

Typhoon Sinlaku 2026

**DECEM -**

**Initial Disaster Assessment  
A&A Cell Analysis Outputs**

5 May 2026

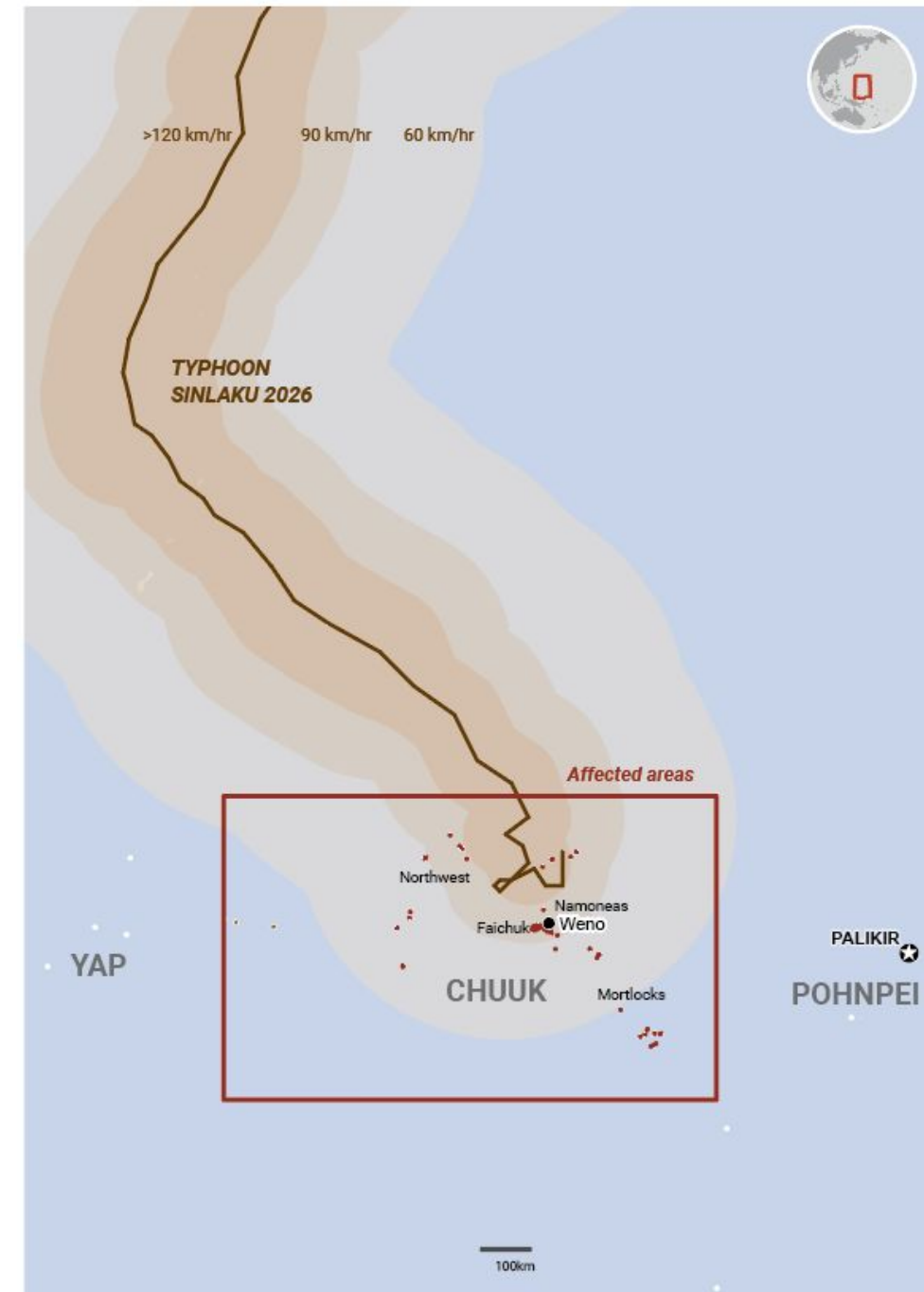
# Overview

## Typhoon Sinlaku - April 9-12, 2026

- Sinlaku stalled to the north of the Chuuk lagoon for 3 days, exacerbating the impact of the event. The system brought destructive winds, heavy rainfall, storm surges, and saltwater intrusion.
- Impacts were significant, crops and infrastructure were destroyed.
- Prolonged service disruptions occurred.
- Chuuk State and two municipalities in Yap were affected by the typhoon.

## Timeline of activations

- **10 April** - Activation of Chuuk State EOC
- **11 April** - Activation of FSM National EOC
- **12 April** - Governor declared a state of emergency
- **13 April** - National emergency declaration from the President of the Federated States of Micronesia
- **14 April** - Activation of Initial Damage Assessment (IDA)



# Initial Damage Assessment (IDA)

## Background Information

- The IDA is the initial collection of Data.
- The IDA is operationalized by CDEOC & DECEM with support from IOM - as implementing partner of the USG.
- The broader role of the rapid multi-sectoral assessment informs immediate emergency response and recovery efforts that are outside the remit of the CoFA.
- A key role is to inform the recovery process outlined under the Compact - ie first step needed to trigger the FSM & US Joint Damage Assessment.
  - Information therefore is provisional and is to be confirmed/updated through the JDA process.
- Information management capacity of the OCHA/UNDAC & IOM team has supported data analysis, visualisation and mapping.

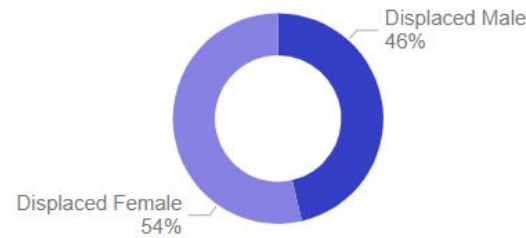
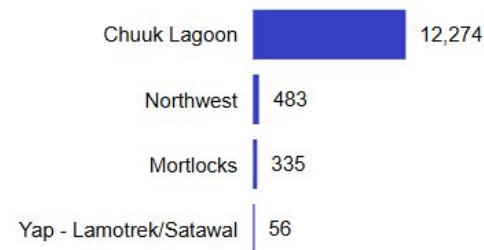
# Key Figures (IDA findings)

<b>Event</b>	Typhoon Sinlaku - April 9-12, 2026
<b>Total Estimated Affected</b>	<b>34,000</b> people across <b>Chuuk and Yap</b>
<b>Assessed Population - IDA</b>	<b>54,857</b> people / <b>10,183</b> households across <b>42 Municipalities</b> (40 municipalities in Chuuk and 2 in Yap)
<b>Fatalities &amp; Well-being concerns</b>	<b>9</b> dead, <b>1</b> missing, <b>5</b> injured and <b>1,340</b> sick
<b>Displaced</b>	<b>13,148</b> people / <b>2,137</b> households (at the time of assessment)
<b>Housing Destroyed</b>	<b>7,000 Houses</b> damaged/destroyed (2,283 Destroyed   2,930 major damaged   1,786 minor damaged)
<b>Health Facilities</b>	<b>17</b> Destroyed   <b>8</b> major   <b>7</b> minor damage
<b>Schools</b>	<b>8</b> Destroyed   <b>31</b> major   <b>13</b> minor damage
<b>Power Systems</b>	<b>49</b> Destroyed   <b>12</b> major   <b>693</b> minor damage
<b>Water Safety</b>	<b>80% of the municipalities</b> (35 out of 42) reported water unsafe to drink
<b>Food Security</b>	<b>29 of 42 communities</b> have <2 weeks food supply; staple crops widely destroyed

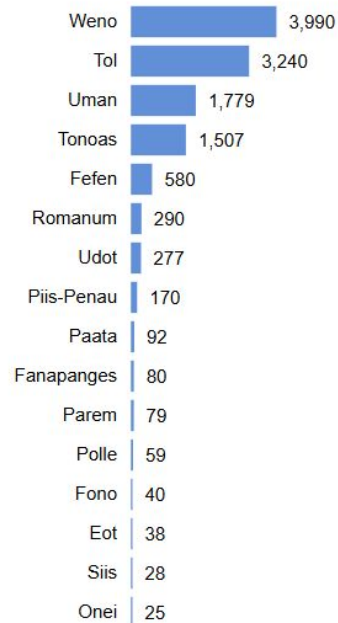
# Displacement

- **24%** of the assessed population displaced - **13,000 people displaced at the time of assessment.**
- **54% female** displaced and **46% male** displaced.
- In the Namoneas, more than 8,100 people are displaced and 4,100 in Faichuk (Chuuk Lagoon region).
- Largest number of displaced people are reported in **Weno, Tol, Uman, Tonoas and Fefen** municipalities ~ 80% of total displaced.

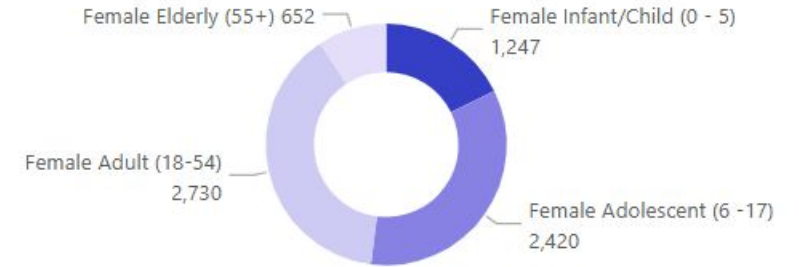
Number of people displaced by region



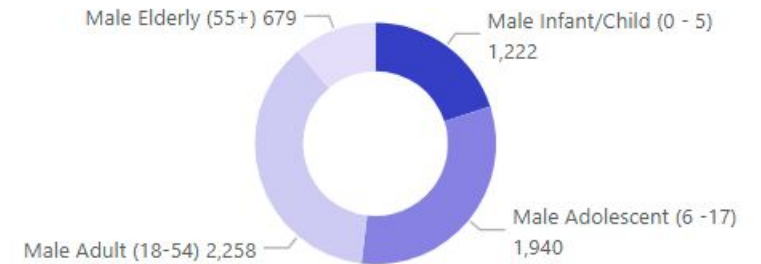
Number of people displaced by municipality  
Chuuk Lagoon



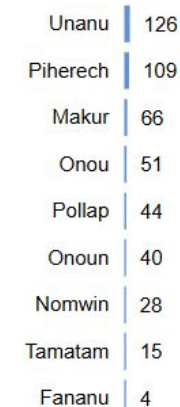
Reported disaggregation of Displaced Female



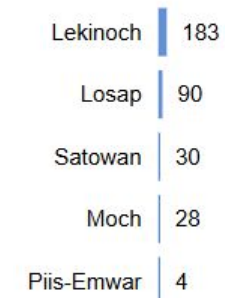
Reported disaggregation of Displaced Male



