

2023

# NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY REPORT

Majuro Atoll



**FIELD ENGAGEMENT TEAM:** Shannon Fitzpatrick, Albers Alik Jr., Romar Paccu, Timothy Kabua, Roselle Quinit, Malyia Rudolph, Christopher Alik, Maya Sam, Carrol DeBrum, Peji Glad (IOM), Martina Labaun, Tojien Jorkan (WUTMI), Mannley Compass, Jobod Silk, and Jollia Peter (Jo-Jikum)

**DATA PROCESSING, ANALYSIS, AND EDITING:** Scott Hafner, Angela Saunders (IOM), Colette Mortreux, Sergio Jarillo, Jon Barnett, and Elissa Waters (Melbourne University)

**WRITING:** Colette Mortreux, Sergio Jarillo, Jon Barnett, and Elissa Waters (Melbourne University)

## OVERVIEW

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) was engaged by the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) to lead community engagements on the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in eight Atolls. The engagement team was comprised of IOM staff and three Non-Governmental Organization partners; Jo-Jikum focusing on youth, Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI) focusing on women and inclusion, Marshall Islands Conservation Society (MICS) focusing on livelihoods. This Summary Report reflects the results of all agencies engagements that elevate and articulate the community members voices.

## COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Majuro Atoll is in the Ratak Chain and the capital of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). It has 64 islands and a total land area of 9.7 square kilometres (3.7 sq. mi.), with a lagoon area of over 295 square kilometres (114 sq. mi.). According to the 2021 preliminary census, it has a total population of 23,156 (59% of the total population of the RMI), down from 27,797 in 2011. Majuro Atoll attracts a large influx of immigration from outer islands (1,772 people for the 2006-2011 period) but is also a steppingstone for outmigration to the US (1,174 for the same period, 2011 Census). In terms of working status, 51% of the Majuro Atoll population are formally employed and the median income is USD\$9,600; almost half of the population (47%) get remittances from overseas. Education-wise, 80% of the total population are high school graduates and 7% have tertiary education. The median age is 23 years old. A total of 629 Majuro residents (2.7% of the population) reports a disability.

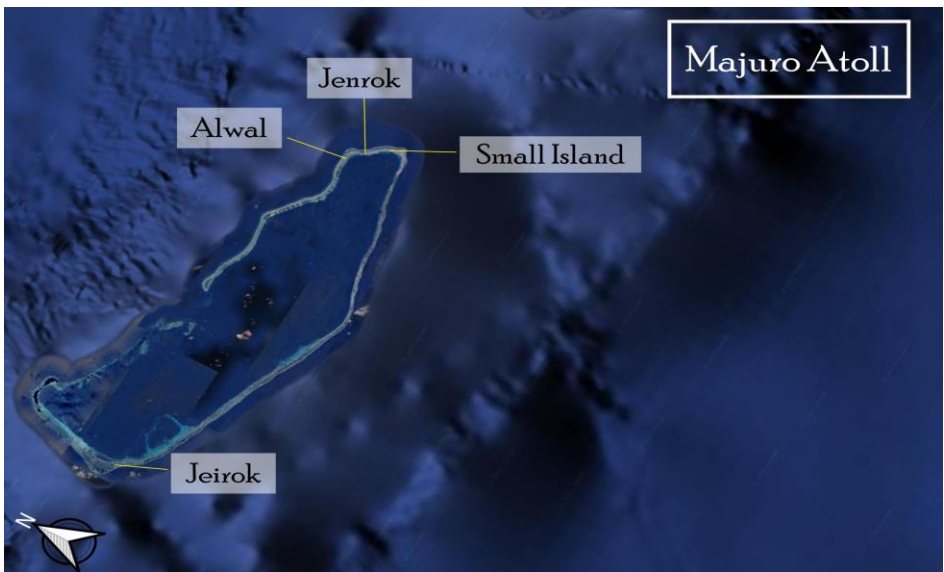


Figure 1: Satellite view of Majuro Atoll

As for historical document climatic impacts, Majuro Atoll experiences regular king tides and associated flooding; these destroy houses and infrastructure and disrupt everyday activities, as well as creating breeding grounds for vector-borne diseases. Majuro Atoll is also subject to periodic droughts and associated health issues (e.g. conjunctivitis, diarrhea and respiratory diseases). Evidence from community mapping exercises shows erosion both on the lagoon and ocean sides in the Delap area and in the Laura community on the Western end of the atoll. Erosion is also reported on many of the islets that lie on the Northern side of the atoll.

