



Save the Children

# 2017-2018 ACTIVITY REPORT

One year since the earthquakes in Mexico



**Save the Children is the leading organization for the promotion and protection of the rights of children and adolescents. We do what needs to be done, every day, and in times of crisis, to ensure the survival, learning and protection of children, transforming their lives, now and in the future.**

### **WE ARE WORKING TO ENSURE THAT IN 2030:**

- No child will die from preventable causes before their fifth birthday.
- Every child will receive a quality basic education.
- Violence against children will no longer be tolerated.

### **OUR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE GOALS ARE:**

- To provide children affected by earthquakes with what they need to restore their living conditions and continue their holistic development.
- To be an ally to the community, Civil Society Organizations, the private sector and the State, in order to strengthen efforts to improve children's lives.

### **DIRECTORY**

**María Josefina Menéndez** CEO of Save the Children Mexico

**Antonio Nava García** Director of Administration

**Nancy Ramírez Hernández** Director of Advocacy

**Rosa Poiré Castañeda** Director of Quality and International Affairs

**Maite Cervera** Director of Marketing and Fundraising

**Azucena García** Director of Communications

**Mariana Valdés Riveroll** Director of Strategic Alliances

**Jorge Vidal Arnaud** Director of Programs

**Fátima Andraca Artigas** Humanitarian Response Coordinator

### **Lead authors**

Fátima Andraca, Jorge Vidal, Miriam González



# 2017-2018 ACTIVITY REPORT

One year since the earthquakes in Mexico

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	2
OUR EXPERIENCE IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE .....	3
INTRODUCTION .....	4
GENERAL OBJECTIVE .....	4
TARGET POPULATION .....	4
AREAS OF INTERVENTION .....	5
BACKGROUND .....	7
OUR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PROGRAM .....	8
INITIAL AND IMMEDIATE RESPONSE .....	12
EARLY RECOVERY .....	13
RECOVERY PHASE AND TRANSITION TO DEVELOPMENT .....	14
TIMELINE .....	16
INTERVENTION SECTORS .....	18
CHILD PROTECTION .....	18
EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES .....	20
WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION .....	21
INFRASTRUCTURE .....	23
LIVELIHOODS .....	24
MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (MEAL) .....	25
DONORS .....	27
FINANCIAL SUMMARY .....	28
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	29