Northwest



Mortlocks



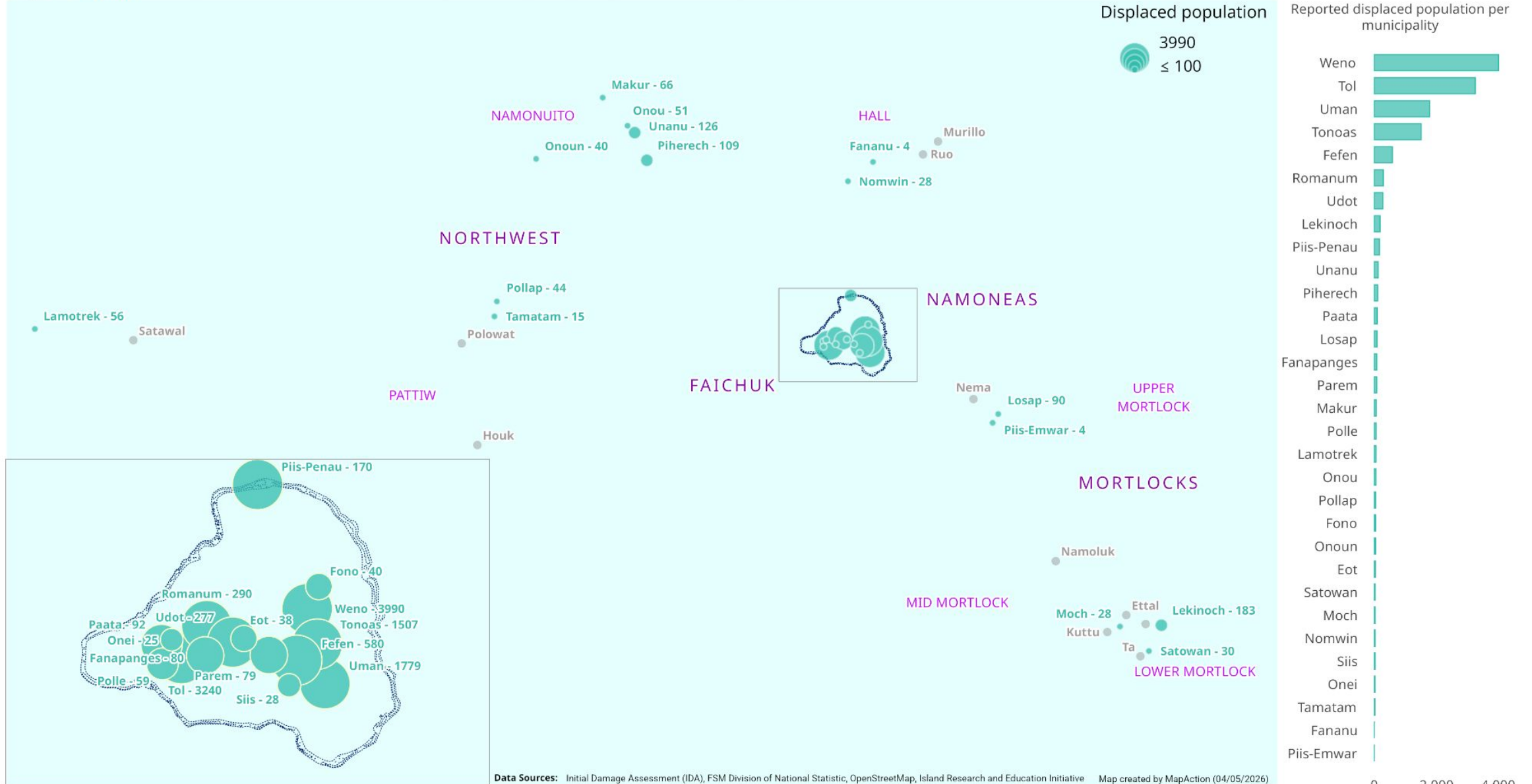
Yap - Lamotrek/Satawal





# The Federated States of Micronesia: Typhoon Sinlaku

## Reported number of displaced people per municipality



0 2,000 4,000

# Displacement

- More than **56%** of displaced people were taken in by **relatives and friends**
- **28%** of displaced people were sheltering in **schools** at time of IDA assessment.

## Number of displaced people by shelter type

(displacement at the time of assessment)

Region	With relatives / friends	Churches	School	Other shelter	Left village
Chuuk Lagoon	6,721	1,142	3,548	843	20
Northwest	394	25	63	1	
Mortlocks	256	52	26		1
Yap - Lamotrek/Satawal		17	39		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,371</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>21</b>

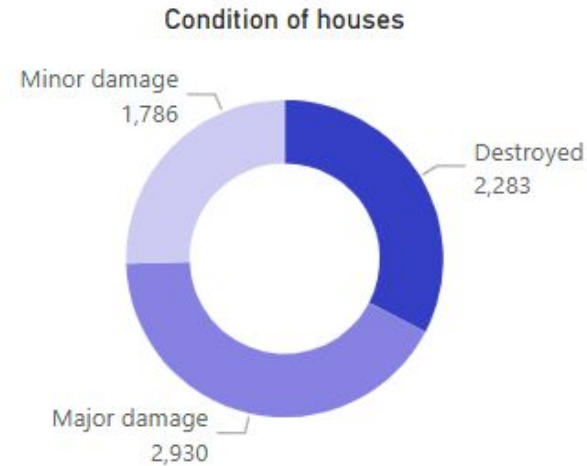
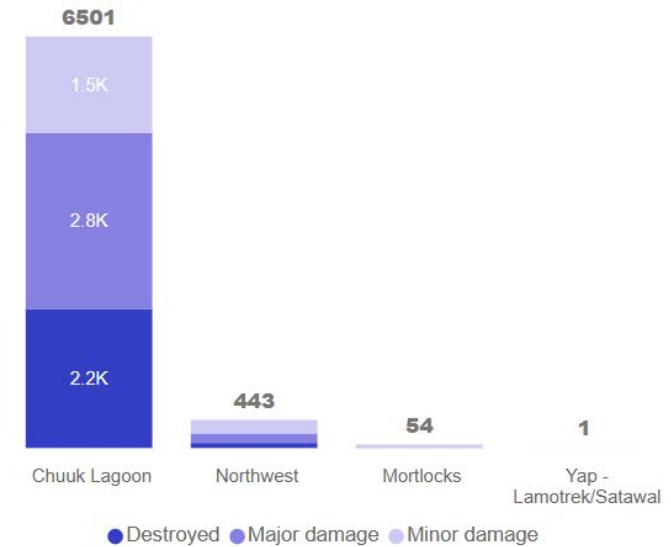
## Number of shelters used

Region	Churches	Schools	Other	Total shelters
Chuuk Lagoon	18	27	308	353
Mortlocks	16	9	1	26
Northwest	5	6		11
Yap - Lamotrek/Satawal	1	2	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>394</b>

# Housing Damage

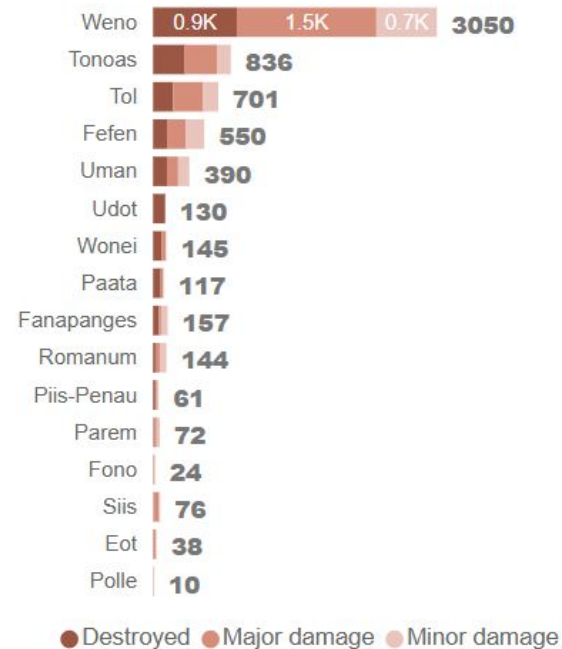
- **Some 7,000 houses** sustained damage – including **2,283 destroyed** (33% of total damaged) and additional **2,930 major damage** of houses (42%) and **1,786 minor damage**.
- Of 42 assessed municipalities/Islands, 32 reported some house damaged or destroyed.
- Largest number of housing damages reported in **Weno, Tonoas, Tol, Fefen, and Uman** and municipalities – representing ~78% of overall damages.

Number of Houses Damaged by Region

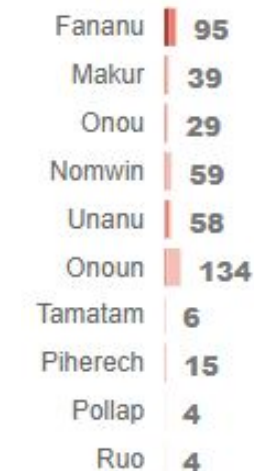


Number of Houses Damaged by municipality

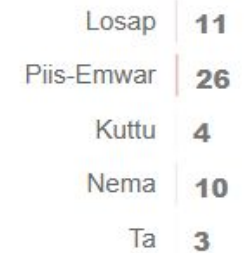
## Chuuk Lagoon



## Northwest



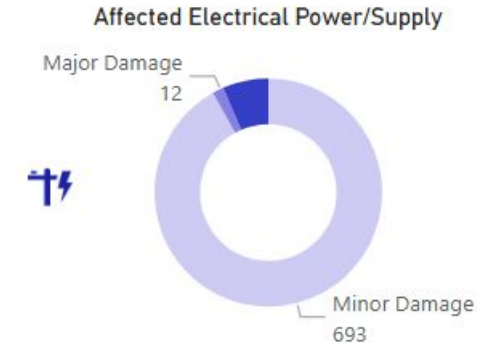
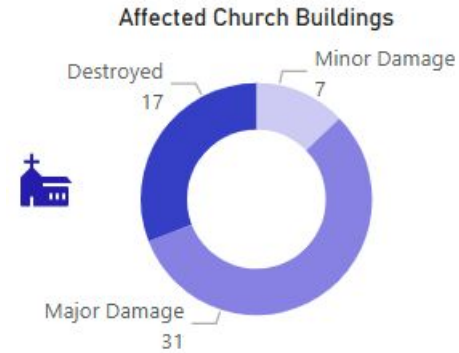
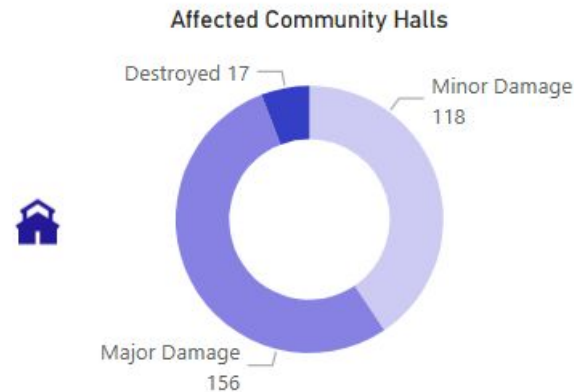
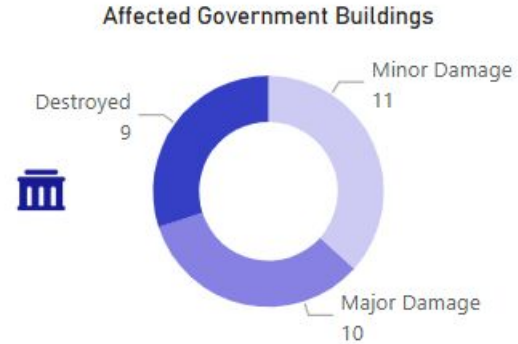
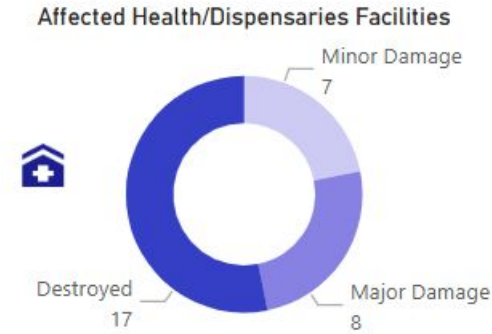
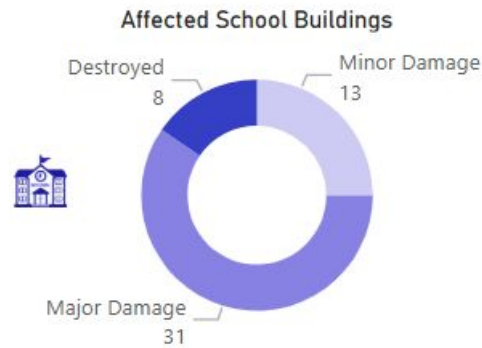
## Mortlocks





# Infrastructure Damage

- Widespread damage to schools, government buildings, health facilities, power supply, community halls, and churches reported.
- 39 school buildings** destroyed or with major damage.
- 25 health facilities** destroyed or with major damage
- 173 community halls** destroyed or with major damage
- 48 churches** destroyed or with major damage.



