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WOTJE ATOLL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN

For The Community of Wotje Atoll (Inclusive of Wodmej)

Updated: [February 17-20, 2020]

With the guidance and support of
the RMI National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), Environmental Protection Authority and Majuro Water Sewer Company

Created in partnership with
The International Organization for Migration
IOM - Micronesia

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NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE

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1. OBJECTIVE

One primary goal for communities throughout the RMI is to strengthen resilience and disaster preparedness through the design and implementation of a Community Disaster Committee Plan. This template is designed to provide community members guidance in creating strategies to mitigate potential hazards and reduce vulnerabilities.

The template is designed to capture basic information to adequately meet the individual needs of each community. In order to design a thorough disaster plan, it is critical to include all requested information.

The plan should be developed by the community's disaster committee, through advice and guidance from the various community members. Once the plan is completed, the committee should relay the plan to the community members, as well as to the local or national government actors.

2. COMMUNITY PROFILE

Wotje, the largest and most populated of the 72 islands that make up Wotje Atoll, is the main hub. Along with Northern Islands High School, Wotje hosts the national and local governments, the power plant, Bank of Marshall Islands (BOMI), National Telecommunications and the air strip where small airplanes operated by Air Marshall Islands (AMI) are able to land.

From the RMI Census of 2011, the population of Wotje Atoll is 723 people. In Wodmej Island community there are approximately 143 people. Government employment (police, teachers, etc.) is the core dependency in Wotje. Alternate sources are fishing, running small canteens, mini stores, handicrafts, gardening, farming and copra. Some families receive money from families living abroad in USA mainland, Guam, Hawaii, Ebeye and Majuro.

The Wotje Atoll Local Government oversees activities around Wotje. Decisions are overseen by the mayor and council with close collaboration and coordination with the traditional and church leadership. Active social groups in Wotje include women's clubs and youth clubs- that are involved in activities such as farming and planting trees to beautify the community etc.. The Likjeron Club is a particularly active women's group currently involved in a gardening project.

Wotje and Wodmej communities are facing the negative impacts of Climate Change. Their coastlines are eroding. Their wells and limited crops are threatened by salt water intrusion.

Between the two communities, there are ethnic groups from China, Philippines, Kiribati, Fiji and United States of America living among the local people, mostly involved in retail businesses and teaching at the schools.

The community profile provides an outline to record and display valuable information regarding the community's population breakdown, households, resources, and valuable assets. **Please see Annex A**

3. COMMUNICATIONS

Communications, especially during an emergency, are important to convey the needs of the community, as well as to receive information such as early warnings, or when state representatives will be brining assistance. According to community members during the consultations, the most reliable form of communications is emails. Although, the email is the often used form of communication, it mostly depends on the connection and strong network.

If the internet network is slow, the members use mobile cellular as the next means of communication. Again, the cellular mobile is dependent on strong the network is. If all means of daily communications are down, the community of Wotje rely on HF radios to communicate outside of Wotje.
Wodmej has no internet or cellular networks, therefore the main means of communications during times of disaster and peace time is the HF radio or as the locals call it the Outer Islands radio.

A. Key Contacts

Identify the key stakeholders of the community who will play a pivotal role prior to, during and after a disaster.

	Names	**Contact Details**
Traditional Leaders	**Iroj Ro (Stanny Tomeing, Marina Hermios, Melinda Tomeing)**	**545-2591**
Mayor & Council leadership	**Joe Hanchor Depend on who is acting at the time(Acting Mayor)**	**455-9335**
Health Services	**Jackin Robert Jibaibe Boktok**	
NDMO/Outer Island Focal Point	**Harso Hanchor**	**545-2228**
National/Local Police	**Matthew Rufus Kino Jacob**	
Church Leaders	**Tommy Jacob Marshall Langidrik**	
Marshall Islands Red Cross Society Focal Point	**Kino Jacob**	
Weather Man	**Rolly Laukon**	
Agent	**Scott Hertin**	
NIHS Principal	**Larul Heine**	
WPES Principal	**Lokjen Hemos**	

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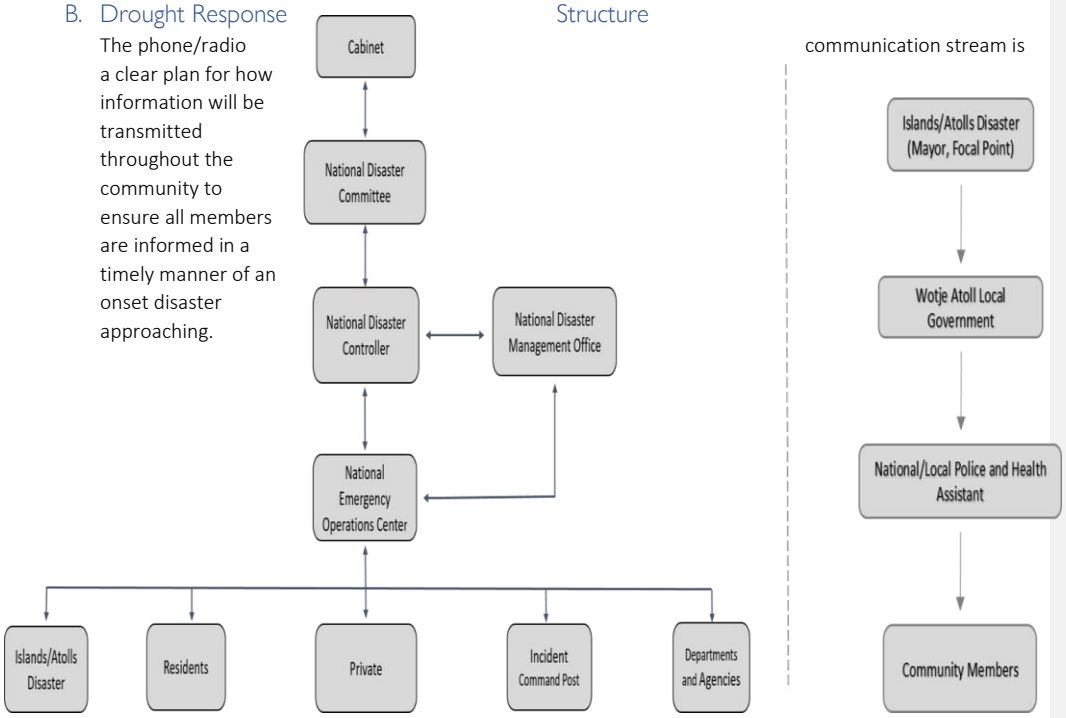
B. Drought Response Structure

