MEXICO EARTHQUAKES
HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT

SIX MONTH REVIEW

MARCH 19, 2018
I. SIX MONTHS IN REVIEW: From Response to Early Recovery

On 7 and 19 September, 2017 Mexico was struck by two earthquakes of 8.2 and 7.1 magnitude on the Richter scale, respectively. The main affected states were Oaxaca, Chiapas, Mexico City, Puebla and Morelos. An estimated 7 million children live in these 5 states.

Six months after the earthquakes, children living in the most affected municipalities in the five states have gradually returned to their normal lives; however not all of them have returned to school1.

UNICEF’s response plan during September-December 2017, focused on: 1) protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse shelters, public spaces and temporary refuges as well as providing safe spaces and psychosocial support; 2) promoting educational continuity for children by advocating and supporting an early return to school and prevention of school drop-out; and 3) ensuring access to adequate hand-washing and sanitation facilities, as well as hygiene supplies. These priorities were complemented with actions on breastfeeding promotion, adolescent participation through U-report and advocacy initiatives on refocusing public financing for children affected by the earthquake.

Accumulated achievements include: 21 child-friendly spaces that remain operational and the number of tents for temporary learning spaces delivered has increased to 514, reaching 20,560 children. 810 school-in-a-box have been distributed benefiting 32,400 students; and 139 early childhood development (ECD) kits distributed benefiting at least 2,085 children under 5 years of age. In total, 5,962 teachers have been trained on psychosocial skills both directly and indirectly. In addition, UNICEF distributed 3,579 hygiene kits. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in-depth needs assessment was finished, and a full report is available. With regards to health and nutrition activities, focus has been put on disseminating information and generating capacities among health workers on the importance of continued breastfeeding during emergency situations. In addition, UNICEF and Hygiene (WASH) in-depth needs assessment was finished, and a full report is available. With regards to health and nutrition activities, focus has been put on disseminating information and generating capacities among health workers on the importance of continued breastfeeding during emergency situations.

Alongside the distribution of material and technical support, child and adolescent participation was also identified as an important part of the process, giving way to 900 adolescents and youth to participate in U-Report polls on identification of affected populations; general health and mental health issues; return to school; role of adolescents during the emergency; and information on what to do before and after an earthquake.

1 On 16 February 2018 another earthquake (magnitude of 7.2 on the Richter scale) hit Mexico, with epicentre in Pinotepa, Oaxaca at 17:39. Up to 19 February, this earthquake had one replica above 6 and 2,140 below that magnitude. (Source: http://www.ssn.unam.mx/sismicidad/reportesspeciales/2018/SSNMX_rep.esp_20180216_Oaxaca_M72.pdf). On 18 February, 38 municipalities in Oaxaca were declared in a state of emergency, after the National Emergency Committee was installed and the Plan MX activated. Response protocols from the government were also activated and the armed forces were deployed to support damage evaluation activities. The Ministry of Education reports no schools damaged. Still, the Government of Oaxaca decided to suspend classes on Monday 19 February as a precautionary measure. UNICEF deployed a rapid assessment team on 21-22 February, visiting 3 affected municipalities. It is unlikely that UNICEF will intervene in these newly affected areas.
In December 2017, UNICEF developed an Early Recovery Plan, which started its implementation in January 2018 for an initial duration of six months, expanding some actions to Guerrero and Estado de México. This plan aims to:

- Prevent school dropout due to delayed return to school and establish a monitoring system of out-of-school children after the emergency;
- Train adolescents in extending psycho-emotional support to their peers; maintain a steady support for the psycho emotional recovery of earthquake-affected children;
- Continue to install bathrooms, hand-washing stations and safe drinking water facilities in temporary learning spaces; advocate to maintain sanitary conditions in shelters, particularly in Oaxaca;
- Strengthen local capacities in disaster risk reduction;
- Advocate for strengthened social protection schemes, which are child-focused;
- Conduct a sectoral assessment of child protection measures and institutional response in affected states; and
- Train partners on the child-friendly spaces methodology and government counterparts (health personnel) on the importance of continued breastfeeding in emergency situations.