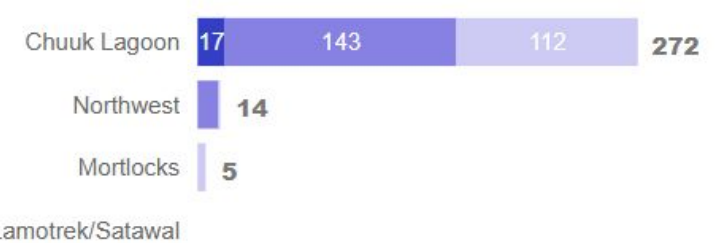
Number of affected School Buildings



Number of Health/Dispensaries Facilities



Number of affected Community Hall

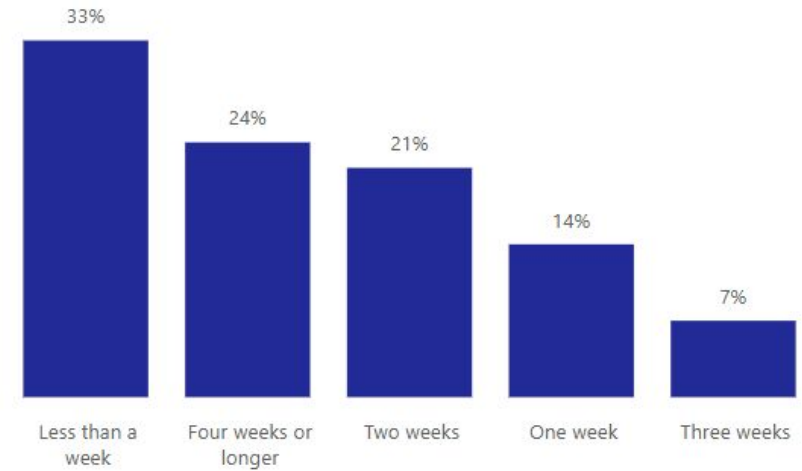


● Full Damage/Destroyed ● Major Damage ● Minor Damage

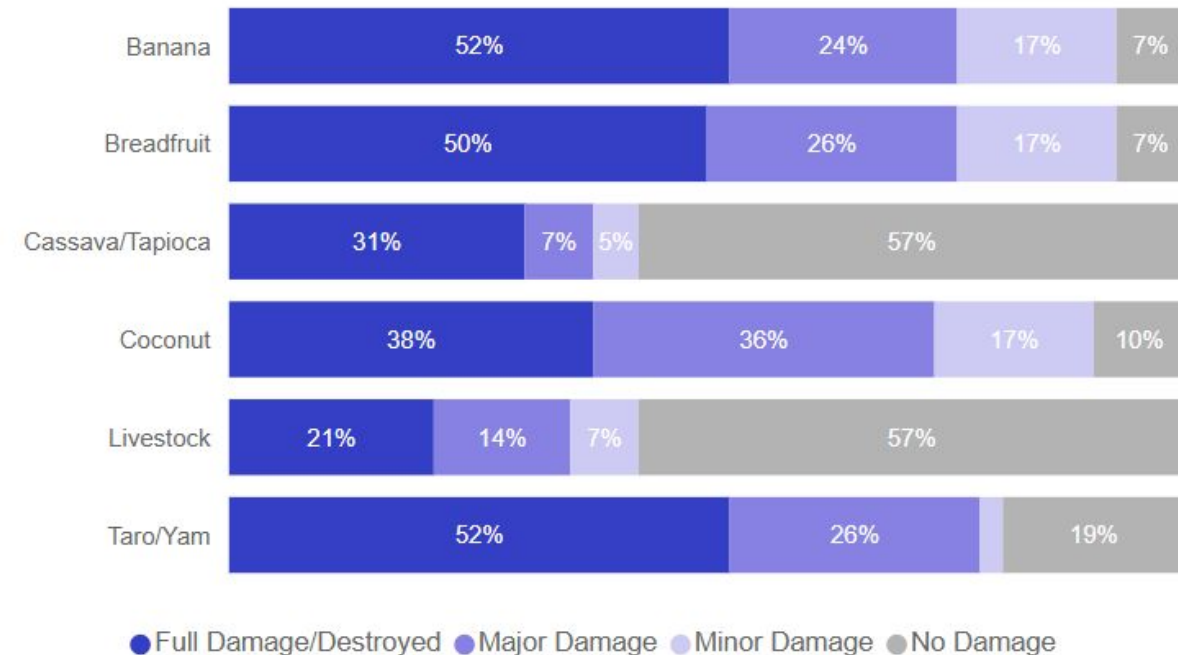
# Food and Agriculture

- **29 municipalities (~70% of 42)** reported current food supplies lasting **2 weeks or less**.
- Widespread damage of Banana, Breadfruit, Coconut and Taro/Yam crops across the assessed municipalities.
- In over **90% of the assessed municipalities**, some damage of banana, breadfruit and coconut reported.
- **Banana:** 32 municipalities reported major or fully damaged crops.
- **Breadfruit:** 31 municipalities reported major or fully damaged crops.
- **Coconut:** 31 municipalities reported major or fully damaged crops.
- **Taro:** 33 municipalities reported major or fully damaged.
- **Cassava:** 16 municipalities reported major or fully damaged crops.
- **Livestock:** 15 municipalities affected

How long is the current food supply expected to last?



**Reported Impacts on Agriculture and Livestock**  
(% of IDA assessed municipalities)

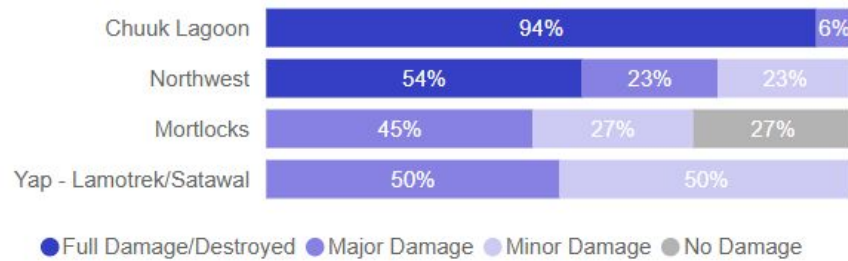


# Impact on Agriculture

- In municipalities in Chuuk Lagoon, widespread destruction of crops reports. Northwest and Mortlocks also experiences high levels.
- **9 municipalities** in Chuuk Lagoon and **1** in Northwest reported complete destruction of all crop types assessed.

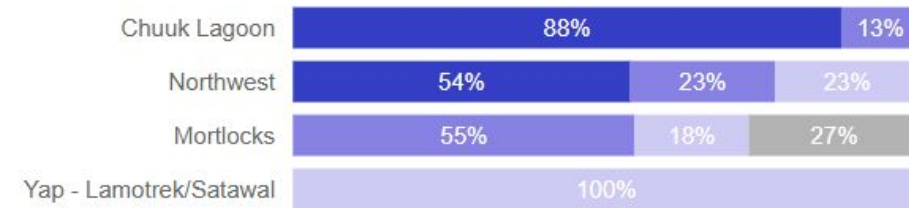
## Impact - Banana

(% of assessed municipalities)



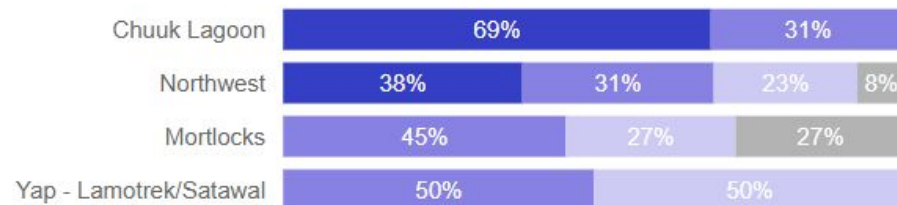
## Impact - Breadfruit

(% of assessed municipalities)



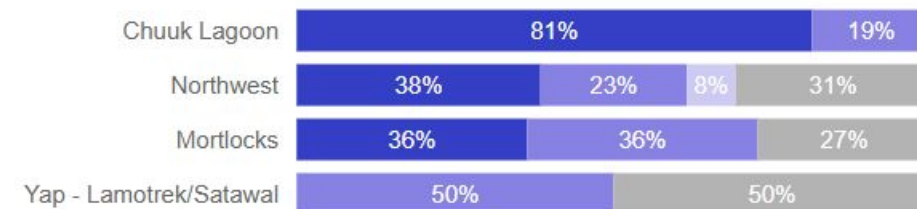
## Impact - Coconut

(% of assessed municipalities)



## Impact - Taro/Yam

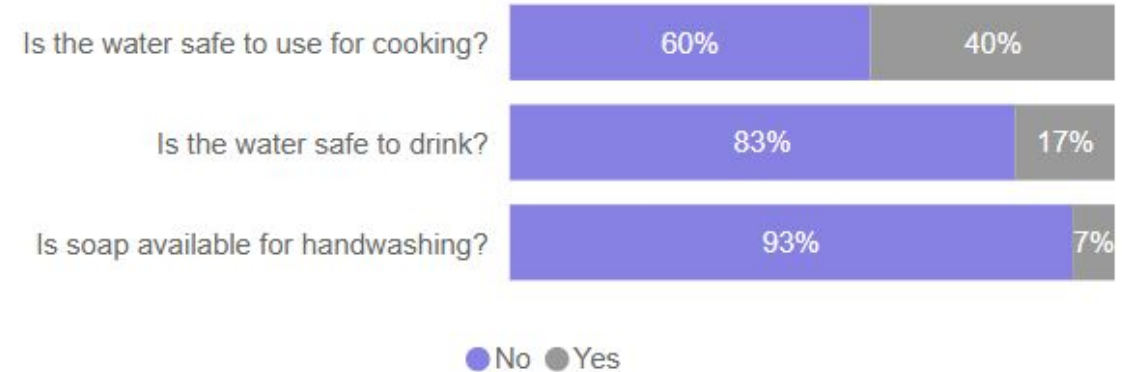
(% of assessed municipalities)



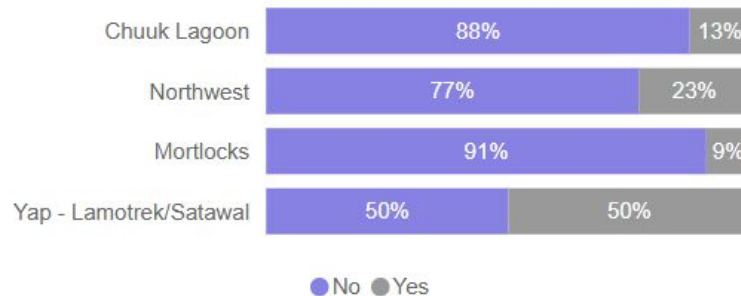
# Water and Sanitation

- for **35 (83% of 42)** municipalities water is not safe to drink.
- for **25** municipalities water is not safe for cooking.
- **39** municipalities reported not having access to soap for hand washing in emergency shelters.

