

Wotho Atoll

Disaster Management Plan



[Insert here a specific date the plan finalized]

Acknowledgment

The National Disaster Management Office wishes to convey its sincere thanks to the Wotho Mayor for coordinating the initial development stage of this Plan with the Wotho Atoll Local Government and the Wotho communities. Besides, a special appreciation to both Wotho Atoll community leaders Iroj and Alaps for their support in allowing to extract essential information from the community members that incredibly makes this Plan a success.

DRAFT

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1. RATIONALE

1.1. The overarching goal of the plan

To harmonize the preparedness, response and recovery efforts in a coordinated manner, and spell-out effective coping mechanisms for the Wotho Atoll communities before, during and after any hazards prioritized within this plan.

1.2. Profile of the selected Sector

To be precise, I would like to pinpoint that water issues is a major concern in most of the Republic of the Marshall Islands' atolls, especially the atolls located in the northern part of the republic.

Particularly, Wotho Atoll has chosen to be a case study in this initiative, as it is considered as a drought prone atolls among other northern atolls they usually experienced a lot of natural hazards and especially drought which puts these atolls in a drought-prone area.

The most repeated issue that Wotho atoll's communities have been, and currently experiencing is the dry spell condition or the limited and no rain for more than 6 months. Besides, the geographical location of Wotho is also an additional challenge that increases its vulnerability in terms of struggling in accessing medical supplies, food, and other humanitarian assistance if disaster would happen to hit the whole community. Therefore, formulating a Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience framework will help the Wotho Atoll Local Government to prepare them, and to enhance their resiliencies to cope with water shortage and a long dry conditions, and as well as the negative impacts of climate change.

1.3 Glossary

AWM	Assessment/Water & Monitoring Team
CST	Community Support Team
DSAR Team	Disaster Search and Rescue Team
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MIRCS	Marshall Islands Red Cross Society
MOHHS	Ministry of Health and Human Services
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NDMO OIFP	NDMO Outer Island Focal Point
WADC	Wotho Atoll Disaster Committee
WALG	Wotho Atoll disaster Committee
WUTMI	Women United Together for the Marshall Islands

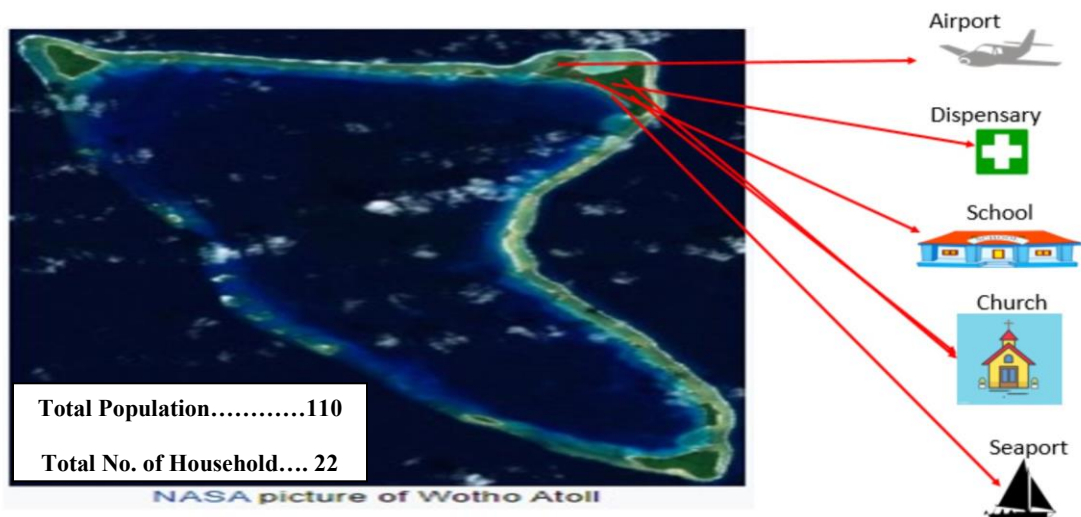
2. Assessment of the Community

2.1 Island Profile

“...is a coral atoll of 13 islands in the Pacific Ocean, and forms a Legislative distinct of the Ralik Chain of the Marshall Islands. It is total land area is only 4.33 square kilometres (1.67 Sq Mi), but it encloses a lagoon of 94.92 Square Kilometres (36.65 Sq. Mi). The population of Wotho Atoll was 97 in 2011 census”.