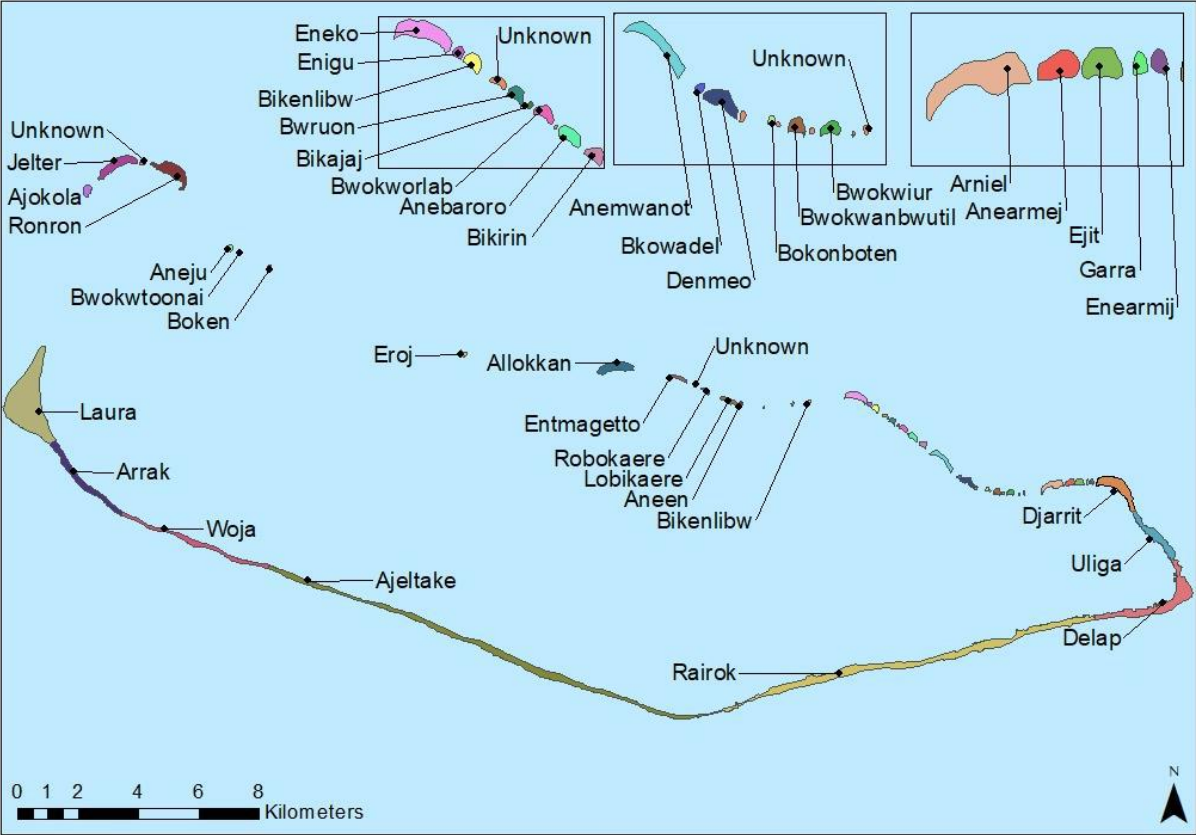


Figure 2: Majuro atoll place names (source: Delatares Technical Report)

## CONSULTATION PROCESS

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) community consultation team carried out work in Majuro in between October 2022 and May 2023. The first thing to take place during the consultations is the introduction presentation where information is provided to the group on the purpose of the consultation, what the NAP is, and how it is going to support their community in the future. This is a vital step in setting the scene for the methodologies to follow. Each community and target group consultation for the NAP involved 5 different data collection methods: a baseline survey to capture views on current and future adaptation; a Day in the Life (DIL) activity where participants were asked about their observations of environmental change, social impacts and how they anticipate daily activities to be affected in the future; a focus group discussion; semi-structured interviews with community members; and community profiles. Some individuals may have participated in more than one consultation. During the project period, both target group consultations and community engagements took place to gain perspectives across different social groups, genders and communities reaching various socio-economic backgrounds.

One major difference, in terms of methodologies, between community consultations and target group consultations under the NAP is the absence of Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Mapping (HVCM) and transect walks during target group consultations. While no HVCM's/transect walks were conducted during the target group consultations, transect walks were conducted during the community consultations in Jenrok, Alwal, and Small Island. Two HVCM's were also collated for two communities (Jeirok and Small Island) during the pre-consultation process and are referenced/annexed in this report.

