



# Glossary of Climate Change Terms

## English - Kajjin Majel

Office of Environment Planning Policy Coordination - OEPPC  
Republic of the Marshall Islands





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**SPC**  
Secretariat  
of the Pacific  
Community



**Office of Environment Planning Policy Coordination - OEPPC**

**Republic of the Marshall Islands**

# **Glossary of Climate Change Terms**

## **English - Kajjin Majel**

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**Office of Environment Planning Policy Coordination - OEPPC**  
**Republic of the Marshall Islands**

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Cover design: Riyad Mucadam, Ph.D.

The stick chart or meto is a tool used in the navigation of the ocean by traditional means of the Marshall Islands.

It represents a technology and perhaps helps to capture and use a base of common and empirical technical knowledge.

The Eiffel Tower, a symbol of Paris, France, is superimposed on the meto. A Pacifika-theme of motifs are used in place of the trusses of the Eiffel Tower.

The most important climate change treaty, the Conference of Parties (COP21), was concluded at Paris on December 11, 2015.

Front cover photo: Marshallese Stick Chart © 2006 Karen Earnshaw

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## FOREWORD

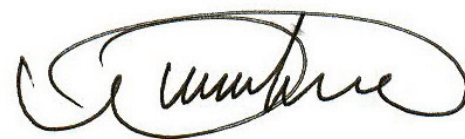
This book evolved from a simple idea. The idea was that an expanded vocabulary and understanding of kajjin Majel, the Marshallese language, would help a more widespread appreciation concerning the conversation about climate change and the Marshall Islands. Climate change, its effects and the proposed responses to its effects are topics very often quoted in the local and international media. Political leaders, educational institutions and regional organizations lead conversations, workshops and international efforts related to coping with climate change effects in the Pacific region. Through these efforts a great deal of international attention in the form of media coverage has been received at the Marshall Islands. The challenge ahead lies in matching our actions with this widespread attention.

Thought and words often precede action, and informed thought and words would help informed action. This glossary of climate change terms is a new step towards effectuating that process in the Marshall Islands. It can also serve as a starting point for a greater interest in traditional Majel-based science. Science, including climate change science, requires an expanded and precise way of thinking with a vocabulary to match the scientific way of observing and describing the world around us.

This is a first edition. There are a larger number of phrases and illustrations included in this glossary than in similar glossaries of other Pacific island languages. The electronic version of this glossary allows sorting of terms by thematic areas and includes many more phrases that are not available in the print version. We also hope that it provides a template and space for other interested persons and users to further improve upon. We hope this glossary of climate change terms is used in schools, workshops, government, in media and by the Marshallese diaspora.

This glossary was prepared through a consultative process. We acknowledge particularly the motivated efforts of Mr. Karl Fellenius, Mr. Isaac Marty, Mr. Kennedy Kaneko, Mr. Mark Stege, and Mr. Raynard Gideon. Staff of the RMI's Marine Resources Authority & the Environmental Protection Authority also contributed keenly. The European Union's Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), Suva, provided funds to support this project. We thank Mr. Bruce Kijiner and Dr. Gillian Cambers for recognizing the value of this idea. Mr. Lowell Alik, Warwick Harris, Ywao Elanzo Jr. and Ms. Moriana Phillip of the OEPPC provided their support. Dr. Riyad M. Mucadam, Senior Advisor Climate Change, proposed this idea, led action and synthesized its content.

Jerammon!



Wilbur Heine  
Minister in Assistance to the President; Minister Responsible for Environment  
Office of the President  
Office of Environment Planning Policy Coordination-OEPPC

December 11, 2015

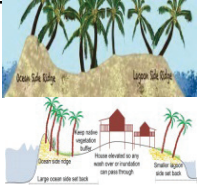
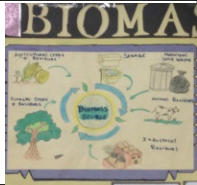




Photo Location & Credit	Illustration	Majel Concept	English Concept	Majel Description	English Description
		ukoktak in mejatoto eo emakaj an walok	abrupt climate change	oktak ko rejelet mejatoto maron komman bwe en kanooj mokaj an wor ukokak in mejatoto ainwot makitkit ko an mejatoto ijoko ilon,naaj mokaj an on lok ijoko rekwoj kon ice, im an komokajkaj an manaan bwidej im komman bwe en wor oktak nan an carbon makitkit.	nonlinearity of the climate system may lead to rapid climate change such a dramatic reorganization of thermohaline circulation, rapid deglaciation and massive melting of permafrost, or increases in soil respiration leading to fast changes in the carbon cycle
		laplok in juon ane ak parijet	accretion	laplok im an bok ejaak iparijet ej komman bwe en eddek lok juon ane.	process of growth or increase; deposited material that contributes to increase in size of the landmass; coastal process of island building
Woja Ailinglaplap Karl Fellenius 2013		wod piranran	<i>Acropora</i> species coral e.g. fast-growing <i>Acropora</i> species coral e.g. fast-growing <i>Acropora</i> species coral e.g. fast-growing	wod rot in emokaj an eddok ak ebar mokaj an mej elanne ej wor oktak ilo dan eo ipelaakin im ne jimakon ko ijo rej kane.	fast-growing, high rugosity stony coral with high habitat value largely known for its vulnerability to changes in water quality, coral bleaching, and Crown-of-Thorns seastar predation
Delap Majuro Karl Fellenius 2004		atet bok im la jan parijet ko	aggregate harvesting	jerbal in ebbok bok, la im deka ko rellap; ekka aer bok jikier ilo parijet im itorerein ane ko.	collection of sand or gravel from beaches, usually done by local labor by hand
		kob bok im deka	aggregate mining	jerbal in ebbok bok, la im deka ko rellap; ekka aer bok jikier ilo parijet im itorerein ane ko.	mechanical extraction of sand, gravel, or larger rock; usually from the shoreline or from nearshore waters on atolls
Woja Ailinglaplap Karl Fellenius 2013		deka ko rej ainin ibben doon	aggregate rock	ekka wot kojerbal bok im deka nan ekkal em/kallibin wojke im menin eddek ko jet ippan doon; ej juon kol nan komman bwe aolep kain ren eddek ilo juon wot im aolep rej idepdep im eddek ippan doon ie.	coarse particulate material commonly used for construction; sand, gravel, or larger rock
FSM Harley Manner 2013		jerbal in kallip ilo bukin wojke ie;	agroforestry	kallib wojke immenin eddek ko jet ippan doon; ej juon kol nan komman bwe en juon wot jikin an aolep men eddek im idepdep ippan doon ie.	combination of agriculture and forestry; cropping techniques that make sustainable use of agricultural space and local-scale self sufficiency in a mixed forest environment
		jonan meram in al nan juon men	albedo	jidik in meran eo jan al ej itaak ilo lal in ej bar jeplaak lonlok; ilo waween in ekadiklok dettan menaan eo, im komman bwe en dik an okmanaan menin eddek ko im dan eo ioon lojet.	portion of the total solar radiation hitting a surface that is in turn reflected by it; the surface albedo of soils ranges from high to low, and vegetation-covered surfaces and oceans have a low albedo
Likiep Likiep Dean Jacobson 2003		baal	algal ridge	baal im kilene ko ekoba meje ko rej ejaak jan an no rubi, im jan lan ko kab jen an ibwij im paat lok; rej komman bwe en wor wod, deka im bwe en walok elap kubween al im ujoj in lojet ko rej eddep im kijnene einwot cement na ioon pedped	reef crest where spurs (relative high parts of the reef) and grooves (channels in the reef) are formed from waves, storms, and tidal draining of the reef flat; made up of coral, coral rock, and significant amounts of crustose and fleshy coralline algae that cement the parts of the reef together
		jabdewot kain kaan/kab ko jet	alternative energy	ijoko jabdewot kain kaan ko im jej kojerbali im bar kokaali im remaron bok jikin kaan ko rainin jej kojerbali	any energy source that is an alternative to fossil fuel and is renewable