Three months into the implementation of the Early Recovery Plan, activities are ongoing as expected.

For such purposes, UNICEF has established alliances with key partners from government, civil society and the private sector.

To date, the total value of funds raised by UNICEF amount to US$ 7,620,636.64, which surpassed the total ask (response + recovery plans) of US$ 6.6 million.
II. IMPACT

2.1 OVERALL IMPACT

The effects of the earthquake were scattered in different parts of the affected states. Many people were displaced from severely damaged homes and buildings, some of them sought temporary refuge in government shelters; others opted to stay near their homes to safeguard their properties. Schools that remained in good condition were also occasionally used as temporary shelters. Public services, such as electricity and telephone, were interrupted briefly. Civil society and the private sector immediately mobilized to extend immediate support through distribution of food and non-food items. There were no reports of children separated from their families.

Final reports from Civil Protection indicated 369 deaths (228 of these in Mexico City, of which 29 were children), 155,674 damaged homes and 38 collapsed buildings in Mexico City. However, reports from the Office of the President showed an updated number of 184,000 households, 175 health facilities and 16,000 schools damaged by the earthquakes. On November 7, different reconstruction activities started in 5,063 schools, which meant 32% of severely damaged schools had, at that point, yet to start demolition and rebuilding. Morelos and Mexico City were the states with the highest proportion of schools still closed: 27.9% and 13.6% respectively. In Puebla, Hidalgo,Michoacán, Guerrero and Oaxaca, the percentage of schools closed varied from 3.2% to 0.4%.

According to a recent study, 71% of the people affected by the September 19 earthquake in Mexico City are women. Most of them owned their houses. Between 22 and 26 January, the Ministry of Social Development of Mexico City made the first 1,700 socioeconomic studies among affected people, finding that 71.4% lived in an independent house, 21.1% in an apartment, 6.8% in a neighbourhood (vecindad) and 0.7% in a roof room (Cuarto de azotea). 2.5% of the households visited are indigenous (mainly nahuas, mazahuas and otomies). In 16.5% of the households they found at least one person with some kind of disability. Monthly average income in these households oscillates between US$ 105 and US$ 315. Interviews were conducted in the main affected municipalities (Alvaro Obregon, Benito Juarez, Coyoacan, Tlalpan, Tlahuac and Xochimilco). Based on this information, aid from the Government will be distributed.

In Mexico City, during these 6 months, the government has demolished 21 buildings which had structural damage from the earthquake. In the most affected areas, such as Tlahuac, a phase of perforation and injection to improve the underground has started, making 15-metre deep repairs.

In Oaxaca, reconstruction in the most affected municipality (Juchitán) continues. There are still collapsed houses and tons of debris in the streets. On average, it takes between two and three months to reconstruct a house and there is a shortage of material and workforce, in spite of the arrival of masons from other states.

2.2 IMPACT ON THE EDUCATION SECTOR

It is estimated that 4 million students from 10 affected states were re-located to other schools.

Among all the five earthquake-affected states, the State of Puebla was the first state that requested UNICEF assistance in terms of provision of temporary learning spaces (TLS). Other states, such as Morelos, Chiapas and Oaxaca, started to request assistance on TLS only in the second month after the disaster event. Chiapas and Oaxaca have been awaiting prefabricated classrooms as a condition to re-open classes. However, in the particular case of Chiapas, out of 2,173 damaged and severely

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3 Presidencia. 7 November 2017.
After six months of the earthquakes, the Temporary Learning Spaces installed in Puebla have allowed children to continue their classes and save their school year.

damaged schools; by the end of 2017, only 250 prefabricated classrooms had been distributed and divided among some of the said schools, and there is no indication as to who is expected to fill the gap. In addition to the lack of temporary classrooms, water and sanitation facilities in schools have also been damaged, but there are no plans at the state level to address this.

Given the delayed response in temporary solutions for classrooms, communities have hinted that schools may reopen only after full reconstruction is finalized, which is projected to be by July 2018 in some municipalities, which would mean a loss of a full school year for children attending schools in these states. In addition, the Ministry of Education at the federal level has mentioned that Guerrero and the State of Mexico, which have been partially affected by the earthquake, are in great need of temporary learning spaces, school kits and training of teachers, but are unfortunately not covered by the Funds for Natural Disasters (FONDEN).