Participants for all community consultation methods were recruited around Majuro, including urban (e.g. Delap, Jenrok, Rita) and rural areas (e.g. Laura, Arrak and the small islands in the northern side of the atoll).

Target Group Consultations	Number of participants
<b>Majuro Disabled Persons Organization (MIDPO)</b>	7 (2 women, 5 men)
<b>Pacific Youth Leaders of Tomorrow (PLYLOT)</b>	4 (1 women, 3 men)
<b>Majuro Expats/Migrants</b>	13 (7 women, 6 men)
<b>Council of the Irooj</b>	7 (2 women, 5 men)
<b>Majuro Local Government (MALGov)</b>	4 (1 woman, 3 men)
<b>Faith-based Organizations</b>	11 (11 women)
<b>Criminal Deportee Community</b>	11 (5 women, 6 men)
<b>Chamber of Commerce</b>	3 (2 women, 1 man)
<b>TOTAL</b>	60 (31 women, 29 men)

Figure 3: Target group consultation participants.

Community Consultations	Number of participants
<b>Alwal Community</b>	44 (16 women, 28 men)
<b>Jenrok Community</b>	26 (14 women, 12 men)
<b>Small Island Community</b>	46 (20 women, 26 men)
<b>Jeirok Community</b>	8 (6 women, 2 men)
<b>TOTAL</b>	124 (56 women, 68 men)

Figure 4: Community consultation participants

Method	Total	Women	Men	Undiscl osed	Youth	Middle aged	Elderly	Undiscl osed
<b>Baseline survey</b>	6	2	4	0	1	5	0	0
<b>Day in Life</b>	127	67	54	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Hazard mapping</b>	41	22	19	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Transect walk</b>	2	1	1	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Focus groups</b>	184	87	97	0	23	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Interviews</b>	9	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>TOTAL</b>	369	179	175	15	23	5	0	247

Figure 5: Community and target group consultation respondents by research methods.



## GUIDING VALUES FOR ADAPTATION

People's values were gleaned from observing and discussing their daily activities and from specific questions asked by discussion facilitators in focus groups. The findings show that despite being an urban atoll, there are not many differences between Majuro Atoll and rural atolls when it comes to values: church and family are mainstays of the community, and solidarity remains a guiding principle even in the capital.

*“My aspiration is to see a future where everyone can work together to come up with solutions for our country to address issues like climate change impacts (sea level rise, king tides, etc), corruption, land issues, have better medical care, better educational opportunities, and more.” (Majuro Participant)*

Men's most cited daily chores were working and, in some cases, fishing, while women tend to look after children and do the cooking and cleaning. There are many women making handicrafts in Majuro, although not as many as in the neighboring islands. Young people are focused on their studies, homework and practicing team sports. Everybody irrespective of age or gender dedicates time to socializing, and participants indicate that people look after each other and share resources with their neighbors such as food or water when needed to sustain healthy communities. In that sense, preventing alcohol consumption and gender-based violence are also cited as community goals.

Despite being an urban atoll, environmental concerns are also important in Majuro Atoll. Many participants give priority to living in healthy surroundings, which they see as crucial to prevent diseases, and act on these concerns by engaging regularly in environmental stewardship activities such as cleaning and planting.



Figure 6: Community consultation in Majuro.

## CLIMATE CHANGE EXPERIENCES AND CONCERNS

The three most observed impacts of climate change in Majuro Atoll are sea-level rise, increased air temperature and increased frequency/intensity of typhoons, in that order. When discussing typhoons community members also mentioned that it's not just a typhoon, but damaging winds that can happen before a tropical depression or named storm. More frequent/intense droughts and erratic rainfall are also observed, and some people also pointed to the ocean being hotter.

“The lime trees and breadfruit trees don’t bear any more fruit during harvest season. The breadfruit fall before they reach the appropriate stage to consume. It’s not like before where we could make bwiro (fermented breadfruit) during the harvest, and those who sell them can’t rely on that to fill their pockets. The lime trees are infested with a new pest we haven’t seen before. It’s not just in Jeirok, it affects the entire Laura village. It’s starting to infest the other villages. It’s giving our farmers a really hard time making a living. The soil is different too. The crops are getting smaller and they don’t taste the same.

