Four people dead

100,000 people displaced

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Source: IRI, Columbia University, Sep 2018

INDONESIA as of 12 October, more than 2,000 people are known to have died and 680 people are still missing following the earthquake and tsunami in central Sulawesi on 28 September. A further 100,000 people have been displaced, including more than 18,000 people who have left Palu, while almost 80,000 people are living in displacement camps. The most serious damage occurred in areas affected by the tsunami and liquefaction, in these areas houses have been completely destroyed. In areas affected by the earthquake, houses are still standing however some families are still too afraid to return due to ongoing aftershocks. Search and rescue operations ended on 12 October, while the emergency response period has been extended for two weeks until 26 October. Priority needs include clean water, sanitation and hygiene, further repair of infrastructure and public services, shelter, protection, including child protection and gender-based violence, and education. Debris and damaged structures need to be cleared to reduce risk of further damage and accidents.

24 people dead

Heavy rain and thunderstorms caused flooding, wind damage and landslides in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar affecting at least 692 households and damaging over 234 shelters. Cumulatively since May 2018, the monsoon rains have affected at least 12,000 households and displaced over 6,000 people within the camps.

AFGHANISTAN This year, 254,000 people were displaced by conflict and another 263,000 by drought. During the past week, more than 30,000 people affected by drought in Badghis received food or cash for food. Water trucking continued for more than 100,000 people in displacement sites in and around the provincial capital Qala-e-Naw.

OCHA guidelines for disaster response and recovery:

- Ensure that lessons learned from previous disasters are incorporated into current response plans.
- Prioritize the protection of vulnerable populations, including women and children.
- Strengthen coordination between NGOs, governments, and other relief agencies.
- Monitor and report on progress towards achieving recovery goals.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.