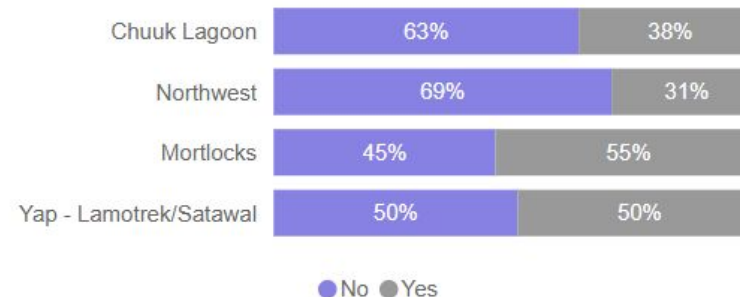
**Reported conditions of water**  
(% of IDA assessed municipalities)



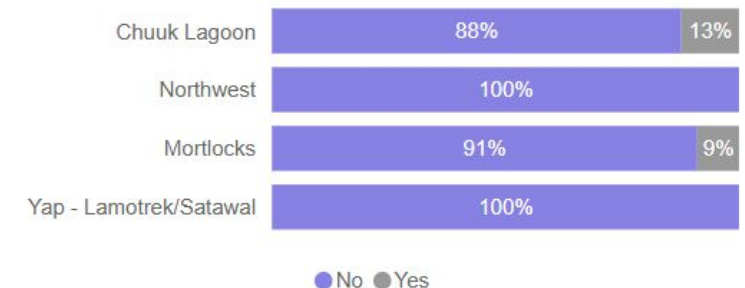
**Is water safe to drink?**  
(% of IDA assessed municipalities)



**Is water safe to use for cooking?**  
(% of IDA assessed municipalities)



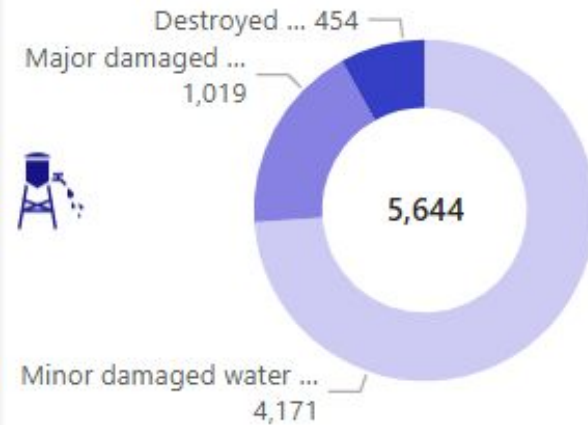
**Availability of soap and water for hand washing in shelters**  
(% of IDA assessed municipalities)



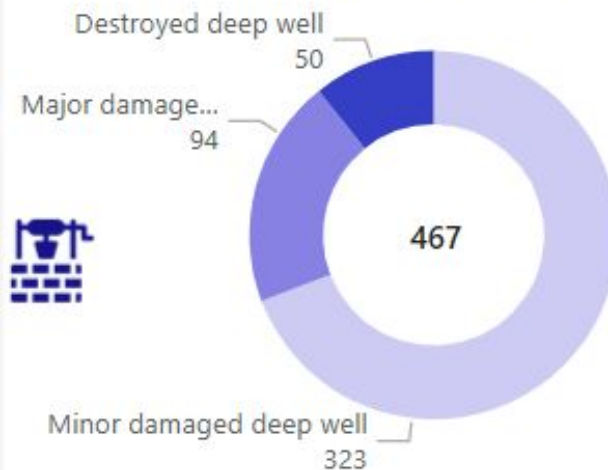
# Damage to Water Sources

- **1,781 water sources** fully destroyed across all municipalities (shallow well, deep well, piped water and water tanks).
- Impact of damage to water sources has been **widespread (36 out of 42 municipalities)**.
- The highest number of destroyed water sources was reported in **Fefen, Onou, Parem, Tol, Tonoas** and **Weno** municipalities.

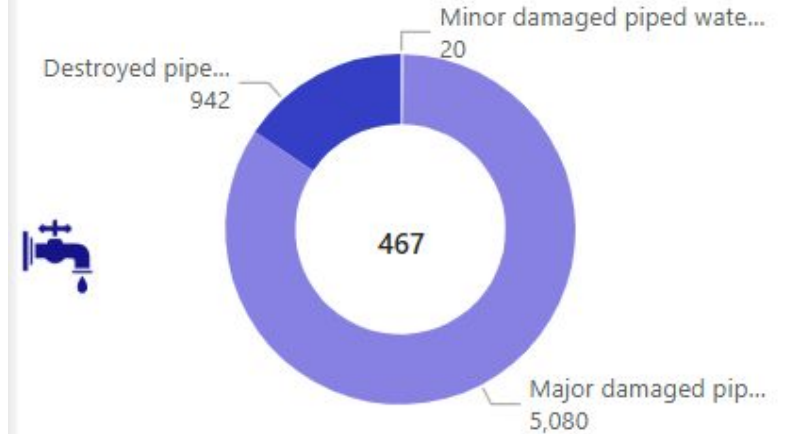
Condition of Water Tank Catchment (Owned by household)



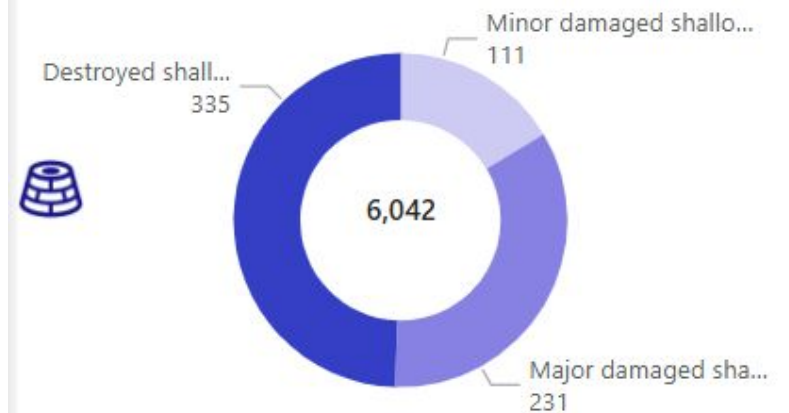
Condition of Deep Wells



Condition of Piped Water System



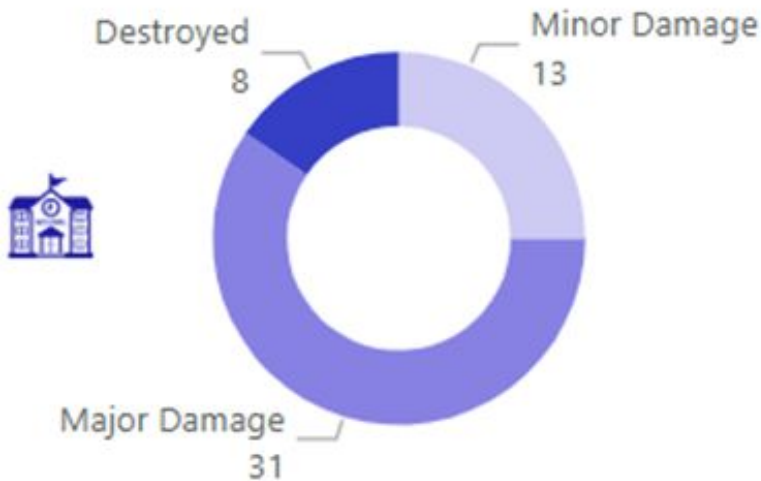
Condition of Shallow Wells



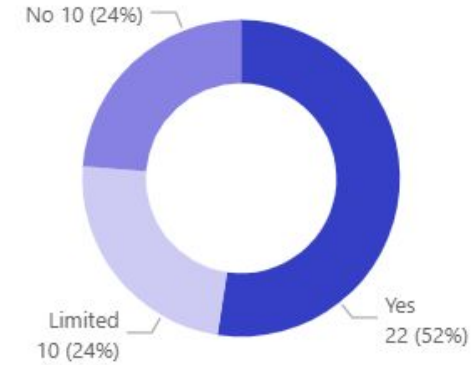
# Education

- 52 damaged school buildings reported.
- In addition, **44** schools were used as **shelter for displaced people**.
- **Nearly 50%** of municipalities reported No access or limited access to schools.

Affected School Buildings

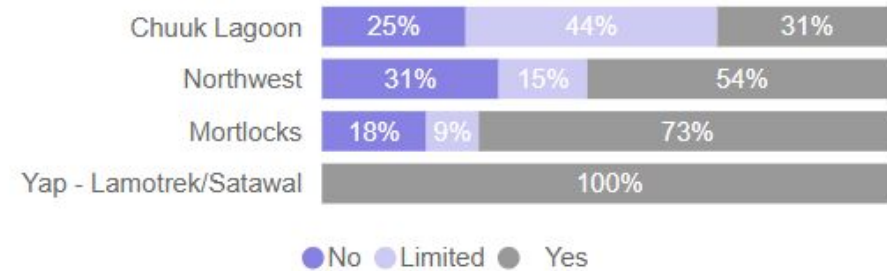


Do children have access to schools?



Do children have access to schools?

(% of IDA assessed municipalities)



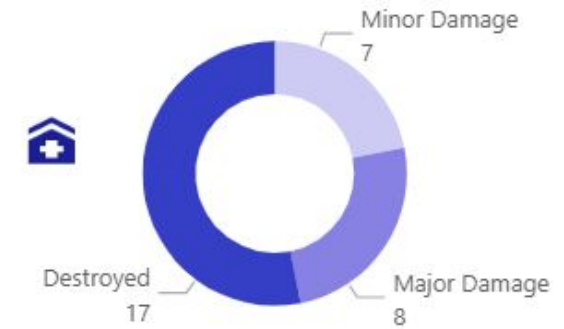
Number of shelters used

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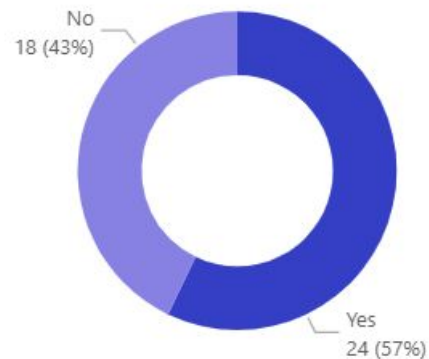
# Health

- **18 municipalities reported no access to health services,**
- **32 damaged health facilities** across the affected areas.
- **Medicines unavailable** in 12 municipalities.
- **Psychosocial support** not available in 40 municipalities.

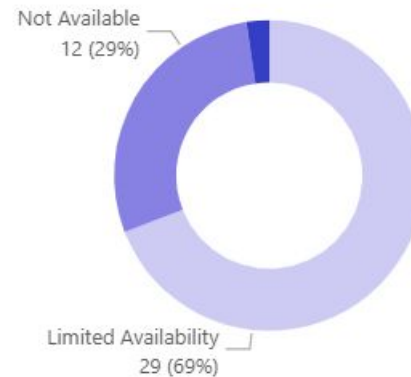
Affected Health/Dispensaries Facilities



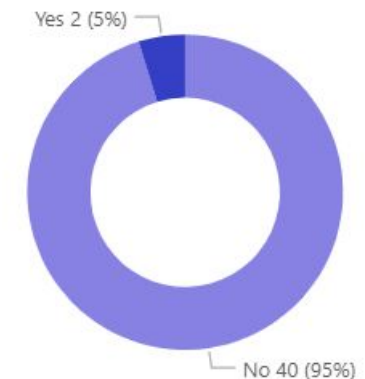
Are people able to access health services?



Are medicines and medical supplies available?



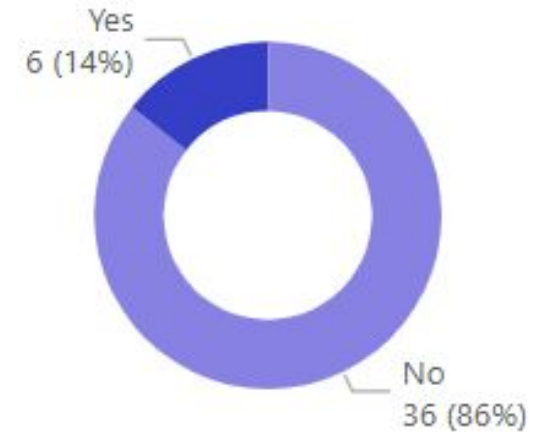
Is psycho-social support available?