The heat is almost unbearable, we can't drive anywhere without blasting the AC and that wastes the gas that is already expensive. Before we could just crack the windows but now it’s like the wind is hot too.” (Majuro Participant)

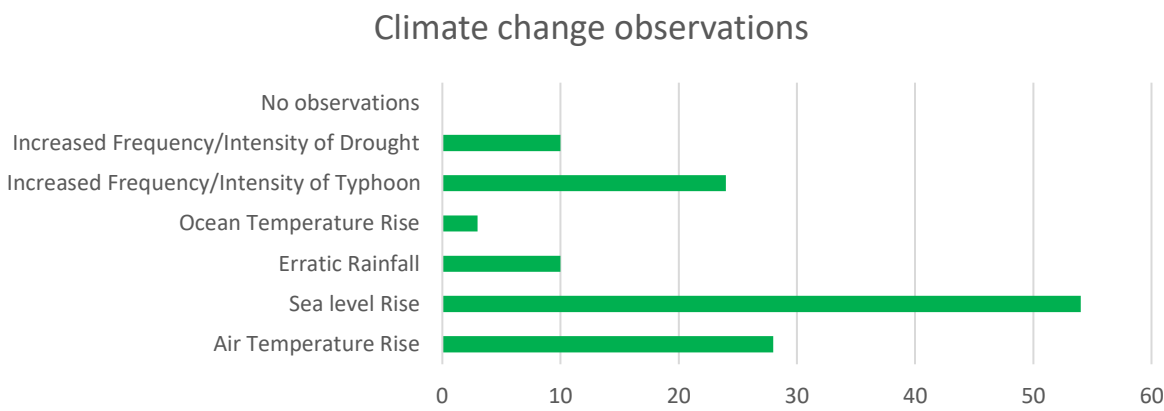


Figure 7: Observation of climate change in Majuro (number of responses)

Sea-level rise causes coastal erosion, destroying houses, causing power outages, and killing plants and crops. It also affects key infrastructure such as rainwater catchments and water tanks, undermining the adaptive capacity of the atoll (58% of households in Majuro Atoll get their drinking water from rainwater tanks). Land erosion is also a threat for recreational places popular with families such as for example Laura beach, one of the few places where children can swim. Coral bleaching and changes in fish patterns are also a concern.

---

*“...the ocean/lagoon is affected [by climate change]. The coral reefs are dying. When people go snorkeling, they hardly see any coral. The fisherman also have to go all the way to small islands or farther into the deep part of the ocean to get enough fish to feed their families.” (Majuro Participant)*

Sea-level rise is directly related to and compounded by flooding events associated with typhoons, heavy rains, or king tides, all of which severely disrupt everyday activities and peoples' livelihoods. People's mobility and access to services are negatively impacted as a result of inundation. For example, when youth members from rural areas in Majuro Atoll (e.g. Ajeltake-Laura) are unable to access the town or the airport during high tide season causing road delays due to debris, or when heavy rainfall prevents them from going to school. The consultation also found out that the more vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and persons with physical and mental disabilities are lacking support when there are high tides and inundations.

High tides affect the sewage system and spread rubbish around, bringing unhygienic conditions, while flooding creates breeding grounds for mosquitoes. These events often result in vector-borne diseases outbreaks (e.g. dengue, chikungunya, zika virus) that can spread to the rest of the country, causing fatalities and having very high costs in terms of public health.

In Majuro Atoll, droughts and increased heat episodes not only affect crops, diminishing their availability, but they also have many negative health and social consequences. Dry weather brings more dust, provoking eye and respiratory diseases. The dust also ends up in the water tanks, dirtying drinking water that is already scarce in an atoll where most people rely on rainwater tanks for their drinking supply. Diarrhea and other diseases become frequent when people try to save water by not washing their hands. Women also indicate that heat decreases their opportunities for socializing and increases episodes of abuse and gender-based violence.

*“There should also be mental health awareness; currently there is no outlet for people when they feel depressed or anxious. There is a lot of trauma and stress [among heads of households] caused by not being able to provide for their families. These stressors result in social issues such as domestic violence and substance abuse.” (Majuro Participant)*

Despite extensive climate change impacts, the people of Majuro Atoll show strong place attachment and are committed to stay in their land and their homes: the majority of participants consulted plan to cope/adapt locally, versus a minority (10%) who plan to migrate as a potential response to much higher sea-levels in the future (noting that this question came after a presentation on extreme scenarios of sea level rise risk). Given these values, adaptation initiatives should consider the aspirations of local communities to live in a clean, healthy, and disease-free environment in Majuro Atoll.

