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 analyse products from various offices (WFO, JTWC, PTWC etc)
- Prepare final product and disseminate 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