[Source: https://en.wiki.org/wiki/Wotho_Atoll]

2.2 Map of the Island (Cleary identify recent No. of Household and populations, 2021)



2.3 Island Infrastructure Profile

Infrastructure	Mode	No. of HH vs Infrastructure (%)	Comment
Water Supply	Water tanks	100%	Most households have plastic water catchments but the tanks should be monitored in order to be cleaned and well maintained.
	Aluminum tin/ Galvanize roof/ Guttering system	100%	Need upgrading, cleaning gutters, and doing proper piping to some households.
	Well	40%	The wells need to be well protected (put a fence around them).
	RO Unit	1 Unit on island – Functioning well – 100%	This unit is owned by the National Government. It is placed on the island for drought response purposes (Temporary use). The Wothe Local Government needs one RO Unit
Communication equipment	HF	1 on island but not functioning	Need to be fixed. It is the only reliable communication equipment that can be used during sudden onset disasters (e.g. Typhoons. tsunamis, flooding, etc).
	Cell Phone	96% population have cell phone on island	Not really reliable to be used in times of disasters
	Radio (V7AB Radio)	99% - Most household have radios	Only V7AB radio station is accessible but all RMI Atolls. It is a Government owned media.

2.4 Island Facilities Profile

Community/Facilities	Name/Type	Comment	Recommendations
Church Buildings	UCC - Protestant Church	Concrete/Cement building	Good for emergency shelter in short term duration.
	Assembly Of God Church	Not concrete building/Open and constructed by wood	Not good for emergency shelter
School Buildings	Elementary School	Concrete/ Cement building	Good for emergency shelter in a long term duration.
Economic Facilities	Trade Center		
	Stores/ Canteen		

	Fish/Local food Market		
Local Government Facilities	Medical Health Clinic	Concrete/Cement building	Safe to accommodate sick/ and injured people only in times of emergencies.
	Terminal building	Concrete building	Good for emergency shelter in a long term period
Communal Facilities	Community hall	Not safe and not strong enough to withstand strong winds	Cannot be used for emergency shelter
Ports	Wharves/Jetties	No wharf/ and jetties	Local Government do have boat ramps for rolling boats up to land/ or down to the sea.
	Runway – Airstrip	Have one runway	

3. Linkages to existing RMI DRM and other related policies and frameworks

3.1 RMI national existing policies and framework

Recognizing the Republic of the Marshall Island’s high vulnerability to climate change and disasters, the RMI government is committed to building the resilience of the people, economy, and environment of the RMI through an integrated approach to addressing the impacts of climate change and disasters. The Government of the RMI, through its policies, strategies, and plans, places a high priority on strengthening resilience to climate change and disasters.

3.2 Wotho Atoll Disaster Risk Reduction Plan

With these frameworks and policies in place, the development of the Disaster Risk Reduction Plan for the water sector for the Wotho Atoll is contextual and relevant undertaking.

Given the remoteness and isolation of local communities in the outer island atolls, emergency preparedness and management are critical and local communities need skills, knowledge, and other tools to help them cope with the rapid (and slow) onset of natural hazards. Having DRR Plan in place will increase the preparedness and awareness of the Wotho Atolls’ communities and the local government with the knowledge, skills, and resources to take action in the occurrence of long dry conditions or drought events in the future.

4. Coordination within the Island at the Local level

4. 1. who are the key decision makers?

- Wotho Atoll Local Government
- Mayor
- Acting Mayor
- Full Council Members

4.2. Wotho Community Support Team (Membership list)

- AMI Agent
- School Teachers
- Red Cross ERT Volunteer
- Church Pastors (UCC and Assembly of God Church)
- WUTMI President (Women group on the island)
- Youth Leaders
- MEC Technician
- Police Officers

4.3. what are their roles and responsibilities at the Local and Island level?

Title	Roles/ Tasks
Wotho Atoll Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Inform the National Government about the status of the incident, and provide updates for the on-going response activities carried out on ground. Seek Immediate assistance from the National Government and National Agencies.
Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Key contact for the Atoll. Give approval for utilizing existing resources and available fund to carry out the response.● Approve funding proposal to the national government for further assistance.
Acting Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Work Closely with the full council to harmonize the response activity and to ensure all required logistical needs should be set out.
Community Support Team (CST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● To assist the WADC to carry out response activities● To support NDMO Outer Island Focal Point and the Mayor to evacuate people to the designated evacuation center/ shelters● To assist the NDMO Outer Island Focal Point to carry out a post and pre disaster assessment.● To be a right-hand to the WADC in terms of conducting preparedness, response and recovery activities.

