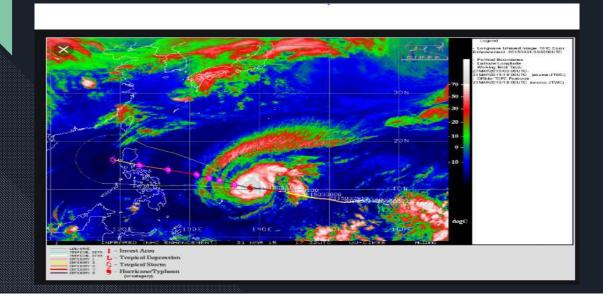
Typhoon Maysak

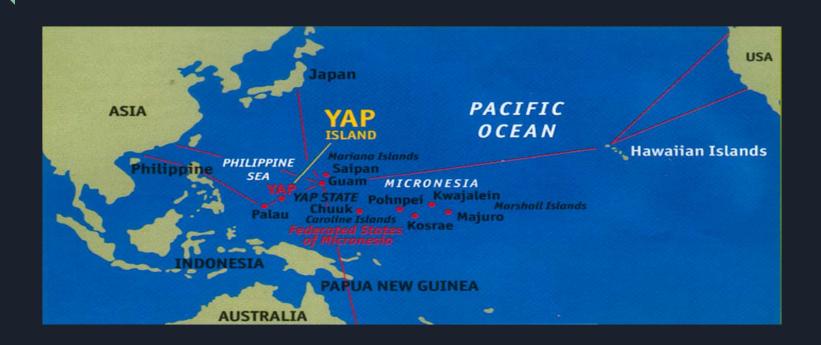


Background

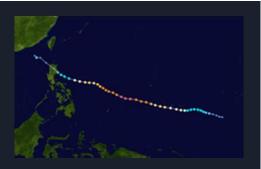


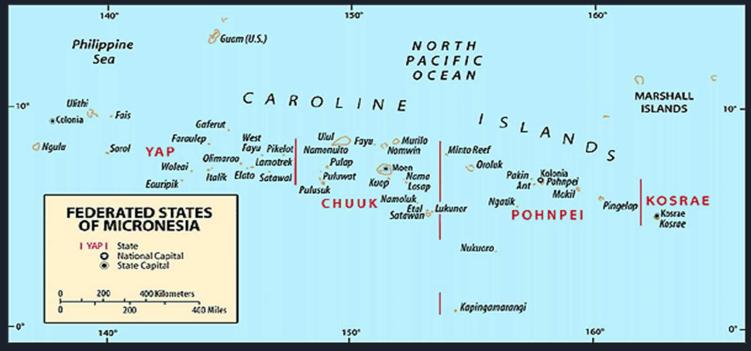
- Category 5
- Rapid intensification
- Recorded as most powerful typhoon before April (surpassed previous Typhoon Mitag of 2002, Typhoon Alice 1079, and Typhoon Harriet of 1959)
- Governors (Chuuk&Yap) declared State of Emergency
- FSM President activated country's Emergency Task Force

Weather Service Stations



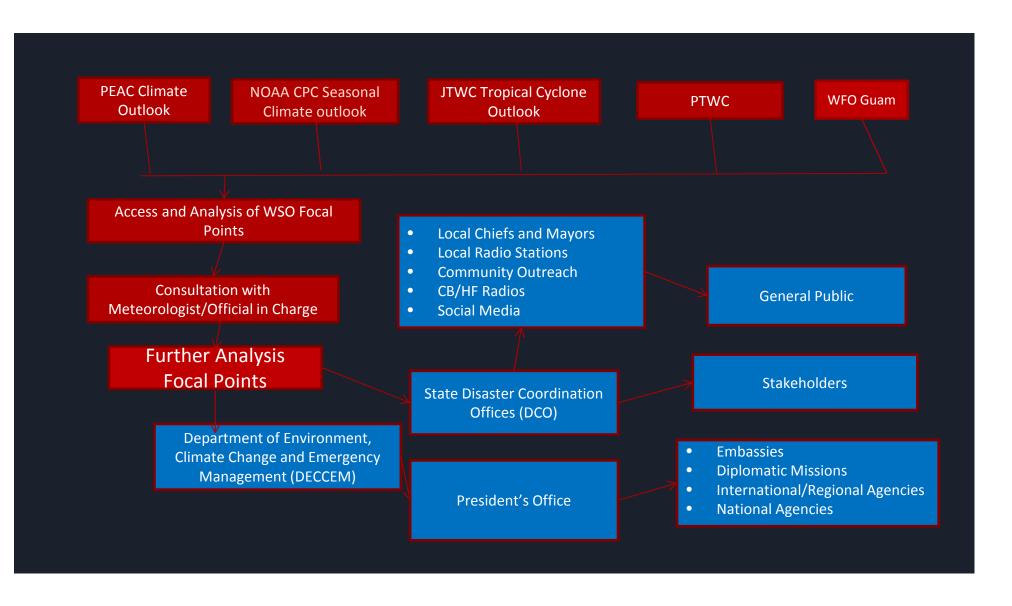
Maysak Track





PREPARATIONS

- Early warning issued on local radios & all accounts
- Access and analys products from various offices(WFO,JTWC,PTWC etc)
- Prepare final product and dissimilate to Disaster Coordinating Office (DCO)
- Word of mouth (Volunteers helped identify Evacuation shelters/safe buildings) or announcing on the radio
 - Red Cross & Red Crescent Action National Society in Coordination with State of Emergency Committees



IMPACTS

- Destroying an estimated 95% of the buildings (primarily tin roofs)
- At least 5 were dead and 10 injured
- All communication links were temporarily knocked out
- Widespread damage agricultural resources (90% of bananas, taro crops, & breadfruit)
- Entirety of the islands atolls ruined by storm surge or inundation
- Estimated over 5,000 people in need of food, water, shelter and in need of emergency assistance and were displaced





IMPACTS

• Nearly around 30,000 people were directly affected throughout FSM (amounted to \$8.5 million)- *USAID*







IMPACTS ON CHUUK WSO

- Communication becomes a challenge
 "Sometimes other islands do not have the means to be informed"
 Other islands/outer islands are not as developed as others
 No communication means/supplies applicable to all islands
 Local Station/Agency doesn't have all the necessary tools to spread awareness-reach all people
 Less awareness on safety precaution (people still play out sometimes)
 Disadvantages of social media



