

Gugeegue Community Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll

Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Mapping Report

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GFDRE
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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

GUGEEGUE Weto

About how many people live in your community?	100+
What are the major occupations of community members? (income and subsistence activities)	Kwajalein Military Base mainly logistic and contract. Gugeegue is rural area not everyone goes to work mostly the men and only few ladies. Is like 3 out of 10 person in house will go to work.
What local resources does your community depend on? Explain why.	Local Resource are scarce due to immense structure. Local resource is brought in through sea and air.
How are decisions made in your community? Who has the authority?	The local government and the traditional leader
What social groups are active and what purpose do they serve?	Church group Club ko an kora Youth Male club
What natural hazards affect your community?	Drought
What are the social problems your community is facing?	Underage drinking alcohol and smoking Older male drinking kava everyday from 10pm – 1 or 3 am in the morning Mostly everyone is unemployed – families are facing hunger and so many more problems due to this
What are the main strengths of your community?	Family, Local Government, and Community Leaders
Are there any new community improvement projects planned?	None
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?	Typhoon Cyclones Drought Fire
Are there many people of different heritage in the community?	Fijian Kiribaties Philipinos

Ebeye, Gugeegue Community

Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity Mapping Exercise – Final Report

Introduction:

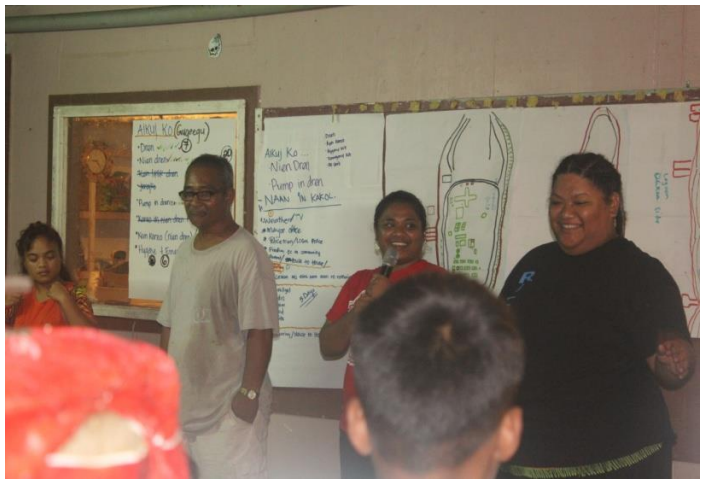
The first session of the Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Mapping (HVCM) and Early Warning System (EWS) exercise was commenced on Sept 15th 2018 followed by another second session on Sept 17th 2018

at a Gugeegue resident (Mauni's) store. A total of 38 community members attend the workshop. 16 Males and 22 Females attended the workshop for Gugeegue Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Mapping and Early Warning System.



Community Consultation Breakdown	
Male	16
Female	22
Total	38
Children	
Disabled	
Government	Majority





Ebeye Gugeegue Town Community Profile Statement

Background

Gugeegue is located on Ebeye, *Kwajalein Atoll*. It is under the jurisdiction of Kwajalein Atoll Local Government. About 100+ people resides on Gugeegue. Gugeegue is more like a rural area however with scarce resource the people depend on income for survival. Majority of the population don have jobs for every house an estimate of 1 or 2 person will work to feed more than 10+ people.

Geography and Location

Hazard: The people in Gugeegue community had a previous HVCM exercise and action plan however; they agreed to go through the activity again and refresh their knowledge as well as update their plans as they go through the process again. Back in May 2014, the highest votes of

disaster turned out to be Typhoon & King tide. This year, their most hazard votes within the year of 2015-2018 came upon Drought and one group wrote down fire as well.

Effects of Climate Change on hazards: Gugeegue, just like Ebeye, and just like the rest of Marshall Islands suffer from different kinds of problems that grow from the stages of change in climate. On their maps, the community identified the different dangers and weaknesses the town faces from these changes from climate. For instance, on the community map they marked places they go for water when drought takes action, the dangerous sections in town that get flooded during heavy rains, the damaged seawalls & more. This year, the community agreed that the most frequent hazard was drought & asked for more assistance in this period of time for aiding in their community water.

Capacities: Gugeegue listed down the few resources they see as their community's capacities. In times of disasters; such as typhoons, droughts, power outages, fire and etc. For water, they often seek to KAJUR (Kwajlein Atoll Joint Utility Resources), community stores, & sea water. In times like these, they also have hand sanitizer available to reduce sickness/diseases from spreading around their community. Although Gugeegue only have few water catchments for the community, the find ways to preserve this water so that it'll last a while. This town seeks for aid in the few water catchments they have and also believe that trash bins are important to distribute or make around town to keep their neighborhood clean. It was also stated that trash bins are very important to also reduce sickness and diseases from spreading as well.