On 6 December 2017, the Ministry of Education announced the start of school reconstruction in Mexico City. In total, 265 schools need intervention. The goal is to finish this before the 2018-2019 school cycle begins. In March 2018, a group of 14 civil society organizations launched a digital platform that will follow up on the transparent and efficient use of resources for the reconstruction of damaged schools. (www.reconstruccion.mejoratuescuela.org)

2.3 IMPACT ON THE HEALTH SECTOR

There were no major impacts on hospitals. However, there were at least 800 health facilities with different degrees of damage. Reconstruction is being carried out based on resources of FONDEN. Damaged hospital infrastructure of social security institutions, IMSS and ISSSTE, is compensated by insurance, while the federal hospitals, including uninsured state hospitals, will be reconstructed with funds from the FONDEN.

Public health institutions attended 210,913 medical consultations related to the earthquakes.²

2.4 IMPACT ON THE PROTECTION SECTOR

Children and their families were emotionally affected, aggravated by the numerous aftershocks that followed the traumatic events of 7 and 19 September. Many have felt that their lives were significantly disrupted. Up to 7 October, the National Psychiatric Institute and other institutions had provided 52,257 psychological consultations related to the earthquakes.

As earthquakes leave indelible marks in the geography of towns and cities, so they do in the life and memories of individuals. Children and adolescents that have been exposed to situations where they feared for their lives, believed they could have been injured, witnessed violence, or tragically lost a loved one; possibly will show signs of psychosocial distress. Children and adolescents react to adversity and loss differently, and the impact depends on many intertwined factors such as the magnitude of the event and how it has affected family and community dynamics, age, gender, developmental level, history of violence or neglect, previous existence of mental health issues, etc.

Rather than focusing on the psychopathological consequences of traumatic events, UNICEF’s psychosocial support in the aftermath of the earthquakes focused on providing a safe and secure space or Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). CFS activities are designed to place emphasis on the strengths and resilience of children and adolescents. At the same time, efforts have been made to timely identify and respond to child protection risks. Furthermore, CFS provide a temporary protective environment that allow children and adolescents to reveal and share their feelings, release tension, reinforce one’s self-esteem, increase coping skills, and help to address anxiety triggered by different hazards.

Both in Oaxaca and Mexico City, a “self-evaluation” exercise was carried out in which the facilitators of the activities in the child-friendly spaces (CFS) identified positive and negative aspects of their experience in the past three months. The facilitators

mentioned that one of the greatest satisfactions is to feel part of the positive changes they observe in children and adolescents; for example, to see how they develop social skills, ability to express themselves, positive changes in mood, etc. Additionally, they believe that being part of the CFS is an enriching and rewarding experience on a personal and professional level. The negative aspects include fatigue and stress caused by work in communities highly affected by earthquakes, difficulties related to the climate (winds and rains); and the insecurity in some neighbourhoods.

2.5 IMPACT ON THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

Actions from the government and other key actors in the water and sanitation sector were not very visible, despite some issues of lack of adequate WASH facilities in the government shelters to cater to the needs of the temporarily displaced populations. No initial sectorial assessments were conducted and no usual WASH measures to prevent basic health risks were taken: water sources were not treated with chlorine and there was no proper handling of solid wastes, which increased with the influx of in-kind humanitarian assistance.

In Mexico City, UNICEF staff visited 27 shelters and concentration points (parks and other public spaces) in 7 municipalities (delegaciones), identifying lack of water and sanitation facilities. In some places where makeshift camps had been installed, tensions between leaders emerged due to competition for public services, mainly water. In the states of Puebla, Morelos, Oaxaca and Chiapas, the findings of an in-depth sectorial assessment led by UNICEF showed that most of the damages in the water and sanitation sector could be located in schools affected by the earthquake, more than in the residential areas.

III. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE AND HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

3.1 GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

The Mexican Government operated on an exceptionally high capacity in terms of search and rescue and provision of humanitarian assistance.

