**Highlights**

- 175,000 people were reached with information on immediate vector control and individual protection through the Zika Campaign launched in Guayaquil July 14th by the MoH in close collaboration with UNICEF and PAHO/WHO.

- School year formally began on July 4th; during the first week more than 6,330 children attended classes in the temporary education and protection spaces established by UNICEF and its partners, while the Ministry of Education started to phase out these temporary spaces and bring the pre-fabricated schools online.

- 590 School-in-a-Box kits have been distributed to strengthen capacities of teachers and provide school supplies to 23,600 children and adolescents.

- In coordination with Red Cross-Ecuador, 72,008 packs containing 200 ml of oatmeal have been distributed for children in temporary education spaces.

- Rehabilitation of pumping station in Cojimíes, with more than 300 families having access to safe water. Additionally the installation of water treatment system and connection to the urban network at the IDP Camp “Ex-Aeropuerto” has been provided. Approximately 1,082 people have benefitted.

- WASH assessments led by UNICEF and its partners, for the rural areas in the municipalities of Jama and Pedernales are being implemented in order to identify gaps and further actions required.

- 141 kits for implementing the psychosocial methodology “Retorno a la Alegría” have been delivered in Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces in order to increase the psychosocial support coverage in the affected areas.

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**UNICEF**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#)</th>
<th>Cluster Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected people with access to safe water.</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children and adolescents affected by the earthquake with access to safe temporary educational, recreational and protective spaces.</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>12,660</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 years affected by diarrhoea with access to treatment that includes Oral Rehydration Salts, and Zinc.</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children and adolescents reached with psychosocial support services in CFS.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Funding Gap 61%**

- **WASH**: 250,000 children and adolescents initially affected by the earthquake
- **Education & Nutrition**: 350,000 people who need urgent support in WASH
- **Child Protection**: 663 fatalities
- **Health & Nutrition**: 12 people missing
- **Cross-sectoral**: 4,859 people injured
- **26 official shelters**
- **8,632 people in official shelters**
- **15,194 people in informal refuges**
- **80,000 people displaced**
- **13,962 houses and public buildings affected in the urban area**
- **15,710 houses and public buildings affected in the rural area**
- **1,106 cases of Zika reported by MoH (73 pregnant women infected)**
Three months after the 7.8 magnitude earthquake, the impact and priority needs of the population are clearer, with detailed response plans integrated into a wider overall strategy in coordination with the Government. To date, the Government has reported 663 fatalities, 12 missing persons, and 4,859 injured people. Up to 560 schools\(^1\) were damaged. Approximately 13,962 houses and public buildings were affected in urban settings, with 15,710 in rural areas. In Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces, 4,299 buildings were evacuated by the local government.

A series of strong aftershocks, about 2,000 in less than three months, have reverberated across the coastal areas in northwest Ecuador since the initial earthquake on April 16\(^{th}\). The strongest ones took place on May 18\(^{th}\) (6.7 and 6.8 in the Richter’s scale). In addition, there has been a significant increase of aftershocks, both in frequency and in strength over the last two weeks (on July 10\(^{th}\)), 5.9 and 6.2 magnitude aftershocks occurred between 9 and 9:11 pm respectively). Infrastructures, roads and buildings have been further affected. The biggest movement took place in Isla de Muisne with several thousand people crossing the estuary immediately after the strong aftershocks. The Government has declared the area highly vulnerable and has cleared more than 1,000 families and public institutions from the area to the mainland.