## Imagined Futures

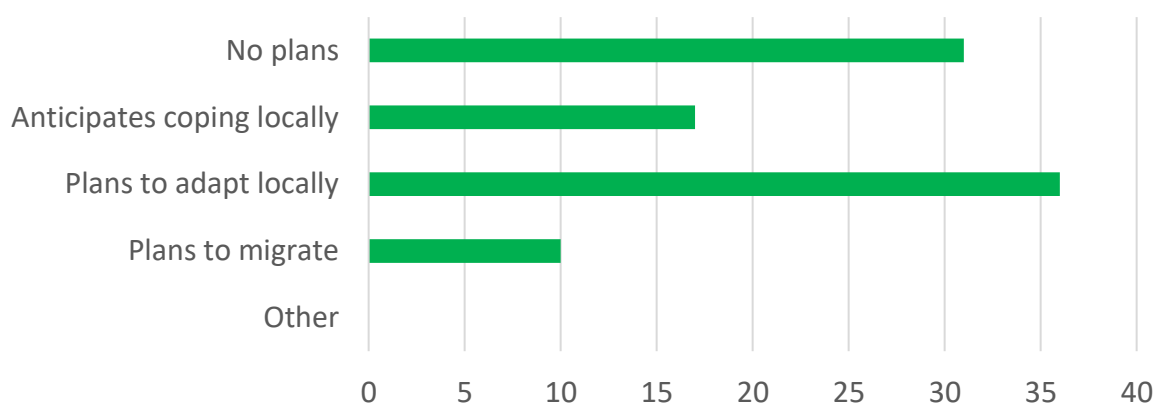


Figure 8: Imagined Futures

## ADAPTATION PRACTICES AND IDEAS

Currently, seawalls are perceived as the main adaptation strategy, although there is disagreement in terms of their efficacy. Some participants in the focus groups are concerned about the lack of seawalls' maintenance in the future, and how that might result in further damage to houses and infrastructure. Other participants are worried that seawalls are directing wave energy to areas with no protection, causing beaches not to be replenished with sand, and increasing erosion in some areas. Some Majuro Atoll residents instead would like to have more seawalls built, especially on the ocean side of Jenrok and in the northern islets where erosion is perceived to be higher.

Besides seawalls, many participants consulted suggested planting trees and crops as an adaptation measure. Coastal reforestation was perceived as a good way to attenuate waves and wind and slow down erosion.

## Adaptation Ideas

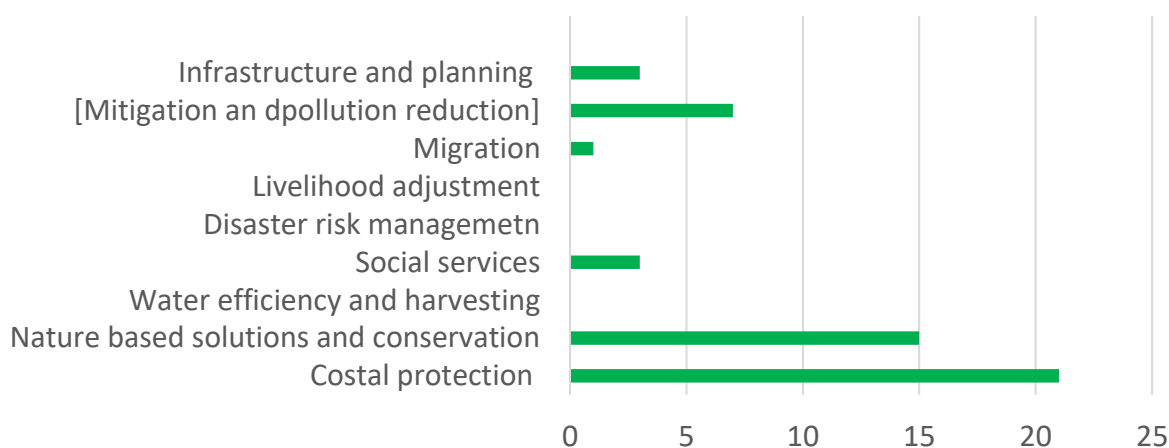


Figure 9: Adaptation ideas mentioned by participants in DIL survey



---

Focus groups participants pointed to improving infrastructure as an adaptation measure. Water security will require more rainwater catchments and water tanks so that households can increase their water storage capacity. This should go hand in hand with house retrofitting, so that homes can withstand the effects of storms and inundation, including the securing of catchments and elevating houses and water tanks that are often damaged during high tides.

