

Bouj Community
Including Batién & Jebalur
Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll

Hazard Vulnerability Capacity
Mapping Report

Last updated

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GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

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Community Profile Questions

Bouj Weto (including Batién and Jebalur)

About how many people live in your community?	1922
What are the major occupations of community members? (income and subsistence activities)	Kwajalein Military Base mainly logistic and contract
What local resources does your community depend on? Explain why.	Local Resource are scarce due to immense structure. Local resource are brought in through sea and air.
How are decisions made in your community? Who has the authority?	The local government and the traditional leader
What social groups are active and what purpose do they serve?	Church group Club ko an kora Youth Male club
What natural hazards affect your community?	Typhoon and drought
What are the social problems your community is facing?	Alcohol drinking – male are drinking from Monday to Monday Kava – people drink kava from 7pm until 3am or 5am family are not happy about this Underage drinking and smoking Very little to no entertainment or places for entertaining families, youths, and everyone else Curfew
What are the main strengths of your community?	Family
Are there any new community improvement projects planned?	AUSAID and USAID with in kind donation/contribution to the ebeye water project KADA Project to build seawall around Ebeye. KADA Project to build bathroom to population on north camp that does not have bathroom.
Is the community participating in programs to improve natural protective barriers? (Mangrove, Steep slopes, rivers)	None
What natural disasters have occurred here in the past 100 years?	Typhoon Cyclones Drought Fire
Are there many people of different heritage in the community?	There few that are under contracted w/the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education

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

Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Mapping with Early Warning Systems Methodology

Introduction:

The Community Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Mapping with Early Warning System (HCVM) has been designed to assist communities and facilitators in conducting HVCM exercise and producing HVCM reports as part of the IOM Community Vulnerability and Capacity Mapping Exercise and Assessment (CVM) Project. The objectives and steps taken allow the facilitators to implement in a way that follows facilitators to ensure the communities is leading the process. It acknowledges that each community is unique, certain variations in the methodology are possible; however, the three sessions included are considered the minimum in order to effectively conduct the exercise. Community members' time is voluntary and valuable and there are many competing pressures, so it is essential that facilitators are always well prepared, efficient and mindful of not wasting time. The minimum time required to conduct all the activities in the HVCM is ten hours of community time. Not all members will be required for all ten hours.

Objectives and Process:

Under the objective of the CVM program, IOM and its partners will conduct HVCM exercises in up to 10 communities across the RMI. HVCM is set to complement and inform other community based climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction activities such as:

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 in in order 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 future climate adaptation and disaster risk management plans, trainings and disaster mitigation measures towards the specific concerns of the community.

Where feasible, it is preferable for the activities to be conducted in Marshallese. Facilitators are Marshallese and speak both English and Marshallese.

The HVCM exercise will generally require three sessions:

1. Sensitization and Community Profile
2. Physical Mapping and Hazard Vulnerability Matrix
3. Early Warning System Mapping and Profile
4. 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 will hinge upon everyone's participation and input. In all sessions, it is important to ensure participation of all groups in the community including women, different age groups including youth and any 'outsiders' in that community such as immigrant or under represented groups. It is essential that the community feel ownership of this process with facilitators only guiding the process. As with all community engagement, it is also important to be very clear at the outset as to what IOM's role and not to raise unrealistic 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. Natural 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 in particular 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.

Bouj Town Community: Bouj Town, Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll (including Batien & Jebalur)

Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity Mapping Exercise – Final Report

Introduction:

The first session of the Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Mapping (HVCM) and Early Warning System (EWS) exercise was commenced on April 18nd 2018 followed by another second session on April 19st 2018 at

Alap Meria Jericho's house. A total of 29 community members attend the workshop. 23 Male and 7 Female attended the workshop for Bouj Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Mapping and Early Warning System.



Community Meeting Breakdown	
Male	23
Female	7
Total	29
Children	
Disabled	
Government	Majority

Ebeye Bouj Town Community Profile Statement

Background

Ebeye Bouj town community is located in Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll. Starting from Beach Park and ends at Calvary High School. In here we have the National and Local Government Offices, Local Police station, National Telecommunication Authority, Calvary and Catholic Private schools, churches and a few Businesses; the most sought out are H2O and DIY Stores. The population of the community is approximately 4,500 people. Employment is the main source of income on

Bouj town. Majority of employment are from Kwajalein Military Base and contracted. Local Resource is scarce on Ebeye and mainly brought from neighboring atolls.