Thousands of people remain displaced living in collective centers (26 official camps reported by the Government), spontaneous sites, and with host families in urban settings or rural areas. In Esmeraldas province, there are still about 2,400 people in official camps, while the number of displaced people in spontaneous sites is around 4,000 people, settled in 35 different sites (DTM round 3). In Portoviejo, the “Ex-Aeropuerto” is the largest displaced persons camp for the area with about 300 families accommodated, while Manta’s camp hosts about 500 people. Conditions at displacement sites vary greatly with some sites having access to basic services ranging to other sites with very limited services, especially in rural areas. The main concern in the camps and spontaneous sites are related to safety and security of the hosted population, especially children and women. A particular concern has been raised also for children and teenagers living in informal settlements that spend most of their time in inappropriate contexts and locations. There is still a high need in terms of psychosocial attention to people, including children. In spontaneous sites, needs in terms of WASH remain and poor sanitation conditions in all of these places are increasing the risk of mosquito-borne disease such as Zika, Chikungunya, and Dengue fever, posing an immediate public health threat. More than 1,100 cases of Zika, including 73 pregnant women, were reported by the MoH last week. Urgent needs in terms of safe water, sanitation and hygiene; emergency and temporary shelter solutions; health, protection, food assistance and education remain important. UNICEF is working with partners to address these needs, although the geographical extent of the territory covered does not allow a complete coverage of needs, especially in rural areas where access is limited. In addition, unplanned human movements due to aftershocks force constant strategy changes for preparedness activities to respond to any sudden emergency or event. Finally, UNICEF is compiling and working on an action plan based on field results to address the different gaps and to ensure rapid response when needed. However, limited funding is hindering humanitarian operations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Affected Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start of humanitarian response: April 17, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and adolescents (Under 19)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

Three months after the earthquake COEs, installed since the first week in the most affected areas, are still active and running. At the beginning of July it was announced that the provincial COEs would be discontinued by July 16\(^{th}\) with a transfer of functions and roles to the COEs at canton level. However, following the latest aftershock on July 10\(^{th}\), the decision of President Correa to renew the status of exception may extend the life of the provincial COEs for another one to three months. Each Ministry and local institution as well as the armed forces and Police representatives also participate in the different coordination mechanisms. However, coordination between various actors (between Ministry of Social Inclusion and Armed Forces in particular), remain a clear weakness that has to be addressed effectively. Experts in civil-military dialogue should be available supporting the humanitarian actors and civil institutions in order to ensure smooth operations within the official camps. UNICEF has been attending the COE meetings (3 per week) in Esmeraldas. An emergency COE was activated immediately after the strong aftershocks on the night of July 10\(^{th}\) in Esmeraldas, where the on-site UNICEF team participated keeping the UNICEF Office in Quito as well as the humanitarian actors in Esmeraldas, updated with the situation. The following day UNICEF teams moved to the affected zone in order to assess the situation. UNICEF was able to facilitate the donation of 200 family kits (benefiting about 1,000 people) with blankets,

\(^1\) Secretaria de Gestion de Riesgos (05/05/2016)
jerry cans and tarpaulins to the Direction of Risk Management Unit to attend to the most vulnerable population (pregnant women, families with children under 5 and with children with specific needs).

The roles and responsibilities for hygiene promotion and capacity building have been changed from the Ministry of Health to the SENAGUA. Health and WASH integration has been reinforced through the cooperation of both sectors in the control of Zika. The National Zika campaign that was launched on July 14th in Guayaquil by the Ministry of Health in close collaboration with UNICEF and PAHO/WHO, will be also launched in all the earthquake affected areas. UNICEF will work at two levels: emergency actions as well as with midterm solutions to ensure a minimum sustainability to the actions undertaken. Synergies between sectors will be key to ensure the expected results.

Lack of funds are hindering humanitarian operations. As a result, some of the major UN agencies intervening in humanitarian response will soon withdraw from the field, closing down their operations locally or reinstating their initial pre earthquake programmes. In this emerging scenario, UNHCR, IOM and OCHA will soon withdraw from the affected areas, particularly from Portoviejo, where a decrease in the number of humanitarian actors has already been registered.