The phone/radio communication stream is a clear plan for how information will be transmitted throughout the community to ensure all members are informed in a timely manner of an onset disaster approaching.



4. HAZARD, VULNERABILITY & CAPACITY MAPPING (HVCM)

A. Past Hazard Events/Historical Timeline

A hazard can be natural or manmade, sudden or slow onset, and can cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, social and economic disruption, and/or environmental degradation. The table below lists down the impact of natural drought in Wotje Atoll during the 2013 and 2016 drought.

Hazard/ Year	How did this event impact your community?	How did the community cope/respond to event?	What signs/clues were visible to community members that the hazard was approaching?
Drought (2013, 2016)	- Diarrhea - Skin rash - Pink Eye - Damaged Crops - Livestock - Salty wells - Disease crops - Dirty Environment - Dusty - Coral Bleaching - Warming ocean	- Share water - They requested RO unit from National Government - The DisCom worked together with the focal point to fill in the DSO form and submit to NDMO	- Result of disease outbreak from the Health Assistant - Plants, Crops turn brown - Mass text - Weather

B. Identify & Reduce Vulnerability

Vulnerability is the condition or circumstance of the community which makes it susceptible to being damaged by a hazard or disaster. Identify physical vulnerabilities of the community (roads, bridges, houses, community buildings, communications systems), as well as vulnerable individuals who may need additional assistance or care. Include cultural sites, and any facility important to the well-being of the community, such as medical clinic, emergency shelter, and water supply. Possible impact is what "could happen" as a result of the hazard. Identify what corrective activities are needed to reduce the identified vulnerabilities in the community. Corrective activities are actions to be take prior to the event occurring to mitigate the effects. Please find below impacts of drought in the community of Wotje and Wodmej.

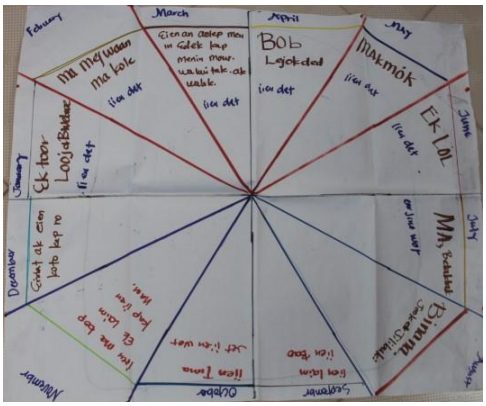
Hazard	Vulnerable assets/people	Possible Impact	Mitigation/Corrective Activities
Drought	Standing water	Mosquito breed	Cover all standing water
	Water catchment	Leaking	Maintain, replace, repair or request donation

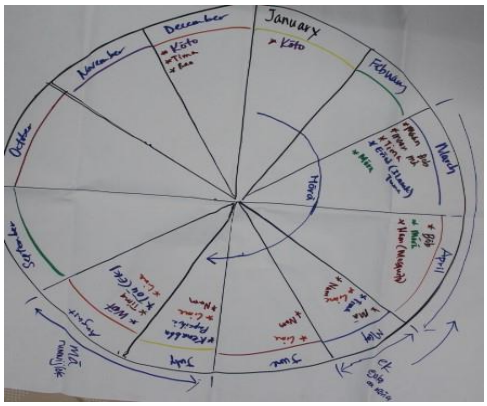
	Hauling water equipment	Distance	More jerry cans, Rear cart
	RO unit	Not enough for the population	Request more units
	Small islet	No water catchment	Provide water catchment
	Crops	Damage crops	Drought tolerant plant

C. Seasonal Calendar

For disaster preparedness, a seasonal calendar is able to capture environmental changes and their impact upon natural resources utilized by the community. A seasonal calendar also communicates the extent to which economic activities are affected by the seasonal changes and how communities adapt. Please find below the seasonal calendar of the Wotje and Wodmej communities.