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

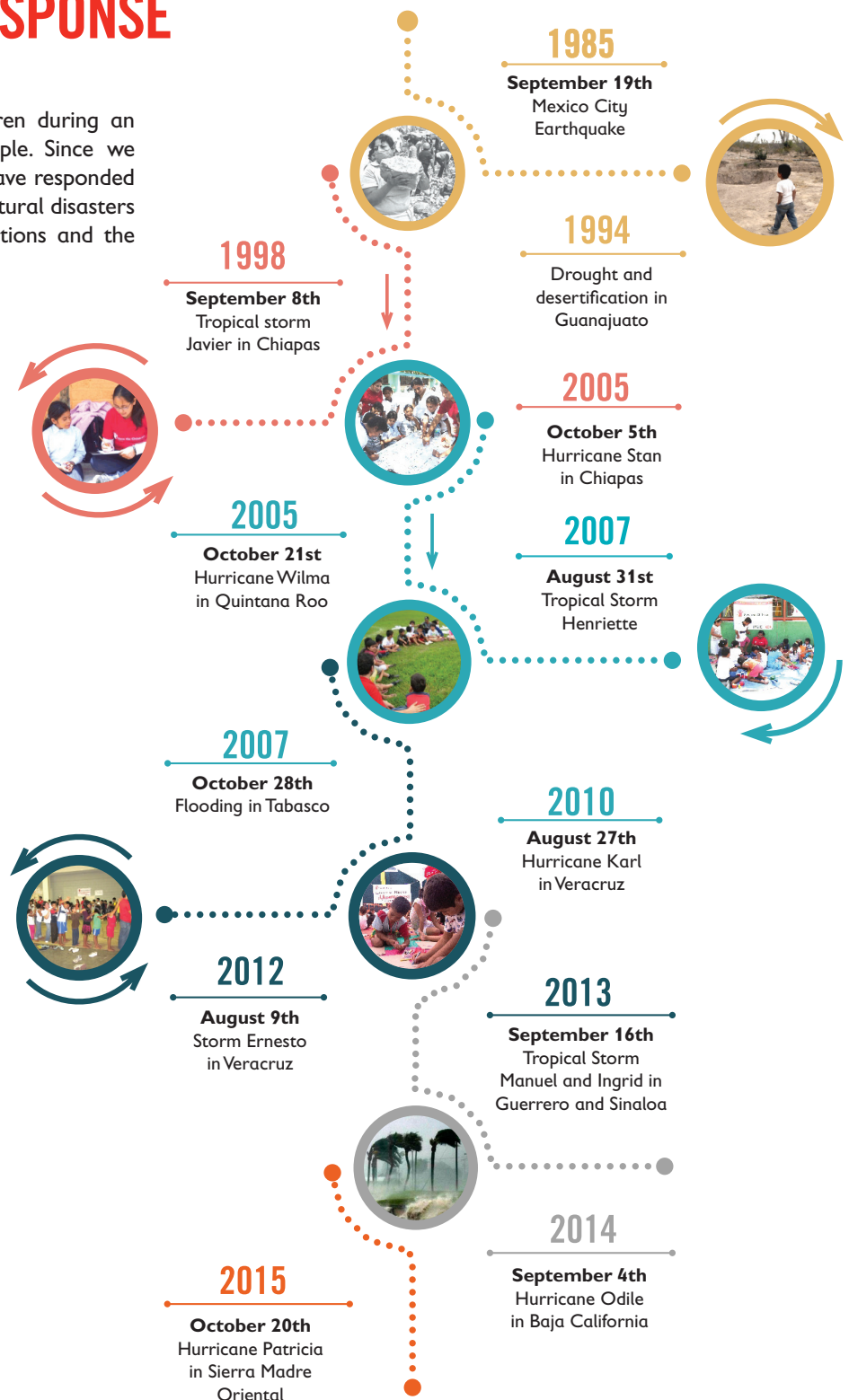
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>CCDI</b>	Early Childhood Community Development Centers
<b>ECHO</b>	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
<b>EiE</b>	Education in Emergencies
<b>FONDEN</b>	Natural Disaster Trust Fund
<b>GePaRE</b>	Participatory Management of School Risks
<b>HEART</b>	Healing and Education Through Arts
<b>INEGI</b>	National Institute of Statistics and Geography
<b>INIFED</b>	National Institute of Educational Physical Infrastructure
<b>RH</b>	Humanitarian Response
<b>RRD</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>SEP</b>	Secretary of Public Education
<b>SEDATU</b>	Secretary of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>CDMX</b>	Mexico City
<b>Edom��x.</b>	State of Mexico
<b>Mor.</b>	Morelos
<b>Oax.</b>	Oaxaca
<b>Pue.</b>	Puebla
<b>Yuc.</b>	Yucatan



# OUR EXPERIENCE IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

For Save the Children, caring for children during an emergency has been a founding principle. Since we started working in Mexico in 1973, we have responded to local emergencies caused by major natural disasters (See Figure 1) through immediate interventions and the implementation of recovery projects.

Since then, our work has focused on strengthening the emotional capacity of children and adolescents to positively confront adverse situations before during and after an emergency as part of their development, under the framework of human rights and humanitarian principles.



## INTRODUCTION

An essential part of Save the Children's work is tackling major or severe crises that negatively impact the development and survival of children and adolescents. In 2017, Mexico faced a humanitarian crisis caused by the earthquake that took place on September 7, which escalated when another high magnitude earthquake took place on the 19th of the same month and got even worse with the earthquake on September 23 that year.