Government agencies, particularly through the Social Welfare Bureau (DIF), distributed food, water, clothes, blankets and other non-food items to populations in need. Shelters were immediately opened or established in the affected areas, while the Army and the Navy were mobilized to initiate humanitarian response after activation of the DN-III Plan (National Disaster Plan).

Civil society contributed significantly to the response with food and non-food items, as well as search and rescue activities, which officially ended on 5 October 2017. Civil society has continued to organize during these months, staying vigilant of those places where aid is still needed. Six months later, there are still significant bottlenecks in school reconstruction and efforts still need to be intensified to ensure that all children return to school, not only in terms of coverage but also in terms of quality learning.

3.2 HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

The Mexican Government did not launch an international appeal but received bilateral support from 24 individual countries, the United Nations (UN) and the European Union.

There is no cluster system within the United Nations in Mexico. The UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETE) is the coordinating group for emergency preparedness and response in the UN Country Team in Mexico, and is co-led by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and World Health Organization (WHO) and has met on an ad-hoc basis. However, working groups were established among the UN agencies in the areas of: shelter and protection; WASH; education; health and nutrition; early recovery; and communication and public information. UNICEF leads Education and WASH, and is participating in four others (protection, health and nutrition, early recovery and communications).
During these months, the working groups have kept well-coordinated meetings and activities.

The **Education Working Group** includes 20 institutions from government, civil society and the private sector. Five strategic areas have been prioritized: 1) Return to school and training of teachers; 2) Reconstruction of classrooms and temporary learning spaces; 3) School in a box; 4) Curriculum; and 5) WASH. Between 1 and 3 March 2018, an international seminar “Learning from Disasters: Education in Emergency Response”, was jointly organized by UNICEF; the Regional Cooperation Centre for Adult Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Organisation of Iberoamerican States (OEI), in the city of Puebla. Discussions evolved around three main aspects: emergency preparedness, response and recovery. A report will be ready in April 2018.

Main agreements reached by the **Group on Early Recovery** included the need to facilitate the coordination of efforts among UN agencies, civil society and authorities; and the need to promote an early recovery approach cross-sectorally, in all the cycle of humanitarian response and development plans. Concrete actions on economic recovery, markets, labour inclusion, innovation and infrastructure reconstruction will be promoted.

The **WASH Group** includes the participation of organizations such as OXFAM and other UN Agencies like Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO) which have also promoted the establishment of state level groups in affected states. The group has recently finished a WinS (WASH in Schools) diagnosis in affected schools in Morelos. UNICEF has also discovered new partners in water and sanitation, such as Fundación Cántaro Azul, Sarar Transformación S.C. and OXFAM, among others.

The **Group on Protection and Shelters** visited shelters in Mexico City and carried out an observation mission, coordinated by UNICEF, to areas affected by the September 19 earthquake in the State of Puebla (1 February). The group visited the communities of Tochimilco, San Pedro Atlixco, San Antonio Alpanocan and Santa Cruz Cuautematitla. Tours of the affected area and interviews with people from the population on the issues of housing and reconstruction were carried out. The group had a chance to visit Temporary Learning Spaces installed by UNICEF, as well as a comprehensive WASH intervention (dry toilets, sinks, urinals and water purifiers). They also visited a UNICEF Child Friendly Space. Also, UNICEF teamed up with several national and international NGOs in child protection, particularly in establishing child-friendly spaces, where key NGO partners (World Vision International, Save the Children, Juconi, Tech Palewi, Futbol Más, Jugaretta) were mobilized.
Mexico Earthquakes
HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT / SIX MONTHS

Update: March 19, 2018

UNICEF Response (to date)

- 24 municipalities prioritized by UNICEF in 5 most affected States
  - Mexico City
  - Morelos
  - Puebla
  - Chiapas
  - Oaxaca

- 6,921 children benefited from psychosocial support in 34 Child Friendly Spaces.
- 810 school kits reaching 32,400 children
- 514 temporary learning spaces benefiting 20,560 students
- 5,962 teachers trained on psychosocial tools directly and indirectly
- 3,579 hygiene kits
- 139 ECD kits reaching 2,085 children
- 4,519 children with access to safe water, sanitation and handwashing facilities