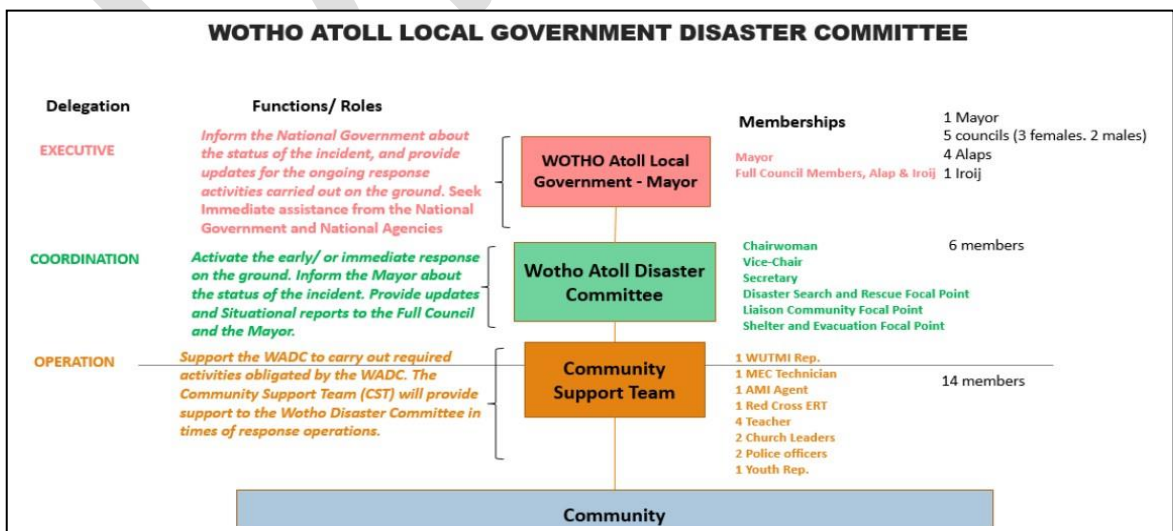
4.4. WOTHO ATOLL DISASTER COMMITTEE TOR

Background	The overall aim of the committee is to link formal, national process with those at the community-level.
Purpose	To develop, refine and implement community-based action plans for climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness
Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop hazard-specific protocols, which will serve as disaster preparedness and contingency plans • To identify community-specific climate change challenges and develop risk mitigation measures • To identify the roles and responsibilities of all persons involved emergency response procedures. • To ensure community buy-in of plans and access to information regarding community developed planning • To hold regular meetings involving all committee members (at least every 6 months) • To liaise with government partners and ensure community-level plans are in line with national priorities • To continuously review and update emergency action plans and climate adaptation plans as needed • To ensure existing traditional systems and methods are recognized and included in all aspects of the community disaster response plans
Disaster Committee Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Committee will be equal parts men/women • Diverse genders, positions, and perspectives will assist in setting more comprehensive action plans for the community.
Roles and Responsibilities	<p><u>Community Disaster Chairperson:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They will lead the Community Disaster Response Committee (DisCom) in all aspects of developing, refining and implementing community action and response plans <p><u>Emergency Communications Team:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They will develop a community emergency communications plan ○ During an emergency, they will be responsible for initiating the community emergency communications plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They will identify and keep inventory of the emergency communications in the community ○ They will test all emergency communications equipment (every 6 months) ○ They will collaborate with the NDMO Focal Point for improvement, procurement, and placement of emergency communications <p><u>Emergency Evacuation Shelter Team</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They, in coordination with the Focal Point and NDMO, will be responsible for identifying, assessing, and certifying emergency evacuation shelters within the community ○ They will create community evacuation routes to emergency shelters and develop evacuation shelter rosters to account for all community members ○ They will be responsible for ensuring the 'readiness' status of the identified shelters ○ They will ensure shelters are well-maintained and collaborate with the NDMO Focal Point to improve, repair, and/or retrofit shelter(s), when available <p><u>Disaster Search and Rescue (DSAR) Team:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In an emergency, they will work with the Emergency Evacuation Shelter team to identify missing person(s). If conditions permit, they will search, locate, and render assistance ○ They will be trained in basic first aid ○ They will keep inventory of all Search and Rescue gear and ensure that it is on standby and working (i.e. fresh batteries and flashlights) ○ In case of a missing person(s) at sea, they will complete the initial SAR checklist and initiate appropriate measures to search, locate, and render assistance. RMI SEAPATROL # 625-7232 <p><u>Community Liaison Team</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They will be responsible for reporting the Community Disaster Response Plans back to the community ○ They will provide feedback from community to DisCom. ○ They will update community on any changes to the community plans ○ They will organize and lead community disaster preparedness drills (every six months)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They will develop a list of community leaders that can be used to pass information to the community quickly and efficiently <p><u>Assessment Team: Disaster Rapid Needs Assessments / Water Monitoring</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They will conduct rapid needs assessments, (Initial Situation Overview (ISO) & Drought Situation Overview (DSO), after any major events (disasters) and report to the Mayor and NDMO Focal Point ○ They will receive training from the Environmental Protection Agency and fulfill any local water monitoring assignments and tasks ○ They will be trained on minor maintenance works to RO Units, i.e. flushing/cleaning the unit with chemicals, operating the RO unit and setting up the unit. <p><u>Secretaries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They will be responsible to set up meetings according to the Disaster Committee's plans ○ They will take minutes of meetings ○ They will update the Community Action Plan (CAP) to ensure implantation date per action is noted ○ They will collaborate with the Community Liaison to send courtesy updates to relevant stakeholders ○ They will be responsible for logistical arrangement for the Disaster Committee meeting, i.e. arrange transportation for committee members, venue set up, refreshment arrangement, informing the committee members about the meeting schedule, etc..
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4.5. WADC STRUCTURE