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Photo Location & Credit	Illustration	Majel Concept	English Concept	Majel Description	English Description
		komanman in armej	anthropogenic	ukoktak ko ijekien im ipelaakin lal in rej itok wot jan makitkit ko armej rej kommani; ne baj okmanaan in mejatoto im kattoon mejatoto rej itok wot jan makitkit ko armej rej kommani.	local and global changes that are human-caused; in the context of greenhouse gases, emissions that are produced as the result of human activities
		mejatoto, lan	atmosphere, air	koba in gas ko rej jepoole lal in; enanin 79.1 percent in nitrogen (ej jonak eo), 20 percent oxygen, 0.036 percent carbon dioxide, ej kwalok dettan gas ko ie. Mejatoto ej kabukwonkwon ilo elon mottan ekkar nan kain chemical ko ie, pedped ioon dettan okmanaan ko ie.	mixture of gases surrounding the Earth; about 79.1 percent nitrogen (by volume), 20.9 percent oxygen, 0.036 percent carbon dioxide, and trace amounts of other gases. The atmosphere can be divided into a number of layers according to its mixing or chemical characteristics, generally determined by temperature
Dean Jacobson 2002		ane/aelon	atoll	ane ak aelon rej ejaak jan wod ko ilukkwon lometo, ko rej jurek er make, ak ko rej ekkar ippan doon, ko im walok jan an ejojik deka im bok ippan doon, im ejaake juon lomalo ilowaan; rej ejaak jan an kar wor volcano ie kab kon an pedped ko jino ejaak im jepooli	annular mid-ocean reefs; the reef rim supports isolated, or near-continuous, reef islands composed of un lithified or poorly consolidated sand or gravel, and encloses a central lagoon; formed by the gradual subsidence of volcanic islands and accompanying fringing coral reef growth
		ijo emaron wor mour ie ilo juon aelon	atoll habitability	ijo emman jokkin mour im ajmuur nan an armej maron mour ie, im bwe ren maron ekkal aer jukjuk im pad ie ne wor oktak in mejatoto, ekoba mora im jabwe daan, im an utiej lok dan, im ne ejabwe mona nan mour.	capacity of atoll ecosystems to maintain human occupation; ability of humans to inhabit atolls in the face of climate impacts including declining water quantity and quality, increasing flood risk, and declining food security
Kwajalein Atoll Karl Fellenius 2003		wod ko ilo juon aelon	atoll reef	pedped ko redouduul (ring shaped) im wod ko ipelaakier im renanin ak rej jepoole lomalo eo, kar ejaak million iio ko remootlok itok wot jan kon walok volcano ko ie, ekoba an eddek lontak pedped im wod ie.	ring-shaped coral reef with a coral rim that partially or completely encircles a lagoon; formed through millions of years of volcanic subsidence and coral reef-building processes
		melan eo itulon in parijet ikotaan pok im ene; ioon ippe	backshore	ippe ko ak parijet ko rej tori elanne ej elanne ej walok lan im no reutiej, elap tata ne ej ialap lep; rej tori anelok jan ijoko rekon pad ie.	upper zone of the shore or beach affected only during storms or high swell events, especially combined with king tides; from the top of the berm landwards
		melele ko jinointata, pedped eo	baseline data	melele ko jinointata ilo ejaake juon jermal ak ekkatak; menin kenan eo jinoin tata ilo jermal eo; melele ko rekaal tata rejelet ijoko pelaakid, ak juon jukjuk im pad ak elanne rejelet aolepaerro, aikuj tilmaaki melele ko kaki mokta jan aer naaj walok im pukot bunten ko nai.	initial information on state of the environment, community, or both prior to a disturbance or management intervention
		jekjek in melan ko iomin lojet; katak ko kon bulon lojet	bathymetry	ekka an naan in jermal ilo ien jonake ak survey ijoko iomin lojetekka an naan in jermal ilo ien jonake ak survey ijoko iomin lojet; katak kon jekjekin bulon lojet, nan waanjonak lometo; jinoin tata naan in ekon jermal nan ikjet ak kapin lometo im ijo tulon ej aejet, ekwe koba in ijokein aolep jej ba jekjekin bulon lojet.	study of the bottom features of water bodies, e.g. the ocean; originally referred to the ocean's depth relative to sea level, although it has come to mean "submarine topography," or the depths and shapes of underwater terrain
		parijet	beach	melan eo an material ko rejebeklek im rejjab koba iiben dron me rej bed ilowan ijo dren ej jemlok ie lok non ijo no ko rekajur rej telone; ej ijo ilo parijet im ewor pok, deka, im jet iien bwidej im ej kokalle jen ijo den ej topar e ne ej ibwij nan ijo den ej topar ne iien ialep ilo an ibwij. ijo im elon men rej ejjepelekkek bajjek ie im rejjab koba ippan doon, jino jan torerein dan lok nan ijo ane tata im no ko rekajoor reban topare.	zone of unconsolidated loose material from the low water mark to the limit of storm waves
Woja Ailinglaplap Karl Fellenius 2013		na/la	beachrock	deka ko ak la ko im rej komman jen pok im mottan libuke ko, im ne elap komakuti emaron komman an makunlok melan eo; deka ko ejaak jen kobain bok im mottan libbukwe im einwot cement metowan lok parijet; im rejjab kijnene einwot deka ko jet ioon pedped, ebar lap tokjaer nan kojparok im jalitake parijet in ane ko.	rock formed by cementing of calcareous sands and shell fragments in the foreshore; softer than the hard pan and Holocene rock on other parts of the reef flat but still important for coastal protection



Photo Location & Credit	Illustration	Majel Concept	English Concept	Majel Description	English Description
		kobban lojet iaejet ak epaake lal	benthic	men ko kobban lojet im rej pad iaejet ak iumwin lojet einwot wod, menin mour ko jet im ko ioon lum ekoba bar ko jet.	marine ecological region on or near the bottom
Murray Ford 2013		kappe	berm, ridge	kappe ko reutiej lok nan kojparok torerein ane ko; kar ejaak jan jabdewot men ko no ko rej tori ane tak. Widej eo ilo kappe ko im eutiej; ej ejaak jen an no kouwe pok im na ion ane.	raised, natural coastal protection feature central to the backshore and foreshore; formed by the deposition of coarse and fine material by waves
		men ko remaron maramrom lok im erom bwidej	biodegradable	men ko remaron moramrom lok im tipdikdik jan an menin mour (bacteria) kattipdikdiki ak kon mor lok; peba ko ak kopej ko ainwot bwidej ko an menin mour ko, ekadik pidodo aer tipdikdik im oktak jan kar nemamaeir mokta.	material that can be broken down into simpler substances (elements and compounds) by bacteria or other decomposers; paper and most organic wastes such as animal manure are biodegradable
		jonan an men in mour im eddok ko enjoun jen droon	biodiversity	elon wot im lon kain menin mour im eddok ko ioon lal in im rej oktak jen doon, ekoba men ko ilo lan, ilo lojet, im ioon ane emora	abundance (richness) and variety (evenness) of living organisms on earth, including the variability within and between species and within and between ecosystems
		tipdrik dreke jen men in mour im eddek ko	bioerosion	ekka an walok men in ilo Aelon Kein jen wot men in mour ko lojet einwot ek rubrub dreka ilo aer kappeok kijeer mona ilo wod ko. Aer tori lok men ko raar ejaak im pen, jej konnaan kon men ko raar ejaak im walok jan pedped ko, manin mour ko im menin eddek ko.	erosion of hard marine substrates, notably carbonate structures built by coral reef animals and plants
		kaan jen men in eddrek ko	biofuel	ilo Aelon Kein, ewor kaan ej walok jen waini; gas ak kaan dan ko walok jan menoknok ko ; ainwot wojke, kopej in wojke, kopej in jikin kallip, jokpej ko, kuriij in ek im roba in wa ko.	gas or liquid fuel made from plant material (biomass); includes wood, wood waste, peat, agricultural waste, landfill gases, fish oils, and even tires
Djarrit Majuro Marshall Islands High School 2015		aolep men in mour im jet menin mour ko remej	biomass	aolep men in mour im kein ekkan ko, ekoba men ko emoj aer mej im jino kot. tallep in aolepan menin mour ko ilo juon jikin; menin eddek ko remej jej ba ke men ko remej ijo.	total mass of living organisms in a given area or volume; dead plant material can be included as dead biomass
		men ko remour im keinikkan ko	biosphere	men ko rej mour ak mej rej pad ilowaan mejatoto eo ilonin ilonin lal in, jet ilo lithosphere, jet ilo atmosphere, im jet ilo hydrosphere; bar juon in jikin global carbon ej pad ie im komman bwe menin mour en bar maron mour ie.	living and dead organisms found near the earth's surface in parts of the lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere; part of the global carbon cycle that includes living organisms and organic matter
Delap Majuro Karl Fellenius 2015		kubween al maroro	blue-green algae	ewor cyano bacteria ko rej kakkure wod ko ilo aer Jerome oxygen eo eaurok nan an wod ko mour jane; cyonobacteria ej juonn bateria eo ej dapij nitrogen im ekkutkut an walok ijoko ewor mour ie ipelaakin lal in.	containing cyanobacteria produced under oxygen-limiting and nutrient loading conditions, particularly detrimental to coral reefs; cyanobacteria are nitrogen-fixing bacteria found in almost every ecosystem
Delap Majuro Karl Fellenius 2014 & Lombok Indonesia Karl Fellenius 2012		kein bobrae kajor in no	breakwater	juon men eo kaleke im kajutake itorerein ane nan bobrae an no ko tori parijet ko, rej koba in wween ko komman jan men ko rekar baj pad wot ijoko ekoba ko im engineer ro rej kommani im kajutaki na ijoko.	structure constructed or placed in the intertidal or shallow subtidal to reduce wave energy coming on shore, ideally made of a combination of natural and engineered materials and located in medium energy environments

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		jikin ko kajutaki im pat	building upwards, e.g. berm-building	koman tol jiddik; ain tok pok, deka, im ko jet nan komman juon bwidej eo eutiey im ej ped ilo parijet nan bobrae an den uwe tok ioon ene. kol eo ekka kojerbale nan ekkal ioon pat ( e.g. kajjutak joor im ekkal em na ioer) ak bar eji lonlok im kautieji lonlon.	adaptive measure of building up and out of harm's way ( e.g. elevating buildings on posts) or protecting the shoreline by re-building or raising natural features (e.g. berms)
		ijoko komman in armej	built environment	jabdewot men, melaaj, jikin ko raorok, jikin jermal, im jikin iukkure; aolepan men im ijoko kojenoloki bwe en jab eddek jabdewot ie; ainwot iial ko, moko, im melaaj ko kojenoloki nan kallip.	material, spatial, and cultural product of society's labor for living, working, and playing; everything in the surroundings that is not left to grow naturally on its own; generally considered as roads, buildings, and cropland
		an ekkek di	calcification	an eddek di ilo menin mour ko , im an ejaak im eddek men ko ioon pedped ko.	growth of calcifying organisms, build-up of carbonate structures on coral reefs
		an laplok maron in jermal; kajurluk ilo jermal kin kabel	capacity building	an laplok dettan ak jonan an juon jukjukin pad, armej, ak juon doulul maron in jermal jen wot an laplok kapeel ko ipper im men ko bwinier nan topar kottopar ko; koba in dettan ak jonan maron ko im juon jikin ak juon doulul emarone ilo jibadbad ko	coordinating all strengths, attributes, and resources available within a community, society, or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals
		an carbon makitkit ipelaakin lal in	carbon cycle	ijoko carbon ej pad ie, im an oktak carbon kein jan doon ekkar nan jekjek kein eman; chemical, physical, geological, im biological; ekwe koba in jikin kein eman rej mejatoto eo ne ej jepoole lal in, im lal in ej kobain lomoto ko , menoknok ko (follis fuel); kajjojo iaan jikin kein (global resevoirs) maron bar diklok pelaakier, im dettaer wot jukjuk im pad jiddik ko, ak bar ko rellap lok im aolepan menin rej jukjuk im anmak ie.	all carbon reservoirs and exchanges of carbon between them by various chemical, physical, geological, and biological processes; the four reservoirs are the atmosphere, terrestrial biosphere (includes freshwater systems), oceans, and the sediments (includes fossil fuels); each of these global reservoirs may be subdivided into smaller pools, ranging in size from individual communities or ecosystems to the total of all living organisms (biota).
CO <sub>2</sub> Cooperative Research Centre Australia		juon carbon koba ruo ozygen	carbon dioxide	ejjelok unokan (colorless), ejjelok neman (odorless), ejjab baijin (non-poisonous) gas eo im ej pad im mottan wot mejatoto eo ej jepoole koj; ijoke, men ko walok jan kopej im rej koba ippan doon im kot lok; mekarta rejjab kautata nan mour an armej, ak ej un eo in im ej komman an diwoj lok etton ko im rej komman an okmanaan lok mejatoto eo kon enanin tarrin in 280 mottan ilo juon million kar ilo tore ko mokta (pre-industrial) ak rainin emoj an ella lok jan 400.	colorless, odorless, non-poisonous gas that is a normal part of the air; product of fossil fuel combustion and decaying organic matter; although it does not directly impair human health, it is the most concentrated greenhouse gas with amounts of about 280 parts per million in pre-industrial times to over 400 today
		jonan an laplok carbon dioxide ilo mejatoto	carbon footprint	tallep in jonan ettoon eo ej diwoj lok nan mejatoto itok jan makutkut an juon doulul, jermal ko jet kommani, makitkit ko an juon armej; epen nan ad jela tallep in jonan carbon kein konke melele ko jej aikuji rellap im kab kon un in ke carbon dioxide ej naaj kar baj make walok wot ak emaron bar walok jan an makitkit ko rej bok jikier.	total set of greenhouse gas emissions caused by an organization, event, product or person; total carbon footprint cannot be calculated because of the large amount of data required and the fact that carbon dioxide is also produced by natural processes and events
		jermal in kodriklok carbon dioxide jen mejatoto	carbon sequestration	nome im kakkon carbon dioxide; wojke im menin eddek ko, nan waanjonak, rej nome carbon dioxide im dapiji im kadiwoj lok oxygen, im kopej ko kar juloki imrej pad bajjek rej carbon mae tore eo rej tili.	uptake and storage of carbon; trees and plants, for example, absorb carbon dioxide, release the oxygen and store the carbon. Fossil fuels were at one time biomass and continue to store the carbon until burned
		ijo im elap an jerome carbon	carbon sink	ijoko caron ej pad ie im jekjekin aer jerome carbon kein im kakoni (i.e. kadiwoj lok carbon) im lak moj kadiwoji lok; ilo an diwoj lok carbon kein im makun lok, emaron bobrae an lap an diwoj lok gas nan mejatoto; wojke im lojet rej ijoko elap aer kakoni im dapiji carbon kein.	carbon reservoirs and conditions that take-in and store more carbon (i.e. carbon sequestration) than they release; carbon sinks can serve to partially offset greenhouse gas emissions; forests and oceans are large carbon sinks
		ijo im ej komman carbon	carbon source	jabdewot kain makitkit ko rej kattoon mejatoto (e.g. ittil kopej im menoknok, kaonlok plastic im bar makitkit ko jet, im kon an menin mour ko uk- lik-uk maan im menonoiki.	any process or activity that releases a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere (e.g. burning of fossil fuels or biofuels, melting permafrost, and animal respiration and flatulation)