# Environmental Damage

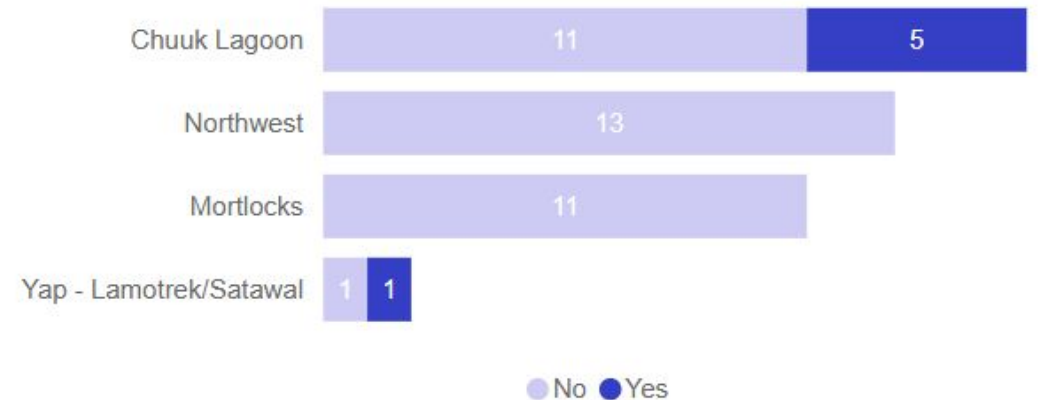
- **6 municipalities** reported damage to aquaculture. The main damages was reported in Southern Namoneas (Chuuk Lagoon) and Lamotrek in Yap.

Has there been any damage to aquaculture facilities or resources?



## Reported damage of aquaculture

(Number of IDA assessed municipalities)



# Affected Areas and Severity

- Severity phases (1 – 5 scale) of the municipalities are derived using impacts on **housing, displacement, water, food security, health** and **mortality**. Each of these six pillars are scored from 1 to 5 using the context-adapted thresholds to estimate the IDA-derived severity phase by municipality.
- **7 municipalities** are classified as Phase 4 (High impact) of which 4 are in Chuuk Lagoon and 3 in Northwest.
- **Chuuk Lagoon and Northwest** are the most severely affected regions followed by Mortlocks. In Chuuk Lagoon, four municipalities are at severity phase 4 (high impact) and 11 municipalities are at phase 3 (moderate impact), including impacts on **housing, water, food security, and health**. In Northwest, 3 municipalities are at high impacts and 5 are at moderate impacts.

Number of municipalities by overall severity phases

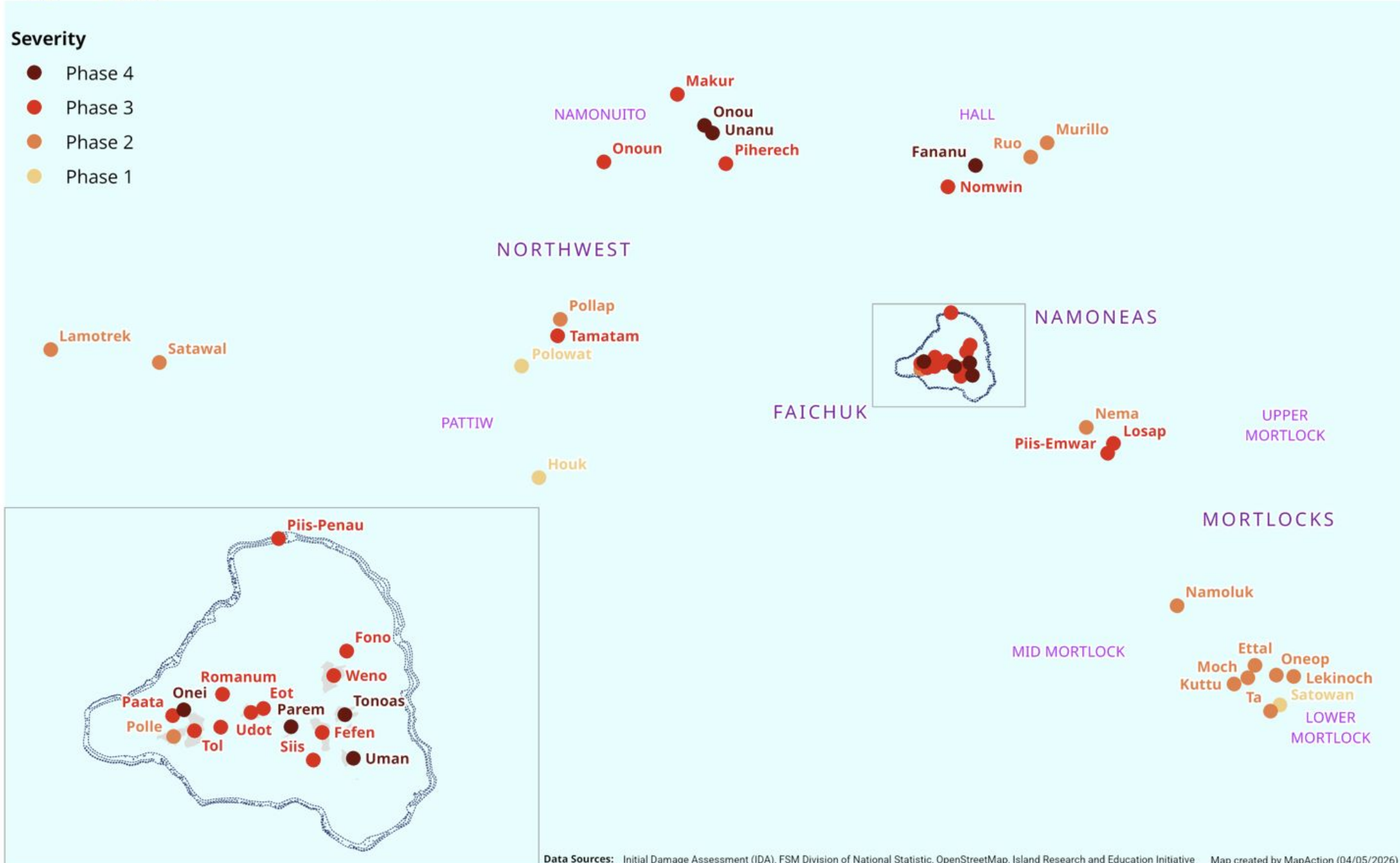


# The Federated States of Micronesia: Typhoon Sinlaku

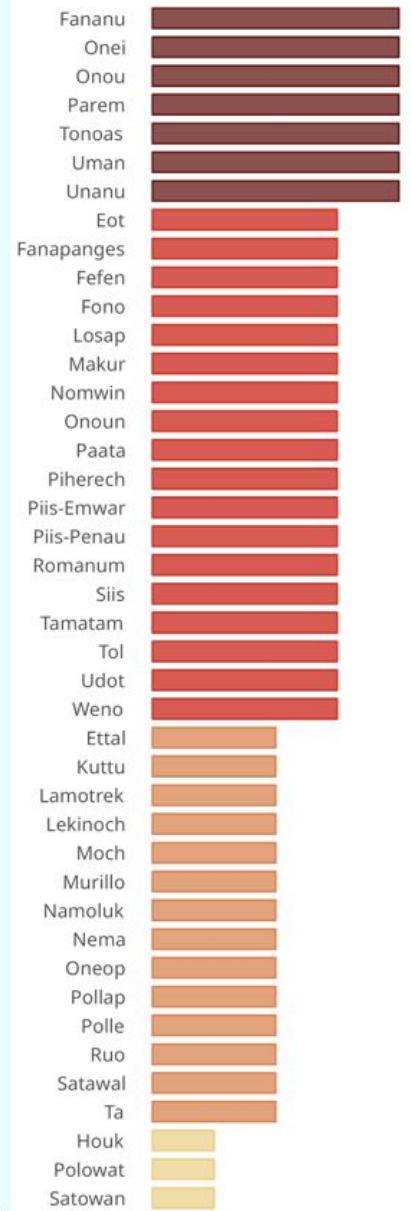
## Overall severity in the affected area

### Severity

- Phase 4
- Phase 3
- Phase 2
- Phase 1



### Severity per municipality



# Satellite Image Analysis

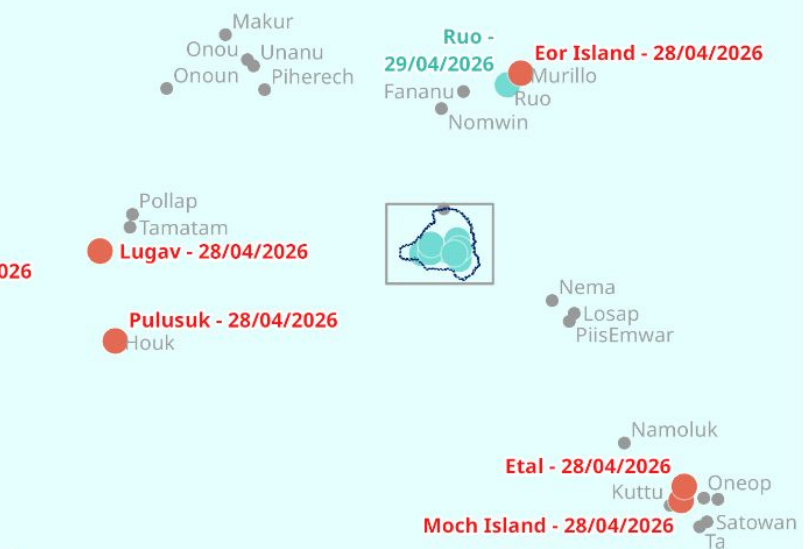
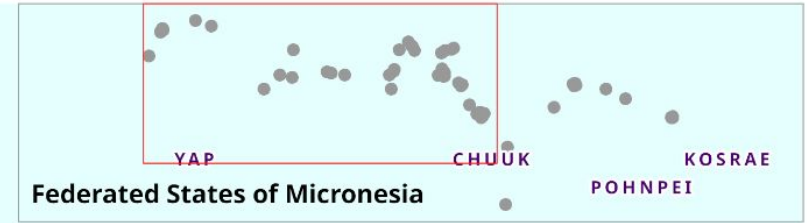
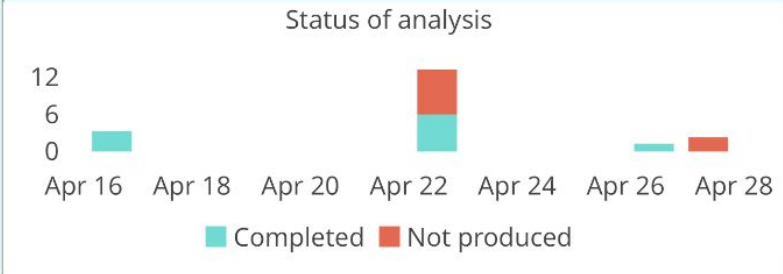
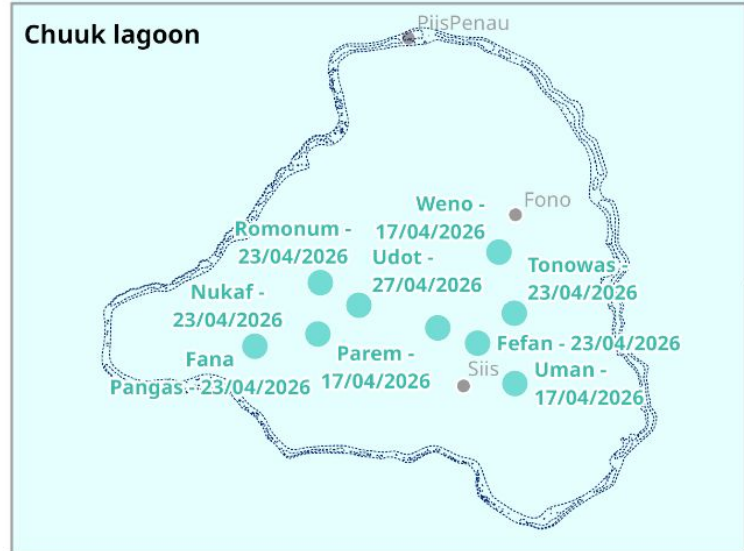


