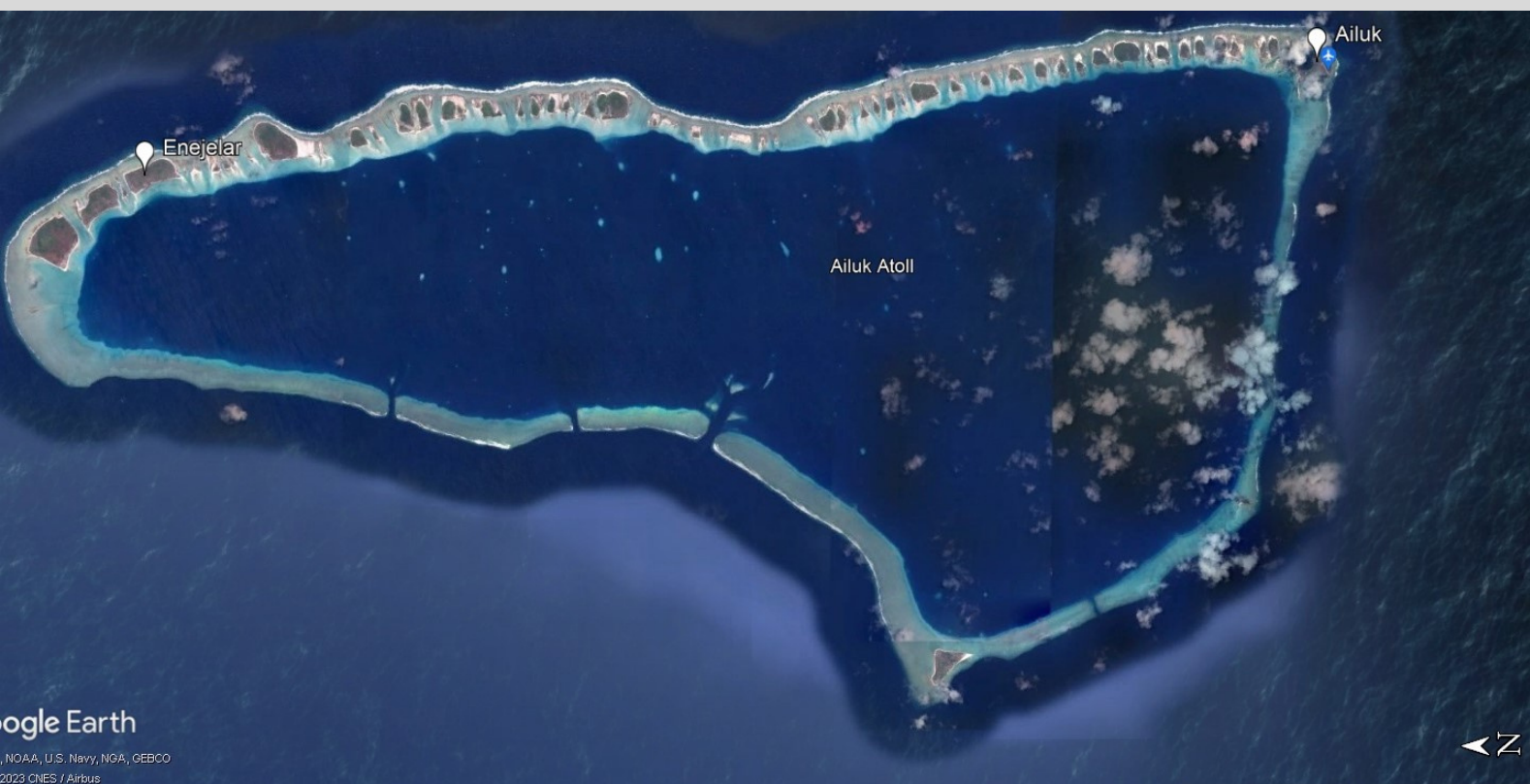


Ailuk Community Profile



POPULATION TRENDS



According to the 2021 Census provided by EPPSO, the current population of Ailuk inclusive of Enejelar is 235 compared to the 2011 census which was 339. This entails that it has one of the highest population changes which is at 30.7%.

LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE

Iroojlaplap: Boklon Zachious

Irooj drik: Ankit Typhoon, Mejjohn River. Kanji Takia Alfred

Alaps: Bill Kaious, Tokjen Takju, Mejjohn River, Kanji Takia Alfred, Ioji Langmeo

Senator: Maynard Alfred

Mayor: Ankit Typhoon

Focal point: Redner Alfred

SOCIAL GROUPS

- Disaster Committee (ACWA Focal points members)
- United Church of Christ Women, Men and Youth groups (DRD, Deacon Board and Youth)
- Assembly of God Women, Men and Youth groups (Bolemen, Men Fellowship & CA)
- WUTMI

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS

- R.O. Installation & water management
- Greenhouse
- National Adaptation Plan

Previous community engagements included coral farming and replanting of coconut trees/indigenous crops.

SERVICES



-NTA services: mobile phone accessibility is strong on Ailuk. Enejelar has no access to mobile phone services. Both communities lack access to internet.



-Ralik Ratak Radio Club: the club provide services to those who have no access to phones to relay messages across the RMI.



-Solar Power: All of the households on Ailuk and Enejelar communities use solar power for lighting. Less than 50% use solar power for refrigeration on Ailuk community and Enejelar community use the Public school's solar power for refrigeration.



-City Hall: provide local government services to the local community such as business licenses, meetings, driving licenses, some form of legal services, etc

AILUK/ENEJELAR HAZARDS TABLE

Hazards	Impacts/ Risks	Mitigations & Adaptive Measures
1. Drought (1998, 2013, 2016 and seasonal during dry months)	1. Health Issues ·Pink Eye ·Diarrhea ·Skin Rash 2. Brackish underground water 3. Coral Bleaching 4. Marine life not in abundance 5. Crops and plants affected by dry seasons 6. Contaminated Drinking water sources. 7. Famine	1.Home remedies for health issues and seek medical help 2.Use designated well or use neighbor's well/use brackish well for household tasks 3.Training on coral farming/replanting food crops. 4.Use wind harnessed energy (traditional canoes for transportation/fishing expeditions) 5.Replanting crops during rainy season. 6.Use KIO filter bucket for clean drinking water, boil drinking water and/or treat with chlorine solution. 7.Preserve food crops such as breadfruit and pandanus for famine periods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members work and assist families with WASH needs/drinking water
2. King Tide (Seasonal during high tide months)	1. Eroding coastal shoreline 2.Underground water affected along the shoreline 3.Homes along the shoreline destroyed/displaced residents 4.Water catchments destroyed Limited space for relocation for residents	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 2.Residents moved in with families and rebuilt private residences. 3. The community worked together to assist families relocate/rebuilt homes
3. Typhoon (1992)	1. Diarrhea 2. Pink eye 3. Loss of homes/public infrastructure	1. Seek medical care 2. Applied for farmer's home program at Marshall Islands Development Bank 3. The community worked together to assist families and national government assisted with donation of water catchments and programs for rebuilding.