- 369 casualties
- 16,000 damaged schools
- 184,000 damaged homes
- 4M students to be relocated in other schools
- 7M children living in affected States by the earthquakes

US $4.6 million UNICEF’s appeal for Humanitarian Response Plan
60,000 children targeted by UNICEF response

Mexico City
Morelos
Puebla
Chiapas
Oaxaca
IV. UNICEF RESPONSE

1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Actions in WASH include:

- Information dissemination on appropriate hygiene practices, particularly handwashing and maintenance of sanitation facilities.
- Advocacy in shelters and child friendly spaces on the need to provide children with safe and adequate sanitation and handwashing facilities; and
- Installation of bathrooms, hand-washing stations and drinking water facilities in temporary learning spaces

A. KEY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results 2017-2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td># of families that receive complementary hygiene kits</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of children that attend temporary learning spaces (TLS) and have access to sanitation and handwashing facilities</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>4,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of children that have access to safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene, accessible to all and disaggregated by sex</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of children at temporary learning spaces sensitized on hygiene practices</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of temporary learning spaces with WASH interventions</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. ACHIEVEMENTS

3,930 hygiene kits have been assembled with in-kind donations from private sector partner Essity, of which 3,579 have been distributed in Oaxaca, Chiapas, Puebla and Morelos.

A comprehensive WASH strategy was implemented aimed to improve access to WASH services in temporary learning spaces in four of the most affected states: Chiapas, Oaxaca, Morelos and Puebla.

The needs assessment in Morelos and Chiapas is finished. This information served as an input to the design of intervention activities on WASH. Its conclusions highlight important needs of water and sanitation services at community level. Selected municipalities for the initial intervention are: Arriaga in Chiapas; Santa Isabel Cholula, San Pedro Atlixco and Metepec in Puebla; Tlaquiltenango in Morelos and Xochimilco in Mexico City.

Main activities are now focused on ensuring WASH services at UNICEF’s Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS). An estimated 4,519 children, most of them in rural preschools and primary schools, have gained access to safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities, in the TLS.

By the end of February 2018, workshops on hygiene promotion had started in Morelos.
2. Nutrition

Actions in Nutrition include:

- Promotion of breastfeeding in shelters;
- Advocacy activities with authorities to make sure adequate food is distributed for children under 5 years of age.
- Training of partners on the child-friendly spaces methodology and government counterparts (health personnel) on the importance of continued breastfeeding in emergency situations.

A. KEY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
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<th>UNICEF Target June 2018</th>
<th>UNICEF Results 2017-2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td># of pregnant and lactating women informed on breastfeeding</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td># of health personnel trained in the importance of protecting and promoting breastfeeding in emergency situations</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. ACHIEVEMENTS

During these months, UNICEF advocated with key decision makers in the Ministry of Health to protect breastfeeding in emergency situations and developed communication and information activities for breastfeeding mothers in child friendly space. 600 shelters and collection centres received posters on the benefits of breastfeeding, developed by UNICEF with government counterparts, benefiting an estimated 2,400 pregnant and lactating women\(^\text{13}\). A leaflet to complement the manual for shelter establishment (developed by UNICEF and the Social Welfare Bureau - DIF) on the importance of protecting breastfeeding in shelters, was developed and distributed to DIF centres and shelters.

Also, an insert and a booklet on breastfeeding and the International Code on Marketing Breastmilk substitutes were developed to be distributed among health personnel. Based on this material, UNICEF organized three workshops in Puebla, Morelos and Mexico City with 182 staff from the Ministry of Health, the Mexican Institute of Social Security, Civil Protection Authority, DIF and NGOs, all of them related to emergency responses. Given the high demand the workshops have had from other institutions, a second round will take place in April-May 2018.

Moreover, a study has been commissioned in order to document the actions and reactions of the government, academia, industry and civil society for the promotion and protection of breastfeeding during the emergencies caused by the September 2017 earthquakes.