# The Federated States of Micronesia: Typhoon Sinlaku

## Coverage of Copernicus analysis by island

Status

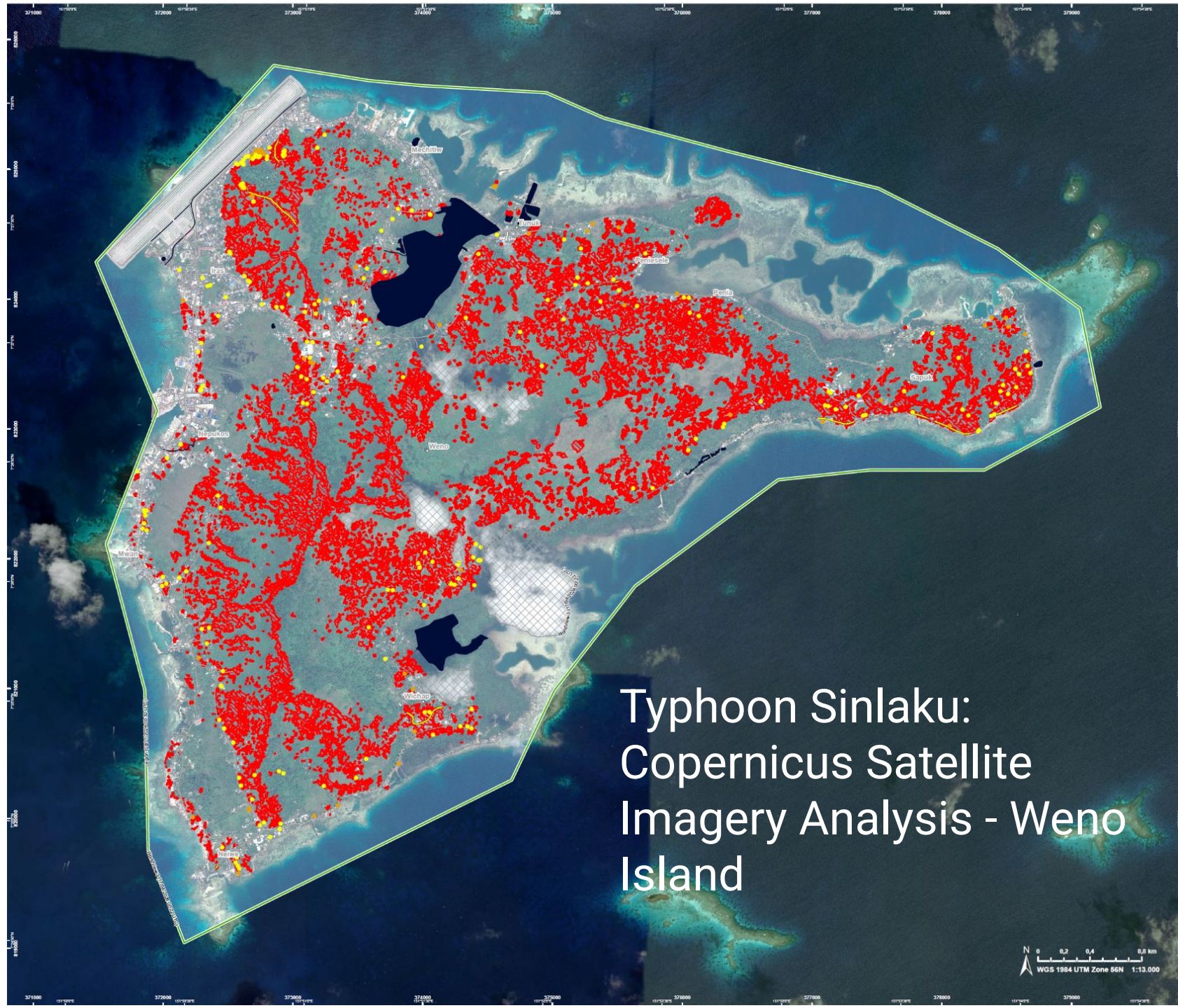
- Completed
- Not produced
- Municipality



**Data Sources:**

Copernicus, FSM Division of National Statistic, OpenStreetMap, Island Research and Education Initiative  
 Map created by MapAction (04/05/2026)

- EU Copernicus Emergency Mapping Service activated on 21 April.
- 19 Islands were reviewed and analyzed by Copernicus



# Typhoon Sinlaku: Copernicus Satellite Imagery Analysis - Weno Island

GLIDE number: TC-2026-000050 FSM DGACS ID: TC 1001270  
 Int. Charter Act. ID: N/A Product version: 2

**EMSR872 - AOI07**  
 Tropical Cyclone Sinlaku in Micronesia  
 WENO

**Situation as of 17/04/2026 00:22 UTC**  
 Grading - Overview map 01

**Loss of tree cover**  
 253.6 ha

**Potentially affected population**  
 ~1,200

**Affected Built-up and Transportations**

**Road**  
 2.0 km

**Built-Up**  
 298 No.

**Crisis Information**

- Loss of tree cover
- Destroyed
- Damaged
- Possibly damaged
- Road, Possibly damaged
- Main road, No visible damage
- Local road, No visible damage
- Track, No visible damage
- Airfield runway, No visible damage
- Airfield and Heliport, No visible damage
- Not Analysed

**Built Up Grading**

- Destroyed
- Damaged
- Possibly damaged

**Transportation Grading**

- Road, Possibly damaged
- Main road, No visible damage

**General Information**

- Area of Interest
- Not Analysed

**Hydrography**

- Lake, River

**Event** Between 9 and 11 April, the passage of TC Sinlaku affected Chuuk State in Micronesia with heavy rains and strong winds, with possible wind damage, landslides and flash floods. Copernicus Rapid Mapping is asked for a damage assessment and detection of landslides on the islands of Chuuk state.

**Data sources and analysis** Pre-event image: Legion © Vantor (2026), provided by European Space Imaging (acquired on 05/01/2026 at 00:32 UTC, resolution 0.30 m).  
 Post-event image: WorldView-3 © Vantor (2026), provided by European Space Imaging (acquired on 17/04/2026 at 00:22 UTC, resolution 0.30 m).  
 This image is used as background image.

All images are provided under COPERNICUS by the European Union and ESA, all rights reserved.

The thematic layer has been derived from post-event satellite image using by means of visual interpretation.

Map produced by Telespazio Iberica released by e-GEOS on the 24/04/2026.

Details on the activation and service conditions available through the UK Code or at the link: <https://mapping.emergency.copernicus.eu/activations/EMSR872>

PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



# The Federated States of Micronesia: Typhoon Sinlaku

## Estimated damage through satellite observations in Weno (as of 28 April 2026)

Satellite analysis of buildings, roads and tree cover. The observations were done remotely via Copernicus and may differ with field observations.

### Buildings

- Possibly damaged
- Damaged
- Destroyed

### Roads

- Not Analysed
- No visible damage
- Possibly damaged

### Event type

- Landslide
- ▨ Loss of tree cover



2.5

km



### Buildings

Possibly damaged



Damaged



Destroyed



0

500

### Tree cover loss and landslides

Loss of tree cover



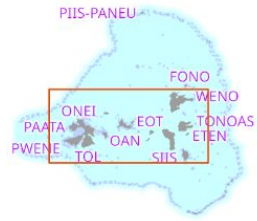
Landslide



0

2,000

Hectares



Satellite analysis of buildings, roads and tree cover. The observations were done remotely via Copernicus and may differ with field observations.

### Buildings

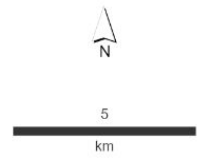
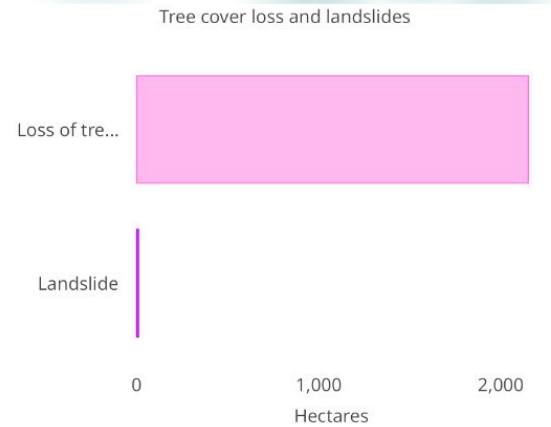
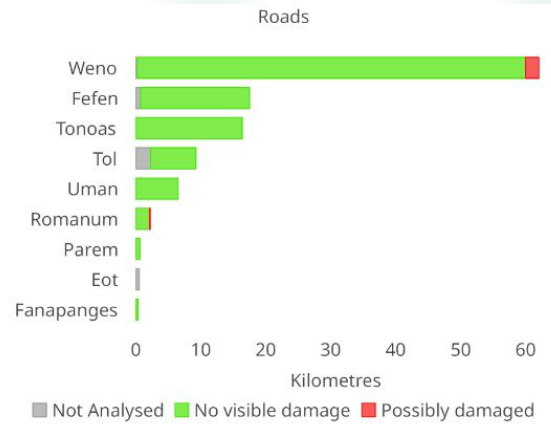
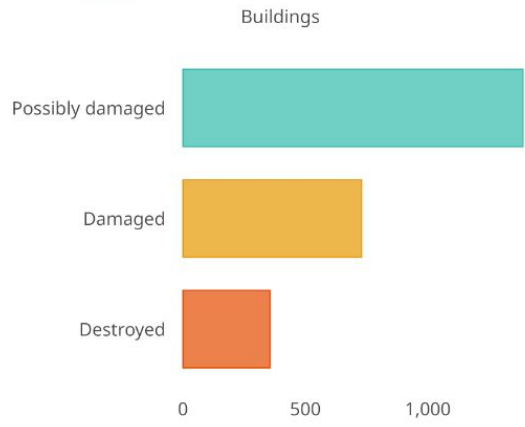
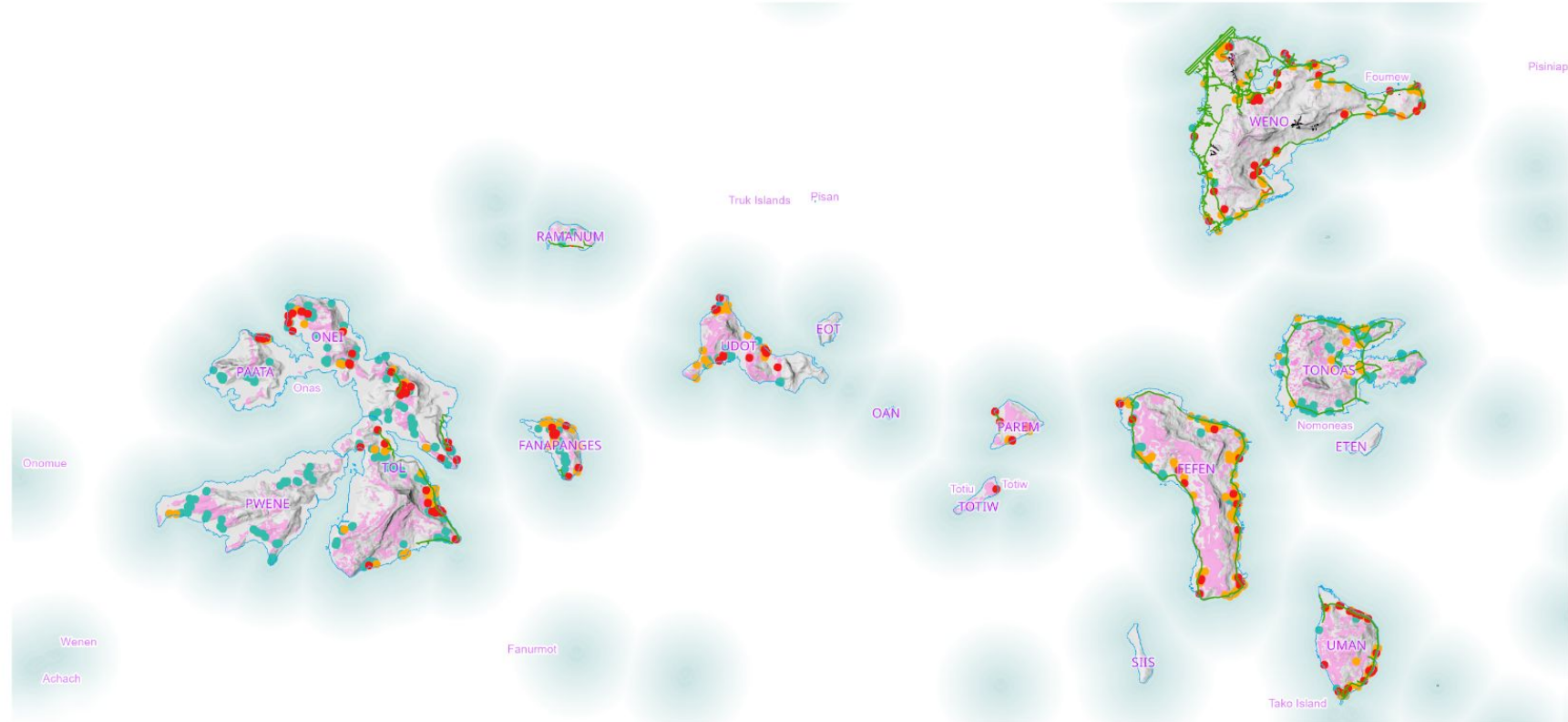
- Possibly damaged
- Damaged
- Destroyed