**WASH**

UNICEF is supporting the cluster coordination with dedicated WASH coordinators in the four coordination hubs: Quito, Portoviejo, Pedernales and Esmeraldas. Strengthening of coordination with Government counterparts and municipal Water and Sanitation companies is a priority for UNICEF. Additionally UNICEF is supporting all the coordination hubs through a WASH Information Management Specialist.

**Education**

UNICEF leads the National Cluster, with the support of a Coordinator and an Information Manager as well as a sub-cluster in Pedernales. Two other sub-clusters are functional in Atacames - Muisne (Esmeraldas) and Portoviejo with the support of UNICEF and other cluster member organizations (RET and Save the Children respectively).

**Health & Nutrition**

Health Cluster, led by PAHO/WHO and supported by UNICEF, maintains systematic coordination at National level. Arrangements for the future coordination mechanism in Portoviejo, Pedernales and Esmeraldas are being reviewed with PAHO/WHO. UNICEF facilitated the Nutrition in emergency coordination group as a part of the Health Cluster, with mechanisms active in Quito and Pedernales through every other week meetings.

**Protection**

UNICEF coordinates and has been actively participating since the beginning of the Child Protection Sub Cluster Group. Protection Cluster, led by UNHCR, maintains systematic coordination at National level. At the local level, the Protection Sector maintains weekly meetings. The first meeting for psychosocial attention in emergencies took place in Pedernales, in coordination with the Ministry of Health. It is focusing in strengthening inter-institutional coordination and improving health care service based on population needs.

**Intercluster**

Regular inter cluster coordination meetings led by OCHA, are established in Quito, Portoviejo and Pedernales. Besides, OCHA has established an Information Management Working Group to support the inter-cluster coordination with information tools.

**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. UNICEF will also continue to provide support to health and nutrition services 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. UNICEF will also focus on providing psychosocial assistance to affected children, through the establishment of safe environments for child-friendly centers 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.
WASH

A new WASH assessment has just started in the rural areas of canton Pedernales, led by UNICEF and its partners, to identify needs and gaps for response planning over the next three months.

UNICEF is leading the initiative for proper water use, hygiene, and vector control campaign for shelters and spontaneous sites. This initiative is coordinated among NGOs, MoH, Police, the local WASH sub-cluster and the local authorities, targeting more than 10,000 beneficiaries.

Water supply is still one of the biggest activities that UNICEF is supporting since the beginning of the emergency. Ongoing activities are:

- Rehabilitation of pumping station in Cojimíes (more than 300 families will have access to safe water) and Isla de Muisne, with the collaboration of OXFAM. Besides, in the official IDP Camp at Cojimíes, UNICEF supported SENAGUA with technical assistance for waste water collection and treatment systems designs and implementation.
- Installation of water treatment and connection to urban network at the IDP Camp “Ex-Aeropuerto”. Approximately 1,082 people have benefitted.
- Improving water quality is a priority, capacity building of SENAGUA by UNICEF continues, including techniques for water quality monitoring and proper instrumentation use.

Rising numbers of Zika cases in all earthquake affected areas is a high concern amongst WASH partners which are actively identifying key interventions in vector control, such as waste management activities. In this context, 187 families living in Canoa Kitchen Shelter have benefitted from waste management activities to minimize health risks.

Access to sanitation in Health Centers has been a key recent activity, when UNICEF installed three latrines in Pedernales covering the needs of 200 people per day and permanent staff.

Population migration due to continuous aftershocks makes it difficult to assess needs of the affected population in Esmeraldas. The identification of needs of the population in rural and remote areas of Esmeraldas and Pedernales is ongoing.

Water trucking is still the main method of providing water in the official camps. Sporadic water trucking is occurring in unofficial camps. However, the quality of water supply by water trucking is not sufficiently monitored.

Main three months achievements:
- Water distribution points were established in more than 30 official camps and at least in 22 schools and temporary education and protection spaces in the most affected areas. UNICEF has provided emergency water supplies to more than 46,500 people following the earthquake.
- 20,432 people provided with access to sanitation facilities (WASH Cluster).
- About 11,400 hygiene kits and 2,248 WASH kits have been distributed among the most affected population by UNICEF and its partners (WASH Cluster), benefitting at least 70,000 people.