## SPECIFIC FINDINGS FROM THE TARGET GROUP CONSULTATIONS

The target group with the Chamber of Commerce demonstrated key concerns around local businesses ability to adapt to the challenges of climate change:

- Lack of flood insurance for businesses negatively affects their adaptive capacity.
- Current land tenure system makes it hard for businesses to flood proof as there is no incentive to invest in buildings that will return to the landlords at the end of the lease period.
- Advocated for better transport networks to foster new business opportunities within Majuro and also between the capital and outer islands, such as maintaining a reliable supply of produce to Majuro supermarkets, which would help economic development and enhance adaptive capacity through livelihoods diversification.
- Need for improvements in training and pay for skilled workers to avoid outmigration.
- Private sector needs to be better prepared. More information, training, and awareness needs to be given to businesses on how best to prepare, respond, and recover from climatic events.
- Innovative business ventures could potentially boost local economy - call centers based in Majuro, floating gardens, and opening up more opportunities for foreign investment in closed sectors such as agriculture.

The youth leaders target group participants focused on the challenges and barriers associated with climate change adaptation:

- Explained that there is a class system in Majuro – the haves and the have nots. Some will have the ability to successfully adapt to climate change (including the option of outmigration), while other's difficulties will be compounded by the progression of climate change.
- Expressed a loss of faith and confidence in the government. Detailed instances where government corruption and nepotism have had negative impacts on themselves, their families, and their communities.
- Expressed their intentions to stay in Majuro rather than relocating overseas as their preferred option. Migrating to the US was seen as a last resort option entailing many difficulties due to a lack of skills and the potential loss of Marshallese culture and identity, something evidenced by several young participants who have returned from the US. Despite this, migration from Majuro to the US remains a reality, even though there is no evidence so far that this is due to climate impacts.

*“The government should do more public outreaches like what this team is doing. People need to be more aware on this matter because I know there are people who knows what climate change is but does not know what the long-term effects are. We should do more surveys, forums, and promote climate change awareness like they did with covid or dengue. Since everything is more virtual now I think we can get through a lot of people.” (Majuro Participant)*

---

The migrants and expats target groups discussed changes Majuro Atoll over the years and difficulties in climate change adaptation going forward:

- Stated that king tides have led to sanitation issues and an increased risk of diseases like Dengue and Chikungunya. In the cases of recent outbreaks, the effects were compounded by a lack of medical supplies.
- Explained the persistence of waste and pollution in the local and marine environments of Majuro was identified as a co-driver of climate impacts, as trash in the ocean was connected to a reef degradation and the lack of sightings of marine mammals in the Majuro lagoon.
- Pollution and overfishing were also said to be causing a decrease in the availability of fish stocks in the local Majuro area.
- Housing was identified both as an immediate concern and a key issue for improvement in managing climate risks into the future, and one that was immediately relevant to migrants and expats, but also to other target groups such as participants from the Jenrok area. Rental and affordable housing is limited in Majuro and are seen as a risk into the future if the population of Majuro is to grow.
- Participants suggested that growing more food locally and teaching children to grow food would be a positive future response

The target group consultation with persons with disabilities focused on how the effects of climate change disproportionately effect those with disabilities:

- Noted a decline and lack of community social cohesion and detailed how vulnerable populations are dependent on the ability of the community to take care of one another.
- Expressed a desire to stay in their community - sighting the lack of freedom in the US (specifically relating to land rights) as a main reason why people move back to the RMI.
- Pointed to the importance of increasing accessibility (e.g. ramps, dedicated parking spots) and adapting transport infrastructure (e.g. wheelchair accessible roads and vehicles) to the needs of people with reduced mobility.
- Improving transport infrastructure would also have co-benefits for other segments of the population, as the residents of rural areas of Majuro atoll such as Laura are often prevented from reaching basic services (e.g. healthcare) during flooding episodes.

*“Before when someone would cook, they will share it with their neighbours and then the neighbours will also do the same by returning the dish with another cooked meal inside. Nowadays, they don’t do that anymore. Before there used to be teamwork – when one man would go out fishing and comes back, all the men in the village would go out and help (carry the fishes, help with the boat, whatever work needs to be done they will help each other). Nowadays there is no help.”*  
(Majuro Participant)

The target group consultations with faith-based organizations and deportees focused largely on the concerns and issues they face as a community:

- Wetos are full and crowded. There is no control or monitoring on how many people live on a plot of land. Landowners need to be informed and educated on best practices for climate change adaptation.