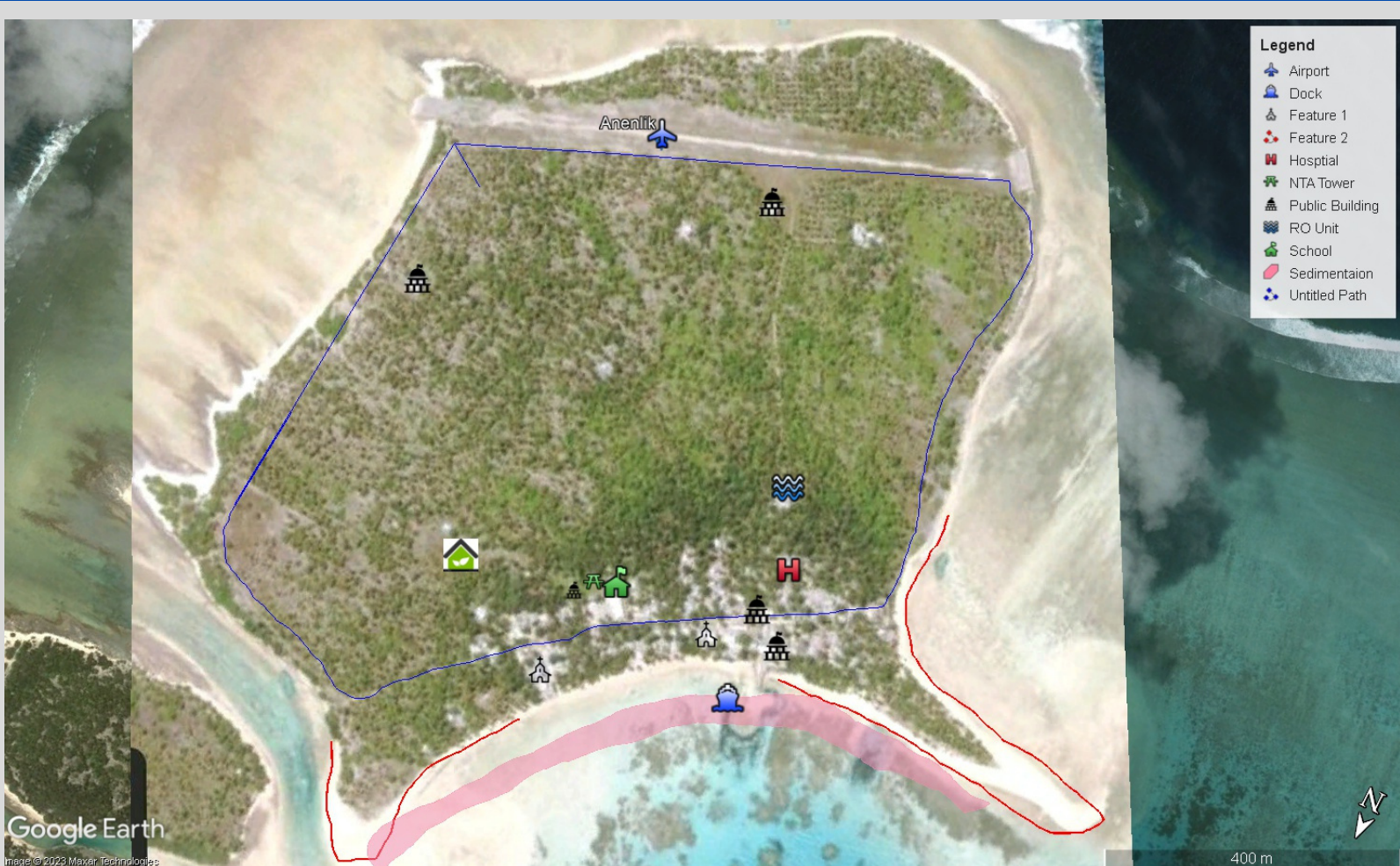
AILUK/ENEJELAR VULNERABILITIES

Hazards	Vulnerabilities/Weaknesses
Drought	1. Underground wells (high salinity) 2. Limited number of bathroom facilities 3. Limited medical supplies for families 4. Limited skilled/qualified persons on the island – health assistant, teachers, skilled RO unit technician and lack of supplies. 5. Limited manpower to sustain greenhouse project and coral farming. Outmigration of skillset and declining population.
King Tide	1.Shorelines 2.Residences 3.Boats 4.Water Sources 5.Crops/plants Infrastructures

Hazards	Vulnerabilities/Weaknesses
Typhoon	1.Shorelines 2.Residences 3.Boats 4.Water Sources 5.Crops/plants Infrastructures

Sedimentation identified as contributing factor to coral bleaching and covering of coral beds.
 Social security identified as an emerging issue within families during dry season when handicraft tools are scarce.

AILUK FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURES



Facilities & Infrastructures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Medical clinic -Primary School -church -Copra warehouse -police station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Airport Runway and terminal -Sea Ports -Dirt roads -Communication tower
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ENEJELAR FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURES



Facilities & Infrastructures



-Primary School



-Medical clinic



-Dirt roads



-Copra warehouse

ACTION PLAN

Objectives	Responsible Person/Agency
Construct a seawall around the islands	1. Ailuk local government. The local government leadership should research grants and/or appeal to the National government for a seawall around the island of Ailuk, Ailuk.
Permanent RO unit	2. Ailuk local government. Source out funding to train locals and also set up a budget to pay appointed focal points on island.
<p>Outmigration of local workforce identified as an issue - incentives (high salaries) to attract locals to remain in the communities was one of the solutions the participants feel the local government should consider in it's budgeting.</p>	