Main three months challenges:
- Ensure the achievement of minimum WASH standards in non-official camps as well as in schools and rural areas, both of which are not prioritized by the government. Besides, it is important to establish a strategy in order to improve community participation and mobilization.
- The scattered spontaneous camps and the frequent population movements (that have increased with each aftershocks) make it very difficult to reach the target population. Coverage of the affected population is challenging, meanwhile the needs and vulnerability of those is increasing.
- Complying with water quality standards is still a challenge. Midterm solutions are needed, but government relocation plans needed to identify the solutions are not yet available. Access to water and sanitation services are being hindered by lack of Government funding for emergency response.

Education

Following the aftershocks, schools closed on July 11th. New evaluations are underway to check the condition of the structure. In addition, a simulation exercise is being prepared by local authorities in Esmeraldas, specifically focused on schools. UNICEF will participate in this training.

Dedicated support to the Ministry of Education is being provided by UNICEF and its partners, in order to ensure the proper return to school. However, challenges arose in the return to school on July 4th; Muisne municipality has been particularly affected because the children have been divided in 5 different schools/locations, as the new school was not ready. As a consequence, some parents did not send their children to school.

UNICEF and its partners are advocating to improve and generate better conditions in the temporary education and protection spaces. UNICEF further provided protective enclosure for the temporary education and protection spaces for 550 children ages 3-4.

In coordination with the WASH cluster, three more temporary education and protection spaces now have access to water and sanitation facilities in Tabuga, Rambuche and Gabriela Mistral for about 1,230 students.
• A total of 590 School-in-a-Box Kits have been distributed since the beginning of the emergency to schools and temporary education and protection spaces to provide essential education materials to 23,600 students.

• As a part of the official start of school, students from 5 temporary education and protection spaces in Jama, Pedernales and Canoa participate in activities from the Scholar Guide I and II.

• In coordination with Red Cross-Ecuador, 25 school principals and teachers received handwashing training.

• Despite the efforts of UNICEF and its partners, rural education represents one of the main sector priorities because it does not receive as much assistance as the urban or peri-urban areas. Due to the extent of the territory, there are still large areas which have not been evaluated.

• Conditions in terms of water, hygiene and sanitation in schools and temporary education and protection spaces are still poor. Besides, there is a lack of adequate to transport children to the schools and the deficit of teachers especially in rural areas, is still a concern.

• Main three months achievements:
  - UNICEF has installed temporary education and protection spaces with a capacity for 12,660 NNAs to access education spaces with functional WASH facilities.
  - Through UNICEF efforts, school materials were provided to 600 teachers and 24,000 NNAs
  - 87 Student Counselling Department members and 630 teachers, have been trained by UNICEF in psychosocial support to intervene in educative context.

• Main three months challenges:
  - Having access to regular information updates on the status of children going back to school in both urban and rural areas, and outstanding needs for infrastructure completion, teachers, equipment in affected schools and a relevant strategy to ensure that ongoing support to the education response is aligned with changing priorities towards guaranteeing education for all children and adolescents.
  - Ensuring educational inclusion to reduce child and adolescent out of school rates for reasons related to the emergency and its effects through community communication campaigns and the Ministry of Education process for tracing out of school children.
  - Ensuring the number of teachers meets the national standard ratio, (1 teacher for 40 students) to ensure minimum standard conditions in learning centers. In addition, ensure psychosocial care and support of teaching teams that provide direct care to children and adolescents.

Health and Nutrition

• Approximately 2,000 children have participated in Health and Hygiene promotion campaigns through “El Monito Burbuja” story in the framework of “El Retorno a la Alegria” psychosocial methodology. Also, psychosocial activities and games held in Baby Friendly Spaces helped 72 women reduce their stress and anxiety, thanks to a better interaction between mothers and children.