Photo Location & Credit	Illustration	Majel Concept	English Concept	Majel Description	English Description
		imminine kon mejatoto im lan ilo juon tore eaitok	climate	jonak eo ikijien jekjekin mejatoto ilowaan enanin 30 iio remoot lok, ikijien an bwil im molo, jidimkij in an oktak, im kajoor in koto; ebar maron ejja jonak eo wot nan mejatoto ko ilowaan juon allon ak lonlok, ak maron ejja jonak eo wot ilowan million iio ko.	average weather conditions and variability in temperature, precipitation, and wind over at least 30 years; can also be averaged over a period of from months to millions of years
		katu im katak kon oktak in mejatoto	climate backcasting, hindcasting	kol eo nan etale elanne ejejjet ke im jimwe jekjekin mejatoto eo rainin ekkar nan kar loe im boklote ilo tore ko mokta lok. Wawein lale ejumwe k an kein jebal ko an jaintij katu kake climate change, eo im ej bedbed ion an jumwe an kein jermal kein katu ilowaan wot melele ko mo emoj ad jela kaki kadede	way to test the accuracy of climate models by seeing whether they would have successfully predicted what has been observed in the past
		ukoktak in mejatoto	climate change	kalimjeke im boklote ukoktak in mejatoto eo ijokein im ipelaakin lal in, ekoba koto, im an ukoktak jekjekin mejatoto ekkar nan kar baj imminene ko ad jan mokta im jorraan ko itok wot jan diwoj lok ettoon nan mejatoto.	observed and predicted changes in global and local temperature, wind, and precipitation patterns due to natural and anthropogenic inputs of greenhouse gas emissions
		kamminene ak pukot mejalan ukoktak in mejatoto	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	komman oktak ej juon jekjek nan komman bwe en wor oktak im en wor eddek lok bwe en emman lok jokkin mour ilo juon jukjuk im pad; CCA ej waween eo ne kojrbale bwe en wor oktak nan juon menin eddek ak menin mour (i.e. armej) nan an maron jelmae ukoktak in mejatoto bwe ren maron mour ilo tore ko tokalik; kottopar ko rej nan kadiklok jorran ko walok jan an jorraan mejatoto ( e.g. jalitak, menin eddek ko, mona ko rej eddek epaake lojet, ukot dannin lojet nan aeboj, etc.)	adapation is an evolutionary process whereby an organism becomes better able to live in its habitat; CCA is the adaptive capability of a plant or animal (i.e. people) to deal with the changing climate in ways that ensure their survival into the future; measures aimed at reducing climate risk (e.g. berm-building, re-vegetation, salt-tolerant food crops, desalination, etc.)
		kallimur nan kadiklok carbon	climate change commitment	itok jan an okmanaan lojet im rumwij an wor jabdewot emmakit ko komani nan lal in im mejtoto jimor, naaj pen in de ne an wor ukoktak in mejatoto, mekarta dettan ettoon kane rej diwoj lok nan mejatoto rej dapdep wot ilo dettan ne rainin; oktak ko walok mokta lok rej komman bwe en wor ukoktak in mejatoto, eo im enaaj wonmaan lok wot im dapdep nan ne ej wor oktak ko rekaal rej komman.	due to the thermal inertia of the ocean and slow processes in the biosphere and atmosphere, the climate would continue to change even if greenhouse gases were held at today's values; past changes lead to a committed climate change, which continues for as long as a radiative forcing persists and until all components of the climate system have adjusted to a new state
Uliga, Majuro Doreen deBrum 2015		jorren ko itok jenan ukoktak mejatoto	climate change impacts	waween ko rej walok ijokein im ijoko jet ikijien ukoktak in mejatoto im komman bwe en jelet menin eddek im menin mour; im waween ko rejelet mour an armej (e.g. okmanaan in lojet ej komman bwe en jelet mour an ek ko kijed, im kilen ad kojarok mona ko kijed	local and global effects of climate change that lead to impacts felt by any plant or animal; effects of climate change on humanity (e.g. warming ocean leads to changes in fisheries distributions, and therefore food security)
		jorraan ko jan an ukoktak mejatoto	climate change mitigation	jipadpad eo nan kadiklok ak bobrae an diwoj lok ettoon nan mejatoto; ej bwe jen kojrbal kol ko rekaal im kab ko im rejjab kattoon mejatoto (renewable energy), kojrbal wot kein jermal ko remor im rejjab kan kaan, ak ukot kilen jembali (management practice) ak komleleik armej ne rej wiaik men kein (consumer behavior).	efforts to reduce or prevent emissions of anthropogenic greenhouse gases; using new technologies and renewable energies, making older equipment more energy efficient, or changing management practices or consumer behavior
		jekjekin mejatoto eo	climate change scenario	bwe en pidodo ad melele kon mejatoto ilo tore ko tokalik, naaj pedped wot ioon ta ko armej rej kommani bwe en wor ukoktak in mejatoto, waween eo ne nan jela ta oktak ko naaj bok jikier; im ej bar waween eo ne nan ad maron jerbale im jela kon jekjekin mejatoto ilo tore ko tokalik.	simplified representation of the future climate based on the consequences of anthropogenic climate change, often serving as input to impact models; serve as the raw material for constructing climate scenarios
NOAA Regional Climate Services 2015		kein jermal nan ukoktak in mejatoto	climate dashboard	jelalokjen ko ikijien science im rej bok jikier jan iien nan iien renaaj komman bwe en pidodo, ak bwe jen melele kon kakkol ko ejidimkij kitier, im ko eaitok lok kitier im ko enaaj aetok jetnakier.	aggregated climate science variables presented in an easy-to-understand format for short, medium, and/or longterm early warning of natural hazards
		melelele ko kin mejatoto elikin komman katu im ekkatak ko	climate feedback	ukoktak ko rejelet mejatoto, lojet, ane, ak bar waween ko jet rej bok jikier itok wot jan an laplok okmanaan, emaron lon melele ko jej jala kaki (positive feedback), ak ebar maron jabwe melele ko jemaron jela kaki (negative feedback) ko rejelet mejatoto; e.g. kon an diklok an lal in kejeplaak lonlok meran eo jan al, im kon an dik an lal in kejeplaak lonlok meran in al, innem ekomman bwe manaan eo ej dapdep wot na ilo lal in en laplok im komman an oon lok ice ko.	an atmospheric, oceanic, terrestrial, or other process in the climate system that is activated by changes in radiative forcing; climate feedbacks may increase (positive feedback) or diminish (negative feedback) the magnitude of climate change; e.g. reduction of the Earth's albedo due to glacial melt, resulting in higher amounts of radiative heat being absorbed into the Earth and further glacial melt



