

Ebadon Community

Kwajalein Atoll

Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Mapping Report

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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.

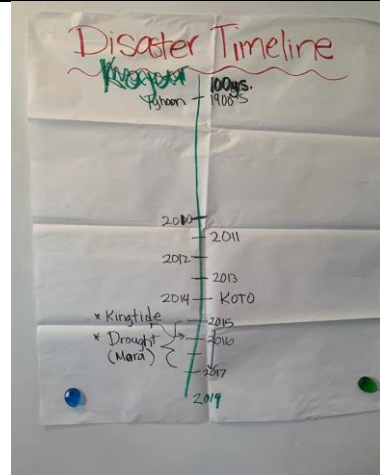
Throughout the HVCM, it is important that special consideration be provided to ensure the participation and engagement of traditionally under-represented groups. Ensuring women and youth are actively encouraged to participate is a critical ingredient to the success of the process. Natural disasters have 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.

Community Profile Questions

About how many people live in your community?	100+
What are the major occupations of community members? (income and subsistence activities)	Cobra trading, fishing, and Marshallese Handicrafts
What local resources does your community depend on? Explain why.	Fish, taro, breadfruit, pandanas, banana, clam, lobster, coconut crap.
How are decisions made in your community? Who has the authority?	Local Gov't, traditional leaders
What social groups are active and what purpose do they serve?	Women's group
What natural hazards affect your community?	Ebadon was severely affected by a and Drought once, the locals still remember what they experienced, majority of the community members voted for King Tide and Drought to be their number one most hazardous hazards.
What are the social problems your community is facing?	Being neglected
What are the main strengths of your community?	The strengths of this community include the variety of social groups, including, Traditional Leaders, Community Members, Church Group Members, Families, and Women Group. The community members are driven through strong cultural reliance and recognition deeply manifested into their very old and respected foundation roots
Are there any new community improvement projects planned?	Building of the new school Kio Dren mour water filter distributed to all household
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?



Are there many people of different heritage in the community?

NONE

Ebadon Community: Ebadon Community 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 January 22nd 2010 followed by another second session on January 23th 2019 at

the home of Rudol Paul. A total of 24 community members attended the workshop. 9 Male and 15 Female attended the workshop for Ebadon Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Mapping and Early Warning System.



Community Consultation Breakdown	
Male	9
Female	15
Total	24
Children	10+
Disabled	
Government	

Ebadon Community Profile Statement

Background: Ebadon is one of many islands in the Ralik Chain of the Marshall Islands.

The population of Ebadon is approximately 100+ according to the interview conducted. Trading, fishing, and agriculture is the main core of survival on Ebadon. Majority of the men fish while ladies stay home to do daily chores such as cleaning their house, watching the kids, and preparing meals for the day. Out of all the adults in the community, only a handful have jobs. These people include the nurse, principal, and 3 teachers. Local resource is an everyday use for the people in Ebadon. They rely on what they grow and the marine animals for daily food supply. For other supplies, such as soap, rice and can foods, they either walk on the reefs during low tides to their neighboring island Mejjato, or go on a small boat to buy their day to day needs/necessities.

Ebadon is under the jurisdiction of Kwajalein Atoll Local Government and the Traditional Leaders. The first and most important step of protocol to conduct any activities with community members on Ebadon and any other islands that are under Kwajalein jurisdiction and local government is coordinating through the Iroj. Once the Iroj gives the blessing to proceed on with activity/project, coordination is made through Mayor, traditional leaders/alaps and to the community itself.

Primary social concerns expressed by the community members were the feeling of being neglected “forgotten” by their Local Gov’t. Community members mentioned that Ebadon is always left behind. They have their own saying describing their home, “Island left behind”.

Geography and location:

Hazards: Because Ebadon was severely affected by a and Drought once, the locals still remember what they experienced, majority of the community members voted for King Tide and Drought to be their number one most hazardous hazards.

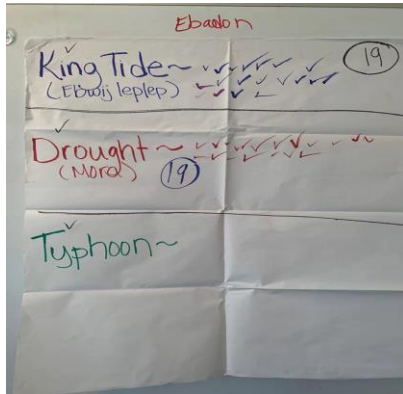


Figure 1 Monin Prioritizing their highest hazards

Effects of Climate Change on hazards: Incidence and severity of king tides and droughts are set to increase, the risks from either of these disasters are devastating concerns for the residents of Ebadon.

Based on experiences of droughts, the principal impacts of droughts as reported by the community were the risk of limited drinking water, limited water to prepare food, limited water for cleaning and showering, outbreak of sickness pink eye, diarrhea, and damaged vegetation. Following the drought, the effects of the dry season, as mentioned above was in effect and was a high risk to the community.

Based on studies of king tides, after learning about the principal impacts of king tides as reported by the community their concern was the risk of sea level rising destroying the community and everything in it. The people in Ebadon have not experienced king tide waves, but they fear that if ever they face a king tide they will be wiped out of the island. They also noticed that the sea level has risen from previous years and the sea is wearing away the North side of the Island.