• In 4 official camps, 100% of children under 5 years old, as well as lactating and pregnant women participated in nutrition, breastfeeding, stimulation of early childhood development and psychosocial support promotion activities.

• In Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces, micronutrients and other nutritional supplies were distributed to 100% of children. These include multiple micronutrients in powder to treat 11,148 (6-12 months) and 73,087 (12-59 months) children; micronutrients tabs to treat 16,720 pregnant and 10,032 lactating women; as well as 350,000 zinc tablets to treat 12,500 children under 5 with persistent diarrhea and short stature.

• Meanwhile, 8 kits were delivered to treat 4,800 cases of severe diarrhea, cholera, shigella, and other diarrheic diseases. Moreover, 55,000 doses of oral rehydration salt were delivered.

• 10,000 integral medical charts for health and growth control of children under 5 and pregnant women were distributed in the most affected areas to replace the high loss of medical charts.

• 119 health staff were trained in the new AIEPI protocols in Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces.

• 19,520 family Zika prevention kits were delivered at the community level along with vigilance capacity building, training to leaders and follow-up of the use of the kit.
5,000 MUAC (mid-upper arm circumference) for children and 3,000 MUAC for women have been distributed to strengthen the nutritional surveillance capacity of EAlS for the screening of acute malnutrition.

Approximately 380 banners of breastfeeding and complementary food have been distributed in shelters in Esmeraldas and Manabi provinces.

2,440 kits to prevent the Zika virus will be delivered to pregnant women (brush, mosquito net, repellent and educational-communicational material). Furthermore these women will receive a Zika prevention training and follow-up on the use of the kit. Later on, 15,000 pupils beneficiaries of «Zika in Schools» will receive didactic material, while teachers will be trained on the use of the material.

**Main three months achievements:**
- Total distribution of micronutrients and vitamins, by UNICEF through the Ministry of Health, to cover 100% of children, pregnant and lactating women in Esmeraldas and Manabí.
- Through UNICEF and its partner’s efforts, nearly 2,000 children and women have participated in health and nutrition promotion activities with different methodologies.
- Within the 4 Baby Friendly Spaces (BFS) established by UNICEF in collaboration with ACF, 130 mothers have participated in nutritional education activities. In the meantime, 750 children and 101 mothers and caregivers have participated in health promotion activities in 15 friendly spaces in Pasadero, San Roque, el Zapote y La Ciénega.

**Main three months challenges:**
- The situation in makeshift shelters is worrying regarding health and nutrition. Health officials don’t monitor closely the nutrition situation, especially for children under 5, and food assistance is irregular. In addition, the poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions put the health and nutrition of children under 5 at risk. Incidences of children’s diarrhea, parasites and children loss of weight have increased.
- The humanitarian assistance focuses too much on official shelters, while spontaneous sites with the most vulnerable groups are neglected. However, even in official camps, food assistance still does not meet the nutritional requirements for children, lactating and pregnant women.
- One of the main challenges is that women and children living outside the official camps cannot get access to the Baby tents. UNICEF is trying to negotiate with the Military running the official camps with the aim of getting an agreement and let these women and children in during Baby tents activities.

**Child Protection**

Following strong aftershocks on July 10th, UNICEF and its partners have conducted psychosocial and resilience activities with children and their families in official shelters in Pedernales. In addition, immediate psychosocial and emotional support has been provided to children and families in Esmeraldas benefitting approximately 100 children.

3 new Child Friendly Spaces have been established in Pedernales, in collaboration with Plan International, and 3 more in Esmeraldas, in partnership with PUCESO, to attend 2,000 children and adolescents.

UNICEF and its partners continue to provide psychological attention and self-care awareness to the Government, public servants, teachers and affected population through 177 individual psychological sessions and 120 working groups’ sessions.

200 armed forces staff and police officers have benefitted from trainings focusing on Child Protection in Humanitarian context.