### Roads

- Not Analysed
- No visible damage
- Possibly damaged

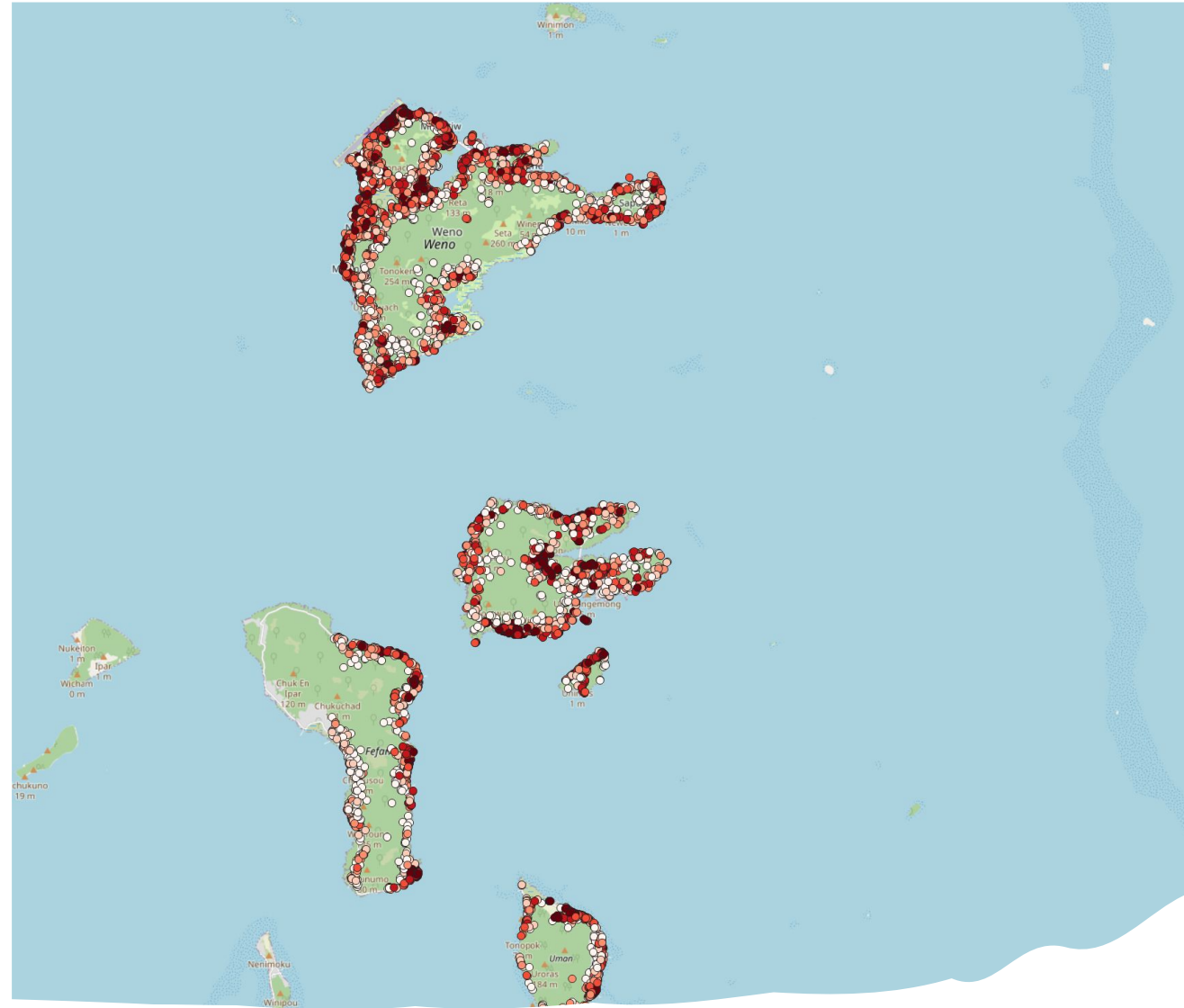
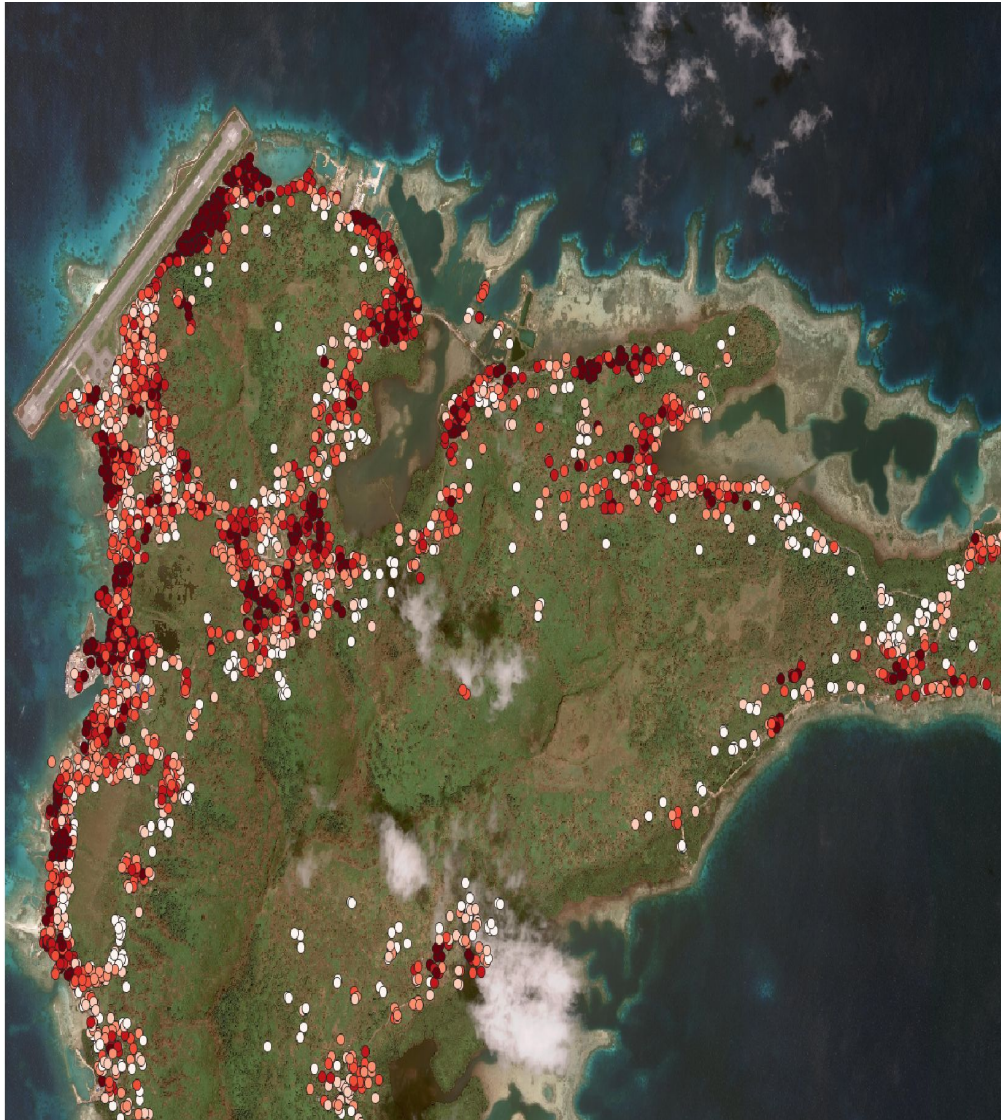
### Event type