Season	How long did this season last?	How were natural resources affected during this time?	How were economic activities affected in this season?	How do you prepare for this season?
Dry Season	*: 6 months (January-June)*	Fish migrate further out into the sea due to warmer coastal	Spend more money on fuel for boat to go fishing to: - Make fish jerky - Sell to MIMRA - Fund raising - Ddily substance	It depend on the imported salt availability because the community members have lost the traditional skill of making sea salt and also availability of fuel.
		Coral bleaching	Harder to catch fish to sell them at the fishing market	Make environmental ordinance for marine waste management
		Size of coconuts (smaller)	Harder to find coconuts, means harder to trade goods	
		Handcrafting of roses (Wut-trademark handicraft of Wotje Atoll)	No handicraft means no income for the family whom their income depend on handicraft	Preparation for dry season is difficult because the weaving strips made from coconut leaves have to be used right away because long storage makes the leaves brittle.
		Crops are dying	Spend more money on imported food	Plant more drought tolerant crops
		Size of breadfruit (smaller)	Harder to preserved BWIRO, means they can't ferment breadfruit to have food during dry period	

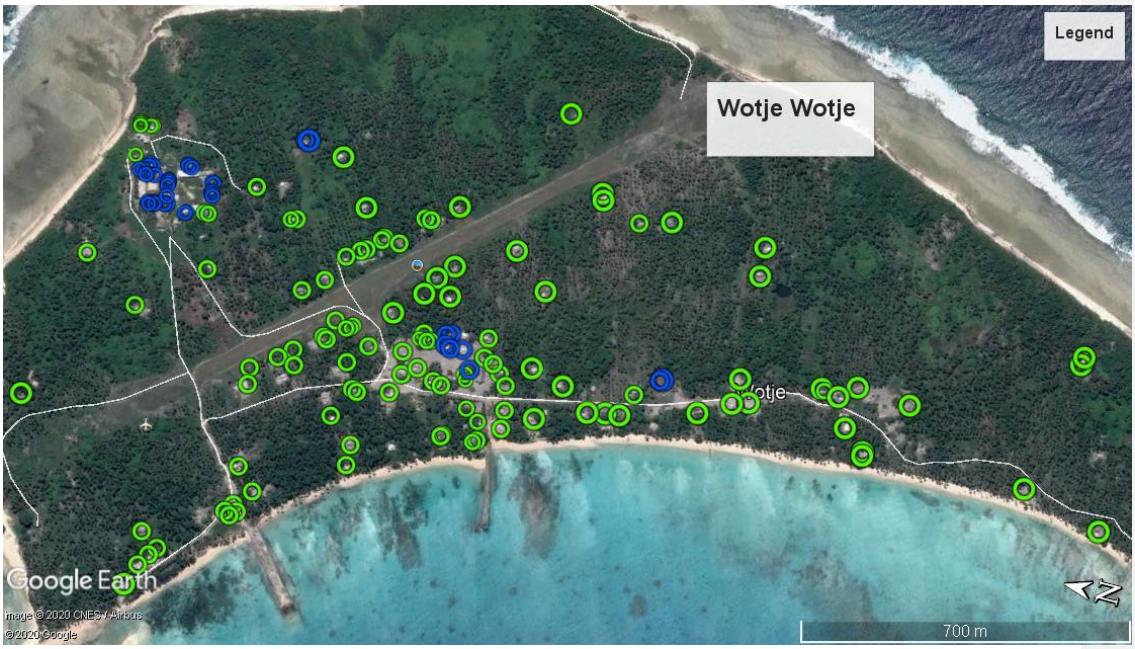




D. Capacity for Immediate Response

The following members of the community were identified for their skillset to assist with preparedness and response during a drought.

Community Member	Skill	Description of training and practice with the skill
Johnny Luke *Harso Hanchor*	*RO unit (Charlie)*	*RO unit setup (2016)* *December 2018 (Carrol)*
Ojinel Hanchor	H2S Test	
Harso Hanchor	Water Quality Drought Situation Overview	
All community members	Water Filter	KIO water filter training 2019
	CPR First Aid (MIRCS)	Red Cross CPR First Aid 2018
All teachers HS,Elem.	CPR First Aid	Walton Bohanny 2019
Kino Jacob	Emergency Response Training	MIRCS 2019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Wotje Wotje
otje
Google Earth
700 m

F. Identified Communicability Water Sources

Identify the drinking water sources in your community that have been designated as water distribution points during disaster emergencies. Identified water distribution points need to be approved by the WASH Cluster.

Identified Water Source	Capacity (gal)	Consumption Rate	Remarks
Wotje National Police Station	*2000gal*	*71 people for 1 week*	
Wotje Public Elementary School	*3*1250gal + Conc tank 2142gal = 5892gal*	210 people for 1 week	
Northern Islands High School	27,600gal in plastic tanks + conc tank 30,000gal = 57,600gal	2057 people for 1 week	
Protestant Church	50,000gal conc tank		

Dispensary			
Wodmej Protestant Church, Dispensary	25,000gal conc tank		
Wodmej Dispensary	2*1500gal + 7,500gal conc tank = 10,500		

G. Basic Survival Water Needs

The quantities of water needed for domestic use is context based, and may vary according to the climate, the sanitation facilities available, people's habits, their sacred and cultural practices, the food they cook, the clothes they wear, and so on.

Where possible, 3.96 gallon per person per day (l/p/d) can be exceeded to conform to local standards where that standard is higher.