4.6.

WOTHO ATOLL DISASTER COMMITTEE CONTACT			
Full Name	Title	Position	Contact
Mrs. Fonda Briand	Councilwoman	Chairperson	235-2955
Mr. Banner Joseph	Vice Mayor	Vice Chair	456-1897
Mr. Antibas Jelke	School Principal	Secretary	anjelke@yahoo.com
Mr. Banner Aister	Health Assistant	Community Liaison Focal Point	456-5709
Mr. Carlmai Antibas	Judge	Shelter and Evacuation Centre Focal Point	456-5738
Mr. Beson Briand	Police Officer	Disaster Search & Rescue Focal Point	235-2955

5. Disaster history, types, Effects and Coping Mechanisms.

Type of Hazard	When (From the most recent)	Impact	How did the Community cope
Severe drought	1980s, 2013, 2016 (the drought always took 6 to one year to last)	Devastating crops and water resource, i.e: contaminating fresh ground water, increasing water-borne diseases, eg. Diarrhea, vomiting, typhoid, pink eye, etc.	Minimize the use of fresh water (ground water) for bathing and washing. Utilization of RO Units for cooking and drinking only. Clean of rainwater harvesting/ catchment system and cutters.
Disease Outbreaks (Dengue Fever, Diarrhea, etc.)	2018, 2019	Caused distress to Health Assistant, running out of medical supplies, caused students to miss school classes.	Family send their children to their local dispensary for medical check-up and treatment; boil drinking water always, do cleaning around dwelling places, clear all standing waters, such as tires, empty container and un-used water catchments, holes, coconut shells and etc..

6. Identifying vulnerability

Vulnerability is the condition or circumstance of the community, which makes it susceptible to being damaged by a hazard or disaster.

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	Possible Impact
Cyclone/ or Typhoon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - destroyed local homes/ and houses - contaminated water - Ruined crops/livestock - Cut off Communication - Ruined Environment - Ruined ground water resources - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase homeless to communities - Increase distress to local communities - Debris all over the place - Limited access to safe drinking water - Breakdown of communication

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase pollution to affect the environment - Affect the local and the national government economy
Severe Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ruined water resources - Devastated the lives and health of local communities - Ruined substantial crops (Coconut, Pandanus, Breadfruit tree, banana) - Emptied water catchments/ and storage - Increase demand in using water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malnourishment - Increase distress to local community/ local government - Sickness increase - decrease community income (from copra) - No rain water for drinking/ and cooking
Disease Outbreaks (Diarrhea, Dengue Fever, Covid-19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demanded human resource - Quickened Medical supplies to run out on island - Closed schools/ churches on island - Banned Domestic Travels - Closed boarders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase distress to Health Assistant on the Island and Medical Health department on main island - Increase discomfort to community members - No school for children - No church or community gathering - No graduation for students - Affect the economy of the atoll and the country as a whole.