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CMI Majuro Karl Fellenius 2015		jeen ko rej jermal nan kadriklok <i>climate change</i> ak kaminene nan <i>climate change</i>	climate finance	jaan in jiban ko jan ijoko jet ipelaakid im ipelaakin lal in nan kadriklok kommon carbon dioxide imejatoto nan jelmae ukoktak in mejatoto im bar program im project ko jet.	financing channeled by national, regional, and international entities for climate change mitigation and adaptation projects and programs
		katu im lale lan	climate forecast, prediction	katu im lale lan ilo tore kane rej pedo tok.	attempt to produce an estimate of the actual evolution of climate in the future
Marshall Islands Steve Why 2013		Ekkatak kon wawein ad jonake an oktak mejatoto	climate indicators	Ilo jermal in jonake an ukoktak mejatoto, ekka kojerbali wawein jonak kein einwot jonan an wor <i>carbon dioxide</i> ilo mejatoto, uteejlok in lojet, oktak jonan im tore in an wot, im wawein jonak ko jet. Ilo Aelon Kein, ewor bar wawein jonak ko im ej kojerbali ilo Reimaanlok einwot jonak ko lojet, ion ane emora, im ilo moko morn armej.	climate science and management variables with pressure, state, or response values described
		ekkatak kon jekjekin oktak mejatoto	climate modeling	juon kilen katu eo im jej kajeon in anoke wawein an mejatoto ilo lalin oktak; jermal in ukooktak in mejatoto eo im ej ejaak nan kajeon lale jekjekin mejatoto eo, jermal in ej pedped ioon bonbon ko ak ekkatak ko rej bok jikin jen iien nan iien kake mejatoto eo	process of numerically representing the climate system based on the physical, chemical, and biological properties of its components, their interactions and feedback processes, and accounting for all or some of its known properties
		katu im lale lan ilowaan juon tore	climate projection	ekkatak ko remron jiban ro rej lale lan ko ak ri katu ro; nan jela kon jekjekin mejatoto ilo ad lale an ukoktak; ej pedped wot ioon dettan an diwoj lok ettoon nan mejatoto/gas ko rej diwoj lok/im dettan okmanaan eo ej dapdep wot ilo lal in, wawein kein remaron jipan koj reimaan lok im antoone jekjekin mejatoto ilo tore ko tokalik.	simulations of future climate conditions from climate models; depend upon the emission/concentration/radiative forcing scenario used, which makes projections more rigorous than forecasts/predictions
		jejekin mejatoto eo	climate system	an laplok ukoktak in jekjekin mejatoto, lojet, ane, mottan ko jet ilo lal in, rej kar jan er make wot, em lak moj kon an koba tok makitkit ko jan an rup volcno ko, im an laplok okmanaan, im kab jan makitkit ko armej rej kommani.	highly complex interacting system of the atmosphere, oceans, biosphere, and geosphere; evolves in time under the influence of its own internal dynamics and because of external forcings such as volcanic eruptions, solar variations, and anthropogenic changes
		juon tore eo ele jen jonan ukoktak mejatoto	climate tipping point	ilo tore eo me ukoktak in mejatoto etopar juon wawein eo me ej oktak jan jekjek eo an mokta nan bar juon jekjek ekaal, im jejjab jela elanne meninn mour ko remaron mour ilowaan jekjek eo ekaal, e.g. elanne meto ko ilo Arctic eoon lok aolepan ice ko ie ilo toren rak, ejjelok kajjitok ke enaaj kanuij mokaj an wor kitien SLR.	point when global climate changes from one stable state to another, although the new state may be hostile/uncertain for the survival of species as a whole, e.g. point where all Arctic summer sea ice disappears will lead to an acceleration of SLR
		jonan eo ad jaje kon ukoktak in mejatoto	climate uncertainty	epen ad jela kon jekjek in mejatoto tokalik im ta naaj bok jikin elanne mejatoto etopar jet tore tokalik, unin, ej itok wot jan an depakpak dettan melele ko ikijien jekjek in mejatoto.	climate models cannot forecast exactly what will happen once certain climate tipping points have been reached, because of the large number of feedbacks in the climate system
NOAA WSO 2013		mejatoto eo enaj wor wot oktak ie	climate variability	ukoktak ko nan mejatoto im rejenolok jan ko rej bok jikier rainin, ainwot ENSO im PDO je melele ke rej ukoktak ko ilo mejatoto im rejjab mottan oktak in mejatoto (climate change), mekarta ak katak ko rej jiron koj ke rej ukoktak in mejatoto ko im rej ekkejel wot ippan oktak in mejatoto (climate change).	variations in the average state of the climate beyond that of individual weather events; ENSO and PDO are examples of climate variability instead of climate change, although statistics suggest that these climate cycles are being affected by underlying climate change
			climate vulnerability	kauatata ko, jorraan ko, im maron eo epad ippan armej ro ilo jujuk im pad eo me kauatata naaj jelete.	expected impacts, risks, and adaptive capabilities of a select population or community that has the potential to be exposed to certain natural hazards


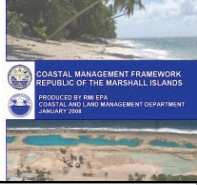



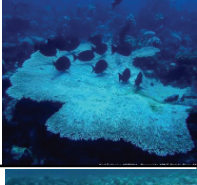

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		upaaj, melle	coal	juon kain kaan eo im emaron walok ilo dreka ko im jej kojerbale ilo kejo kijeek ko im emaron oktak nan oil. malle: bwidej monaknak ak men kilmeej ko rekijnene (malle), rekar mottan menin eddek ko jej jokpeji ippan doon im rejjab jadmatmat nan mejatoto.	fossil fuel; black or brownish black solid, combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without access to air
		barijet	coast	iaar in aelon eo; ijoko iaar itorerein juon aelon. juon mottan ane damo lok imeto lok jan juon ane im ejjab jako lok iumwin dan; ewor parijet in im dan ej jepoole.	land adjacent to the sea and not covered by seawater; coastal is land and water near the coast
Uliga Majuro Karl Fellenius 2013		dik lok ak jakolok parijet ko	coastal erosion	an jako lok im dik lok ane kon ibwijlelep ak waween ko jet; im ej jelet ane im parijet kon an no im lan ko baj tori wot, im ejjelok bunten ko nai; im ilo an jab bojrak waween kein, innem ekakkure parijet eo.	wearing away of land by the action of natural forces; occurs on island shorelines when storm waves or high swells continue to wash sediment away, with no recovery; results in a steep, scoured shoreline profile
Marshall Islands RMI EPA 2008		kōjparok barijet	coastal management	na mejelan im lipjerere waween ko nan parijet ko ilo ad kojerbale kapeel ko ikijien science, kakien ko, reimaan lok, etale im bok bunten ko rekkar; ej aikuj bwe armej ro im doulul ko ren jimor bok konaer im jerbali (i.e. Juon wot boro im jerbale ippan doon).	organization and coordination of all activities taking place in coastal areas through the application of science, policy analysis, planning, monitoring, and compliance; management of coastal people and organizations across all sectors of society through the establishment and management of institutional arrangements (i.e. society's norms and behaviors)
Marshall Islands Murray Ford 2011		men ko rej bok jikier ak walok ilo barijet ko ad	coastal processes	makitkit ko an koto, no, boka, SLR, an wod eddek, aer kani ane kein, ekomman bwe wor oktak ikijien an ane kein ejaak/eddek im kab aer kan ane kein.	physical and biological process such as wind, waves, tides, SLR, reef-building, and bioerosion that lead to changes in deposition/accretion and erosion of islands
Woja Ailinglaplap Karl Fellenius 2013		kōjparok parijet	coastal protection	men ko kalek, remaron kijinene ak rebar maron no (soft method) nan kojparok torerein ane kein ekoba waween ko jet nan bobrae aer kan ane kein kab jan an no ko tori ne ej utiej no; ekka ad lo ke men ko rekijinene rejjab maron jumae waween kein im ekka an walok jorraan nan ijoko itorerein ane kein.	variety of hard and soft methods used to protect shorelines and infrastructure from erosion and wave inundation related to wave energy; hard methods do not protect the foreshore and may put adjacent properties at greater risk
CMI Majuro MICS 2014		kōjparok, jabei	conservation	makitkit ko me kottopar eo aer nan wonake men ko pelaakid nan kojparoki, dapiji, and kokajoor lok bwe en poloman pelaak eo ej jepoole kij im kab menin aorok ko ad ipelaakin.	activities that strive to manage natural and cultural resources in ways that protect, restore, or enhance their environmental and social values
Calalin Majuro Karl Fellenius 2014		oktak jekjekin ak nana an wod eo eddok	coral bleaching	kakkure unokan (color) in wod ko kon an ujoj ko jejlok jan wod ko itok wot jan an lap okmanaan.	whitening or paling effect on coral that occurs when the symbiotic algae is expelled from the coral polyp; dominantly caused by an increase in heat stress
Woja Ailinglaplap Karl Fellenius 2013		wod ko	coral reef	ijoko roukottak jan doon iumwin dan im wod ko rej eddek ie, rekar ejaak jan menin mour jiddik ko ibulon lojet im ewor nutrient ippaer im remaron kaddeki wod kein.	diverse underwater ecosystems held together by calcium carbonate structures secreted by corals; built by colonies of tiny animals found in marine waters that contain few nutrients
Lojemwa Majuro Karl Fellenius 2014		buk wod ko im kaddeke io bar juon jikin	coral relocation, transplantation	kommakut wod ko jan ijo rej jorraan na ie, ak komakuti lok nan bar juon jikin; juon jikin eo me wod ko reliki im ko retipdikdik naaj kobaiki ippan doon im renaaj leto-letak mour nan doon	moving coral colonies out of harm's way, or to provide stock to restore an area (relocation); attachment of coral colonies or fragments to a substrate via cementation, electrolysis, or other means

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Jabor Jaluit Karl Fellenius 2014			coralline algae	ujoj ko rekijnene ioon lum rej itok jan wod ko im deka ko jet ilojet; elap tokjaer nan koddapi (glue) deka jiddik ko im tipdikdik in wod ko ippan doon im komman bok in parijet.	hard algae deposited on the bottom from calcium and other minerals in seawater; important as the glue that bonds the rubble and debris of the coral reef together and produces beach sand
Paul Buchel - Marine Traffic 2012		oil en ejanin komat im erom kaan	crude oil	pineep eo im jej bok jen burej im ej komat im liklik mokta jen an oktak nan kaan	mixture of hydrocarbons that exist in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remain liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities
		jone aorok in men ko emoj kokkure	damage assessment		assessment of damage caused by a natural or manmade disaster;
Majuro NOAA WSO 2013		diklok in wot	decreasing rainfall	ejjab ikutkut an wotlok wut nan waanjonak emaron ruo alen alikin juon allon	less rain over a period of months, years, or decades; increasing global air and sea temperatures associated with climate change have resulted in a decreasing trend for rainfall, with Majuro getting about 20 inches less per year than it did in 1950; increasing frequency and intensity of El Ninos associated with climate variability bring decreased rainfall and drought to the RMI
		an jako lok wojke im kaineikkan ko	deforestation	ekutkut an walok men in jen jermal in jejek wojke ak kakkure kaineikkan ko	practices or processes that result in the conversion of forested lands for non-forest uses; often cited as one of the major causes of the enhanced greenhouse effect due to the burning or decomposition of the wood releases carbon dioxide, and the trees that once removed carbon dioxide from the atmosphere in the process of photosynthesis are no longer present
Alan Freshwater - SOPAC 2011		ukook dren jool nan aiboj	desalination	kein jermal eo e jarome jool im ettoon jen dren in lojet ak aiboj lal bwe en erom dren in idaak	processes that remove minerals from saline water, so that it becomes potable; converting seawater to freshwater through reverse osmosis or solar distillation
		komanmanlok, eddoklok	development		process of developing or being developed; developing countries such as the RMI have historically focused on economic development, although anthropogenic pollution and climate change necessitate an urgent shift to sustainable development
		joraan ko rellap	disaster	jorraan ko rellap im rejelet juon bukwon ak juon jukjuk im pad, ekoba ko woj jet im maron bar jelet mour an armej, menin jeramman ko, waween mour, ak jelet pelaak ko ie, im komman bwe jukjuk im pad eo en jab maron kemour e make jan menin jeramman ko ie.	serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses and impacts that exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope by using its own resources
		madmori oraan ko rellap	Disaster Management (DM)	kilen ad bobrae jorraan ko rellap ak maan jab popo nan jelmai jorraan kein.	strategies for disaster response and recovery based on medium to short-term early warning; short-term preparedness
IOM Majuro 2014		juon bebe in madmore joraan ko	disaster management plan		written or oral community plan for disaster response and recovery based on medium to short-term early warning, and short-term preparedness