- Household repairs from inundation, strong winds, and other climate change events come at a personal cost. It often takes families a long time to recover from these financial burdens.
- Concerns that incidence of gender-based violence is increasing between and across genders. More outreach and education needs to be given on the different kinds of abuse (emotional, physical, verbal) and how to prevent instances going forward.
- Inflation is a real concern; prices are rising and pay stays the same.
- Government support and initiatives are not reaching all. For example, solar power at the household level is only making it to a select few and not everyone is benefiting.
- There are a severe lack of resources available to those with disabilities
- Personal debt and lending practices by local banks is an area of concern,. For example, many have multiple loans with different banks which result in pay checks of only a few to zero dollars. Additionally, there are concerns around those defaulting on loans or leaving the country and the stress on those that co-signed the loan,.

## BARRIERS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ADAPTATION

Lack of job opportunities matching the available skill sets and educational levels means Majuro Atoll has high unemployment rates, which coupled with the rising cost of life translates into higher vulnerability for the atoll's population. Unemployment is a barrier to adaptation as it is also associated to alcohol and drug-related problems that often result in gender-based violence and other social issues such as high rates of suicide, impacting upon the community's cohesion and adaptive capacity.

Lack of appropriate communication and transparency from government and institutions is also perceived as a barrier, particularly by women, youth and people with disabilities, all of which find it difficult to access services, especially in times of need such as after natural disasters. Some participants also noted that the support that local leaders provide is contingent or heavily influenced by whether you voted for them in the last election. The exclusion of youth and other vulnerable groups from participation in decision-making processes is also due to language inaccessibility. For example, youth members think that the language of the Compact of Free Association should be more understandable, as they would like to know where funds are allocated, and how much of these go into adaptation.

It is worth noting that despite Majuro Atoll being the steppingstone for most Marshallese to migrate to the US, migration was hardly mentioned as a potential adaptation strategy, and only 10% of participants in the DIL survey considered migrating elsewhere. Migration to the US is mentioned in relation to accessing better education and job opportunities, or for family reunification, rather than as a strategy to avoid existing and future climate impacts. In fact, in some cases outmigration is perceived as a barrier to adaptation. Not unlike rural atolls, some participants in Majuro Atoll observed that outmigration poses problems for individual adaptation, as there are many homes in need of maintenance due to their owners now living abroad. When discussing future concerns and plans a Majuro participant stated:

“I would be scared because there's nothing I can do to stop these kinds of things. .... I will run out of foods and supplies I need. I cannot go to my appointments at the hospital..... I don't know whether to stay or migrate, but if I have to migrate, I will keep my culture and our Marshallese way of life.”  
(Majuro participant)

Community solidarity was often mentioned by participants as a shared positive value that has assisted people in dealing with environmental changes in the past, and there is a perception that people will help each other when needed in the future. Community-organized clean-ups are common in Majuro Atoll, evidencing both community strength but also a lack of much-needed public services. From the interviews, surveys and focus group discussions transpires a mandate to “work together” and the idea that cooperation and social cohesion is an asset in the fight against climate change.

The proposed adaptation options below are indicative of the values and ideas members of the Majuro Atoll community have expressed.

<b>Adaptation activities that could begin immediately (identified by community and low risk of regret)</b>
Improve access to clean water and sanitation by: replacing old rainwater catchments and water tanks; providing periodic maintenance of existing water infrastructure (including filters, annual cleaning, etc.); and providing all households with at least one water tank.
Elevate water tanks to avoid damage caused by king tides and other inundation episodes.
Run periodic community awareness programmes and training on basic hygiene to prevent communicable diseases.
Tree planting to help protect shorelines, reduce heat, and increase food supply.
Guarantee access to basic services for people with disabilities during flooding and other disasters by mapping out where they live and designing a plan of action to reach out to them when needed.
Government to help subsidize insurance schemes for flooding/storms.
Provide tools to communities for gardening and for cleaning to guarantee healthy, rubbish-free environments.
Raise awareness to prevent breeding conditions for mosquitoes after heavy rains and flooding.

<b>Adaptation activities that could begin in the next five years (identified by community and requiring further consultation and planning)</b>
Plan a well-coordinated, cohesive and integrated strategy based on preliminary technical studies and in consultation with coastal geomorphologists, government officials, landowners, local residents and other community stakeholders to project coastal protection options.
Roll out a scheme to provide solar panels and batteries to households to diminish reliance on the power grid and decrease vulnerability during power outages.
Draft and implement building codes for new constructions that take into account the increased frequency and intensity of typhoons and flooding and incentivize the building of raised homes.
Invest in sustainable sea transportation to increase business opportunities for people in Majuro and promote outer island development and livelihoods diversification.
Develop online learning for students ahead of increased school accessibility problems due to flooding.