7. Reducing vulnerability

Source of Vulnerability (Identified Hazard)	Vulnerable Asset	Suggested actions to reduced Vulnerability	By When	Comments
Typhoon	- Houses/ homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - make sure the designated emergency shelters should be known by community members - clear all tall trees or braches above your house's roof - Stay abreast to the advice from the WSO and NDMO advisories, warnings and instructions announced over the radio - should prepositioned first kit, radio, extra containers for water. 	As soon you received the warning	It is a task of Community Liaison Officer to inform the community where are the emergency shelters located. The emergency drill exercise should be conducted in order for the community to know where they should go to when disaster strikes
	- Fishing boats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pull boats more inland - Make sure the location is safe - consider not going out fishing once the warning issued out by WSO and NDMO 	As soon you received the warning	Keep listening to the WSO weather forecast updates.
	Solar lights/ panels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unplug all solar lights/ panels which you thinks necessary and store them in a safe storage/ or place - make sure that the chargeable flashlights and lanterns should fully charge. - Make sure all un used solar batteries should store in a safer place to avoid pollutions. 	As soon you received the warning	Be proactive to any early warnings broadcasted for the sake of your family's safety.
	Water storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare enough portable water gallons filled with fresh drinking water. - Clear all trees or branches leaning onto your water tanks/ or catchments. - Make sure all your water catchments are safe and secured 	Before the hazard happens	Prepositioning portable gallons (4 gals) in every dwelling place. All households have received water collapsible jerry cans distributed by IOM, should keep them in a proper/ safe places.

Severe Drought	Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider planting drought subsistence crops - Initiate home gardening projects - Encourage the communities to use water wisely and preserve it for drinking and cooking. 	Before the hazard happens	
	Water resources/ catchments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Always clean cutters, and water catchments - Regularly do the piping maintenance and batching leakages to water storages. - Use water wisely and do not waste it. -Prepositioning of RO units and to consider safeguarding the environment while using chemicals for cleaning and flushing the unit. - Run a rainwater harvesting project to the community - Activate CST to support the WADC to identify pre/post drought activities. - Send updated DSO to the NDMO for further updates about the situation. 	<p>Before the hazard happens</p> <p>Before/After hazard happens</p>	<p>Local Government should come up with a budget to purchase minor need to repair cutters, pipes, sealing to patch for iron roofing leakages and water catchments.</p> <p>The WADC should regularly inform the NDMO about the current situation Assessment Team should is the key Team to carry out this initiatives</p>
Disease Outbreaks (Dengue Fever, Diarrhea and pink eye)	Family/ community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -adhere to the Ministry of Health Pre-caution measures and Advisory -Listen to every health awareness/ and radio programs announced via V7AB radio stations - faithfully attend community public awareness/ meetings -Always tune on your radio for more Ministry of Health public announcements/ radio spot programs 	Before/and During the Disaster happens	Every head of household should know their family members' current health status. All head of households are encouraged to report their family members as soon as they just got the first symptom of the disease, "DON'T WAIT UNTIL IT GETTING WORSE"
	Run out of Medical supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Health Assistant should devotedly send an inventory medical supplies report to the Ministry of Health for replenishment -Medical Supplies inventory should be routinely conducted on weekly basis - Health Assistant should send orders in advance, and not wait until medical supplies run out. 	Before/ and During the hazard	Health Officer/Assistant should be on top of this to make sure all his/her medical supplies be prepositioned prior the incident.
Covid 19	Run of food, Sea and airport closed, school closed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical Assistant (Doctor or nurse) on the island should make sure that all community members have completed their covid 19 vaccination. - Community should have encouraged to get their boosters if required, especially older people, and people who have medical conditions, such as diabetes, hyper tension, cancer and etc. - Community should adhere to the MOHHS pre-cautions messages and warnings - Community should follow the MOHHS SOPs for safeguarding themselves from the virus 	Before and during	Medical Assistant and the WADC make sure all the information disseminated from the MOHHS have reached the community with fully understood.

