Highlights

- Four months after the earthquakes, the majority of children living in the most affected municipalities included in the immediate response phase have gradually returned to school and to their normal lives.
- As of January 2018, UNICEF started implementing a 6-month Early Recovery Plan, which includes actions on Education, Child Protection, Social Inclusion, Health and Nutrition, and WASH. Also, after several demands from the respective local governments, UNICEF’s intervention in this phase will expand to the State of Mexico and Guerrero with concrete education actions. At least 8.6 million children live in these two states.
- Several news reports provide current situation analysis of the different affected states, highlighting those cases which have not received yet an adequate response to particular housing, education or health needs.
- In Mexico City, the city’s government has implemented diverse actions on education, urban, justice, legal and security matters, e.g. 155 out of 422 damaged schools are being reconstructed.
- In Oaxaca, harsh windy conditions persist, making it difficult for the tents for temporary learning spaces to remain standing. A more sustainable alternative is yet to be identified. UNICEF has sought the Army’s support for technical assistance in identifying the best places to locate them. There are some 400 schools which have not received assistance yet.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Mexico City

- 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 22-26 January, the Ministry of Social Development of Mexico City conducted 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 will be
distributed to affected people. Resources come from the Reconstruction Fund. Advances on these type of studies will be disseminated on a weekly basis.\(^1\)

- During the 122 days since the second earthquake, the city’s government has implemented diverse actions on education, urban, justice, legal and security matters. For instance, 155 out of 422 damaged schools are being reconstructed, 135,000 tons of gravel have been recollected, almost 50,000 checks for housing support have been distributed, and 1,000 extra seismic alarms have been installed.\(^2\)

**Oaxaca**

- In Juchitan, Oaxaca, four months after the earthquake, affected people are still homeless. Progress in reconstruction activities ranges between 30% and 50%.\(^3\)
- During the first month of 2018, no situations of violation of protection rights have been identified by UNICEF.
- 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.
- Harsh windy conditions persist in Oaxaca. Students and teachers have come up with creative ideas to protect the tents serving as temporary learning spaces. Wooden beams, bottles with sand and bricks are being used to keep walls and windows from moving. Nevertheless, a more sustainable alternative to the tents is yet to be identified. UNICEF has sought the Army’s support for technical assistance in identifying the best places to locate the tents.
- There are some 400 schools which have not received assistance yet.

### Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

- The inter-agency WASH Working Group has been strengthened by establishing hubs at state level (Chiapas, Oaxaca, Puebla and Morelos) in order to improve sectoral coordination, together with partners. The Group has met twice in January, with the following agreements:
  - Division of tasks for the sectoral needs assessment in schools: questionnaire, data recollection and analysis.
  - Identification of sectoral focal points in the states.
  - Pre-analysis of the WASH situation has been shared in several states and municipalities, as initial elements to identify sectoral priorities.
  - Update coordination tools.
- A field visit of the Protection and Shelters Working Group to child friendly spaces in Puebla is planned to take place in February.
- The Education Working Group has not met this year. However, participating institutions and organizations will be part of an International Seminar on Lessons Learned for the Education Sector after the emergency. The event will take place in Puebla 1-3 March.

### Humanitarian Strategy

- UNICEF’s response plan since the onset of the emergency has focused on: 1) protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse in shelters and public spaces of temporary refuge, 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 one week after the initial response with actions on breastfeeding promotion, adolescent participation through U-report and advocacy initiatives on

---


refocusing public financing for children affected by the earthquake.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

The following response actions have been implemented by UNICEF and partners from 19 December 2017 until 31 January 2018:

**Child Protection**
- To date, 21 out of 34 child friendly spaces (CFS) are still operating. CFS were closed given that those children attending the spaces returned to school, shelters closed and eventually the communities re-established their daily routines.
- Besides the 21 open CFS, there are also 3 sports spaces in Oaxaca and Morelos operating in alliance with the NGO Futbol Mas. To date, 153 children are attending these spaces, of which 35% are girls. The socio-sports workshops offered by Futbol Mas are focused on promoting life skills and positive conflict resolution through games and sports. The activities will be offered 4 days a week for the next 5 months.
- Operational CFS are located: 8 in Oaxaca, 1 in Mexico City (with partner Tech Palewi), 9 in Puebla (with partner Juconi) and 3 in Morelos. During January, 1,454 children attended these spaces (51% are girls and 49% boys), 50% of the children attend at least 3 times a week.
- An exercise is planned to systematize 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. An assessment of protection needs in affected states will be developed in the coming weeks.

