**Highlights**

- UNICEF requires US$15.3 million for the response targeting 250,000 children and adolescents in the hardest hit municipalities. The current funding gap is US$ 12 million.

- UNICEF and partners (FEPP, DYA and Plan International) have set up the first four temporary education and protection spaces for 6,000 children and adolescents (three in Pedernales and one in Jama) on Monday 9th May.

- The WASH Cluster has provided water support to 6,550 people of 24 shelters in Jama, Pedernales, Canoa and San Vicente through tanks, bladders, wells and water filters. Temporary education and protection spaces have also been provided with water and latrines.

- UNICEF through Action Against Hunger is establishing four “baby friendly spaces” (one in Jama, 2 in Pedernales and 1 in Muisne) for the provision of Infant and Young Child Feeding support, monitoring and stimulation of early childhood development, screening and referral of malnutrition cases in children 0-5 and psychosocial support to pregnant and lactating women. 1,072 children and adolescents have received psychosocial support by trained facilitators that use recreational, cultural and sport activities as a mean to improve children’s wellbeing.

- 1,000 families (4,000 children) were provided with information on how to prevent violence and 45 governmental institutions were trained on intervention to prevent violence, abuse and exploitation. With support from UNICEF Brazil, “Caravana do Esporte” conducted educational sport and art workshops in Chamanga and Muisne, benefiting 485 children and transferring capacities to the Ministry of Sport, and Fudela NGO.

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**SITUATION IN NUMBERS**

- 250,000 children and adolescents need urgent assistance as well as 350,000 people need urgent support in water sanitation and hygiene.

- 660 people dead

- 4,605 people injured

- 33,366 people in official shelters

- 32 official shelters and approximately 221 informal refuges

- About 7,000 buildings destroyed and almost 1,000 damaged

- 560 schools affected. 166 with medium to severe damage.

- 120 thousand children out of public schools.

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**Funding Gap 78%**

- Funding Gap: 78%
- $ Received
- $ Gap
UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected people with access to safe water</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children and adolescents affected by the earthquake have access to safe temporary educational, recreational and protective spaces</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children and adolescents are reached with psychosocial support services in CFS.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>1072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Following the 7.8 earthquake impacted the northwest Ecuador six provinces of Manabí, Esmeraldas, Santa Elena, Guayas, Santo Domingo and Los Ríos were declared state of emergency. Considered the largest disaster in the region since Haiti in 2010, the earthquake has directly affected 250,000 children in the hardest hit municipalities, and 350,000 are in need of urgent assistance for water, sanitation and hygiene. As of 5 May, the government reported 660 fatalities, 15 missing persons, and close to 4,605 injured person who have received medical attention at health facilities during the first 72 hours. Some 7,000 buildings were destroyed. Up to 560 schools¹ were damaged and 50 health facilities destroyed or damaged. There are currently 33,366² people are residing in official collective shelters with an unknown number of people living with host families or in spontaneous sites. Infrastructures, including many roads and bridges, were severely damaged, resulting in logistics, access and communications challenges for the delivery of assistance. Heavy rainfall is exacerbating the damage, causing floods and stagnant water, greatly increasing the number of breeding sites for mosquitoes, increasing the risk of mosquito-borne disease such as Zika, Chikungunya, and Dengue fever, posing an immediate public health threat. Government and international teams are still assessing the situation and trying to reach the most affected areas, official figures on impact and damage are expected to rise. Immediate needs are: safe water, sanitation and hygiene, emergency and temporary shelter solutions, health, protection, including psychosocial support and child protection, food assistance and education HAC.

Estimated Affected Population

Start of humanitarian response: April 17, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children and adolescents (Under 19)</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Besides the National coordination mechanisms the government has installed three COEs in the affected areas: Porto Viejo, Pedernales and Esmeraldas, led by the Risk Management Secretariat; the Ministers of Interior and Environment respectively. The COE of Porto Viejo works with the representation of sectoral working groups. The International Cooperation participates in these tables according to the affinity of each organization. The representation mechanism for the COE of Pedernales and Esmeraldas is institutional. There is a role established for the participation of each ministry and local institutions as well as for the Armed Forces and Police representatives. In this case, international cooperation is represented by OCHA who announces the topics and gives the floor to humanitarian partners requiring intervention. Other relevant institutions are welcomed to attend and listen to the discussion.

