

# AILUK HVCM

Hazards	Impact/Risk	Mitigation & Adaptive Measures
Drought (1998, 2013, 2016 and seasonal during dry months)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health Issues               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pink Eye</li> <li>• Diarrhea</li> <li>• Skin Rash</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Brackish underground water</li> <li>3. Coral Bleaching</li> <li>4. Marine life not in abundance</li> <li>5. Crops and plants affected by dry seasons</li> <li>6. Contaminated Drinking water sources.</li> <li>7. Famine</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Home remedies for health issues and seek medical help</li> <li>2. Use designated well or use neighbor's well/use brackish well for household tasks</li> <li>3. Training on coral farming/replanting food crops.</li> <li>4. Use wind harnessed energy (traditional canoes for transportation/fishing expeditions)</li> <li>5. Replanting crops during rainy season.</li> <li>6. Use KIO filter bucket for clean drinking water, boil drinking water and/or treat with chlorine solution.</li> <li>7. Preserve food crops such as breadfruit and pandanus for famine periods.</li> <li>8. Community members work and assist families with WASH needs/drinking water.</li> </ol>
King Tide (Seasonal during high tide months)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eroding coastal shoreline</li> <li>2. Underground water affected along the shoreline</li> <li>3. Homes along the shoreline destroyed/displaced residents</li> <li>4. Water catchments destroyed</li> <li>5. Limited space for relocation for residents</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Seawalls constructed on both ends of the airport to prevent further erosion; affected shoreline used as a dump for green waste to delay process of erosion</li> <li>2. Residents moved in with families and rebuilt private residences.</li> <li>3. The community worked together to assist families relocate/rebuilt homes.</li> </ol>
Typhoon (1992)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diarrhea</li> <li>2. Pink eye</li> <li>3. Loss of homes/public infrastructure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Seek medical care</li> <li>2. Applied for farmer's home program at Marshall Islands Development Bank</li> <li>3. The community worked together to assist families and national government assisted with donation of water catchments and programs for rebuilding.</li> </ol>
Hazard	Vulnerability/weakness	
Drought	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Underground wells (high salinity)</li> <li>2. Limited number of bathroom facilities</li> <li>3. Limited medical supplies for families</li> <li>4. Limited skilled/qualified persons on the island – health assistant, teachers, skilled RO unit technician and lack of supplies.</li> <li>5. Limited manpower to sustain greenhouse project and coral farming.</li> <li>6. Outmigration of skillset and declining population.</li> </ol>	

King Tide	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shorelines</li> <li>2. Residences near coastline</li> <li>3. Crops/plants</li> <li>4. Underground wells</li> <li>5. Grave yard sites</li> </ol>
Typhoon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shorelines</li> <li>2. Residences</li> <li>3. Boats</li> <li>4. Water Sources</li> <li>5. Crops/plants</li> <li>6. Infrastructures</li> </ol>

Other notes:

Enejelar:

Lack of transportation or vessels

Coastal erosion is evident on both ends of the island

No local stores/family rely heavily on local food crops and transportation to Ailuk Ailuk for purchase of supplies/food.

Dry season higher risk of wild fires

Mass out migration to Ailuk Ailuk and centers as well as subcenters has affected the local population to the point where families in Ailuk are encouraged to reside on Enejelar to reach the number of students for the Elementary to remain open.

Ailuk:

Prolonged dry seasons have threaten family security – a few women during bwebwenato sessions have expressed their husbands resenting them when they cannot produce handicrafts due to lack of tools.

Family security is also becoming a frequent issue within the community especially around dry season when lack of copra leads to theft and land issues between neighboring landowners. Also the lack of raw materials for handicrafts has been known to lead to social issues like thievery and violence.

Sedimentation due to strong currents have lead to sand covering most of the corals

Lack of human resources due to migration has led to failed sustainability of food crop replanting, gardening and coral farming. The local government should pay them so these projects/training could be sustained.

During the months of January to March, the locals call the “famine season” which coincides with the dry season. Local food preserved over the year is used as the main source of food (like preserved pandanus and breadfruit)