These natural disasters interrupted the workings of the spaces where thousands of children and adolescents live and develop. The rights of children to an adequate standard of living, health care, education and recreation were seriously affected by putting them in a vulnerable situation that could lead to violence and insecurity.

In response to what happened, Save the Children implemented a humanitarian response plan to reduce the impact of the earthquakes and help with the recovery processes. The plan included providing basic services and essentials, infrastructure, protection, containment and alleviation of suffering, building resilience capacities, and restoring children's rights.

This report presents the work we carried out the year following the implementation of the Humanitarian Response program, starting with the general objective, the scope of the population, the areas of intervention, an outline of the initial situation, and the plan and strategy we implemented based on the situation, followed by an overview of the development of intervention sectors: Education in Emergencies, Child Protection, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Housing, Infrastructure, and Livelihoods, presenting the actions carried out in each one and the scope of participants.

### GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Support the recovery processes and restore the rights of children in the communities affected by the earthquakes that occurred in Mexico in September 2017 by setting



up child friendly and safe spaces for their protection, psychological and emotional support, education in emergencies, water, sanitation and hygiene actions, as well providing help for the families and schools of children and adolescents through infrastructure and livelihood intervention.

### TARGET POPULATION

The initial program goal was to serve 32,000 children and adolescents and 68,000 adults, a total of 100,000 people in four Mexican states affected by earthquakes: Mexico City, Morelos, Oaxaca, and Puebla.

One year after the program was implemented and with the help of the Save the Children team including members from the different areas that make up the organization, as well as the support of our donors, we have directly reached a total population of **69,829 children and adolescents and 71,481 adults, for a total of 141,310 people.**

# AREAS OF INTERVENTION

The program operates in Mexico City, Morelos, Oaxaca and Puebla; where **covering 40 municipalities and boroughs. We managed to reach over 50 locations.**

## Municipalities

### CDMX

Álvaro Obregón  
Coyoacán  
Cuajimalpa  
Cuauhtémoc  
Gustavo A. Madero  
Iztacalco  
Iztapalapa  
Magdalena Contreras  
Miguel Hidalgo  
Milpa Alta  
Tláhuac  
Tlalpan  
Venustiano Carranza  
Xochimilco



---

### MORELOS

Cuautla de Morelos  
Cuernavaca  
Ocuilco  
Tetela del Volcán  
Yecapixtla





## OAXACA

Asunción Ixtaltepec  
Coatecas Altas  
Ejutla de Crespo  
Juchitán de Zaragoza  
Miahuatlán  
San Blas Atempa  
San Pedro Huilotepec  
Tehuantepec  
Unión Hidalgo



---

## PUEBLA

Atlixco  
Atzitzihuacán  
Calpan  
Cautlancingo  
Epatlán  
Huaquechula  
Izúcar de Matamoros  
Puebla  
San Jerónimo Tecuinapan  
Tlacotepec de Benito Juárez  
Tlapanala  
Tochimilco



# BACKGROUND

---

On September 7, 2017 an earthquake of 8.2 on the Richter scale occurred at 11:49 p.m. 140 km southwest of Pijijiapan, Chiapas<sup>1</sup> and was felt in southern and central Mexico mostly causing damage in the states of Chiapas and Oaxaca.

Although Save the Children did not have operations in the Isthmus when the disaster occurred, members of the organization's team went to the affected areas in Oaxaca and Chiapas over the next few days to carry out a situation analysis of each area, while constantly monitoring mass media.

In Oaxaca, the greatest impact was recorded in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec where damage was reported in 41 municipalities. Preliminary reports announced the death of 96 people who were mostly from the municipality of Juchitán de Zaragoza, where the hospital collapsed, limiting the population's access to medical services. School activities were suspended, and considering that their homes had collapsed, families, including thousands of children and adolescents, had to move to shelters and camps.

In Chiapas, the same operation was carried out, the difference being that there was already a team from our organization operating at the location and they knew the area. The reported damages were lower than in Oaxaca, so it was decided to continue with the ongoing Save the Children Migration, Health and Nutrition programs in Chiapas, opting to focus our efforts on the Humanitarian Response program in Oaxaca in order to have a greater impact.

