

# **Tobikle Community**

## **Including Loie, Eokwojaja, & Lojkomlak**

## **Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll**

# **Hazard Vulnerability Capacity**

# **Mapping Report**

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# **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**

**Tobikle (including Loie, Eokwojaja, and Lojkomlak)**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>About how many people live in your community?</p>   | <p>1000+</p>   |
| <p>What are the major occupations of community members? (income and subsistence activities)</p>                            | <p>People work on job in order to gain a living and bring food on to the table. The type of job varies from people to people. There are those that work in retailer stores, work as janitors, bank tellers, work in offices, baby sit for a living, or a housekeeper for someone else house. People work either at Kwajalein Atoll Base or on Ebeye. Most of the parents go early in the morning to work on Kwaj and return at night. And they get to spend Sunday and Monday with their family.</p> |
| <p>What local resources does your community depend on? Explain why.</p>  | <p>Ebeye is bare no plants. There is market where crops are brought from neighboring islands and atolls and sail on Ebeye.</p>   |
| <p>How are decisions made in your community? Who has the authority?</p>  | <p>Traditional Leaders and Local Government</p>  |
| <p>What social groups are active and what purpose do they serve?</p>   | <p>Church group<br/>Club ko an kora<br/>Youth Male club</p>  |
| <p>What natural hazards affect your community?</p>   | <p>Community members have identified king tide and drought has natural hazards that have occurred in their community.</p>  |
| <p>What are the social problems your community is facing?</p>  | <p>Alcohol drinking – male are drinking from Monday to Monday<br/>Kava – people drink kava from 7pm until 3am or 5am family are not happy about this<br/>Underage drinking and smoking<br/>Very little to no entertainment or places for entertaining families, youths, and everyone else</p>  |
| <p>What are the main strengths of your community?</p>  | <p>The community members have identified that working together, traditional leaders, local government as well as evacuation shelters and main island water dispensary being located close their town has their strengths.</p>  |
| <p>Are there any new community improvement projects planned?</p>   | <p>KADA Project to build seawall around Ebeye.<br/>KADA Project to build bathroom to population on north camp that does not have bathroom.</p>   |
| <p>Is the community participating in programs to improve natural protective barriers? (Mangrove, Steep slopes, rivers)</p> | <p>None</p>  |
| <p>What natural disasters have occurred here in the past 100 years?</p>  | <p>Community members listed down king tide, drought, and typhoon has natural hazards that have occurred to them over the last 100 years.</p>   |
| <p>Are there many people of different heritage in the community?</p>   | <p>None</p>  |

# Ebeye Community: Includes Tobikle, Loie, Eokwajaja, and Lojkomplak Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Early Warning 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 June 06, 2018 right outside

*James Wong Store.* A total of 57 community members attended the workshop. 17 Male and 47 Female attended the workshop for Tobikle Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Mapping and Early Warning System.



| Community Consultation Breakdown |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Male                             | 17 |
| Female                           | 47 |
| <b>Total</b>                     |    |
| Children                         | 0  |
| Disa bled                        | 0  |
| Government                       | 0  |

## **Tobikile, Loie, Ekojaja, Lojkomlak Community Profile Statement**

### **Background:**

Tobikile, Loie, Ekojaja, and Lojkomlak are located on Ebeye Kwajalein Atoll and runs under Kwajalein Atoll Local Government Jurisdiction. Population is approximately 1000+ according to the interview conducted. Employment is the main core of survival. People work on job in order to gain a living and bring food on to the table. The type of job varies from people to people. There are those that work in retailer stores, work as janitors, bank tellers, work in offices, baby sit for a living, or maid for those who earn more income. Like the rest of the workers from around ebeye majority of the labor force in these four towns works at the Kwajalein. Some are rise early in the morning 4am to catch the ferry while others who work the night shift returns to rest and start again the next evening.

### **Geography and location:**

**Hazards:** Due to frequent experience of drought the communities voted for drought has their number one most hazards hazards and king-tide being second.

**Effects of Climate Change on hazards:** The damage from a drought is real for communities around Ebeye. Community members reported that outbreak of diseases, drinking water contamination, and dehydration/thirst are only few of the many challenge they face. With limited water catchment and medication cough, pink-eyes, skin-rash disease spreads easily.

Based on experiences of King-tide, the principal impacts of king-tide as reported by the community were the risk of immediate loss and damage of important property from the high waves and winds bringing in debris. According to the community members king- tide damage homes, bring huge chunks of debris and rocks covering the main road and all around the community, power outage, main source of drinking water is salty, school and work stops or that it disrupt daily routine for everyone. Following the king-tide, the effects of the storm surge, salt water inundation and coastal erosion onto land following the storms was also mentioned as a significant risk.

**Capacities:** The strengths of this community include the variety of social groups, including Kwajalein Atoll Local Government, Traditional Leaders, Community Members, Church Group and Families, Political Leaders, and Women Group.

## Map of Tobikle Map

Figure 1: The map of Tobikle has drawn by community members identify significant places; main road, inundated areas and areas at risk of disappearing, evacuation shelters, disability homes, schools, church, stores and areas that are usually flooded.