Basic Survival Water Needs		
Survival needs: water intake (drinking and food)	0.66-0.79 gal/day	Depends on the climate and individual physiology
Basic hygiene practices	0.56-1.6 gal/day	Depends on social and cultural norms
Basic cooking needs	0.79-1.6 gal per day	Depends on food type and social and cultural norms
Total basic water needs	2.0-4.0 gal per day	

Source: SPHERE Standard 2011

Estimated Water Use for Average HH of 7		
Water intake	5.53 gal/day	Drinking and food
Sanitation	11.2 gal/day minimum	5.28 gal 2x shower est. 5.28 gal laundry est. 2.64 gal flush toilet est.
Cooking needs	11.2 gal/day	Depends on food type and social and cultural norms
Total water use	27.93 gal/day x 7 = **195.51 gal** minimum	18 day supply from a 1585.03 gal tank for HH of 4

5. COMMUNITY DISASTER COMMITTEE

The Disaster Committee (DisCom) is made up of community members representing all factions of the community which include men, women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. Members of the Community Disaster Committee can be self-appointed and/or voted in, but the process for selecting the committee members should be fair and transparent. There should be a representation of at least three individuals selected for each category (with the exception of the NDMO focal point), taking into consideration equal gender distribution during the selection process. Add any additional responsibilities the committee finds necessary.

Name of Identified Team Members	**Titles**	**Contact Information**	**Determined Responsibilities** (need to check with NDMO that TORs are consistent)
Joe Hanchor Harso Hanchor Wodmej: Donald Lajar	Iroj Stanny Tomeing Mayor Focal Point/EPA Councilman		**Disaster Response Focal Point (CFP) Key** decision maker; Maintains emergency communications; Updates partners of latest action plans; Calls for DRC meetings; Reports the results of assessments to DCO; Liaises with government partners and ensures community-level plans are in line with national priorities; Continuously reviews and updates emergency action plans and climate adaptation plans as needed
Harso Hanchor	Focal Point		**Vice Focal Points** Undertakes all CFP responsibilities while the CFP is off island or otherwise unavailable
Kioji L. Mike Wodmej: Rosemela Juto	Tax Collector Teacher		**Secretaries** Takes notes at meetings; Coordinates venue and members for meetings; Writes and distributes reports of meetings and plans; Keeps record of the community population updated; Updates and maintains contact list of community members
Matthew Rufus Wodmej: Abraham Hanchor Bikej Kiotak	Sergeant Local Police Local Poilice		**Rescue Team** Ensures that all loose/dangerous objects are secured during a disaster; Performs implementation of disaster plan; Ensures emergency equipment is maintained and in stock; Responsible for participating in any relevant training opportunities to update their skills/knowledge; Helps in evacuating elderly, disabled, and sick people to the evacuation shelter; Ensures that each community member has been safely relocated to the evacuation shelter
Harso Hanchor Wodmej: Gabriel Elbon	Focal Point/EPA		**Water Monitors** Rain gauge monitor; Maintains monthly monitoring of rainwater and wells by reporting water levels to CFP; Responsible for securing water catchments and wells before a disaster hits; Ensures the water is not wasted during and after a disaster; Reports contaminated drinking water to CFP
Lokjen Hemos Larul Heine Wodmej: Dennis Kiosa	WPES Principal NIHS Principal		**Community Liaisons** Reports Disaster Response Plan back to the community; Provides feedback from community to DRMC; Updates community on any changes to the plan
Matthew Rufus Lokjen Hemos Larul Heine	Sergeant WPES Principal NIHS Principal		**Evacuation Shelter Managers** Ensures the evacuation shelter is well-maintained and resources are ready

6. PREPAREDNESS ACTION PLAN

For each hazard your community is prone to there should be a detailed and step-by-step plan. The plan should be created by the DisCom primarily including feedback from the community members. The best way to create a plan is through a consultative meeting process, in which all committee members agree on each step of the plan. The DisCom should present the completed plan to the community members ensuring each community member is updated on where to go for each type of hazard. The DisCom should also create a timeline to regularly review the plan with community members, as well as conduct community-wide drills of the plan. As soon as the plan is completed, the NDMO/Outer Islands Focal Point should relay it to the relevant government counterpart. For a copy of the Initial Situation Overview (ISO) or Drought Situation Overview (DSO) form, please see Annex D.

A. Hazard Specific Action Plan

SLOW ONSET HAZARD: Drought

	Point to consider…	***How will your community respond?***
Pre Drought	* refer to the DSO for more points When did it last rain? Was the rain light or heavy? What kind of water catchment does the HH have? Number of households with adequate water levels?	1. DisCom to ensure the water source inventory is updated 2. Each household to maintain their own water tank 3. Health Assistant to ensure there's enough medicine on stock 4. School principals to ensure all leaking pipes and tanks are fix 5. Weather man to keep track of monthly rainfall average and report to the DisCom 6.
During Drought	Is the underground water brackish? Depths of underground water? What are the drinking water capacities of the community water centre (usually schools and churches)? Is the community drinking alternative sources of water? E.g. coconuts Is the HH practicing water conservation methods? Are there changes in the community's crops?	1. The DisCom will meet and plan 2. Community Liaison to ensure all community members and the sub-committee on wodmej are aware of the committee plan 3. All community members to start conserve water 4. HS principal to ensure the boarding students are conserving water 5. Water monitor team to start monitor all HH and community water tanks (Monthly before the drought and weekly during the drought) 6. Committee to ensure all community members are aware to fix their leaky pipes, tanks and gutter 7. Health assistant to ensure the clinic is equipped 8. Everybody work together to clean the water tanks 9. Ensure all student wash their hand constantly 10. Community clean up 11. Wodmej sub-committee to ensure their report get to the focal point 12. The community members will start preserve local food (Bwiro,Jenkun) 13. Parents to ensure children are not playing with water 14. Committee to ensure people are boiling their water or treat it with Clorox