About 794 families have received psychosocial and family support in order to prevent family separation and violence against children in Esmeraldas and Manabi provinces (Muisne, Chamanga, Pedernales and Portoviejo).

16 psychologists from the Ministry of Social Inclusion, Ministry of Health and NGOs have benefited from training on an applied methodology to detect child sexual abuse. Identified cases will be referred and closely followed-up. Additionally, 30 more professionals will be trained in the following weeks in Manabi province.

More than 430 children, adolescents and youth participated in 9 sports sessions and leisure activities in Muisne and Chamanga (Esmeraldas province) with the sponsorship of the Ministry of Sport and FUDELA.

**Main three months achievements:**
- Through UNICEF efforts, 22,000 children and adolescents received psychosocial support in Child Friendly Spaces, official camps, spontaneous sites and communities (42,000 people reached through Child Protection Cluster Group).
- 3,500 children and adolescents have been sensitized by UNICEF and its partners, in order to prevent sexual abuse.
- Through UNICEF efforts, a total of 600 armed forced staff, police officers, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Inclusion staff have benefitted from training on Child Protection in Humanitarian context.

**Main three months challenges:**
- Prevent and respond to gender-based violence and sexual violence in official and spontaneous shelters, host families and communities. Strengthen and ensure the presence of the Protection sector actors.
- Ensure that people living outside official shelters have access to services and see their rights fulfilled in rural areas, spontaneous sites and communities. Most of the psychological services are available only in official shelters. Rural areas do not receive as much assistance as the urban or peri-urban areas.
Strengthen interagency coordination mechanisms between the national and local level between the Protection sector actors and international cooperation. Limited knowledge and comprehension of child Protection Standards in emergency contexts.

Communications for Development (C4D)

Efforts to reduce Zika propagation require hygiene and vector control information and education. On July 14th the national campaign was launched in Guayaquil by the Ministry of Health in close collaboration with UNICEF and PAHO/WHO. Educational materials for schools focusing on Zika prevention and vector control were technically reviewed by the Ministry of Health (Health Promotion, Communication, and Epidemiology departments). At the same time, more than 25,000 information booklets of the Zika campaign “Para que tu bebe nazca sanito, que no te pique el mosquito” have been delivered among the population in the affected areas. Moreover, 280 promotion banners on breastfeeding and child and infant feeding practices have also been delivered in the official camps in Manabí and Esmeraldas provinces.

In regards to water systems and sanitation networks, it is apparent that neglect and a lack of maintenance is the reason for system failures. It is difficult to foresee a fully operational system in the long term as the lack of investment in time and resources on the part of most local government agencies and communities is causing the systems to fail. PAHO/WHO in collaboration with UNICEF is implementing a chlorine dispenser program in which health services centres and hospitals will be able to produce their own chlorine to accommodate their needs related to disinfection of water sources and to ensure cleaner facilities. Maintenance staff is currently being trained to operate the dispensers and measure the proper dosing of chlorine in the water supplies. Furthermore, the surplus of chlorine produced will be distributed within the community to local residence to aid in their disinfection needs at the household level. UNICEF is aiding in the capacity building of the SENAGUA technical team. Coaching is being provided in the proper use of the water quality monitoring test kits. Additionally, partners have been sharing their hygiene promotion materials, to make sure there is a common understanding of the issue and a harmonization of materials.