Hazard Vulnerability Risk Mapping



Hazard Vulnerability Matrixes

Hazard	Impact/Risks	Vulnerabilities/ Weaknesses	Adaptive Capacities/ Strengths	Short term Actions
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No water Pink Eye Diarrhea Dusty atmosphere Contaminated water Damaged vegetation Absent from school due to no water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few water catchments Damaged water to plant vegetation No R.O Units Purchase water from KAJUR No transportation Not enough water to cool down fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KAJUR Stores to purchase water Sea water Hand sanitizer Few water catchments 10 ground water for community Trash bins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water catchments Water Pumps Clorox to clean water Cleaning water catchments RO Unit
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few water catchments Damaged vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough water to cool down fire R.O Units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire truck with long host to connect to sea-water

Community Action Plan Table

Hazard	What can be done?	Who within community can be the focal point to lead the plan?	Who from outside of Ebeye can be focal point to lead the plan?	When can it be done?
Drought	Water catchments Water Pumps (R.O Units)	Wesley Lemari KALGOV	MIRCS IOM National Govt. NDMO	January 2019

Table above states the votes of Gugeegue community members about what the town really needs. In the list of needs, they had different suggestions such as; more water, water catchments, water pumps to receive water from below half mark of water catchments and to clean their waters. They've also stated bleach and necessities to clean catchments however; these are the two most voted needs that the town are most concerned about.

Early Warning System (EWS) Mapping

This report identifies the Early Warning System that the people in Gugeegue town composed. The image below is representative of the group of youth; describing their ideas of early warning system. In which their ideas are also stated down in the chart below.

To capture the ideas of the whole Gugeegue community, we split the audience in three groups in which were Ladies, Gentlemen, and Youth of Gugeegu where they got in groups and discussed on these matters and jotted down their ideas and concerns on poster papers in which they shared their ideas afterwards. The ideas and thoughts of Gugeegue community is also stated down the table chart below.

The module below put together is the information shared from Gugeegue (youths) community around EWS.



Community Early Warning System Mapping

Type of hazard	Drought/Fire						
How does early warning (EW) information reach the community?	Where does the EW message come from? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather/KTV 						
	Who in the community receives the EW message? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KalGov/Mayor • Wesley Lemari • Floyd Kaious & Paul Jomi (Police in Gugeegue) 						
	How is the EW message sent? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select 7+ young men to help send out alert • Use Siren • Ring Bells 						
How does the EW message get passed to the rest of the community?	Does the community have an alarm system? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YES, same plan they conducted 4 years ago. 						
	If so, what type of alarm is it? (List any that apply). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ring Bell/ Door-Door/Sirens 						
	If so, how many community members can hear the alarm system? Circle all that apply. <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Few</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Some</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Most</td> <td style="text-align: center;">All</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Other:</td> </tr> </table>	Few	Some	Most	All	Other:	
	Few	Some					
	Most	All					
Other:							
Does the community have a word-mouth-system? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YES 							
If so, is there a plan for contacting every community member?							
After receiving the EW message, how does your community prepare?	How many hours/days before this hazard would the community receive the EW message? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 DAYS BEFORE EXPECTED DATE 						
	What type of preparations do families do for this specific hazard? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flashlight, Radio, Batteries, Water, Food, Knife 						

	<p>What type of preparations would community leaders be responsible for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Community discussed, they said the community leaders should at least be prepared & have a first aid kit for the town. Also take care of shelter & calling for help when the time comes.
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less fortunate for those whom are disabled, for the elderly whom have hard time hearing and walking. & babies/ toddlers. This is why they brought up face2face/door2door because that case whoever is able to communicate and/or help them move or be notified can help in this matter.
	<p>Are there any groups in your community that may not receive early warnings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NO
	<p>Are there special considerations for vulnerable groups, like people with disabilities or the elderly?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NO
<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. Very much. Because the town is long, it will help make the word spread faster with alarms/sirens to make the door-door technique faster.</p>
	<p>Would better early warning coordination and planning help? If so, how do you think this could be achieved?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community asked for donations like SIRENS, VHF RADIOS to be donated for the community and to be prepared beforehand & already have these things would be very much of a help.

Summary

The community in Gugeegue identified Drought has their number one hazards with fire leading in second place.

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 Gugeegue 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 funded CVM 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 through the development and printing of a how-to manual giving homeowners specific instructions.