A few days after starting to implement the program, a second earthquake occurred in Mexico on September 19, 2017, with a magnitude of 7.1 on the Richter scale to the northwest of Chiautla de Tapia, Puebla at 1:14 p.m.<sup>2</sup>, causing disasters in Puebla, Morelos, and Mexico City. On the 23rd of that very same month, an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.1 on the Richter scale occurred at 7:53 a.m.<sup>3</sup> 9 km southwest of the city of Ixtepec in Oaxaca (Isthmus region), causing major damage to the region's buildings.

One of the most serious cases of earthquake damage was the Enrique Rébsamen School in Mexico City where 32 children, and five adults died. Our work in the education sector was focused on creating conditions and developing capacities so that events like this one will not happen again in Mexico.

Based on population census data, Save the Children estimated that at least 2.2 million children and adolescents were living in the states most affected by earthquakes in September 2017; 200,000 of them in Mexico City, almost 600,000 in the 33 affected municipalities in Morelos, 200,000 in the 41 affected municipalities in Oaxaca and 1.2 million in the 112 municipalities in Puebla<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See National Seismological Service, Institute of Geophysics, UNAM. Earthquake Catalog at: <http://www2.ssn.unam.mx:8080/catalogo/>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.savethechildren.mx/enterate/noticias/afectados-por-los-terremotos-en-mexico>



Several months after these events, on February 16, 2018, an earthquake of 7.2 on the Richter scale occurred at 5:39 pm, 11 km south of Pinotepa Nacional, Oaxaca<sup>5</sup>, so we continued to maintain a latent presence in the area. It should be mentioned that there were no human casualties and there was less damage to educational infrastructure and housing from this earthquake compared to the September earthquakes; however, several areas of the central region of the country and the coast of Oaxaca spent days without electricity and water. Because of this, the Ministry of the Interior issued an emergency declaration for 33 municipalities in Oaxaca, which triggered the support of the Natural Disaster Trust Fund (FONDEN) for the reconstruction of housing<sup>6</sup>.

Children and adolescents suffered the consequences of the multiple instances of damage caused by earthquakes such as the loss of housing, the lack of basic public services such as electricity and drinking water, problems buying food due to increased prices in the most affected areas, and the suspension of school activities. In addition, in the initial research, our organization identified that no formal authority was in charge of protecting children in the damaged areas (Oaxaca and Morelos).

The initial research carried out by the Save the Children team in the field showed specific problems such as deficiencies in the water supply in the states of Puebla, Oaxaca, and Morelos, which is mostly supplied through wells or by tank truck. People had to travel distances of up to 4 kilometers in Coatecas Altas, to receive water in bottles, jugs and buckets, and in some cases, in 200-liter tanks.

We noticed that there were not enough bathrooms in the shelters since they had an average of three bathrooms or toilets in Puebla and Morelos, 10 in Mexico City and 25 in Oaxaca. Some shelters did not have bathrooms so people had to go to nearby houses, schools or public buildings. The people staying at shelters also mentioned the lack of water, soap, and other toiletries.

Schools shut down, some temporarily and others permanently, either due to damage caused to the infrastructure or because they were being used as shelters for the first two or three months after the earthquakes (Oaxaca, Morelos, and Puebla).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Source: Ministry of the Interior, Mexico City, April 29, 2018. Available at: <https://www.gob.mx/segob/prensa/declara-la-secretaria-de-gobernacion-fin-de-la-emergencia-para-33-municipios-del-estado-de-oaxaca>