	15. Use well for livestock and cleaning 16. Take photos when conducting the DSO 17. Focal Point to ensure report get to NDMO office 18. Request RO from NDMO and make sure Wodmej also get one 19. Council, Focal point and DisCom to help install RO units 20. Focal point and local government to work closely with all deploy and assessment team from Majuro
Gaps identified during the drought. E.g. Water harvesting system, jerry cans,	1. The DisCom meet again 2. Community Liaison to inform community members and Wodmej sub-committee about DisCom meeting mins 3. Inform all community members to clean their roof, guttering and tanks 4. Replant all ruined crops 5. Community clean up 6. Monitor team to test again all the tanks in each households before they start drink from it. 7. DisCom to ensure people are boiling their drinking water until all tanks are safe 8. DisCom (Relief Team)

Post Drought

RESPONSE PLAN

NORMAL STAGE PREPAREDNESS	**RISK MATRIX[1] - LEVEL 1 – Normal** Applies right throughout the year
CONDITIONS	1. Normal or near normal seasonal rainfall 2. Normal or near normal water storage levels
EFFECTS	1. All groundwater sources available 2. Community and household water storage tanks > 75% of total capacity
ACTIONS	1. Normal day-to-day water supply operations 2. Routine leak control 3. Check rain harvesting and storage systems are working effectively 4. Routine maintenance of water-related systems and infrastructure 5. Routine monitoring of weather forecast 6. Stocktaking of water capacity at all level by Water Monitor and Weather Man 7. Each household maintain and monitor their water catchment 8. DisCom to update inventory of all water catchment (twice a year)
INDICATION	2013/2016 El Nino Drought Response. • Rainfall reduction beginning in late 2016 through mid-2017 • The water level of the wells were very low and the water became salty • Fruits began to get smaller and trees brown, breadfruit branches, breadfruits not ripe but rotted • Community and household water storage began to decrease • Water catchment not sufficient • Disease outbreak (Pinkeye and Diarrhea) • Warming ocean which led to coral bleaching • Dusty • Disease crops (breadfruit, pandanus, coconuts, banana) • RO units deployed (2 RO units, 1 for Wotje and 1 for Wodmej) • RO unit donated by IOM in 2016 has not been installed due no pvc pipes • RO unit not operational due to low voltage batteries
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES • Capacity Building in Water Monitoring processes • Community awareness on water conservation • Engage community in water management procedures and decision making. • Shared water with families whom their water catchments were empty • Community Disaster Committee has been established • Police fetch water for the disable and elderly people • Identified fresh groundwater to serve as a backup during dry periods

STAGE 1 WATER WATCH GOALS	**RISK MATRIX: LEVEL 2 ….. DRY PERIOD; WATERWATCH** The goals of this stage are to heighten awareness of the public on water conditions and to maintain the integrity of the water supply systems.
TRIGGERS	This stage is triggered by any one of the following conditions: 1. If the rainfall is below 8”/past month 2. Reticulation ground water systems are low or salty 3. Household water storage are **less than 50%** of total capacity 4. Community water system are **just above 75%** of total capacity 5. Low rainfall is forecasted for the next month 6. Murrar kein ekkan ko 7. Menin mour rej kakure nien dren ko 8. There are cases of pinkeye and diarrhea 9. Dusty
AWARENESS ACTIONS	1. The National Disaster Management Office in conjunction with the National Weather Service Office will provide early warnings as required.
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	1. Establish baseline information on water stocks at all level (Quarterly) 2. Clean and repair all rainwater harvesting systems at a community and household level to ensure maximum capture and storage of water. 3. The Water Monitor along with the police men will monitor use of water at household and all community tanks and provide reports to National Disaster Management Office via the Outer Island Focal Point utilizing the Drought Situational Overview form. (School Principal, Health Asst, Churches) (7 Seven day, Protestant, Mormon, Ba’Hai, Full gospel, Catholic, Assembly of God) 4. Monitor Salinity and Water Quality where possible in coordination with EPA (Local, national and focal point) 5. Monitor agricultural impacts and report to the National Disaster Management Office utilizing the Drought Situational Overview form. (Principals and Focal Point) 6. Ensure RO units are fully operational (Police men and Focal Point) 7. Business sector and Government SOE (MEC, Postal)
REGULATION ACTIONS	1. 2.
INDICATION	• When monitoring action fails, Water Watch stage sometimes skipped to Stage 2. • Create local Water saving tips and disseminate to school and households • DisCom to educate people about the important of water • Request RO units from the National Disaster Management Office

Commented [A1]: Again community will change and add depending on their experiences and needs