Bouj town community is also under the Kwajalein Atoll Local Government and all decisions are made by the Council and the Traditional leadership. In each of the communities there are Alaps (landowners) and Rijerbal (workers) that owns each community and oversees the land and people on behalf of the paramount traditional leaders. The Alaps and Rijerbal are involved in all activities in their areas and calls for meeting when there are important events, such as workshops, trainings, health awareness and visitors to the community. In the schools decisions are made by the Parish, Deacon Boards and PTA.

Two of the major problems Bouj town is facing are teen pregnancy and alcohol abuse. The community leaders encourages and support awareness programs as way to help face the problems and raise awareness against teen pregnancy and alcohol abuse. Last year Ministry of Health and Human Resource conducted a massive Tuberculosis screening on Ebeye. The benefited of the screening is that now they have finger prints and records of all those who reside on Ebeye. There is variety of community improvement projects taking place on Ebeye and one of them includes Kwajalein Atoll Development Authority (KADA) Project.

Geography and Location

Hazard: Bouj Town community updated their Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Mapping from 2016 putting Typhoon as their number one most hazard from their previous plan and adding drought as their second hazards.

Effects of Climate Change on hazards: Bouj Town community like the rest of Ebeye is continuously facing the effects of climate change. On their map they have identified areas that are always flooded from heavy rainfall and coastal erosion. Barren of any or little to no vegetation, the temperature is high. The community of Bouj town identifies and request for the planting of trees for protection. Without trees to absorb and soak the dirt and with the flood and temperature rise, the flow of bacteria is easily circulated around the environment on Ebeye. During prioritization of the action community members were debating between having a RO Unit or Water catchment. Majority of community voted for RO Unit that can help them in times of drought and also help bring down problems with poor hygiene and sanitation as well as dehydration as water very scarce in Ebeye regardless if there is no El Nino or Drought communities around ebeye continues to face with lack of water problem.

Capacities:

Traditional Leadership, Local Government Leadership, Senator(s), Women Organization, Church Leadership, Youth Organizations, Local and National Police and the Community Organization

are the strength of the community. They are the decision makers and the communities listen to because they know these decisions are for the betterment of the community and well-being. The Bouj town community strongly believes that the children are the future and they encourage them to stay in school and teach them to take ownership for cleaning and planting their community for better life and healthy environment.

Hazard Vulnerability Risk Mapping (can also be drawn by community)

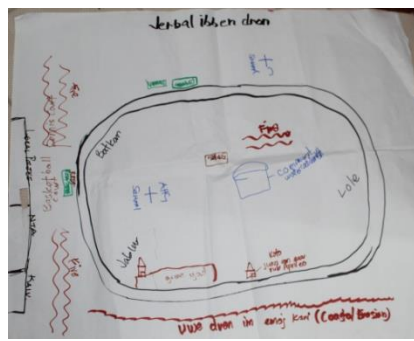


Figure 1 Map drawn by male and female 40 - 35 year old

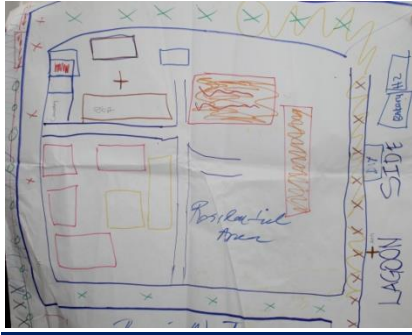


Figure 2 Map drawn by Male and Female age group (> 40 years - 60)



Figure 3 Map drawn by age group below 35

Hazard Vulnerability Matrixes

Hazards	Impacts	Vulnerabilities/Weaknesses	Adaptive Capacities/Strengths	Needs
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No water Thirsty Dirty environment Pink eyes and cough spread Diarrhea Impacts the children especially students Dehydration Disease spread 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough water catchments Not enough reverse osmosis. Not enough trees for protection Improvement in plumbing systems Water transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religion(s) Community Organizations Women Clubs Traditional Leaders Disaster communities. National Police Police force Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency kits R/O Units Training conservation Water catchment Water valve Jerry can Funds Well communication VHF radio Wi-Fi Radio station

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contaminate water 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA) few wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Extinguisher
Typhoon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destroy houses Stop school and work Injured and wounded Contaminated water catchment Destroy power lines and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough safe places No seawalls Close to sea Exposed homes Homes are not secured Not enough information Not trees for protection No emergency equipments No transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religions/ churches Community Organizations Women Club Youth Club Strong Leadership/Iroj & National & Local Strong buildings Hospital Businesses Police Forces USAKA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Alarms for towns Radio Station Emergency Kit VHF Radio MRE (Meal, Ready, Eat) Mass text : 999 Well organization club. Well Communication RMI.