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UH Sea Grant 2015		maanjabobo	disaster preparedness	juon waween eo im juon kien ak doulul ko rej katakin amij nan bojak in jelmae jorren ko renajj bok jikiierilo jikin eo ilju im jeklaj	knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions
		jiban ko rej bok jikier nan ijoko rar jorren	disaster recovery	kokaali im kaleki jikin ko, waween mour, jokkin mour ilo jujuk im pad ko jorraan ar jeleti, ekoba kottopar ko nan bobrae jorraan ko tokalik.	restoration or improvement of facilities, livelihoods, and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk
		jipan ko rej bok jikier elikin jorren ko rellap	disaster response, relief	jerbal in jipan ko ejdmikij kitier im jipan ko ilo alkin wot juon jorraan nan kojparok mour an armej, kadiklok kauatata ko rejelet ajmuur, kojparok armej, im menin aikuj dikdik lko nan armej ro jelet er.	provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety, and meet basic subsistence needs of the people affected
		jorren ko rellap jen Lan im koto ko	disaster risk	jonan jorren ko im rekar walok ilo jujukin bed ko; kauwotata ko im remaron walok jen jorreen ko im emaron jelet mour, ejmour, jerbal, mweiuk, im men ko bwinnid; emaron wor mej im men ko jet rekaburomojmoj im rej walok jen jorreen kein	potential disaster losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period; can be calculated as Disaster Risk = Hazards * Vulnerability
Wilhite 1999		kōmadmōdi joraan ko rellap	Disaster Risk Management (DRM)	waween an kien ak doulul ko jiban kadiklok jorren ko	includes both DRR and DM strategies underpinned by governance, capacity building, awareness, and education
		juon waween nan kabujer korren ko	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	jerbal im lamlam ko nan maron kadik lok jorraan ko jan kauatata kein, ej bwe jen mokta jela kaki im lak moj pukot kilen ewi kilen ad naaj jelmai, ekoba jela kopooj make; kilen ko nan bobrae, kadik lok, pukot kol ko rekkar, ak pukot kilen kajeeri lok jorraan kein.	practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causes of disasters, including less vulnerability through wise land and ocean management, and by improved preparedness; strategies for prevention, mitigation, adaptation, or transfer of disaster risk based on medium to longterm early warning; longterm preparedness
		juon wawen maanjabob nae jorren ko	disaster risk reduction plan	kottobar ko an kajojo doulul nan kadiklok jorren ko rejelot aelon ko	document prepared by a community, authority, sector, organization, or enterprise that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives
			disaster risk reduction, community	kilen im repeltan ko juon jujuk im pad ej aikuj makitkit kaki im bok konaan ie, ej nan an jela kake, katak kake, kilen komadmodi, im jela naaj ewi dettan jorraan kein naaj walok jan kauatata kein, bwe en bok bunten ko rekkar nan kadiki lok, im bwe en maron kokajoore make nan jelmai jorraan kein.	process in which at-risk communities are actively engaged in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance capacities
Airport Majuro Karl Fellenius 2013		ekkob bok im dreka	dredging		excavation activity carried out at least partly underwater in order to gather up bottom sediments and move them to a different location, or obtain construction aggregate; typically done along lagoon shorelines in the RMI using cranes and large excavators, although this is likely to be phased out in favor of more environmentally-responsible deeper lagoon suction dredging due to sedimentation impacts on coral reefs and loss of coastal protection services
Rairok Majuro Steve Why 2013		dindin in mejelp	drought	ilo an aetok kitien an jab wot nan kake aikuj ikijjien dan; ilo torear mora naaj komman bwe en jab emman jokkin mour; ilo torear an mora im ejjelok dan nan an menin eddek ko eddek, ej melelein ejjelok molawi ilo mejatoto eo ilon.	prolonged absence or marked deficiency of precipitation that results in water shortage for some required need; period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged to cause a serious hydrological imbalance; agricultural drought relates to moisture deficits in the topmost layer of soil (the root zone) that affect crops

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Jenrok Majuro Karl Fellenius 2014		joun waween ad naaj kakol doon ilo idin ko	Early Warning System (EWS)	waween ko remenin aikuj nan kokajoor lok kilen leto-letak melele ilo juon tore eo emokaj kitien nan karon kon melele ko elap tokjaer nan an kajjojo armej jela kaki, ak jukjuk im pad ko, im doulu ko im kauatata kein naaj jelet er, naaj lelok elap iien nan aer bok bunten ko rekkaer nan kopooj er make nan kaidki lok dettan jorraan eo naaj kar jelet er.	set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities, and organizations threatened by hazards to take necessary preparedness measures and act appropriately in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss
			ecological sustainability	jokkin mour eo emman nan kake aikuj an epepen in rainin, nan komman bwe en jab jelet epepen ko tokalik bwe ren bar maron kake aikuj ko aer make; jej aikuj jela kilen kojparok menin jeramman kein ad rainin bwe jeramman kein ren pad wot im topar epepen ko tokalik; konke jokkin mour eo epoloman en maron wonmaan lok wot im jab bojrak.	capacity of the biosphere to meet the needs of the present generation, without hindering future generations from being able to meet their own needs; using our natural resources wisely in the short-term so that these resources are available in the long-term; capacity of ecosystems to maintain their essential functions and processes, and retain their biodiversity in full measure
		belaak ko	ecosystem	ijoko elon kain menin eddek im menin mour ko jet kojeno lok jan ijoko jet, im pelaakin ijo ejjelok mour ie, im aolepan men kein rej ideddep ippan doon im mour ie, ijin elikieo im ejjab ajej ilo elon mottan ; ak kar kojeno loke wot nan jikin ekkatak, jikin jermal im nan jikin ejaaki kakien ko.	complex system of plant, animal, fungal, and microorganism communities and their associated non-living environment interacting as an ecological unit; ecosystems have no fixed boundaries; instead their parameters are set to the scientific, management, or policy question being examined
		jermal korej bok jikier ilo belaak ko	ecosystem service	jabdewot menin jeramman armej rej amani jan ijoko pelaakier; kajju tok nan er ak itok jan bar ijoko jet- dik ak lap (e.g. ek ko kijeer bok jan pedped ko aer ak jipan ko jet lilok nan er ikijien kojparok torerein ane ko aneer).	any positive benefit that the natural environment provides to people; benefits can be direct or indirect – small or large (e.g. coral reefs provide both fisheries resources and coastal protection services)
Charles Fletcher 2014		len anonean	El Nino	kar kilen eo moktata je kon kojermal nan jonake ae (current) ilo dan ko remanaan jan iien nan iien ( e.g. 2-5 iio ), dan eo ej toor itorein Ecuador im Peru, im ekomman bwe en apan an ri eonod ro eonod, ekwe ej kab alikkar ke waween in ej mottan wot ENSO; ilo torein koto ej mojno lok, im dik lok no im ukot jekjek in ae ko ilo ijo emanaan dan ko ie, im ej mojno lok koto eo ej itok jan reaar im kottaik lok utiej in lojet kon jonan in 10cm, etta lok jan jekjek eo an iio otemjej.	initially used to describe a warm-water current that periodically (i.e 2-5 years) flows along the coast of Ecuador and Perú, disrupting the local fishery, but has since become identified as one part of ENSO; the prevailing trade winds weaken, reducing upwelling and altering ocean currents such that SSTs warm, further weakening the trade winds and lowering sea levels by as much as 10cm below neutral years
NASA 1999		ENSO	El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO)	makitkit in manaan (El Nino), ak ilo an ejjelok jabdewot, im an molo (La Nina) mejatoto ko, ainwot jonaki ilo SST ipalaakin ijokien im ilo tureaar in Pacific Ocean; jej lo ke manaan im molo ilo aolepan Pacific in ijo turaar in dteline eo ewor ukotak in mejatoto ko rej bok jikier ilo aolepan Indo-Pacific in, naaj wor ukotak in koto, maron kajoor lok ak oktak ijo ej itok jane, ewor oktak in dettan wot ej wotlok, emmakijkij an wor typhoon im oknamaan mejatoto, im an oktak utiej in dan.	cycle of warm (El Nino), neutral, and cold (La Nina) temperatures, as measured by SST of the tropical central and eastern Pacific Ocean; basin-wide warming or cooling of the tropical Pacific east of the dateline that has climate variability implications for the entire Indo-Pacific; changes in wind strength and direction, rainfall distribution, typhoon frequency and intensity, and sea level
Ulga Majuro Ben Chutaru 2015		juon em emoj kautieje	elevated building	juon em juroke jan lal im pedped eo an ejjab itaak ioon bwidej konke ej ekkal ioon joor.	building that has no basement and that has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns;
		mejatoto ko rej diwojlok	emissions	kadiwoj lok gas ko nan mejatoto (e.g. ne ittil jabdewot men); konke kar baj lomnak wot in tili ak bolen ejjelok kar in tili	releases of gases to the atmosphere (e.g. the release of carbon dioxide during fuel combustion); can be either intended or unintended releases
		kejparok jarom, belaak ko, ejmour	energy conservation	kadiklok kojermal men ko elap jarom ak elap aer kan jarom; kadiklok ak jab kojermal jaron elanne ejjab menin aikuj.	reduction or elimination of unnecessary energy use and waste