¹ Secretaria de Gestion de Riesgos (05/05/2016)
² Secretaria de Gestion de Riesgos (05/05/2016)
UNICEF leads the local WASH cluster in Pedernales and provides support to other three coordinated by NGOs: Action against Hunger in Esmeraldas, CARE in Jama and World Vision in Portoviejo.

Education
UNICEF leads national Cluster and local Education Cluster in Pedernales and has supported coordination with the educational district of Atacames-Muisne.

Protection
Last week a local protection cluster was established in Pedernales with at least 10 organizations.

Inter-cluster
Regular inter cluster coordination meetings were established in Pedernales.

**Humanitarian Strategy**
UNICEF is currently focusing on the immediate provision of safe water and sanitation to 170,000 affected people, rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, and sector coordination at both national and sub-national level. UNICEF will reinforce preparedness measures and prevention of Zika and other mosquito-spread diseases (dengue, chikungunya and malaria), as well as water borne diseases, through community mobilization. Continued support to health and nutrition services will be provided through the provision of critical health supplies, early identification of children at risk of malnutrition and the care of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition. UNICEF continues supporting the national Safe Return to School Plan, through the provision of supplies and materials, rehabilitation of schools and establishment of temporary schools safe from hazards. In addition, the focus is on providing psychosocial assistance to affected children, through the establishment of safe environments for child-friendly centres and activities enabling children to play and have recreational activities. Family tracing activities, reunification with families and individual care for orphans will also be undertaken in close collaboration with the Ecuadorian Red Cross and Ministry for Social Protection. UNICEF will strive to address the needs of orphaned and separated children, to protect children from various risks and help them recover through provision of psychosocial support.

**Summary Analysis of Programme response**

**Education**
- The Education Cluster has consolidated a joint strategic plan together with the Education Ministry.
- UNICEF and its partners have set up four temporary education and protection spaces, three in Pedernales and one in Jama that started for 6000 children and adolescents in three mini sessions. UNICEF further supports a temporary space set up by the Ministry of Education through Plan International. Additionally UNICEF is installing a space in the rural community of Matal in the Canton Jama and will implement another space in the peri-urban area of Pedernales and in the community of La Chorrera in Pedernales. UNICEF has ensured access to water and sanitation in temporary spaces through the installation of tanks 5,000 liters in each space and building latrines. Temporarily the Ministry of Education has provided sanitary facilities.
- In total 450 teachers in the municipality of Muisne, Esmeraldas have benefitted from the capacity building curricula adapted to emergencies conducted by Save the Children, Norwegian Refugee Council, RET and UNICEF.
- 1,050 school children have participated in stress relieving recreational activities conducted by Nacion de Paz of the Vicariato Apostolico de Esmeraldas.
- UNICEF also distributed and trained teachers in the use of recreational kits in the temporary education and protection spaces of Pedernales and Jama.

**WASH**
- Approximately 6,550 people in 24 shelters in the cantons of Jama Pedernales, Canoa and San Vicente have received water (through tanks, bladders, wells) and water filters. UNICEF and its partners are working to improve water supply through tankers; several distribution points in urban and rural areas, as well as support to the progressive restoration of the water supply public system in Pedernales.
ECUADOR SITUATION REPORT
MAY 2016

- So far there is water provision in 27 shelters (23 in Pedernales: 3 official shelters and 20 temporary spaces as well as in 4 temporary spaces in Jama).
- Drinking water (water tank bladder of 5,000l), dry latrines and hand washing in now available in 4 temporary spaces for education and protection (ETEPs) benefitting 750 children each in the cantons Pedernales and Jama.
- Despite the efforts of cluster partners with the available resources it will only be possible to reach 23% of the shelters and settlements over the next 3 months. WASH gaps require urgent life-saving funding to assist the affected people especially children among the most vulnerable.