STAGE 2 WATER WARNING	**RISK MATRIX: LEVEL 3. WATER WARNING -DROUGHT**
GOALS	The goals of this stage is to heighten water conservation by reducing water demands by **20%** and to reduce overall consumption
TRIGGERS	This stage is triggered by any one of the following conditions: 1. Rainfall is below ≤ 4"/month 2. The community storage has fallen **below 50%** capacity. 3. The household water tanks are **below 25%** capacity. 4. Reticulated ground water system is very low and ground water is salty 5. Low rainfall is forecasted for the next month or two
AWARENESS ACTIONS	1. Continue of previous awareness action 2. Discourage Water demand activities such as sports, ceremonial activities and watering sand, etc.
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	1. National Emergency Operation Center and WASH Cluster continue to monitor and mitigate prior to State of Emergency 2. Ministry of Health and Human Services continue to monitor closely for health impacts via the outer island dispensary system 3. Maintain adequate water level and/or access for Schools to continue operation0 4. Local Police to identify very vulnerable group, elderly, newborn and the sick, deliver water to their house. 5. Deploy emergency RO units for mitigation if required 6. The Water Monitor will monitor use of water at household and all community tanks and provide reports to National Disaster Management Office via the Outer Island Focal Point utilizing the Drought Situational Overview form. 7. Monitor Salinity and Water Quality where possible in coordination with EPA 8. Monitor agricultural impacts and report to the National Disaster Management Office utilizing the Drought Situational Overview form.
REGULATION ACTIONS	1. The public will be asked to cut back on Daily Water 2. DisCom to draft a water conservation resolution 3. Community access points and quantities to be identified and communicated to the public.
INDICATION	• High salinity in Groundwater systems • Water catchment leak due to emptiness • Water taste not favorable

STAGE 3 WATER EMERGENCY	**RISK MATRIX: LEVEL 4 ; SEVERE DROUGHT & WATER EMERGENCY**
GOALS	The goals of this stage is to heighten water conservation by reducing water use/peak demands and consumption
TRIGGERS	This stage is triggered by any one of the following conditions: 1. Rainfall is below ≤ 2”/month 2. The community storage has fallen **below 25%** capacity. 3. The household water tanks are **below 10%** capacity. 4. Low rainfall is forecasted for the next month 5. The crops are damage 6. Disease outbreak due to drought 7. Lack of sustainable livelihoods due to drought
AWARENESS ACTIONS	1. Continue of previous awareness action 2. Make announcement during Sunday service 3. The Disaster Committee will hold public meetings to discuss the status of the water supply and further actions, which need to be taken.
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	1. Disaster Committee meets bi-weekly 2. The community water tanks will be monitored twice weekly. 3. Continue household water level monitoring 4. Health Cluster Surveillance of water borne vector and diseases 5. Sustainable livelihoods monitored 6. RO units deployed
REGULATION ACTIONS	1. Limit - activities. 2. Waste of water will be prohibited. 3. Water rationing from RO and distribution hours established
INDICATION	

STAGE 4 **SEVERE SHORTAGE** **STATE OF EMERGENCY**	**RISK MATRIX: LEVEL 5 STATE OF DISASTER**
GOALS	The goal of this stage is to heighten water conservation and provide assistance.
TRIGGERS	This stage is triggered by any one of the following conditions: 1. Island ground water supply sources have dried 2. There is no longer sustainable livelihoods 3. The Island Public storage has fallen **below 25%** capacity. 4. The Household Water tanks are **below 5 days** capacity. 5. Salinity Level is over 1500ppm 6. Low and no rainfall is forecasted for the next months 7. On-set of water borne illnesses
AWARENESS ACTIONS	1. Continue of previous awareness action 2. The Disaster Committee will hold regular Public meetings to discuss the status of the water supply and further actions, health indicators and agricultural impacts. Coordination of external assistance.
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	1. Continue Salinity monitoring actions. 2. Continue Surveillance of water borne vector and diseases 3. Sustainable livelihoods monitored
REGULATION ACTIONS	1. Household must have water containers, 5 gallon hard sided jerry cans preferred.
INDICATION SEVERE DROUGHT	"Declare State of Disaster" to open up assistants from abroad at the direction of the Cabinet in Coordination with the National Disaster Committee.

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7. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this plan is to serve as a framework to guide the Disaster Committee in assisting the community in preparedness and response during the different levels of drought to reduce the negative impacts of the hazard. Although the plan was developed through consultations with relevant stakeholders from the community, the Disaster Committee has identified the need to establish an ordinance to rapid and slow onsets hazards in the community to align with the national disaster laws. It will be a legal platform for better coordination of capabilities, responsibilities and resources between the local and national governments. Therefore, the document will continue to change based on the community's experiences in mitigation and preparedness in water management during droughts.

8. COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN TABLE

Kauatata ko rejelet jukjuk im bed eo *Identified Hazards/Threat*	Buñten ko rekkar *Proposed solutions*		Won ej lolorjake? *Who is responsible?*		Naat eo enaj kōjeimooj buñten kein? *When are the tasks to be implemented?*
	Ta ko emōj kommani? *What has been done?*	Ta ko jemaroñ kommani? *What can be done?*	Ilo jukjuk im bed eo? *(Within Community?)*	Tu nabōj en jukjuk im bed eo? *(Outside Community?*	
Mōrā/det ***Drought/Extreme heat***	-There are wells -Water monitor team have been trained -Fresh groundwater has been identified to serve as a backup during dry periods -There are water tanks but not enough -	1) Work together to repair and maintain all household water tanks 2) Preserve local food (e.g. bwiro, jenkun) 3) RO Units 4. Rear Cart 5. Repair WW2 water catchments 6. Water tanks with repair kits and gutter 7. Walky Talkie 8. SatPhone	- Council - Alap ro - Kajojo baamle - NIHS	-IOM -Red Cross -R&D -WUTMI	2019