- Landslide
- Loss of tree cover



# WFP - SKAI Building Damage Assessment

Weno, Tonoas (Dublon), Fefan, and Uman



# **Operational Considerations**

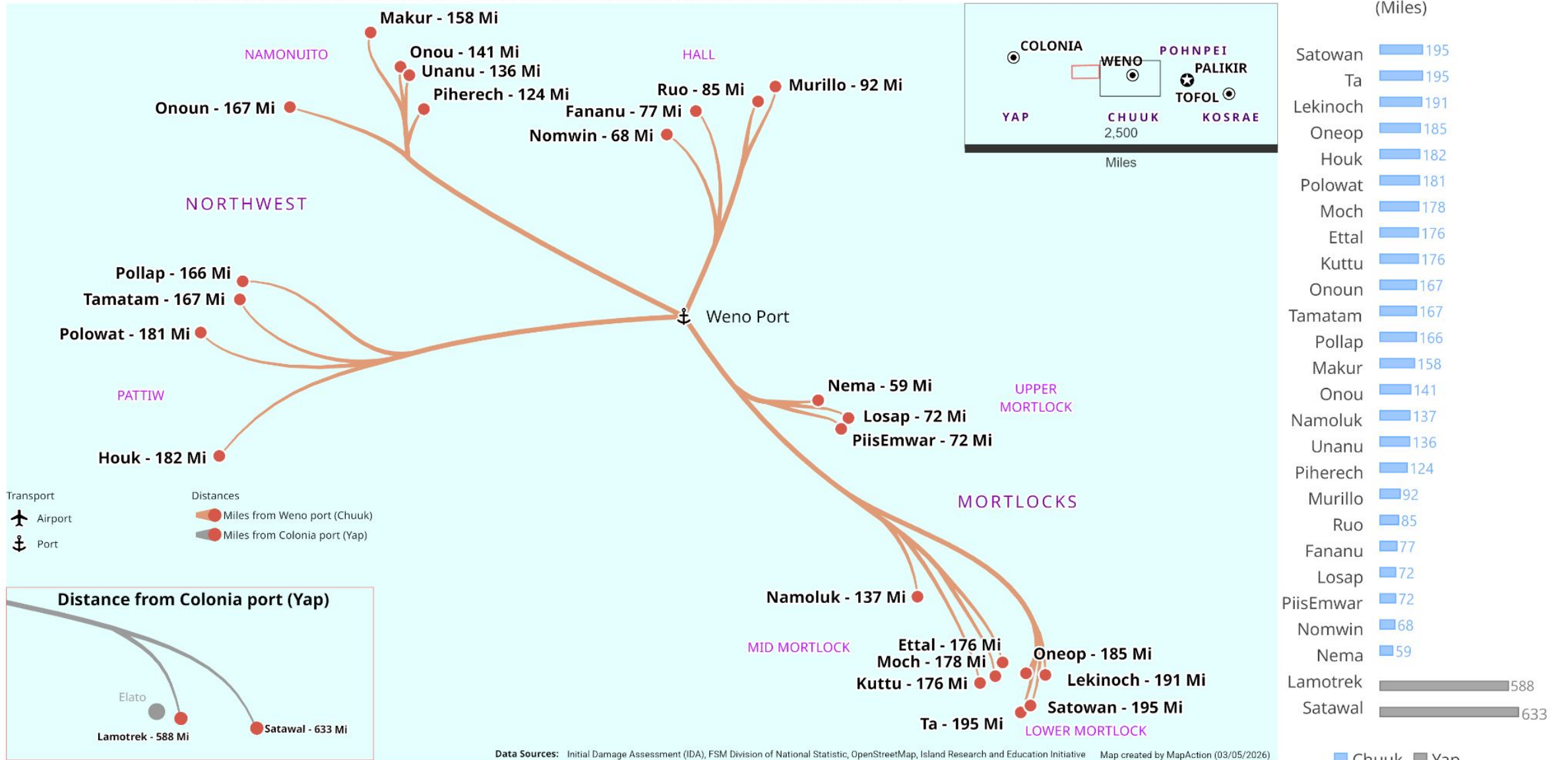
## **Fuel Costs**



# The Federated States of Micronesia: Typhoon Sinlaku

## Distances from state ports to the outer islands

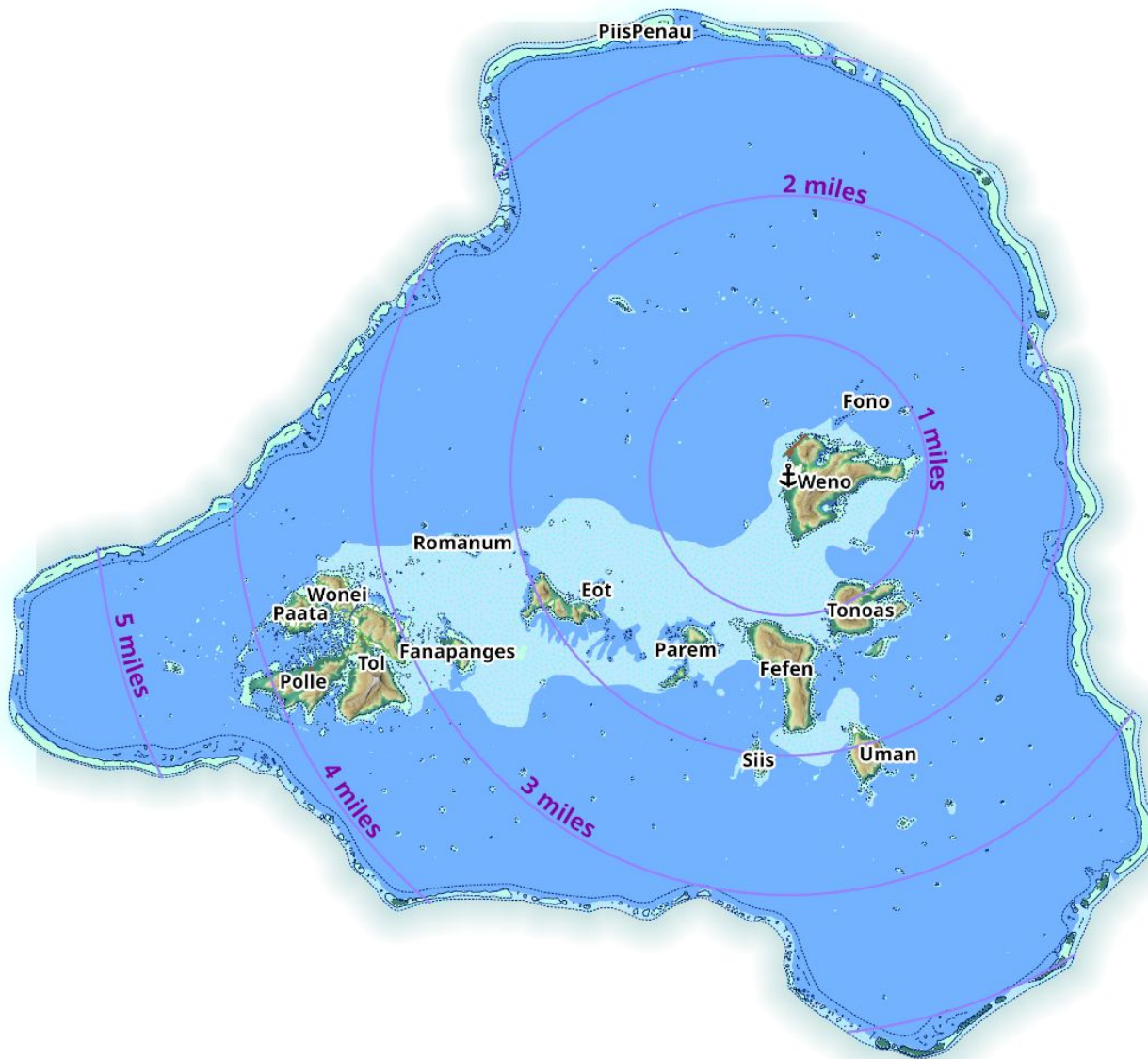
Note that lines do not represent actual distances or a route. Labels show island name and distance to state port in Miles (Mi).





# The Federated States of Micronesia: Typhoon Sinlaku

## Chuuk lagoon: Distances from Weno port in Miles



- Distances from Weno port in Miles
- Reef
  - Shallow reef
  - Variable depth reef
  - Deep reef
- Non reef
  - Shallow non reef
  - Variable depth non reef
  - Deep non reef

**Priorities  
and  
Humanitarian Response Tracking**

# Key Needs and Priorities

## Immediate Sectoral Priorities

- Ensure continuity of emergency provision of food and water based on identified priority needs.
- Emergency WASH reverse osmosis, groundwater decontamination and rain water catchment.
- Emergency Shelter support for families whose houses were damaged or destroyed.
- Emergency support to ensure education while schools are reconstructed.
- Restoration of functionality of health facilities for outer islands - essential medicines, health outreach and referral capacity.
- Ensure the reestablishment and functioning of key services - power, telecoms.
- Ensure affordable access to fuel for both affected populations and emergency responders.
- Strengthen integrated protection actions, including child safeguarding, GBV prevention and response, disability inclusive programming, displacement tracking, and coordinated community feedback

# Key Needs and Priorities

## Geographic Priorities

- Two key factors influence vulnerability.
  - Time duration and ferocity of Typhoon Sinlaku impacting on the municipality.
  - Underlying vulnerability of Islands - water access, shelters, distance from Weno etc

Based on this - the priority municipalities identified are - **Fanau, Onei, Onou, Parem, Tonoas, Uman, Unanu**

A further 18 municipalities are at the second tier of severity. These are in the North West, the Lagoon and the Upper Mortlocks.

## Strategic

- Restoration of state transportation capacities.
- Establishment of sub-warehousing for the outer islands
- Replenishment and pre-positioning of essential supplies.
- Enhance coordination through regular taskforce meetings at Emergency Operations Center with full participation of relevant sectors
- Ensure adequate resources for the operation of the Emergency Operations Center.

# Humanitarian Response

## **WASH**

- IOM deployed a reverse osmosis unit to Fanapanges as well as other WASH supplies across the state whereas UNICEF supported through the distribution of hygiene kits.

## **Food**

- The Chuuk State Government and National Government combined are continuing with the distribution of food and water to the other affected islands such as: rice, water, tuna, mackerel, luncheon meat and chicken. IOM supported the DCO with fuel.

## **Shelter:**

- IOM Distribution of kitchen sets, dignity kits, Tarpaulins, Jerry Cans in Weno, Fanpanges, Piispaneu and Parem.
- MRCS Chuuk State planned distribution of- Tarps, Kitchen sets and Shelter tool kits.

## **Education**

- Ongoing support and coordination between CDEOC, State DoE, with UNICEF and UN partners. Temporary learning centre, assessments for repairs, distribution of cleaning equipment, water filters, hygiene kits, tents and tarpaulins have been undertaken across the affected area.

## **Public Safety & Protection**

- Fuel has been provided to the Department of Public Safety to enable them to continue their inter-island work.
- Child protection training is planned for Chuuk Women's Council, Dept of Health and Social Affairs.

# Humanitarian Response

## Health

- The health response is being led by DHS in coordination with the Chuuk DEOC and FSM DHSA, with support from the United Nations - (UNDAC/OCHA, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, and IOM).
- The DHS EOC is activated, Chuuk State Hospital remains operational on generator power, and community health centres are functioning with limited surge capacity.
- Key activities include medical outreach missions to outer islands to restore primary healthcare, distribute essential medicines, emergency health kits, and conduct deworming and diarrhoeal disease interventions.
- Surveillance is ongoing with over 50% reporting completeness and no outbreaks detected, though one non-epidemic cholera case was confirmed in Weno.
- Supply distribution is prioritising water treatment, immunisation cold-chain commodities, and vector control, while health messaging is being delivered via SMS.
- Response efforts are also focused on preventing and managing diarrhoeal diseases, leptospirosis, dengue, wound infections, and soil-transmitted helminths, alongside ensuring continuity of care for noncommunicable diseases.

# Humanitarian Response

## Energy

- With cross-state support CPUC engineers accelerating reconnection in both lagoon and outer islands.
- The President of FSM provided a \$300,000 appropriation to support CPUC's restoration of services.

## Transport & Telecoms

- Nearly 70% of overall telecommunications services across Chuuk State have now been restored and are operational. Repairs to the main fiber-optic trunk line are nearing completion.
- Cellular network coverage in the Mortlock Islands is fully operational with standby generators deployed to support key telecommunication towers and critical sites.
- Formal coordination has been established with the WFP FITTEST Team to align assessment, technical support, and restoration activities.

## Environment

- The Department of Transport and the Environment Protection Agency have worked with the UN emergency team to evaluate diesel seepage and defueling approaches for capsized vessels.
- Improved booming configurations and use of sorbents are capturing engine oil rainbow sheens.
- The EPA also supported with protocols for segregating oiled sorbent pads as hazardous waste for disposal via incineration or hazardous material landfill.

# Funding Commitments

**Typhoon Sinlaku Response and Recovery Plan (estimated cost) = USD 96m**

No	Donor	Amount (USD)
1	FSM National Government	\$3.2 million
2	Chuuk State	\$200,000
3	USA	\$750,000
4	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance	\$375,000
5	Asia Development Bank (ADB)	\$400,000
6	UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	\$1 million

**= \$5.9m**

# THANK YOU!

Data, infographics and maps  
supported by OCHA Operational  
Partners