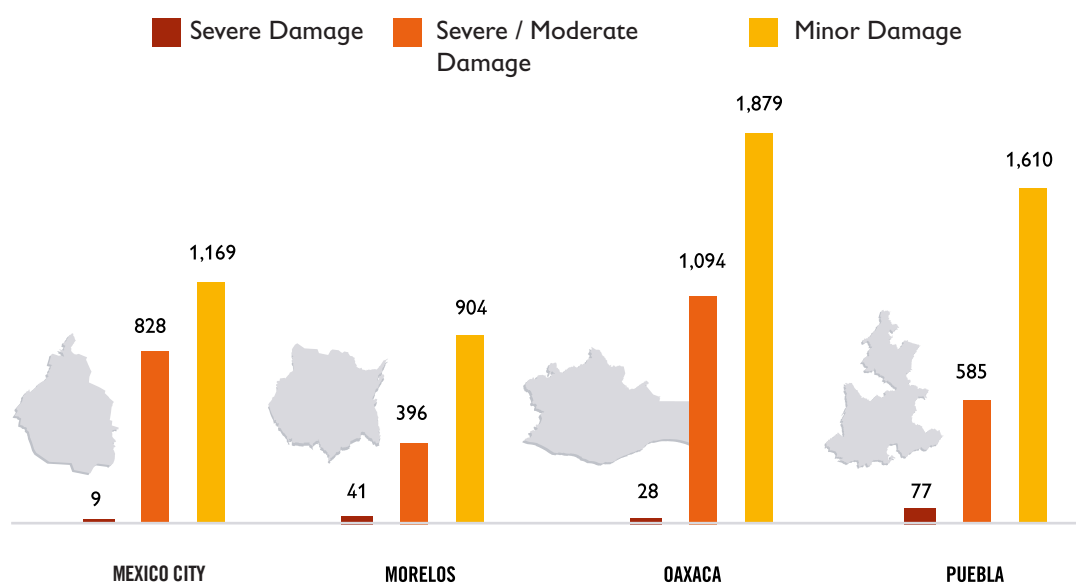


On September 19, 2017, the Mexico City Department of Government Administration published on its official website a list of 31 authorized shelters in Mexico City<sup>7</sup>, which according to its estimates, sheltered more than two thousand people. As of January 2018, the same source reported three functioning shelters.

We can currently verify through public records that the most violated children's rights are the right to

education and the right to housing. The National Institute of Educational Physical Infrastructure reported that 210 schools in nine states sustained serious damage, 6,856 in 11 states sustained severe/moderate damage and 12,014 in eleven states sustained minor damage, including 8,620 schools in the four states where Save the Children intervened, as shown in the chart below (See Chart 1).

**CHART 1.**  
**DAMAGED SCHOOLS BY STATE**



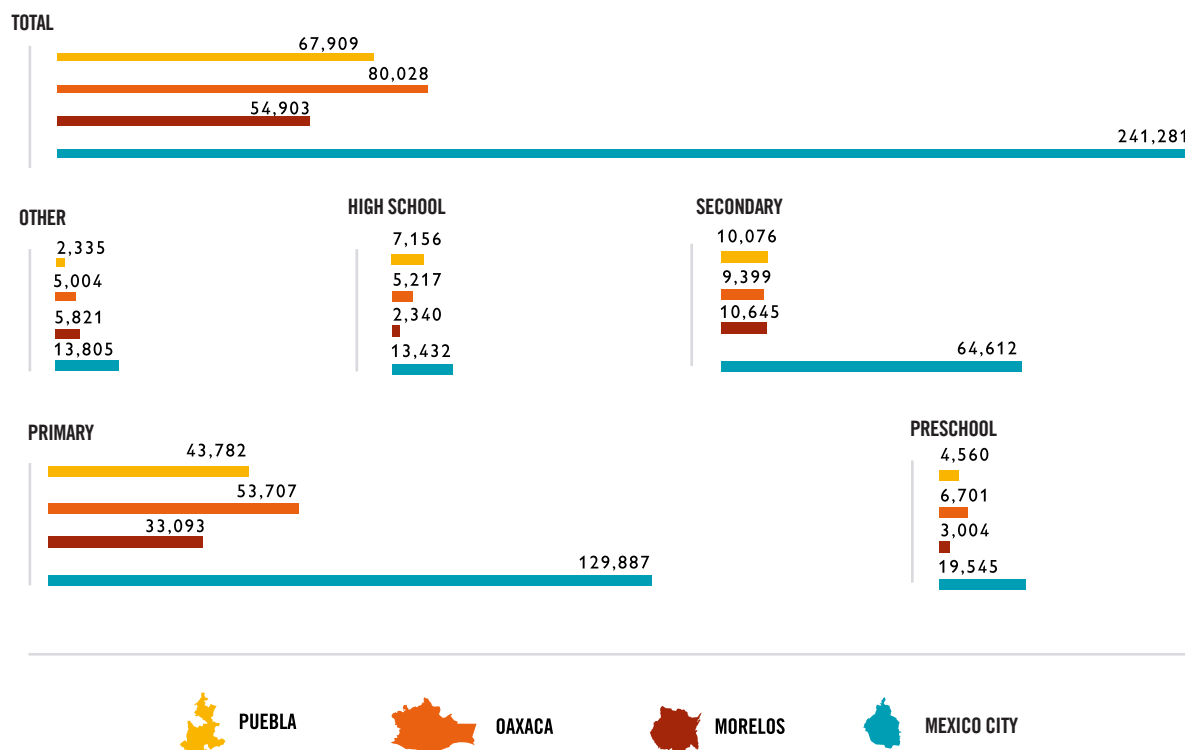
Source: National Institute of Educational Physical Infrastructure, Published on August 16, 2018