Health
- UNICEF and MoH are training the health providers in IMCI protocols and ensuring the supplies (4,800 complete diarrheal treatments and 3,500 zinc doses) in order to ensure the use of zinc and Oral Rehydration Salts in the treatment of diarrheal disease in children 6 to 59 months.
- Providers from MIES, MSP and NGOs (approximately 78 people) were trained in promoting health and nutrition among the most affected population at community level through the “return to joy” methodology.
- UNICEF and MoH are planning the delivery of vitamin A megados in children under five along with the influenza vaccination campaign.

Protection
- UNICEF and its partners have reached so far 1,072 children and adolescents through psychosocial support. 1,000 families (4,000 children and adolescents) have received information to prevent violence against children and gender and 198 professionals trained in child protection areas and psychosocial support.
- UNICEF trained 150 social educators in the “return to happiness” methodology to provide structured psychosocial support to 6,000 children and adolescents and trained 50 facilitators in educational sports and arts to rotate in rural affected areas to provide recreational, cultural and sport activities to 2000 children as a mean to improve their wellbeing.
- UNICEF is supporting the Government in establishing criteria and developing methodology for accompanying families of host communities in order to ensure protection and prevent family separation.
- Some key priority activities of the protection sector are:
  - Establishment of vulnerability criteria in order to ensure the most vulnerable including women, children, PWSN and the elderly have adequate access to protection and assistance in all locations, including criteria and support to host communities and families.
  - Continuous psychosocial support to children and adolescents through: i) return to happiness methodology (6,000); ii) educational sports and arts activities (4,000); and iii) 15 child friendly spaces (7,000).
  - With support from UNICEF Brazil, “Caravana do Esporte” conducted educational sport and art workshops in Chamanga and Muisne in collaboration with the Ministry of Sport, and Fudela, a local NGO.
  - Support state efforts to provide documentation for people who have lost civil registration, asylum seeker and refugee identification, property and land titles.
  - Ensure violence prevention and response through training of key emergency first responders and ensure protection mainstreaming in all interventions.

Communications for Development (C4D)

All sectors in which UNICEF is participating will benefit from C4D activities, especially in the cases of Education WASH and Health for vector control among other relevant response strategies as they require social engagement and mobilization.

Supply and Logistics
ECUADOR SITUATION REPORT
MAY 2016

- Warehouse is fully functional and operating since the first week of the emergency. New supplies are ready to be dispatched according to the supply distribution plan.
- The third airfreight arrived on from Copenhagen on the 12 of May caring approximately 100 m³ of humanitarian supplies.

Security

- Power supply in most of the affected sectors has been reestablished and most of telecommunications and internet services have been restored through the installation of provisional towers of the private sector. Some distant areas may present temporary shortfalls.
- The province of Esmeraldas (mainly cantons of Esmeraldas, Eloy Alfaro y Muisne) is considered a high risk area for security reasons (crime). These areas require special attention to security measures in case assessment and response missions are carried out.
- The UN Designated Official, in consultation with the SMT, approved the temporary modification (May 11 to July 31st 2016) for the official mission timing by road enabling to travel outside the timeframe of 6:00 AM to 7:00 PM previously stated as restricted, in the following routes:
  o Pedernales- Jama- Cojimie
  o Esmeraldas- Muisne- Chamanga
  o Manta- Portoviejo

Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds received</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$8,200,000</td>
<td>$2,467,190</td>
<td>$5,732,810</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>$3,850,000</td>
<td>$53,000</td>
<td>$3,797,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>$416,289</td>
<td>$1,583,711</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>$405,000</td>
<td>$595,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross sectoral and Cluster Coordination</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$15,300,000</td>
<td>$3,341,479</td>
<td>$11,958,521</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 UNICEF’s HAC includes an additional US$250,000 to support adequate and timely sector coordination.

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