Community Action Plan Table

Community Actions	Who is responsible from within the community	Who is responsible from outside the community	Is funding required? Who?	Is technical support needed? Who?	Who in the community can lead this action? When?
1. RO Unit	Traditional Leader Local Government Mayor Hirata Kabua	Office of Chief Secretary – NDMO Office International Organization for Migration	Yes	Yes KAJUR	December 2018

	City Manager Scott Paul KADA KAJUR Alap Meria Jericho Johnson deBrum	Marshall Islands Red Cross Society US Embassy ROC Taiwan Embassy			
2. Training (drought)	Traditional Leader Local Government Mayor Hirata Kabua City Manager Scott Paul KADA KAJUR Alap Meria Jericho Johnson deBrum	Office of Chief Secretary – NDMO Office International Organization for Migration Marshall Islands Red Cross Society US Embassy ROC Taiwan Embassy	Yes		December 2018
3. Transportation	Traditional Leader Local Government Mayor Hirata Kabua City Manager Scott Paul KADA KAJUR Alap Meria Jericho Johnson deBrum	Office of Chief Secretary – NDMO Office International Organization for Migration Marshall Islands Red Cross Society US Embassy ROC Taiwan Embassy	Yes		December 2018
4. Alarm for towns	Traditional Leader Local Government Mayor Hirata Kabua City Manager Scott Paul KADA	Office of Chief Secretary – NDMO Office International Organization for Migration Marshall Islands Red Cross Society	Yes		December 2018

	KAJUR Alap Meria Jericho Johnson deBrum	US Embassy ROC Taiwan Embassy			
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Early Warning System (EWS) Mapping (Group work)

This report identifies the views of Bouj town community members around early warning system.

To capture the views and ideas of the whole community on Bouj groups were form to share, discuss, and jot their ideas down on big posters, and group presentation afterwards