Supply and Logistics

- A contract with a warehouse and transportation service provider for a one year term will be signed with Panatlantic.
- School term started in emergency zone: tents have been distributed to be used as temporary education and protection spaces in these areas affected by the earthquake.
- Delivery of 455 kits of “School-in-a-Box“ for schools and shelters in the areas impacted by the earthquake, approximately 22,000 school age children benefited from this distribution.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF produced several human interest stories in order to illustrate the situation of pregnant women with confirmed Zika Virus infections. Testimonies collected shed light on the situation of this significant population and the issues that have emerged during the earthquake’s aftermath. Within the framework of the emergency, along with this initiative, focused in raising awareness among the community in general, UNICEF has also launched on July 14th a Zika Virus prevention campaign in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health and PAHO/WHO. The campaign promotes correct water tank cleaning habits and the use of personal protection implements such as mosquito nets and mosquito repellents. UNICEF’s and the National Government’s efforts target raising awareness about the disease and to promote a culture of prevention. This campaign will reach the community through all media outlets and will be reinforced through the endorsement of a renowned Ecuadorian celebrity from the coastal region in order to strengthen the message.

UNICEF is constantly disseminating information about its actions and engaging through its social media platforms, which has increased with more than ten thousand followers in the last month. In order to show an integral response in the field, UNICEF has designed an image for the response which is used by implementing partners. UNICEF received the NatCom Italy for a field visit that went to the earthquake’s most affected areas.

Security

During last week, a communication VHF network between the UNICEF office in Pedernales and Jama (approx. 50 Km distance) through a repeater antenna was implemented. This implementation also improved radio communication with residences of the UN Agencies located on the road Pedernales - Cojimies. Now, not only can they communicate through vehicular radios, but also through portable radios of each staff member.

The cell signal at the UNICEF office was amplified, improving cellular coverage, especially for calls in emergencies situations. In addition, staff members already have internet access in this location. Finally, the process of hiring internet service for the UNICEF office in Pedernales has just begun: the service is expected to be implemented by the end of July.
## Funding

### Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Action for Children of 09/05/2016 for a period of 6 months)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds received*</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td>$8,200,000.00</td>
<td>$3,310,891.16</td>
<td>$4,889,108.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>$3,850,000.00</td>
<td>$1,143,568.36</td>
<td>$2,706,431.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health &amp; Nutrition</strong></td>
<td>$2,000,000.00</td>
<td>$1,069,885.89</td>
<td>$930,114.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td>$1,000,000.00</td>
<td>$405,000.00</td>
<td>$595,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cross sectoral and Cluster Coordination</strong></td>
<td>$250,000.00</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$250,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,300,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,929,345</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,370,655</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF Ecuador Crisis: [www.unicef.org/ecuador](http://www.unicef.org/ecuador)
UNICEF Ecuador Crisis Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicef](http://www.facebook.com/unicef)
UNICEF Ecuador Crisis Social Media: [Facebook](http://www.facebook.com/unicef) ; [Twitter](http://twitter.com/unicef) ; [YouTube](http://www.youtube.com/unicef)

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Summary of Programme Results

100 days results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016 Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children and adolescents affected by the earthquake have access to essential educational materials.</td>
<td>120,000</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children and adolescents who benefit from psychosocial support, stress relieving activities and key life-saving messages.</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected people with access to safe water.</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected people with access to basic sanitation facilities.</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected people with access to hygiene support.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people receive access to immediate vector control and individual protection through prevention tools to stop the spread of mosquito borne diseases (Zika, dengue and chikungunya).</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 years receive support for adequate protection, promotion and support of appropriate infant and young child feeding in emergencies (IYCF).</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pregnant and lactating women have access to micronutrients.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pregnant and lactating women have access to psychosocial support and are reached with relevant information about nutrition.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 years have received Vitamin A and micronutrients in powder.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 years affected by diarrhoea have access to treatment that includes Oral Rehydration Salts, and Zinc.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children and adolescents affected by the earthquake are reached with psychosocial support services in CFS.</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected families supported to provide adequate care and protection and prevent family separation.</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected people in priority areas are reached by community groups to prevent and address violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2 CFS will be established only in areas where there are no TLC or access to education, mostly in rural areas.

3 This indicator refers to CCC # 3 that aims at strengthening/establishing community based mechanism to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation. UNICEF CP will use community based approached to ensure we also reach rural affected communities and host families.