## Hazard Vulnerability Matrixes

| Hazard    | Impacts  | Adaptive Capacity  | Vulnerabilities  | Needs   |
|-----------|--|--|--|---|
| El-Nino   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destroy crops</li> <li>• Dirty environment</li> <li>• All kinds of sicknesses occurs leads to disease outbreak</li> <li>• Not enough water catchment</li> <li>• Contaminated water</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground water/wells</li> <li>• Traditional leaders</li> <li>• Kwajalein Atoll Local Gov't</li> <li>• Rain</li> <li>• Cement Water catchment</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not enough water catchment</li> <li>• Not enough medication</li> <li>• Sicknesses occurs</li> <li>• No help</li> <li>• Stop school and work</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water catchment</li> <li>• Tools and supplies to make a ground wells</li> <li>• Cleaning supplies for water — cleaning supplies to clean house roof, the cutter, inside watercatchment</li> <li>• Awareness Raising</li> <li>• Training</li> </ul> |
| King-tide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage houses, crops, road, vehicles</li> <li>• Water from the ocean enter houses</li> <li>• Break houses</li> <li>• Impact school and work and daily life routine</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iroj Ro an aelōñ in</li> <li>• Jukjuk im bed eo</li> <li>• Kwajalein Atoll Local Government</li> <li>• National Disaster Management</li> <li>• Office of Chief Secretary</li> <li>• Police force</li> <li>• Ministry of Health</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooded road</li> <li>• Lack of education</li> <li>• Drain out not working</li> <li>• No tools and equipment to work with</li> <li>• No one is listening to our complains and needs</li> <li>• No emergency supplies</li> <li>• No first aid kit</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Plan</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Awareness raising</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Drain out repairmen</li> <li>• Need evacuation shelter</li> <li>• Typhoon proof housing</li> </ul>  |



|  |  |   |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|
|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Droulul ko an Kōrā</li> <li>• USAKA</li> </ul> |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|



Figure 2: Flip charts handwritten by the Communities- The impacts and needs that can help build or strengthen the community in Monkubok in times of disaster

**Tobikile, Loie, Ekojaja, and Lojkomplak community members prioritizing the most important needs**

**Community Action Plan Table**

| <b>Hazard</b> | <b>What can be done?</b>                | <b>Community Focal Point</b>   | <b>Focal Point from outside Ebeye</b>   | <b>When can it be done?</b> |
|---------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Elino         | Water-catchment<br>Cleaning<br>Supplies | Alusan Abner<br>MayorSen<br>Councilman<br>Traditional<br>Leaders<br>Senators | MIRCS<br>Majuro Water<br>Sewer Company<br>Anyone who is<br>willing to help<br>IOM<br>US Embassy | January 2020                |

**Early Warning System**

**Community Early Warning System Mapping**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Type of hazard</b>   | <b>EL Nino and Kingtide</b>  |
| <b>How does early warning (EW) information reach the community?</b>     | Where does the EW message come from?<br><b>Guam, Office of the Chief Secretary, Mayor, Kwajalein Weather Station, Local and National Police</b>  |
|   | Who in the community receives the EW message?<br><b>Mayor</b>  |
|   | How is the EW message sent?<br><b>Text message</b><br><b>Through the Mayor</b><br><b>Police going around to inform everyone</b>  |
| <b>How does the EW message get passed to the rest of the community?</b> | Does the community have an alarm system?<br><b>No</b>  |
|   | If so, what type of alarm is it? (List any that apply).  |
|   | If so, how many community members can hear the alarm system? Circle all that apply.<br><b>Few    Some</b><br><b>Most    All</b><br><b>Other:</b> |
|   | Does the community have a word-mouth-system?<br><b>Yes</b>   |
|   | If so, is there a plan for contacting every community member?<br><b>Police and disaster committee will go around and inform everyone</b>   |
| <b>After receiving the EW message, how does your community prepare?</b> | How many hours/days before this hazard would the community receive the EW message?<br><b>1 day before</b>  |
|   | What type of preparations do families do for this specific hazard?<br><b>Rally our families together</b><br><b>Get some supplies ready (food, water)</b><br><b>Seek shelters</b>   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | <p>What type of preparations would community leaders be responsible for?</p> <p><b>Bring food, water, and clothes</b><br/> <b>Find safe places for us to be for the time being</b><br/> <b>Seek help from national government and local government</b></p>  |
| <p><b>Does your community early warning system adequately warn all community members?</b></p> | <p>Please describe whether or not you believe all community members receive early warnings?</p> <p><b>Not really early warning system needs to be fix to reach everyone from the youngest to the oldest from the blind to those that can see and hear.</b></p> <hr/> <p>Are there any groups in your community that may not receive early warnings?</p> <p><b>Disability, Elderly, mother, children</b></p> <hr/> <p>Are there special considerations for vulnerable groups, like people with disabilities or the elderly?</p> <p><b>None at the moment they should be included too</b></p> |
| <p><b>How could your community's early warning system improve?</b></p>                        | <p>Would equipment like sirens or alarms help? If so which specifically and why?</p> <p><b>Anything that is simple to understand</b></p> <hr/> <p>Would better early warning coordination and planning help? If so, how do you think this could be achieved?</p> <p><b>Awareness</b><br/> <b>Door to Door EWS</b></p>   |

**Summary**

The participants have identified El Nino as their main natural hazard concerns and King-tide has second concern.

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 Tobikle including Loie, Ekojaja, and Lojkomlak 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 commencement of the World Bank Project, 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.

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