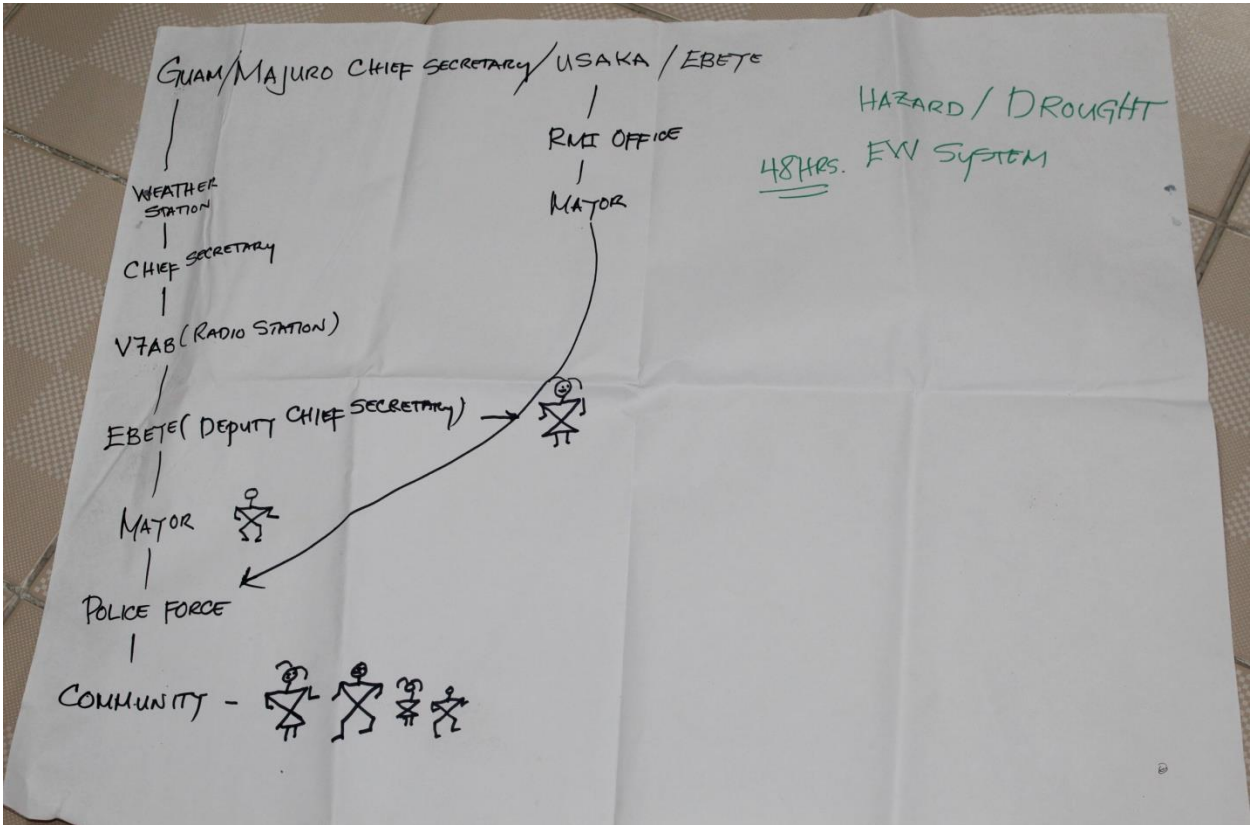


Figure 4 Diagram on EWS by senior male and female from Bouj town community. In this picture the community members drew out how they imagine EWS message is communicated and carried out Ebeye.