\(^{13}\) A shelter has an average population of 100 persons at night, 50% of which are women; an estimated 7% of these women are pregnant and/or lactating.
3. Education

Actions in Education include:

- Design and implementation of a Back-to-School campaign, with the Ministry of Education;
- Establishment of temporary learning spaces and issuance of guidelines on a safe school environment (including facilitation, tools and guidelines);
- Distribution of School-in-a-Box and ECD Kits for children and teachers;
- Training of teachers on psychosocial support and emergency curriculum;
- Prevention of school dropout due to delayed return to school and establishing a monitoring system of out-of-school children after the emergency; and
- Strengthening of local capacities in school safety and disaster risk reduction.

A. KEY INDICATORS

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<th>UNICEF Target - June 2018</th>
<th>UNICEF Results 2017-2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td># of children that attend the temporary learning spaces</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of children that benefit from School in a box (SiB)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>32,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of teachers receiving training on psychosocial Support and emergency curriculum</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>5,962 (directly and indirectly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECD</td>
<td># of children under 5 that benefit from ECD kits in pre-school temporary learning spaces</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>2,085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. ACHIEVEMENTS

By the end of February 2018, 514 school tents for temporary learning spaces (TLS) have been distributed, covering approximately 20,560 children and adolescents. In Oaxaca, 50 TLS were installed and an additional 40 are in the process of installment. It is expected that the number of tents required in the state will increase. A visit to monitor the installation of school tents in Oaxaca was made with the European Commission – Directorate-General for EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations – (ECHO) on 29-30 January 2018.

810 School-in-a-Box have been delivered in Chiapas, Oaxaca, Puebla, Morelos, Guerrero, the State of Mexico and Mexico City, reaching 32,400 children. Also, by the end of February 139 ECD kits have been distributed, covering an estimated 15 children per classroom, impacting 2,085 children directly. In total, 5,962 teachers have been trained on psychosocial support skills both directly and indirectly.

On 1-3 March 2018, an lessons learned workshop Learning from Disasters: Education in Emergency Response was jointly organized by UNICEF, the Regional Cooperation Centre for Adult Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Organisation of Iberoamerican States (OEI), in the Puebla Ministry of Education. A full report will be ready in April 2018.
4. Child protection

Actions in Child Protection include:

- Monitoring of the situation of children in shelters;
- Establishment of safe spaces for children and adolescents to recover normality and security in shelters and other public spaces; training of partners on the child-friendly spaces methodology;
- Development of a guidance to the Municipal and State Protection Attorneys on how to respond to situations of separation, abuse and exploitation in emergency areas;
- Support of alternative emergency care for children separated from their families;
- Advocacy and issuance of guidelines and key messages to prevent violence, exploitation and abuse in shelters;
- Training of adolescents in extending psycho-social support to their peers; maintain a steady support for the psycho emotional recovery of earthquake-affected children;
- A sectoral assessment of protection measures and institutional response in affected states.

A. KEY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF Target June 2018</th>
<th>UNICEF Results 2017-2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td># of children with access to child friendly spaces</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>6,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of cases of abuse, exploitation and violence received by local Child</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>No data yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection Attorneys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of children and caregivers that participate in sports activities</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>226 children, 155 caregivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children with capacity to positively resolve conflicts by the end</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>No data yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of the intervention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. ACHIEVEMENTS

- In total, 6,921 children had access to the 34 child friendly spaces (CFS) established by UNICEF and partners (51% were girls and 49% boys), out of which only 21 remain operational during the early recovery phase.
- A new strategy of mobile brigades is being developed in 10 CFS to reach more children. Recreational and sports activities are being offered in other neighbourhoods and extra-curricular activities are also being offered in nearby schools.
- In partnership with OXFAM, 40 facilitators of CFS were trained on hygiene promotion activities in Oaxaca.
- The 5 sports spaces in Oaxaca and Morelos operating in alliance with the NGO Futbol Más keep operating and will continue to do so. Only in March, 226 children attended these spaces, of which 36% were girls (115 aged 6-11 and 111 aged 12-15). 73% of the children attend at least twice a week. Activities are offered 4 days a week for the next 6 months. This month activities focused on conflict resolution and empathy. Also, 51 parents and caregivers participated in community activities on sports and children’s wellbeing.
- The systematization of the experience of the CFS in Mexico, taking into account the opinion of children, adolescents, mothers, fathers and caregivers, in order to identify and document the good practices of this emergency intervention. A final report is expected by May 2018.
- In alliance with the National Protection System of Children’s Rights, the assessment of protection needs in affected states will has been initiated in March 2018.
5. Communication for Development (C4D) and Innovation