Annex A

Community Profile: Republic of the Marshall Islands

INITIAL INFORMATION					
Site details					
Country:	Marshall Islands	Community:		Wotje Wodmej	
Atoll/Island:	Wotje Atoll	Date:	13 March 2020		
GPS Coordinates:	Latitude:	9.552453	Longitude:	170.149975	
Name of Mayor:	Joe Hanchor	Contact of Mayor:		(692)455-9324	

Demographics					
Age/sex	0-5 years	6–12 years	13–17 years	18-59 years	60+ years
Male	8	23	17	16	8
Female	12	21	18	17	8
Total	**20**	44	35	33	16
Total # of Households	21				

Access					
Is there an airport?	☒Yes	☐ No	If yes, coordinates	**X**	**Y**
Is there a distribution point?	☒Yes	☐ No	If yes, coordinates	**X**	**Y**
Is there a dock?	☒Yes	☐ No	If yes, coordinates	**X**	**Y**
Is there an evacuation centre?	☒Yes	☐ No	If yes, coordinates	**X**	**Y**
			Or, If yes, location		

Communication								
Phone access	☐ Yes	☒ No	Mobile access	☒ Yes	☐ No	Internet access	☒ Yes	☐ No
Radio station access	☒ Yes	☐ No	HF Radio access	☒ Yes	☐ No	If yes, frequency		
Access to HF Radio	☒ Yes	☐ No	If yes, frequency	8113.50		Other type(s) of communication tool(s)		

Key Stakeholders		
Are there existing disaster management committees? YES	Name: Joe Hanchor	Contact: 455-9324
Other community leaders?	Name: Harso Hanchor	Contact: 545-2228

SERVICES			
Shelter			
# of families living with host family	7	# of HH with mosquito nets	0
# of families living in temporary shelter	0	# of HH with access to electricity	0
# of families living in permanent housing	21	# of HH with solar power	20

WASH							
Av. rainfall every 6 months (mm)		# HH with private latrine: 21					
Main source of water for drinking	☐ Well	☒ Rain Water	☐ RO Unit	☐ River	☐ Tap	☐ Other,	
Main source of water for cooking	☐ Well	☒ Rain Water	☐ RO Unit	☐ River	☐ Tap	☐ Other,	
# of public water catchments: 21	General quality of water:			☐ Clean	☒ Moderately clean	☐ Unclean	
Signs of open defecation	☒ Yes	☐ No	Ongoing hygiene promotion campaigns?			☒ Yes	☐ No

Health				
Health facility situated within community	☒ Yes	☐ No	If yes, Highest Level of Health facility	Primary Care
Most prevalent health problems	☐ Diabetes symptoms	☐Malnutrition	☐ Pink eye ☐diarrhea ☒ Flu-like	☐ Other,

Food and livelihood					
What is the most common source of obtaining food?	☒ Own produce	☐ Local market	☐ Commercial market		
Is there access to food distribution?	☐ Yes	☒ No	Supplementary feeding for children	☐ Yes	☒ No
Access to market	☐ Yes	☒ No	# of families with source of income	21	

Education				
Educational facility situated within municipality	☒ Yes	☐ No	# of children attending school	Boys: Girls:
Highest level of educational facility within municipality?	☒ Elementary school	☐ High school	☐ College	
If children are not going to school, why not?	☐ Not accessible	☐ Infrastructure not suitable	☒ Family decision	Other:

Annex B

EOC DSO Outer Island Reporting Form

Name and Title of Majuro Reporter: _____ Date: _____
(Etan im Title eo an Reporter eo jen Majuro) *(raan eo)*

Name and Title of Outer Island Reporter: _____
(Etan im Title eo an Reporter eo jen Aelon eo Illikin)

Island: _____ # Households:
(Ettan ene eo)

Atoll: _____ #people:
(Etan Atoll eo)

Method of communication: _____
(wawen kojjela tok, i.e. radio 65, email, letter nan Chief Secretary ak Mayor's Office ilo Majuro)

When is the last time it rained, date:
(Naat eo eliktata ekkar wot? Raan eo)

How much did it rain (intensity of rain):
(Ewi jonan an kar wot? (jonnan kajjur in wot))

- ☐ Light rain *(jidrik)*
- ☐ Heavy rain *(elap)*

Duration of rain:

- ☐ 1 hour or more *(1 awa im driklak)*
- ☐ 12 hours more *(jimettan raan)*
- ☐ 24 hours or more *(juon raan likio)*

Type of Water Catchments surveyed:

- ☐ *(ewi jonnan nien dren ko kab kein nien dren rot eo am, jouij im kwalok worran ilo gallon)*

1000 gallon _____

1500 gallon _____

Other _____ (*note ¼ of all households rej aikwij survey*)

On average how full are these tanks:
(*Ewi jonnan dren iloan tank ko) (eg 6 - full, 5 - ¾ full, 2 - 1/2full, nil ¼ full)*
Full or less _____tanks
(bol lonlon ak drik lak jidrik)
¾ or less_____ tanks
(jillu mottan emmen im driklak)
½ or less_____ tanks
(jimettan im driklak)
¼ or less_____ tanks
(juon mottan emmen im driklak)
empty_____ tanks
(ejjelok kobban nein dren ko)