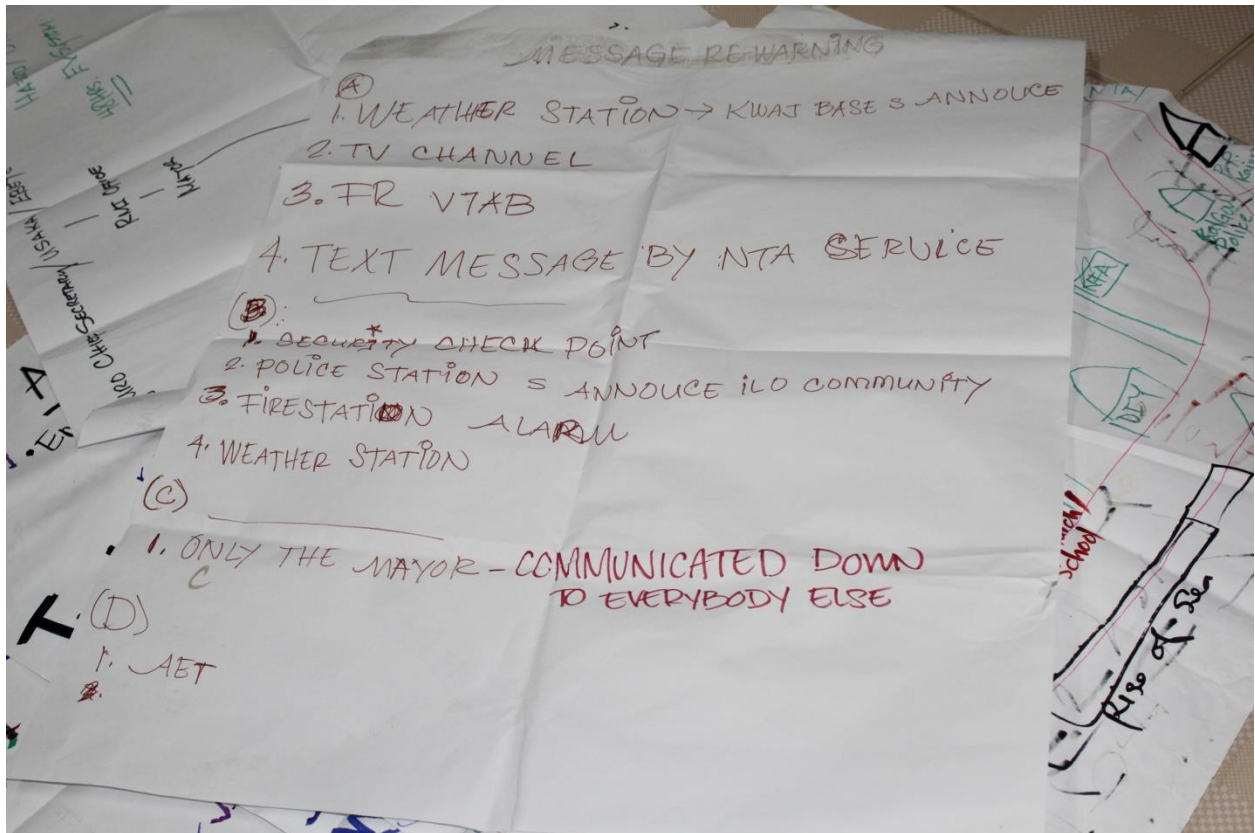


Figure 5 Male and Female <40 years and youth from Bouj town community group work on EWS

The module below put together the information shared from Bouj town community around EWS.

Community Early Warning System Mapping	
Type of hazard	Drought and Typhoon
How does early warning (EW) information reach the community?	Where does the EW message come from? Guam, Office of the Chief Secretary, Mayor, USAKA
	Who in the community receives the EW message? Mayor
	How is the EW message sent?

	<p>Police will use their microphone to announce the EWS</p> <p>Facebook</p> <p>V7AB Radio</p> <p>Mass text message from NDMO Office</p> <p>Security checkpoints</p> <p>Weather station</p> <p>Neighbors, friends, and families</p>
<p>How does the EW message get passed to the rest of the community?</p>	<p>Does the community have an alarm system? Yes</p>
	<p>If so, what type of alarm is it? (List any that apply). Word of the mouth</p>
	<p>If so, how many community members can hear the alarm system? Circle all that apply. Few Some Most All Other:</p>
	<p>Does the community have a word-mouth-system? Yes</p>
	<p>If so, is there a plan for contacting every community member? Yes</p>
<p>After receiving the EW message, how does your community prepare?</p>	<p>How many hours/days before this hazard would the community receive the EW message? It depends on where we were when the message was issued out. For example if I was not at home I might not have heard and my family might forget to tell me about it 24 hours before</p>

	<p>1 hour before When the disaster occurs</p> <hr/> <p>What type of preparations do families do for this specific hazard? Rally all our families take them down to the evacuation sites. Prepare food, water, and drinks Help neighbors evacuated</p> <hr/> <p>What type of preparations would community leaders be responsible for? Making sure that the evacuation shelter is open Help in informing community Request for help from traditional leader and local government</p>
<p>Does your community early warning system adequately warn all community members?</p>	<p>Please describe whether or not you believe all community members receive early warnings? Less fortune those without wifi, phone, and radios might not know of the EWS Physically challenge Elderly Children</p> <hr/> <p>Are there any groups in your community that may not receive early warnings? Elderly, disable, mothers, children</p> <hr/> <p>Are there special considerations for vulnerable groups, like people with disabilities or the elderly? I don't know but we should also consider them in our EWS</p>
<p>How could your community's early warning system improve?</p>	<p>Would equipment like sirens or alarms help? If so which specifically and why? Yes</p>

	Would better early warning coordination and planning help? If so, how do you think this could be achieved?

Summary

The participants identified typhoons and drought as their three main natural hazard concerns.

An underlying theme in the action plan is recognition that laws, programs and plans are already in place but education, participation, and implementation are needed.

In conclusion, the HVCM Exercise for Ebeye Bouj Town Community was successful and points were taken that ownership and initiative has to be community driven by utilizing their existing capacities to address their concerns. It is anticipated that with the visit of Cadre Plus to Ebeye Bouj town community, the communities will be better prepared and improved their capacity to identify appropriate community actions to deal with the hazards.

In terms of the community prioritization process, possible short-term Climate Adaptation/Disaster Mitigation activities that were identified include the following:

- Rehabilitation of the community evacuation centre to ensure minimum standards and safety measures
- Further training and awareness raising with community members on enhancing disaster response capacity
- Formation of community working group to further develop these initiatives.
- Coastal strengthening through planting of mangroves
- Strengthen the vulnerability of drought through establishment of an RO Units
- Transportation and alarm system to help communicate and rally the early warning message in time of disaster as well as transport those with special needs.

The strengthening of individual homes could be facilitated though the development and printing of a how-to manual giving homeowners specific instructions.