On March 6, 2018, The Ministry of Public Education (SEP) published a list of schools that are being rebuilt. Among those classified as having severe and moderate damage, only 258 schools in CDMX, 15 in Morelos, 8 in Oaxaca and 56 in Puebla have a certificate of final completion.

Therefore, we can estimate that approximately 444,121 children and adolescents in the states where we work had problems to continue with their school activities because of damage to the infrastructure of their schools (See Chart 2).

<sup>7</sup> The list of shelters is available at: <http://www.secgob.cdmx.gob.mx/comunicacion/nota/listado-de-albergues-cdmx>

## CHART 2. ESTIMATE OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AFFECTED BY DAMAGED SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION



Source: INIFED. List of schools in open data reported by the states or, where appropriate, the corresponding educational authority damaged from September 7 to September 19, 2017. Published August 16, 2018.

INEGI. Intercensal survey 2015.

In terms of housing, Oaxaca had the most damage according to the Census of Housing Damaged by the September 2017 Earthquakes published by SEDATU (See Chart 3). We estimate that approximately 52,749 children and adolescents were left homeless and 96,573 children and adolescents have moved to unsafe conditions due to partial damage to their homes (See Chart 4). These conditions expose this group of children and adolescents to unsafe environments.

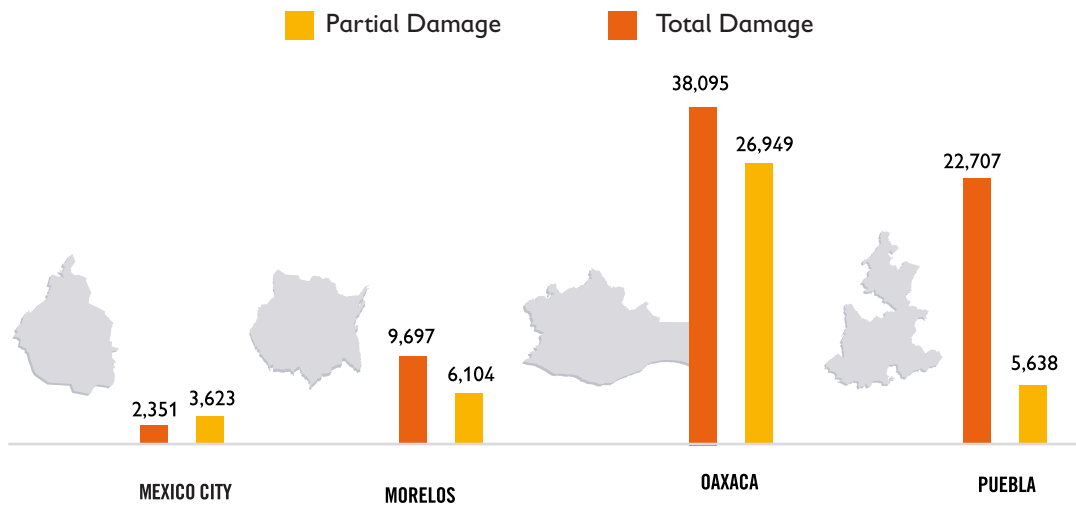
In terms of WASH, three months after the earthquakes, Save the Children was in charge of monitoring the restrooms of more than 200 schools,