Photo Location & Credit	Illustration	Majel Concept	English Concept	Majel Description	English Description
		jela kojerbal jarom	energy efficiency	kojerbal toma ko remeram ak edik aer kan jaron.	reduce the amount of energy required to provide products and services; using less energy to provide the same service
Will Elder livescience.com			enhanced greenhouse effect	lomnak eo kon an ettoon im jorraan lok mejatoto kon an lap gas ko armej rej kadiwoji lok; an gas kein laplok im kuk ippan doon jan kaan ko armej rej kojerbali im kadiwoj lok, ekomman bwe en okmanaan lok mejatoto.	concept that the natural greenhouse effect has been enhanced by anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases; increased concentrations of gases caused by human fossil fuel consumption trap more infrared radiation, thereby exerting a warming influence on the climate
			environmental degradation	an jorran pelaak ko pelaakid ej itok jan elon un.	any change or disturbance to the environment perceived to be deleterious or undesirable; deterioration of environmental quality through depletion of resources such as air, water, and soil; reduction of ecosystem structure and function, and the loss of minimum viable populations of wildlife
			eutrophication	bwe en wamuruur pelaakin, aikuj laplok im bed men (nutrient) kein ie, elaptata phosphate ko rej karreoiki pelaakin ijo, fertilizer, menoknok im kopej ko kakoti ilo dan, ilo waween in naaj komman bwe en kanuij emman an menin eddek ko eddek ijo.	ecosystem response to increased levels of nutrients, mainly phosphates from detergents, fertilizer, and sewage to an aquatic system, which results in the stimulation of excess plant growth
		mora lok in bwirej im wojke jimor	evapotranspiration	an bar jeplaak lonlok dannin wot jan bwidej (Evaporation) im diwoj lok (transpire) jan menin eddek ko; an jako dan jan bwidej im menin eddek ko, kon okmanaan in mejatoto, innem ej bar jeplaak lonlon	combined process of evaporation from the Earth's surface and transpiration from vegetation; loss of water from plants and soil, which rises with air temperature
nullschool.org march 2015		aolep wawein ko rekajuur ilo mejatoto	extreme weather event	makitkit ko ejeja aer walok ilo juon jikin ilo kajjojo iio; emaron jab itok jan oktak in mejatoto (climate change), ijellokin wot ne ej wor oktak ko nan mejatoto eaitok jernakier. Olep jorren ko im men ko rellap einwot mora ,det, koto ko rellap im rej bok jikier ilo mejatoto eo ak ijoko ilon	event that is rare for a particular place and time of year; not necessarily attributed to anthropogenic climate change unless a pattern of extreme weather persists for some time, such as a season
DUD Majuro Mark Stege 2014		jorren ko remeron walok jen ibwijlelep	flood risk		potential flood losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period; can be calculated as Flood Risk = Hazard * Exposure * Vulnerability
Woja Ailinglaplap Karl Fellenius 2013		ibwijlelep	flooding	ne ej iuwe dren ak ibwiji juon ene	overflow of water that submerges land that is usually dry
Bokenbuten Majuro Karl Fellenius 2015		jonan an juon bukon wor kijeer mona ko remman	food security	ekkan ko ewor uneer nan kojparok ajmuur	complex sustainable development issue, linked to health through malnutrition, but also to sustainable economic development, environment, and trade; having sufficient access to a safe supply of food for a given time period
		tarkijet	foreshore	itorerein lojej (tarkijet) ej jan ijo ejjab libobo kon dan ne ejjab baj lap an ibwij im etal wot nan ijo dan ej topare elanne ej kajoor koto im wor no reutiej.	area of the coast typically considered to be from where the land is exposed on a mid-tide to the top of the berm or storm high water mark; area ordinarily affected by wave runup and backwash



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Delap Majuro Marshalls Energy Company 2005		kaan eo iumin budej	fossil fuel	menoknok im kopej im menin mour ko rej libobo iumwin bwidej jan buki, buki million iio ko remoot lok, im kon aer okmanaan wot na ibulon lal rej oktak nemamier nan kaan ko ainwot oil, malle, im bar kaan ko jet.	A general term for buried combustible geologic deposits of organic materials, formed from decayed plants and animals that have been converted to crude oil, coal, natural gas, or heavy oils by exposure to heat and pressure in the earth's crust over hundreds of millions of years (e.g. coal, petroleum, crude oil, and natural gas)
Ayers and Vacher 1986		aiboj lal	freshwater lens		groundwater on atolls described as a lens of freshwater floating on more dense brackish water; very thin and fragile freshwater resource that relies on regular recharge by rainfall; susceptible to anthropogenic activities such as withdrawal via wells and bores, which can cause salination, and contamination from inappropriate sanitation or surface activities
Mejit Island Marshalls Energy Company 2005		baal	fringing reef	juon iaan pedped ko jilu elon wot iaan ri meletlet (scientist) ro rej bar kile; eooktak lok jan lukkuun pedped ko ruo einwot (ane ko ewor pepped ie), pedped in ba kake epejpej im emaron wor an lomalo (lagoon) ak emaron ejjelok.	one of the three main types of coral reefs recognized by most coral reef scientists; distinguished from the other two main types (barrier reefs and atolls) in that it has either an entirely shallow backreef zone (lagoon) or none at all
David Carillet livescience.com		jonan okmanan eo ej walok belakin lalin	global warming	okmanaan eo an lal in ej itok wot jan an jorraan kooj eo ej kalibubuik lal in im ekomman bwe en wor ukoktak in mejatoto; im jorraan mejatoto eo, im an laplok an jorraan, im an wor ukoktak in mejatoto	progressive gradual rise of the earth's surface temperature thought to be caused by the greenhouse effect and responsible for changes in global climate patterns; see also greenhouse effect, enhanced greenhouse effect, and climate change
Will Elder livescience.com		an dreton im jaje druwojlok okmanan in Al jen wot <i>greenhouse gas</i> koan dreton im jaje druwojlok okmanan	greenhouse effect	an delon im jab diwojlok manaan jan mejatoto eo ilal; ej alikkar ke jet iaan manaan kein im rej diwojlok nan mejatoto rej dapdep wot na ippan carbon dioxide im bar gas ko jet, im juen bar jeplaak lal tak nan lalin; ilo an gas kein laplok wot enaaj komman bwe mejatoto eo ilal en laplok an okmanaan	trapping and build-up of heat in the lower atmosphere; some of the heat flowing toward space from the earth's surface is absorbed by carbon dioxide and several other gases and then reradiated back toward the earth's surface; if the concentrations of these gases rise, the temperature of the lower atmosphere will gradually increase
voanews.com		koppa mejatoto jejab loi en wot <i>carbon dioxidekoppa mejatoto jejab loi en wot carbon</i>	greenhouse gas	jabdewot gas ko rej jerome im dapdep meran in al ilo mejatoto; ekoba gas ko ilo mejatoto eo ej jepoole koj (greenhouse), im ebar koba molawi (water vapor, carbon dioxide, methaanaane, nirous oxide, hydrohlorofluorocarbones, ozone, hydrofluorocarbones, im sulfur hexafluoride.	any gas that absorbs infrared radiation in the atmosphere; greenhouse gases include, but are not limited to, water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrochlorofluorocarbones, ozone, hydrofluorocarbones, perfluorocarbones, and sulfur hexafluoride
		kauwotata ko	hazard	juon waween ekauatata, juon jekjek, makitkit an armej, ak juon waween eo emaron jako mour an armej, kinejnej ak jelet ajmuur, jelet men ko mweied, jako im jorraan men ko jej bok ad mour jani, kakkure jekjek in mour, ak jorran pelaakid.	a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity, or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage
		ibwijeplep	high tide	ne dren eo ej wonane tak jen ioon aijet im erakraklok nan ioon bok ak ane tata	the rise portion of the rise and fall of sea levels caused by the combined effects of gravitational forces exerted by the moon, sun, and rotation of the earth; the RMI like most of the Pacific, has a semi-diurnal tide - two high and low tides each day
		tore eo jermal/komman ko an armej raar jino kojermal kaan	industrial revolution	1800 iio ej iio eo jinoin tata ar komman kaan ipelaakin lal in, im ilo tore in ar jino an komman kein jermal ko remman lok im polomaer im kajoor ainwot tima im wa ko jet rej kojermal injin.	18th to 19th century period during which predominantly agrarian, rural societies in Europe and North America became industrial and urban; transition to new manufacturing processes from about 1760 to 1840; age which marks the beginning of human influence on earth's climate in the form of greenhouse gas emissions
		loklok im kwon ippen dron	integrated	lamlame im jerbale elon kain kottopar ilo jabdewot jikin, doulul ko, im ijoko jet (e.g. ekoba kojparok parijet ko ad). Jermal einwot juon doulul	plan and manage for multiple objectives across sectors, organizations, and areas (e.g. integrated coastal management)

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			invasive species	menin mour ko rej delon tok ijokein im kakkure melan ko ad ak men ko wojad makmake; ak ebar wor ijo kilaan ko jet im kar baj pad wot ijokein im ilo aer lonlok wot rej kakkure pelaak ko pelaakid	introduced species that become destructive to the environment or human interests; can also include some native species that increase in number and become destructive following environmental changes
Ejit Majuro Alson Kelen 2014		ialap lep ko	king tide	ialap lep, ainwot boka ko rellap ilo iien rak,: ekka an walok an no iuwe im komman an tukok, ne baj ilo RMI ekka an wor no utiej ilo boka ko rellap.	colloquial term for an especially high tide, such as a perigean spring tide; not a scientific term, nor is it used in a scientific context; wave inundations in the RMI are more likely when high swells occur on a king tide
Charles Fletcher 2014		La Nina	La Nina	jinoin tata kar kojobale nan kwalok jekjek in ae eo jan iien nan iien ilo ijo emolo dan eo ie (i.e. 2-5 ilo iio) daneo ej toor tok itorerein Ecuador im Peru, im komman bwe en toor ek im emman eonod, ak ej kab alikkar ke waween in ej mottan wot ENSO, ej kajoor lok koto ko, im utiej lok no im ukot jekjekin ae ko ainwot ilo SSTs cool, koto ko rej itok jan reaar rekajoor lok, im utiej lok dan ko kon jonan in 30cm jan jonak eo aer ilo iio otemjej.	initially used to describe a cold-water current that periodically (i.e 2-5 years) flows along the coast of Ecuador and Perú, enhancing the local fishery, but has since become identified as one part of ENSO; the prevailing trade winds strengthen, increasing upwelling and altering ocean currents such that SSTs cool, further strengthening the trade winds and increasing sea levels by as much as 30cm above neutral years
Woja Ailinglaplap Karl Fellenius 2013		kabbe ko iar	lagoon side berm	eppe ko ejaak jan no im koto itorerein ane ko ijo ane tata dan ej topare; ej eddek menin eddek ko remaron eddek im mour ie mekarta tabin no (e.g. bob, kone, konnat), ej jidik wot an loka lallok jekjekin , im kar ejaak jan menoknok.	natural elevated ridge of wind and wave debris accumulated shorewards of the high water mark; vegetated with salt-tolerant species (e.g. pandanus, kone, konnat), gentle slopes, and made of fine-grained materials
Jabor Jaluit Karl Fellenius 2014		paat	low tide	ne ej jako dan eo im ej emmat wod im na ko.	the fall portion of the rise and fall of sea levels caused by the combined effects of gravitational forces exerted by the moon, sun, and rotation of the earth; the RMI like most of the Pacific, has a semi-diurnal tide - two high and low tides each day
		an kwon juon wawein jermal ak lomnak ippen aolep	mainstreaming	ilo lam lame juon jermal (project) elap tokjan bwe en wor kwon ippan aolep im dedelok kar ain lomnak an kajjojo	act of incorporating something new into prevailing current of thought, influence, or activity; in the climate context, the integration of climate change information, policies, and adaptation measures into ongoing development planning and decision-making
		men ko ilojet	marine; protected area	juon jikin edede lok an komman mo nae, ej melelein ejjab malim eonod ie ak ebbok jabdewot men jan lojet eo.	things relating to the sea or ocean; any area below the high water mark; a marine protected area is a limited area in which conservation measures are in place.
WSO Majuro Karl Fellenius 2014		ekkatak kin mejatoto im lan ko	meteorology	jermal in katu im lale lan, ekka wot an Weather Service eo ilo Majuro kommani.	interdisciplinary scientific study of the atmosphere, and its interaction with the surface ocean; scientific basis for weather and wave inundation forecasting at the NOAA Weather Services Office in Majuro
		kajjeon kapdiklok eddo eo ak jorren ko	mitigation	kadiklok im komeraik lok eddo ko walok jan jorraan ko	act of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something; in the context of environmental impact assessment, it is any management measure that reduces or eliminates a potential negative impact from a proposed activity; in the context of climate change, it is any measure that reduces greenhouse gas emissions at the source (e.g. use of alternative energies) or enhances a carbon sink (e.g. re-vegetation)
		etale wot im katak kake	monitoring	jermal in etale im katak kon juon men eaorok im maron kojobale nan jabdewot jermal. jone juon men jen ien nan ien.	keep under systematic review; observe and check the progress or quality of something over a period of time; in the environmental context, the use of state, pressure, and response indicators to guide adaptive management; integral part of RMI's Reimaanlok conservation planning framework