Well water quality on average is described as:
(ewi jonnan erreo in dren)

- ☐ Normal *(emman)*
- ☐ More salty / polluted than normal *(ejjab erreo)*

On average how much water is left in the wells - depth of water:
(ewi jonnan dren in aibojlal ko)

- ☐ 3 feet *(jillu ne)*
- ☐ 2 feet *(ruo ne)*
- ☐ 1 foot *(juon ne)*
- ☐ 6 inches *(jiljino ne)*
- ☐ Less than 6 inches *(driklak jen jiljino ne)*

What conservation measure are individuals on this island taking to conserve water (check all that apply)
(Ta bunton ko nan kejbarok dren, jouij im kokkalle aolep men ko rejimwe)

- ☐ Using catchment water for drinking only *(kojjerbal wot ilo ieen idrak)*
- ☐ Drinking coconuts in place of water *(elaplak idrak ni im ejjab dren ko)*
- ☐ Limiting showering to once every other day (or less) *(tutu wot ilo ieen aikwij ak kadriklak ien tutu)*
- ☐ Drinking well water *(idrak dren jen aibojlal ko)*
- ☐ Limiting or no longer watering agriculture *(ejjelok utdrikdrik keinikan ko)*
- ☐ Other *(wawen ko jet)* _____

Approximately what percentage of individuals are taking these actions, and for how many weeks have they been doing it? *(Emaron jete worran armij rej loor bunton kein im kejbarok dren? Example, 5%, 20%, jimmetan in aolep armij, aolep armij)*

With the current amount of water available on island and the current conservation methods, how long will their current **drinkable** water supply last on the island if it does not rain? *(Kin jonnan dren eo ioon Aelon in, emaron mottan jete week bwe en maat aolep drenn in iddrak?)*

- ☐ 1 week or less *(juon week)*
- ☐ 2 weeks or less *(ruo week)*
- ☐ 3 weeks or less *(jillu week)*
- ☐ 4 weeks or less *(emen week im driklak)*
- ☐ More than one month *(juon Allon lonlak)*

RO Unit Questions

a. Do you have a reverse osmosis (RO Unit) on your islands? Is it working?_____
b. If yes, how much does it produce a day?_____
c. Can everyone on the island access the water (is the resource shared), do people have to pay?

d. Do you have storage containers to carry water in from the RO to individual households?
    a. Are they enough?
    b. Are they safe (have a small opening and a closure)?

e. If the RO is not working, what is wrong with it?

f. If you require an RO do you have a location in mind of where to place it?
    a. Who would care for it?
    b. Do you have extra tanks to put the water into for storage and distribution?

Agriculture

Have you noticed in changes in the plants – consider how they look and how much food they are producing? If so describe?

Breadfruit

Coconut

Pandanus

Papaya

Other (Pumpkin, etc)

Is there an increased utilization of canned/processed foods versus fresh foods? *(Elaplak ke kojerbal mona ko ilo kuwat, rice,im bilawe ijjelokin mona ko jen kein ekkan ko ion aelon in/eo/kein? Aet ke Jab?)*

Please share any other comments or concerns from this community regarding water related challenges, successes or concerns *(jouij im kwalok jabrewot bwebwenato ko kwoj emmonono in kajeded nan aolep kin aban ko kab jerbal ko jet edredrelak , ak jabrewot inebata ikkiejien dren)*

Number of household tanks to be surveyed is 25% of total. I.e. at least one in four.

Wotho 6	Ujae 16	Lae 14
Namu – Namu 8	Namu – Majkin 12	Namu – Leon 8
Namu – Mae 5	Likiep – Melang 4	Likiep – Jebal 4
Likiep – Likiep 22	Mejit 17	Maloelap – Jang 4
Maloelap – Kaben 8	Maloelap – Tarawa 5	Maloelap – Ollet 5
Maloelap – Airok 5	Wotje – Wotje 24	Wotje – Wormej 4
Ailuk – Ailuk 16	Ailuk – Enejelar 4	Aur – Aur 14
Aur – Tobal 10	Utirik 16	Enewatak 26
Lib 5	Ebadon (Kwaj) 4	Mejatto (Kwaj) 16

Wotje Wodmej Community Log Sheet

Home Owner	Weto	Number of Catchment	Tank capacity	Catchment Status	Number of People
Bolju Jello	Mon-Aktal	2		Damaged	3
Ton Alex	Monenno	1	1500		6
Joana Laneab	Mejerto				5
Langneo	Monenno	1	1500		4
Nako	Boklej	1	1500		8
Francie Lang	Monenno	No water tank			5
Georgeton Bujen	El En	1	1500		10
Mejwadrik	Lojere	2	1500		6
Kiosa	Batin Kijeek	1	1500		3
Tiveney Juto	Batin Kijeek	1	1500		12
Binni Kiotak	Batin Kijeek	1	1500		0
Wodmej UCC	Batin Kijeek	1	1000		3
Kioj Kiosa	Lamnijo	2	2000		10
Mercy Hanchor	Monija	1	1500	1 Leaking	2
Donald Lajar	Lamnijo			1 Leaking	0
Herja Laneab	Monak	1	1500		3
Bokjen Kaious	Mojerke	1	1500		4
Hicom	Munijo	1	1500		0
Bikej Kiotak	Arjeltak	2	3000		4
Jibaibwe Boktok	Wotje	3	10,500		