## KEY OBSERVATIONS FROM THE FIELD ENGAGEMENT TEAM

During a final debrief and workshop session with project team members shared their naturalistic observations that were observed in the field. These are key takeaways from each community and key action points for each community provided by IOM, Jo-Jikum, WUTMI, and MICS.



## Key Takeaways

- To have better relationship with their landowners and chief because the first step for them to understanding climate change
- A safe evacuation center and strengthening the disaster community in responding to disasters.
- Better understanding of gender-based violence
- The community's demands and needs for more transparency on the Compact of Free Association - where the climate funds go, and what they are being used for
- Some parts of the community use their religious perspectives to question the preparations of combating climate change issues - "The Bible says," or "God has promised"
- The community's concerns of the effects of climate change on very vulnerable groups of people: women, youths, and the disabled

## Key Actions

- Coastal protection, both sea walls and nature-based solutions.
- Request for the already started sea walls on Majuro to be completed.
- Sea wall all of Majuro – because those that don't have sea walls are being negatively affected by the ones built beside their land.
- Need more quality checks of home, business, ships – there are oil dumps happening that are not being monitored. Some of the restaurants don't have good quality of food practices and are unclean. For homes some aren't safe, need building codes and support to ensure they are safe.
- Better understanding across all levels of traditional leadership on what climate change is. That way if one level (i.e. rijerbal) wants to improve their homes or land, or decide to change their practices, and if the other traditional leadership doesn't understand about climate change needs he/she may not approve.



Figure 10: Majuro consultation

---

#### Action points continued

- Fix drainage system in Majuro
- Climate change awareness in school curriculums required.
- Enforce laws on pollution and environmental protection, Environmental Protection Authority to be more active.
- Protocols for how assistance in post disaster situations or for climate change impacts – ie the roles and responsibilities at different levels (homeowners, local government national government) – who is supposed to do what. Then the community needs to be informed for better understanding.
- More social programs in general required. Right now most social gatherings are taking place at night and around kava. There are not a lot to do in Majuro, this can lead to unhealthy behaviours and activities.
- More education on gender-based violence required – only 5 active WUTMI chapters – places where they have chapters see change in gender-based violence behavior, but the others don't.
- More solar power in Laura is needed, Laura is highly impacted from power outages – one example is when the week-long power outage happened. fridges and freezers failed and everyone's food went bad.
- Laura specifically, needs to ensure there is more water conservation plans in place to protect the Laura water lens from depletion.
- More advocacy for mental health awareness and responses required.
- When discussing health care, the Laura community noted that they required all the necessary supplies to be available in Laura. More consistent schedule for doctor to go there because they don't show up when they are supposed to. The Ambulance is out of fuel often and can't make trips to hospital.
- Farmers requesting training on new diseases threatening their crops and how to treat these concerns.
- Minimum wage increase required to have a living wage.
- More availability of affordable housing is required.
- Request for home and street addressing so people can be better located during emergencies in emergencies settings.
- Alcohol is being sold to minors; one suggestion is to only sell at one store to control the issue.
- Solar panels, there are some being delivered, but are only going to those that need it most. It's creating social tensions around how the criteria of who is most in need is developed and how distributions take place.

---

For more information contact

IOM: Angela Saunders ([aksaunders@iom.int](mailto:aksaunders@iom.int); [iommicronesia@iom.int](mailto:iommicronesia@iom.int))

Jo-Jikum: Loredel Areieta ([delosereyes.areieta@gmail.com](mailto:delosereyes.areieta@gmail.com)) Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner ([ikijiner@gmail.com](mailto:ikijiner@gmail.com))

MICS: Dolores de Brum Kattil ([director@atollconservation.org](mailto:director@atollconservation.org)), Dua Rudoph ([dua@atollconservation.org](mailto:dua@atollconservation.org))

WUTMI: Daisy Alik-Momotaro ([wutmi26@gmail.com](mailto:wutmi26@gmail.com))

## Annex

Annex 1 – Alwal, Majuro Community Profile

Annex 2 – Jeirok, Majuro Community Profile

Annex 3 – Jenrok, Majuro Community Profile

Annex 4 – Small Island, Majuro Community Profile

Annex 5 – Jeirok, Majuro HVCM

Annex 6 – Delap, Majuro HVCM

Annex 7 – Jenrok Socioeconomic Survey

Annex 8 – Majuro Rapid Vulnerability Assessment