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Uliga Majuro Giff Johnson July 2015		kauwotata in Lal in	natural hazard	kauatata ko im kar baj mottan wot komanman im naaj kar bok wot jikier (natural) ; ainwot tsunami, typhoon, tukok jan no, ibwij leplep im aer kan ane kein; rebar maron laplok aer bok jikier itok jan an armej ukot jekjekin ane kein, im kon an lonlok armej; ak bar jan an ukoktak mejatoto.	hazard caused by a natural event; e.g. tsunami, typhoon, wave inundation, flooding, and erosion; often exasperated by human activity such as altered landscapes, population density, or climate change
		etale aikuj ko	needs assessment	jerbal in etale ta aikuj ko an juon jukjuk im pad ak armej	systematic process for determining and addressing needs, or gaps between current conditions and desired conditions
Great Barrier Reef Foundation		erom acid, oktak in ajet ko ilojet	ocean acidification	erom ajet, oktak in ajet ko ilojet; jan ad lo ilo jonak ko, ilo an aetok jetnakin an laplok an jatok (acidity) lojet itok wot jan an bour im bok carbon dioxide ko rej itok jan makitkit ko an armej.	global scale, longterm increase in acidity of the ocean due to the uptake of human-driven atmospheric carbon dioxide
		ae ko ilomalo	ocean current	makutkut in dren ko ijoko imemakutkut in dan itok jan boka ko, koto ko, im ukoktak ko rejelet lojet kon an utiej lok dan ko ie. no ko rej drebet ak itak ibben dron.	movement of water from tides, winds, and differences in water density
Uliga Majuro Karl Fellenius 2015		kabbe ko rebed ilik	ocean side berm	eppe ko ejaak lontak jan menoknok ko no im koto rej tori anetak nan ijo ane tata; ej maron eddek menin eddek ko me remaron mour im eddek ie mekarta ewor tabin no (e.g. bob,kone, konnat), eju lonlok im ejaak jan menoknok	natural elevated ridge of wind and wave debris accumulated shorewards of the high water mark; vegetated with salt-tolerant species (e.g. pandanus, kone, konnat), steep slopes, and made of coarse-grained materials
Nate Mantua NOAA 2013		PDO	Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)	Makitkit in lojet im mejatoto eo ikotaan Alaska im Hawaii eo im ekomman an wor okoktak ko ilo lojet eo im mejatoto eo ilo aolepen bar Pacific im North America im ijoko jet	robust, recurring pattern over about 10+ years of ocean-atmosphere climate variability centered over the mid-latitude Pacific; during a warm or positive phase, the west Pacific becomes cooler and part of the eastern ocean warms; during a cool or negative phase, the opposite pattern occurs; recognition of PDO is important because it shows that normal climate conditions can vary over time periods comparable to the length of a human's lifetime
		oktak ko rej komman jen okmanan in AI	radiative forcing		change in the balance of incoming solar radiation and outgoing infrared radiation; without any radiative forcing, solar radiation coming to the Earth would continue to be about equal to the infrared radiation emitted from the Earth; the addition of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere traps an increased portion of the infrared radiation, reradiating it back toward the surface of the Earth
Ailuk Ailuk Karl Fellenius 2014		men ko rej bok aer mur jen menin eddek wot	reef fish herbivore	ek ko rej mona ujoj in lojet	algae-eating reef fish such as parrotfish and surgeonfish that frequent shallow tropical and subtropical coral reefs; occupy an important ecological niche where algae growth is kept in check under normal conditions, and if not overfished, can mitigate coastal protection and habitat loss before, during, and after coral bleaching events
		eben an jorren	resilience	ejelok jabdewot jorraan jan mejatoto naaj kakkure	capacity to become strong, healthy, or successful again after something undesirable happens; in the context of climate change, it addresses local capacity to adapt to new environmental conditions or to recover from a natural disaster; term used to highlight management practices, communities, and even identify specific species, that are more suited than others in climate change adaptation efforts
Woja Ailinglaplap Tuvuki Ketedromo 2015		bar ekkat	re-vegetation	ekkat bwe en bar jino eddek wojke ijoko remej, ijoko emaat im jako wojke ko ie	process of replanting and rebuilding the soil of disturbed land, usually for food security or erosion control; form of soft coastal protection that can be enhanced via planting on coastal berms




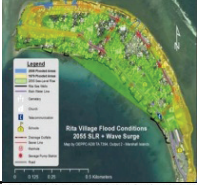
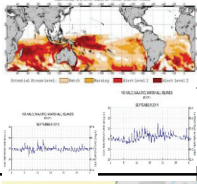


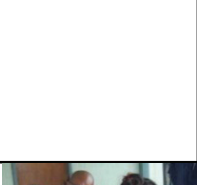

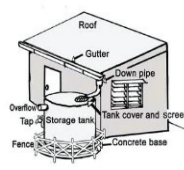


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CMI Majuro Karl Fellenius 2013		lik lik ak ukok dren	reverse osmosis	juon waween ukot dannin aeboj lal ak lojet nan dannin idaak	water purification technology that pushes water through a semipermeable membrane to remove larger particles; dissolved inorganic solids (i.e salts) are removed from a solution (i.e water); used extensively in the RMI during periods of drought
		jonan kauwatata	risk	boklokot im enooki juon kauwatata eo maron bok jikin, im dettan jorraan ko naaj walok jane	combination of the probability of an event occurring and its negative consequences
		etale jonan kauwatata	risk assessment	kilen im lamlame jekjekin juon jorraan eo ekauwatata, im repeltan na mejelan jorraan kein naaj bok jikier, im etale ta mojno ko bwe en jab wor jorran nan arnej ro jelet er, mweiuk, jermal ko. im menin jeramman ko arnej ro ilo jukjuk im pad eo rej amani.	methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend
		kōṃadṃōdi kauwatata ko	risk management	kilen jembali im komadmodi kauwatata ko rejelet juon jukjuk im pad im arnej ro ie.	process to manage the nature and extent of risk by addressing potential hazards and modifying existing conditions of vulnerability that could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend
Djarrit Majuro OEPPC 2011		wallōñtak in dren ilojet	Sea Level Rise (SLR)	utiej in lojet emoj an wanlonlok jan kar jonak eo mokta, rainin emoj an le ilonin kar jonak eo mokta	rise in the level of the ocean with respect to the land due to thermal expansion of the water and melting of ice, as a direct consequence of warming under climate change, causing shoreline retreat, groundwater salination, and increased flooding; approximately 8 inches of SLR have occurred since the industrial revolution; rate of SLR is accelerating, with more than 3 feet expected before the end of the century
NOAA Coral Reef Watch 2014 & Delap Majuro PaCIOOS 2014		jonan bwil ak molo eo an tu lon in lojet	Sea Surface Temperature (SST)	okmanaan in dan eo ioon lojet (aejet).	water temperature close to the ocean's surface; measure of the extent of ocean warming over time due to atmospheric warming; used as an indicator of alert thresholds for coral bleaching across 5km grids in the tropics and subtropics
Anthony Watts 2014		iien ko ak tore ko	seasons, wet and dry	ne ej iien rak, ej iien ma im jemaron kabwiro; jemaron bar irir makmok im kakkonkon kijed mokta jan an mora ilo iien anenean.	breadfruit harvesting and much rain during the wet season; preserved foods such as makmok and less rain in the dry season
Ailuk Ailuk Murray Ford 2012		tarkijet	shoreline	ijo dannin lojet ej jemlok ie ej melelein jonak eo an utiej in lojet.	line where water intersects the coast at mean sea level
		koon AI ko me ewor UV ie	solar radiation	jeplaak lok im lale UV - melele ko rej walok ie.	energy emitted in the form of electromagnetic waves; radiation from the hot Sun is relatively energetic and has a short wavelength (e.g. ultraviolet, visible, and near infrared) while energy re-radiated from the cool earth's surface and the atmosphere has a longer wavelength (e.g. infrared radiation)
Reimaanlok Facilitator's Guide 2012		emman in an juon arnej lale belak ko belakur	stewardship	juon eo ej bok eddo im lolorjake.	ethic that embodies the responsible planning and management of natural resources; cornerstone of the RMI Reimaanlok conservation planning process