8. Trainings/ Capacity building programs

Community member	Area of training	Provided by	Cost
TBD			
TBD			
TBD			

9. Warnings

Hazard	Traditional Warning	Responsible to alert Local Government on the Island
Typhoon	V7AB Station, Police to go house to house telling people to evacuate to the designated evacuation center/ or shelter. Utilizing local/ traditional knowledge and skills for weather prediction	Weather Station Office NDMO/ Ministry of internal affairs and culture. Community elders, or people with traditional weather prediction knowledge will inform the Island Disaster Committee 24 hours prior the incident
Severe Drought	V7AB Station, community visit, send warning script to church Pastors to disseminate to their congregation Apply traditional knowledge and skills	Weather Station Office NDMO Community leaders and Head of Household will work together to help disseminating the warning
Disease Outbreaks (Dengue Fever, Diarrhea) and Covid 19.	V7AB Station, Community visit, send warning script to church Pastors to disseminate to their congregation, send via mass text (625 6366).	Ministry of Health and Human Services' representative on the island, WADC

10. Shelter

Hazard	Evacuation Shelter/ Location	Shelter Manager	Has this shelter been accessed?
Typhoon	- UCC Protestant Church	- NDMO Focal Point - Assisted by the Acting Mayor and Church Pastor	No to all
	- School facility (Classroom)	- NDMO Focal Point - Assisted by the Acting Mayor and School Principal	
	- Airport Terminal facility	- NDMO Focal Point assisted by Acting Mayor and AMI Agent	

11. Preparedness Action Plan for top identified hazards

Preparedness Action plan

Name of Hazard	Action/ Task (s) needed	By When	By Whom	Agencies to be involved	Cost Estimate
Typhoon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness and training • Disseminate early warning • Evacuate people to the evacuation centers • Make sure everyone is in the emergency centers • Treat casualties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the incident • Before the incident • Before the incident • Before/ during the incident • During the incident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDMO • WSO, NDMO • WALG Acting Mayor • WALG Acting Mayor • Health officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM • MIRCS • V7AB radio station • WALG • NTA • Police • NDMO-OIFP • CST • NDMO-OIFP • Red Cross • CST • MoHHS 	
Severe Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness • Fill out and send DSO to the NDMO • Initiate preserving water measures • Conduct water detail assessment • Seek assistance from NDMO if required 	Before/ during	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WADC • Assessment Team • WADC • National Assessment Team 		
Disease Outbreak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay at your house if you get sick • Ask the Medical Assistant to provide 	During the outbreak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Assistant on the island • WADC 		

	<p>you medication/or medical check up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the MOHHS pre-caution measures • Get your vaccination for that particular disease if required. • Hand washing, boiling drinking waters, wearing mask and social distancing should be mandatory by the community 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police officers for security and enforcement 		
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12. Revision and Updating of the Plan

Method	Date Planned	Organized by?
Simulation/ drill	To be confirmed	NDMO/ Local Government
Revisiting/ Updating the plan	To be confirmed	NDMO/ Local Government

13. Hazard Specific Response Plan

After the event, the Community Based Disaster Risk Management Committee will meet and proceed in collecting the following information to report.

13.1 Slow Onset (e.g. Drought).

a. Before the Slow Onset Hazard:

- NDMO Outer Island Focal Point and Assessment/ Water Monitoring Team will visit all households to monitor the level of water and test all the water catchments. (Monthly or weekly inspection)
- WALG will work closely with the Wotho Atoll Disaster Committee (WADC) Chairperson and A/WM Team to fix all leaky pipes, tanks and repair broken guttering systems to every household.
- Health Assistant will work closely with the WADC Liaison Focal Point and other local agencies on island, such as WUTMI, MIRCS, IOM, Church Youth Group and Disabled Club to conduct children education programs/ awareness on hand wash constantly to avoid pink eye and diarrhea
- WADC Liaison Focal Points will ensure that the awareness messages have reached all community and individual families.
- Community will encourage to use well for livestock, washing and gardening.
- NDMO Outer Island Focal Point will ensure to update the WALG and NDMO office about the status of the situation.
- WADC AWM Team and NDMO Outer Island Focal Point should conduct monitoring/ inspection to all public facilities' water catchments. (Monthly basis) and report to WADC Chairperson and NDMO Office.
- should work closely with the NDMO/ and other relevant government ministries to educate local community to fixed minor piping problems, water catchment leakages, faucets and other related basic plumbing works.

