen Monakjen in, aolepen jukjukin pad eo an Ebon rej aikuj in lukun bok ijo kunaer ekkar nan kottabar ko an Monakjen in jermal in. Jukjukin pad eo rej eddoik men kein bwinnier. MIMRA ekoba lok ro jet ilo CMAC repojak nan aer jiban im lelok kakapiloklok ko nan armej in Ebon einwot an alikkar ilo Monakjen in jermal in. Monakjen in Jermal in an aelon in Ebon epojak in jiban armej in Ebon nan lale men kein bwinnier ilo nej 10 yio kani im rej bojak in pado tok im ej maron in nej bar komman oktak ne jukjukin pad eo enej konaan.

Community endorsement

Lolokjen in an armej in Wotje ej kakobaba kottopar ko an jermal in im enaaj jermal einwot juon kein kajiniet armej in Wotje ilo aer jermal nan kojparok menin jeraamman ko aer. Jej katmen bwe monakjan in enej tol jermal ko an jukukun pad eo ilowaan __5__ yio ko rej pojen pado tok. Ri-tel ro koba lok ippan armej ro rej konaan lelok nebar im kamoolol nan ro rokar jipan bok eddo in ijino in an monakjan in jermal in.

This vision identifies the objectives embedded in this Management Plan. It will also be used as a roadmap for the people of Arno Atoll as they continue to work together to conserve their natural resources. We hope that this management plan will guide and successfully accomplish the local community's tasks listed within the 5 years to come. The leadership along with the local community would like to give their utmost appreciation to those that helped developed this Management Plan.

Ilo kautiej,

Boklon Zackious, *Iroojlaplap*

Joe Hanchor, *Mayor*

Appendix A – Action Plan

Community timeline

| Action | Partner Organization(s) | Expected Completion Time | Indicator |
|---|--|--------------------------|---|
| <p>Action 1.1</p> <p>Komman kakien ko nae joto jotak kopej ioon ane kab ilojet</p> | Wotje Local Government, LRC, EPA | 2020 | -elon kakien -elon conservation area |
| <p>Action 1.2</p> <p>Komman program in recycle kuwat ak plastic bottle</p> | Wotje Local Government, LRC, EPA, MAWC | 2020 | -elon plan ikataan MWAC im Wotje Local Govt. ikijeen recycle |
| <p>Action 1.3</p> <p>Komman wawein kajeded katak ko ikijeen kojparok</p> | Wotje Local Government, LRC, Wotje School System, MIMRA, PSS | 2020 | -Elap lak jelalokjen ikijeen kojparok ilo jujuk-in pad eo, jikuul ko, moko mwon armej, im ilo mwon jar ko |
| <p>Action 2.1</p> <p>Komman program ko ikijeen katakin armej kojparok men ko bwinnid</p> | Wotje Local Government, LRC, MIMRA, MICS, PSS | 2020 | -Armej in community eo remelele kon aorok in kojparok men ko bwineer |
| <p>Action 3.1</p> <p>Komman kien ko nan bobrae jonan an armej kojerbal menin jeramman ko ibelakin aelon in</p> | Wotje Local Government, LRC, MIMRA, MICS, EPA | 2020 | -Elon kakien nan control jonan an armej ebbok ak kojerbal menin jeramman ko ilo pelak ko pelakid |

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| | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---|
| <p>Action 3.2</p> <p>Komman jikin taap menin jeramman kein kijed</p> | <p>Wotje Government, MIMRA, NRC</p> <p>Local LRC,</p> | <p>By 2021</p> | <p>-Elon jikin tap menin mour ko</p> |
| <p>Action 3.3</p> <p>Ejaak kakien nan kojparok men ko jen WW2</p> | <p>Wotje Government, RMIHPO</p> <p>Local LRC,</p> | <p>2020</p> | <p>-Elon kakien nan kojparok men ko jen WW2</p> |
| <p>Action 4.1</p> <p>Komman jermal in ekkat menin eddrok ko einwot ni, ma im bob</p> | <p>Wojte Government, LRC, NRC, IOM, NDMO</p> <p>Local LRC, NRC,</p> | <p>2020</p> | <p>-Elon lak ni , ma im bob kab atake in kein ekkat kein</p> <p>-Elon Disaster Mngement Plan</p> |
| <p>Action 4.2</p> <p>Kojparok drenin draak ko im rejan armej ro bwe ren kepooji im kojparoki dren ko nimeer</p> | <p>Wotje Government, LRC, EPA</p> <p>Local LRC, EPA</p> | <p>2020</p> | <p>-Jukjuk-in pad eo rejela pojak nan ien mora ak disaster ko jot</p> <p>-Elon Disaster Management Plan</p> |
| <p>Action 4.3 Ekkat wojke ko rej bobrae an no tore ane</p> | <p>Wotje Government, LRC, NRC</p> <p>Local LRC, NRC</p> | <p>On-going</p> | <p>-Elon lok wojke nan bobrae an no tore ane</p> |
| <p>Action 4.4 Jermal ippen IOM im Reimaanlok</p> | <p>Wotje Government, CMAC</p> <p>Local LRC,</p> | <p>On-going</p> | <p>-Rej jermal ippen IOM im Reimaanlok</p> |