ACHIEVEMENTS

- On October 12 2017, UNICEF launched the first of six polls through U-Report to approach adolescents for inputs on their situation and response needs. The polls have covered a range of topics: 1) identification of people affected; 2) health issues; 3) mental health; 4) return to school; 5) adolescent participation during the emergency, and 6) information on what to do before and after an earthquake. Nine hundred adolescents and youths participated in the polls, some of them expressing difficulties in sleeping and eating meals regularly because of the earthquake.

- In a poll related to health issues and security, 110 U-Reporters from affected states participated. More than half of the adolescents polled stated that they have felt insecure in the place where they are at the moment. Two follow-up polls on the return to school (around 115 participants) showed that most of the participating U-Reporters have returned to school, and that the teachers briefly talked to them about the earthquakes. A rapid U-Report survey on the situation of schools was conducted among U-Reporters in December 2017.

- C4D guidance was provided to ensure that WASH messaging for use in temporary classrooms was accurate, clear and child-friendly.
V. TOWARDS EARLY RECOVERY: NEXT STEPS

EDUCATION

- Provision of more TLS, ECD Kits and School in a Box in 5 priority States as well as in affected states that were not targeted in the initial response such as State of Mexico and Guerrero.
- Training of trainers, principals and teachers in psychosocial support at the national level but also reinforce previous capacity-building activities in 5 priority states (Oaxaca, Chiapas, Puebla, Morelos and Mexico City).
- In 2018, the State of Puebla will pilot formal teacher training on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and psychosocial support.
- Training on school safety for school administrators, teachers and students, in partnership with the State Civil Protection Authority and the State Ministry of Education, as well as innovation in information management systems for education, will be implemented in Oaxaca and Chiapas.

CHILD PROTECTION

- The National Child Protection Authority and UNICEF are conducting a child protection needs assessment in 4 earthquakes affected states. The assessment includes: i) identification of protection risks for children and adolescents, ii) identification of existing capacities to respond; and iii) recommendations on how to ensure Child Protection system can be more resilient (anticipating, coping and recovering from shocks in the event of disasters).
- Child Protection mainstreaming through distance learning courses will be offered to staff of the National Civil Protection System (SINAPROC).
- Systematization of the child protection response to the earthquakes in Mexico: collection of evidence on what has worked well, what did not, and what could be considered as best practices.
- Strengthening child protection systems in municipalities that have been affected by the earthquakes and aftershocks. This will mostly be case management training and technical support and guidance for Child Protection Attorneys (CPAs).
- Training on Child Protection Minimum Standards; Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidance on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS); and IASC guidelines for integrating gender-based violence in humanitarian assistance, to be imparted with child protection authorities and civil society organizations.

WASH

- Ensure that Temporary Learning Spaces already or to be established have access to WASH facilities and develop hygiene promotion activities.
- Increase WASH in Emergency partners’ knowledge and capacities.
- Strengthen WASH sectoral working group in order to be more efficient as a sector both for the current and future emergency situations.
- Strengthen a disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approach in WASH partners’ actions, both during the emergency response and preparedness phase.

NUTRITION

- Continue with the trainings of health personnel and other professionals linked to emergency response activities at the federal and state levels on the importance of breastfeeding and how to put into practice the International Code of Breastmilk Substitutes in emergency situations.
- UNICEF, in collaboration with the University Iberoamericana, is documenting the actions and reactions of the government, academia, industry and civil society for the promotion and protection of breastfeeding during and after the September 2017 earthquakes. The final results will be ready in April 2018 and disseminated in different events during the year.
C4D

- A study of knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) of WASH in schools will be carried out in the first semester of 2018, in order to identify social norms, cultural practices and behaviours related to menstrual hygiene practices, hand washing, excreta management and water consumption, as well as those related to maintenance of WASH infrastructures in schools in the states of Guerrero, Chiapas, Oaxaca and Chihuahua. This study will be used to inform ongoing and future emergency response, regular programming and the next Country Programme Document.
- A new partnership with the Mexican Red Cross and their youth volunteers program is underway to ensure a broader participation of adolescent U-Reporters that can be reached quickly throughout the country to provide community level information related to ongoing and future emergencies. Through this partnership, a Youth Steering Committee for U-Report will also be established to guide advocacy and emergency response outcomes through designing questions, polls and posts sent out through U-Report.