- Acting Mayor should activate the utilization of the Community Support Team to assist in conducting preparedness activities and other related tasks.

b. During the Slow Onset Hazard (Drought):

- WADC Chairperson call a meeting with the committee members to discuss the incident updates and develop Emergency Action Plans.
- The community members will start preserve local food and conserve water for drinking
- WADC Chairperson will seek the Wotho Mayor approval for their Emergency Action plan and set it for activation.
- The coordination meeting will be called twice a week to monitor the situation.
- Enforce individual families to constantly do good hygiene practices at home/ school/ and every church functions to avoid the spread of diseases
- Every family ensures that all their family members adhere with the Ministry of Health pre-caution measures and advisories which the WADC embraces
- Acting Mayor and the NDMO Outer Island Focal Point will start utilizing the RO Unit for water distribution to the community.
- Mayor will seek further assistance from NDMO/ IOM/ MIRCS and other agencies.
- Acting Mayor activate the utilization of the Community Support Team to assist in conducting response activities.

13. 2. Rapid Onset

a. Before:

- Wotho Atoll Disaster Committee meets (WADC)
- Community Liaison Officer to inform the community members to start prepare (food, water, flash light, and rescue items).
- Emergency Evacuation Shelter Team will be working closely with CST to inform the people to prepare and evacuate to the school immediately.
- During school hours, school to return all students to their parents
- Open all the community evacuation shelters (Churches, School, City Hall, Dispensary and Terminal)
- Emergency Evacuation Shelter Team to do head count once evacuees start evacuate to the shelters
- Head of the household should report any missing person or family members to the DSAR team and Emergency Evacuation Shelter Team
- DSAR team to evacuate people from the small islets to the nearest emergency shelters if necessary
- DSAR will make Ensure no boats are traveling at that time
- Community members who own small canoes or boat on island, should pull all their boats above surge level
- Take down all solar panel and store them in a safe place
- Trim all the big trees near all the 5 shelters
- Health assistant to prepare the dispensary and make sure to request more medication
- Divide the DSAR team to all of the shelters to be on stand by for any missing people
- Emergency Evacuation Shelter Team will work closely with the DSAR and Community Liaison Focal Points to update the number of evacuees in each shelter with current situations.
- Emergency Risk Communication Team is to make sure all communication equipment are operational and they are safe.

b. During:

- WADC to monitor the Typhoon and update the CST for their community member's awareness
- Everyone is settle in the shelters
- DSAR and Police officers to ensure nobody is outside or no boats are traveling at that time
- Nobody leave the shelter until all clear sign is given from NDMO or Majuro weather station.
- CST ensure to sends regular updates/ and keep communicating the Wotho Atoll Disaster Committee.
- The NDMO Focal Points should keep communicating to the NDMO office and give update of the situation.
- The WADC chairperson will liaised with all his/her members to evacuate all people to the designated emergency shelters.

13.3 Recovery Plan

a. After the Slow Onset Hazard:

- WADC will meet to decide on the next step of Recovery activities
- Community Liaison Officer to inform community about the WADC meeting minutes/ and decision.
- AWM Team will inform all community members to clean their roof, guttering and tanks
- WADC will work closely with the community to replant all ruined crops
- AWM Team will test again all the tanks in each household before they start using it for drinking.
- The AWM Team and CST work hand in hand with the community to ensure people are boiling their drinking water until all tanks have been tested
- The WADC should finalized their Drought Recovery Plan

b. After the Typhoon Hazard:

- Outer Island NDMO Focal Point will fill out the ISO report and send to NDMO in Majuro
- Make sure to takes photos of destroyed homes and infrastructures and attached to ISO report
- The Assessment Team should work closely with the Outer Island NDMO Focal Point to make sure the ISO report will be accurate and send it to the NDMO office.
- After declaring the ease of a disaster, the Chairperson will send a stand-down message to the Emergency Evacuation Shelter Team to send back the community members to their homes.
- CST and the WADC will start clearing the debris and rubbish around the community
- The Evacuation/ Shelter Focal Points will work closely with Shelter Managers and CST to ensure evacuees are safe and to check if their houses are safe, if not then can will remain in the shelters until their houses re-built.
- The AWM Team will be responsible to check all water tanks and test them if they are safe for drinking and quickly inform the WADC Chairperson if there is critical issues or further actions required.
- The CST will work hand in hand with the community to ensure they adhere with the Ministry of Health precaution messages/ or comply with control measures and advisories advised by NDC

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