**Education**
- To date, 280 tents for temporary learning spaces (TLS) have been distributed covering an estimate of 40 children and adolescents per classroom. Given that some of the TLS are used double shift, the total number of children benefited by the TLS is 13,030. Another 234 tents will be liberated from customs in the coming days.
- 810 School-in-a-box kits have been delivered, reaching 32,400 children.
- The picture featured in this SITREP, taken in Morelos, illustrates ongoing actions on the education sector. After receiving classes for more than two months out in the open, on the San José sports court in the Gabriela Tepepa neighborhood, over a thousand students from the Lázaro Cárdenas school morning shift, and March 18, afternoon shift, are already taking classes in the 18 tents-classrooms (Temporary learning spaces-TLS) provided by UNICEF.
- Particularly in Oaxaca, 50 TLS tents were installed. The Army provided technical assistance to identify appropriate locations for the tents. It is expected that the number of tents required in this state will increase. A visit to monitor the installation of tents in Oaxaca was made with the European Commission – Directorate-General for EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations – (ECHO), 29-30 January.
- 120 early child development kits have been distributed, benefiting 1,800 children.
- In total, 5,849 teachers have been trained on psychosocial skills both directly and indirectly.
- School in a box kits have been distributed to State of Mexico (50) and Guerrero (50).

**WASH**
- Main activities are now focused on ensuring WASH services at UNICEF’s Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS). An estimate 1,425 children, most of them in rural preschools and primary schools, have gained access to safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities, in the TLS installed by UNICEF.
- 3,356 Hygiene Kits have so far been distributed in Oaxaca, Chiapas, Puebla and Morelos. Distributions were accompanied by multi-themed capacity building activities to promote good hygiene behaviors in every targeted TLS.
- Due to the dynamic and lack of clear routes of the reconstruction phase of WASH infrastructures at school level, and because of the interest of sectoral partners - due the high number of damaged schools, a sectoral needs assessment has been launched, in order to better organize the overall actions and better support government initiatives.
Media and External Communication

- UNICEF accomplished strong and positive brand positioning as a result of the coverage gained in relation to both earthquakes: more than 29,500 new followers on social media channels and dissemination of more than 1,100 messages including tweets, videos, Facebook and Instagram posts, interviews and press releases.
- The country office is building on this momentum by continuing to foster positive engagement through regular communication of early recovery efforts, using a variety of social media channels. Key recent and upcoming outreach moments are reporting-back visits involving key allies such as ECHO and Gentera (a financial group with presence in Mexico and Latin America), and the launch of the six-month and one-year reports on the emergency and UNICEF’s response.

Funding

- A visit from the US Fund for UNICEF, with a group of key influencers, is planned for 20-23 February in Chiapas.
- As of the end of 2017, overall funding was covered 100%, although there are significant shortfalls in WASH and Child Protection.
- The excess funding in Education has allowed UNICEF to ensure additional support in the sector.
- The following table includes funding appeal and funds received for both phases of the response, per sector:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available US$</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funds Received 2017</td>
<td>Carry-Over to 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>231,210</td>
<td>$143,858.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,685,000</td>
<td>1,787,217</td>
<td>$2,230,214.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>315,000</td>
<td>42,201</td>
<td>$49,311.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>2,310,000</td>
<td>590,785</td>
<td>$590,755.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Policy</td>
<td>37,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$46,311.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,947,500</td>
<td>2,651,413</td>
<td>3,060,452</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next SitRep: 28 February 2018

- UNICEF Mexico Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefmexico](http://www.facebook.com/unicefmexico)
- UNICEF Mexico Twitter: @unicefmexico

Who to contact for further information:

**Christian Skoog**  
Representative  
UNICEF Mexico  
Tel: +52 55 52849550  
Email: cskoog@unicef.org

**Pressia Ariffin-Cabo**  
Deputy Representative  
UNICEF Mexico  
Tel: +52 55 52849551  
Email: parifincabo@unicef.org

**Soraya Bermejo**  
Chief of Communications  
UNICEF Mexico  
Tel: +52 55 52849555  
Email: sbermejo@unicef.org
## Annex A
### Summary of Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(as of 31 January 2018. Cumulative 2017-2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td># of families that receive complimentary hygiene kits</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of children that attend temporary learning spaces and have access to sanitation and handwashing facilities.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,425 (includes children in the states of Puebla, Morelos and Chiapas).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td># of children with access to child friendly spaces</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>3,126 by 19 December 2017 (children attending 34 CFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,454 by 31 January 2018 (children attending 21 CFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of cases of abuse, exploitation and violence received by local Child Protection Attorneys</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>No data so far</td>
</tr>
<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>Education</td>
<td># of children that attend the temporary learning spaces</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>13,030 (includes children in the states of Chiapas, Morelos, Puebla and Oaxaca)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of children that benefit from School in a box (SiB)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>32,400 (includes states of Mexico City, Chiapas, State of Mexico, Guerrero, Morelos, Puebla and Oaxaca)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of teachers receiving training on psychosocial Support and emergency curriculum</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>276 directly 5,573 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>1,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>