Capacities: The strengths of this community include the variety of social groups, including, Traditional Leaders, Community Members, Church Group Members, Families, and Women Group. The community members are driven through strong cultural reliance and recognition deeply manifested into their very old and respected foundation roots.

Hazard Vulnerability Risk Map 9

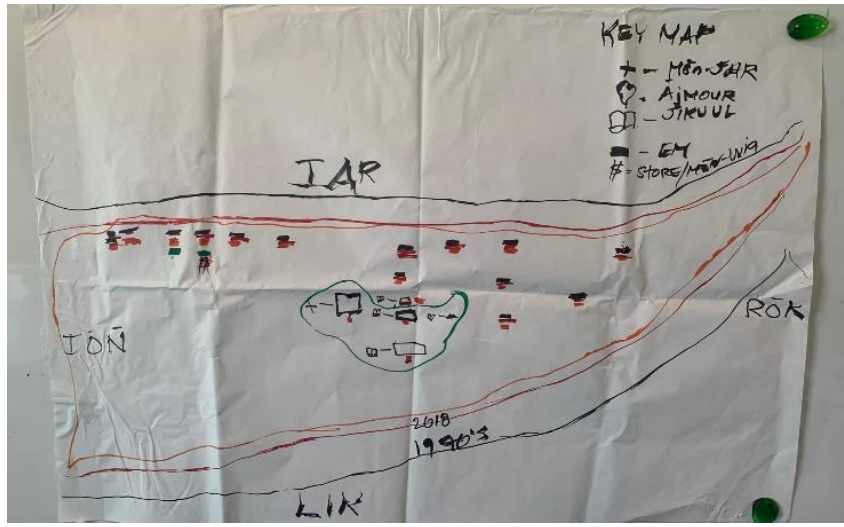


Figure 2 Map drawn by men in the community. Red showing the areas that are dangerous and already at risk of costal erosion, and community members housing that are not safe

Hazard Vulnerability Matrixes

Hazard	Impacts/Risk	Weaknesses	Adaptive Capacities/Strengths	Short Term	Long Term
KING TIDE	-Damaged vegetation/land -Flooding in houses -Damage reefs and shorelines -Destroy marine lives	-No EWS -No enough radio to call out/only one on island -Fear of being unprepared No transportation -Will damage vegetation -Most of houses are unsafe.	-Community working together for safety of their lives -School and church for safe shelter. -prepare emergency kits	-Funds -water -food -life jackets -seeds for planting	-Vehicles *boat for transportation -Wifi

Hazard	Impacts/Risks	Weaknesses	Adaptive Capacities/Strengths	Short Term	Long Term
Drought	-will effect marine animals/one of	-not enough water catchments	-fundings from IOM Local Gov't and	-supplies for cleaning	-R.O. Unit -water catchments

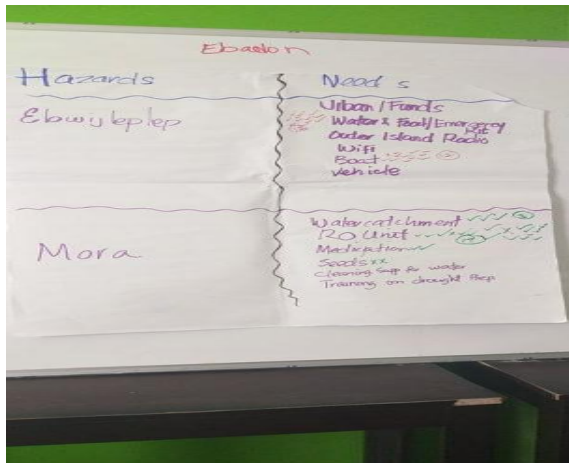


Figure 5 Ebadon Community voting on the needs to increase King Tide and Drought capacity.

Community Action Plan Table

<u>Hazards</u>	<u>What can be done?</u>	<u>Community Focal Point</u>	<u>Focal Point from outside Ebeye</u>	<u>When can it be done?</u>
King-tide	Water and Food (emergency kit) Boat	-Morelik George -Kebot Johnny -KALGOV -Traditional -Leaders -Senators Mayor City Manager	-MIRCS -IOM -NDMO -NRC	January 2020
Drought	Water catchment RO Unit	Morelik George Kebot Johnny KALGOV Traditional Leaders Senators Mayor City Manager	MIRCS IOM NDMO NRC	January 2020

	<p>Help arrange Emergency Plans</p> <p>Making sure that the evacuation shelter is open</p> <p>Help in informing community</p> <p>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?</p> <p>Yes, with the word of the mouth system people get the early warning fast since it's a small community</p>
	<p>Are there any groups in your community that may not receive early warnings?</p> <p>NO</p>
	<p>Are there special considerations for vulnerable groups, like people with disabilities or the elderly?</p> <p>None</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?</p> <p>Yes Siren so that the whole community can hear.</p>

Summary

The participants have identified king tide and drought as their two 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 and EWS Mapping Exercise for the Ebadon 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.

With the commencement of the World Bank funded, the communities will be better prepared and will improve 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.
- Strengthening disaster preparedness through establishments of Emergency Kits, Water catchments, and Medication and transportation.

The strengthening of individual homes could be facilitated through the development and printing of a how-to manual giving homeowners specific instructions and funds/donations to Ebadon.