Photo Location & Credit	Illustration	Majel Concept	English Concept	Majel Description	English Description
Uliga Majuro Karen Earnshaw 2008		no ko tej tore joke ane reuteijlok kin koto ko ilo lan ko	storm surge	an utiej lok dan eo ej tore ijoko ane, ej itok jan an kajoor lok koto eo ej pook ioon lojet	abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted tides; commonly associated with low pressure weather systems, the severity of which is affected by the shallowness and orientation of the water body relative to the storm path, and the timing of tides; most casualties during tropical cyclones occur as the result of storm surges
		kojerbale ilo juon wawein eo en jab maat	sustainability	jerbale ilo juon wawein eo epoloman im tiljek, im dapij wot emman eo an jikin eo ak juon men.	endurance of systems and processes (ecological, sociocultural, and economic); ecological sustainability is the capacity of biological systems to remain diverse and productive indefinitely; long-lived and healthy coral reefs and forests are examples of sustainable biological systems
		men ko ion ane emora	terrestrial	jabdewot pelaak, manin mour, im wojke ko rej eddek ioon ane emora	things relating to the land; any area above the ocean high water mark or not covered by freshwater
climatescorecard. org 2015		jonan eo en jab laplok an okmaanan 1.5 ak 2 degree celcius	threshold of 1.5 or 2 degree celsius	1.5 ak 2 degree celsius ej jonak eo ne jaintij ran rej lo bwe en jab bar laplok okmanaan in lal in jane, konke elanne elaplok jan jonak in innem enaaj komman bwe en jab emman an wor mour ilo juon ane ak juon aelon.	limiting the average global surface temperature increase of 2°C (3.6°F) over the pre-industrial average has, since the 1990s, been commonly regarded as an adequate means of avoiding dangerous climate change; recent science, however has shown that impacts of a 1°C rise are now expected to be as great as those previously assumed for a 2°C rise; the Pacific Islands Forum member countries are pushing for a limit of 1.5°C
		ilo an lor juon ial eo emoj an alikar	trend	lale kokalle eo ej kwalok jekjekin iial eo elanne ej emmakut, emman lok, ejorraan, eaipokpok ak ejjab alikkar. lo juon waan jonak in ejarakrok, naan in e oktak jen añijwiwi ilo an rijarakrok lor juon koto eo emoj an alikar im ej kotemene	direction that the condition that a particular indicator is moving; improving, deteriorating, mixed, or unknown
National Hurricane Center 2005		koto rej ejaak jen lan ko im rebed ilo tropic ocean	Tropical Cyclone (TC) and Extratropical Cyclone (XTC)	makitkit in mejatoto ilo an erroolool ainwot likaeb, ak ankeke im kobkob tulikin (e.g. ainwot jekjek in lal in); ej erroolool, im komman bwe en molo im ekkododo, im penjak lan, im en lap an wot ipelaakin ijokein, im komman bwe en maron ejaak lan, kab koto im typhoon.	movement of air across a spinning, curved surface (i.e the earth); rotating, organized low-pressure weather system of clouds and thunderstorms that originates over tropical (TC) or subtropical (XTC) waters; TC's may develop into tropical depressions, storms, or typhoons as energy is released when cold and warm air masses interact; XTC's impact the RMI as long-period swell inundations
Micronesia NOAA 2015		Likabwiro; koto eo elap im naetan likabwiro	tropical depression	koto eo ej bok jikin ilo allōñin rak ilo tore ne im ma ko relukkun kalo im emman nan kabwiro	tropical cyclone that reaches sustained winds of less than 39 mi/hr (63 km/hr or 34 knots); It has no eye and does not typically have the organization or the spiral shape of more powerful storms
GDACS.org 2015		lan ko rekajoor	tropical storm	juon lan ekajoor ej komman bwe en lap koto im poktak ioon lojet.	tropical cyclone that reaches sustained winds greater than a tropical depression, but less than a typhoon; the distinctive cyclonic shape starts to develop, although an eye is not usually present; although tropical storms are less intense than a hurricane they can produce significant damage such as blown-off roofing, other air-borne debris, storm surge, and heavy rainfall causing localized flooding
East Micronesia NOAA 2014		taipoon	typhoon	koto ko ilowaan woden bwil kein me kajoorier ej 74 mile juon awa, ak kajoor lok; jet iaan jikin ko ilo lal in rej naetaer hurricane ak cyclone.	tropical cyclone that reaches sustained winds of 74 miles per hour (119km/hr or 64 knots) or more; tends to develop an eye, an area of relative calm at the center of circulation; an eyewall surrounds the eye, in which the strongest thunderstorms and winds circulate; maximum sustained winds in the strongest super typhoons (category 5) have been almost 200 mi/hr (322 km/hr or 174 knots); known as hurricane or just cyclone in other parts of the world
		UV	ultraviolet radiation (UV)	meram aidikdik eo jej loe ilo iia kan rej tak ilan im eooktak lok jan meram ko jet iturin, dettan aidikin wot UV, emaron deploke anbwinnid im kakkure koj, ejjelok oktak jan jorran ko jan radiation ilo atomic bomb ko.	portion of the electromagnetic spectrum with wavelengths shorter than visible light; the sun produces UV, which is commonly split into three bands of decreasing wavelength; shorter wavelength radiation has a greater potential to cause biological damage on living organisms is largely absorbed by ozone and normal oxygen in the atmosphere

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Woja Ailinglaplap Karl Fellenius 2013		mojno ko rej walok ilo an juon joraan walok	vulnerability	men ko ilo juon jikin ak men ko jej kommani im rejjab maron kabjur jorren ko bareinwot mokaj aer jorren. jekjekin jorraan ko rejelet juon jukjuk im pad im juon doulul, ak jorran ko nan menin jeramman ko itok wot jan waween ko rekauatata rej bok jikier.	characteristics and circumstances of a community, system, or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard
		juon bunton nan kokajurlok ak karibene lok jorrren ko	vulnerability assessment	juon jermal in etal mojno ko	methodology to determine the extent of risk by evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that combined with the occurrence of a hazard could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend
SPC SOPAC 2013		kojparok dan	water security	kojparok dan ko jan aer ettoon im maron jelet ajmuur.	complex sustainable development issue, linked to health through contaminated water, but also to sustainable economic development, environment, and trade; having sufficient access to a safe supply of potable water for a given time period
Djarrit Majuro Karl Fellenius 2014		ibwijlelep	wave inundation	ne no ej lap an tore juon jikin, emaron pejlok ilik ak pejlok iaar in aneo.	wave hitting the shoreline with some force, as opposed to gradual flooding; result of a wave traveling some distance inland (runup); typically associated with XTCs in the RMI, which are particularly damaging when they occur on a rising tide
dreamstime.com		lañ ko ilowaan juon ak ruo wot wiik	weather	aolepan men ko rej walok ilon imejatoto rej kwalok jekjekin lan eo.	state of the atmosphere, to the degree that it is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy; generally refers to day-to-day temperature and precipitation activity; while a tropical storm is a weather event, the occurrence of them during successive El Nino periods is climate variability, and the increasing frequency and intensity of such events over several decades is climate change



## Bibliography

Title	Location	Context	Annotation	Year	Author(s)	Journal/Source/Gray Lit.	Web	Publisher & Location	Pages	Majel	English
Reimaanlok: A Facilitator's Guide to Implementing the Reimaanlok Conservation Planning Process	RMI	Conservation		2012	Ishoda, A., D. Hess, and F. Edwards	Australian Govt. Regional Natural Heritage Program	<a href="http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/default/files/publications/reimaanlok_fieldguide.pdf">http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/default/files/publications/reimaanlok_fieldguide.pdf</a>	UH Sea Grant: Honolulu	26	no	yes
Reimaanlok: An Approach for Community-Based Management	RMI	Conservation		2008	Reimaan National Planning Team	UH Sea Grant	<a href="http://icem.com.au/documents/biodiversity/marshallisland/reimaanlok_national_conservation_area_plan_for_the_marshall_islands_final_may30.pdf">http://icem.com.au/documents/biodiversity/marshallisland/reimaanlok_national_conservation_area_plan_for_the_marshall_islands_final_may30.pdf</a>	Melbourne: Baker, N.	82	no	yes
Reimaanlok: Appendices for the Facilitator's Guide to Implementing the Reimaanlok Conservation Planning Process	RMI	Conservation		2012	Ishoda, A., D. Hess, and F. Edwards	UH Sea Grant	<a href="http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/default/files/publications/sm-appendices_complete.pdf">http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/default/files/publications/sm-appendices_complete.pdf</a>	UH Sea Grant: Honolulu	264	no	yes
Homeowner's Handbook to Prepare For Natural Hazards	RMI	Disaster Risk Management	Provides basic information on tropical cyclones, tsunamis, extratropical storms, king tides, floods, sea level rise, erosion, and drought that will allow educated decisions about the steps to take to protect life and property. It includes descriptions of essential emergency supplies, and evacuation kits, planning, and procedures. A significant focus is on to protect your property via cost-effective and recommended building retrofits.	2015	Hess, D., D. Hwang, K. Fellenius, I. Robertson, M. Stege, & B. Chutaro	UH Sea Grant	<a href="http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/default/files/publications/final-rmi_homeowners_handbok_0.pdf">http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/default/files/publications/final-rmi_homeowners_handbok_0.pdf</a>	UH Sea Grant: Honolulu	88	in progress	yes
RMI Renewables Readiness Assessment	RMI	Renewable Energy	This study has identified key challenges that have to be addressed to scale up renewable energy in the RMI. It is necessary to convert the recommended actions into practical projects. A basic project structure outline was developed assigning specific roles to stakeholders involved, developing lines of activity, estimating a timeframe, and defining key success indicators for monitoring and evaluation.	2015	Chen, Y., G. Gönül, & H. Wade	IRENA - International Renewable Energy Agency	<a href="http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA_RRA_Marshall%20Islands_2015.pdf">http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA_RRA_Marshall%20Islands_2015.pdf</a>	Abu Dhabi: IRENA	48	no	yes
Kabbe Ko Ilo Aelon In Pacific In	RMI	Coastal Protection	translation from SOPAC Misc. rep. 222 "Coasts of Pacific Islands" with addition of local photos from the RMI.	1997	translation by Jack, D.	SOPAC	n/a	Apia: SOPAC, MalGov, & UNDP	39	yes	no
Coasts of Pacific Islands	Pacific - Tropics	Coastal Protection	A three-part sequence of guidelines for coastal protection in the Pacific. The first is on the coastal physical environment, the second on erosion, and the third on coastal protection strategies and structures. There are photos of human-related changes to shorelines in Majuro.	1996	Sherwood, A. & R. Howorth	SOPAC misc. rep. 222	<a href="http://ict.sopac.org/VirLib/MR0222.pdf">http://ict.sopac.org/VirLib/MR0222.pdf</a>	SOPAC, Apia	39	no	yes
A Landowner's Guide to Coastal Protection	RMI	Coastal Protection	Guidelines that introduce erosion and wave inundation in the RMI and describes coral reefs as the first line of defense for coastal protection. It describes "hard" and "soft" methods of protection and explains where each one is suitable from the perspective of location and wave energy. How to choose the appropriate method is discussed in the context of their flow-on effects.	2013	Ford, M. & Coastal Consultants	UH Sea Grant	<a href="http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/default/files/publications/lowres.-shorlineguide.pdf">http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/sites/default/files/publications/lowres.-shorlineguide.pdf</a>	UH Sea Grant: Honolulu	17	in progress	yes