VI. MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS

From the onset of the emergency, UNICEF placed a strong emphasis in disseminating information and messaging on the needs of children and adolescents affected by the disaster.

In terms of mainstream media activity, a total of 18 news releases were issued by the office (in both Spanish and English to facilitate international engagement via UNICEF’s National Committees), and UNICEF staff carried out 91 interviews with national and international media, helping convey the message that children have special needs after the emergency which must to be addressed.

Media monitoring during the response phase showed a total of 1,713 mainstream media hits. In terms of social media outreach, the office generated 428 Tweets (with an 8,883 increase in new followers), 148 Facebook posts (with a 17,487 increase in new followers), 134 Instagram posts (with an 2,260 increase in new followers) and 31 Youtube uploads (with a total of 12,441 subscribers).

These public outreach efforts were supported through dissemination of 36 video products focused on children’s needs and UNICEF’s response, the most recent ones focused on UNICEF’s efforts to provide clean water and good sanitation facilities in temporary classrooms.

UNICEF facilitated in-country visits to the emergency-affected areas of the Spanish National Committee, US Fund and the European Commission’s Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, as well as field visit by private sector partners Essity, RIU, Gentera, and La Caixa.

VII. PARTNERING FOR CHILDREN

Over the past six months, the international and national communities have responded generously to the immediate needs of children and adolescents in Mexico.

UNICEF would like to extend its gratitude to local partners such as Canal Once who provided free messages on children’s TV on psychosocial support and Cinepolis Foundation who made a special campaign in their movie theatres for donations. Other generous donations have been received from: Hoteles Sirenis, Best Day, General Electric, Great Place to Work, Mundo Vision, Comité Fotográfico Mexicano, Hilton, Hella, Consulado de Orlando, Liomont Laboratories, Paypal, Banco Compartamos, Exatec, Mercado Libre, Yakult, Benevety Causes, Mattel, Canon, Banco Autofin, Grupon, Privalia, Flextronics, Movil Marketing Association,
Crayola, Octopus Media and Essity. Special thanks to Lego Foundation (Denmark), Riu Hotels (Spain and Mexico), FC Barcelona (Spain), and many other private sector donors from all over the world.

UNICEF is also grateful to UNICEF’s National Committees in Canada, Japan, Spain, Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom and Denmark, as well as the UNICEF Country Offices in Ecuador, Chile, Argentina, Peru and Brazil for their support.

Finally, UNICEF wishes to extend its deepest gratitude to the more than 10,000 individual donors and to the companies that support us, who all make a difference in children’s lives.
VIII. FUNDING UPDATE

UNICEF made an appeal for US$ 6.6 million for the five sectors included in the response and recovery plans. Thanks to very generous contributions from a number of public and private donors US$ 7,620,636.64 have been received, distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Initial Requirement</th>
<th>Early Recovery Plan</th>
<th>Total Requirement</th>
<th>Funds Received 2017</th>
<th>Carry-Over</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>$ 600,000.00</td>
<td>$ 713,000.00</td>
<td>$ 1,313,000.00</td>
<td>$ 231,209.68</td>
<td>$ 977,191.75</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>$ 2,685,000.00</td>
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<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
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<td>$ 37,500.00</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>$ 6,660,500.00</td>
<td>$ 2,651,413.43</td>
<td>$ 4,969,223.21</td>
<td>$ 979,598.49</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding status 2017-2018

- Carry-Over: $ 979,598.49
- Funds received 2017: $ 2,651,413.43
- Funding gap: $ 4,969,223.21