identifying that approximately 30 of them were damaged. It was also discovered that there were shelters, camps, and schools that did not have toiletries such as soap and toilet paper.

The aforementioned data is a summary of the information that allowed us to prepare and reassess, where necessary, our action strategy for the Humanitarian Response program whose plan is presented below.

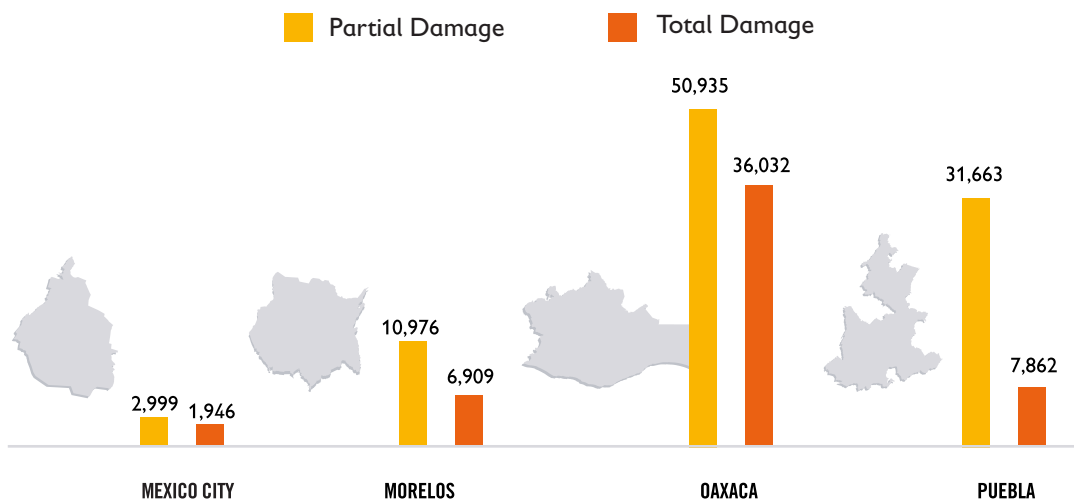
<sup>8</sup> The average of CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS was calculated per school for each level and for each state, and it was multiplied by the list of schools with major and severe/moderate damage per level of instruction

**CHART 3.**  
**DAMAGED HOUSING BY STATE AND TYPE OF AFFECTATION**



Source: SEDATU. Census of Housing Damaged by the September 2017 Earthquakes

**CHART 4.**  
**ESTIMATE OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AFFECTED BY DAMAGE TO HOUSING**



Source: SEDATU. Census of Housing Damaged by the September 2017 Earthquakes.  
INEGI. Intercensal survey 2015.





## OUR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PROGRAM

### Initial and immediate response

When the earthquakes happened, Save the Children did not have an active Humanitarian Response program in the country, so the first 48 hours were crucial in order to prepare the response plan.

Some of our workers momentarily suspended their activities to meet the needs of thousands of children and adolescents during the emergency,

and in the first hours, the first few hours they were in charge of monitoring information relevant to the event in mass media. On September 10, 2018, seven members of our team from different parts of the country were mobilized to the disaster area in the Isthmus region to perform a field analysis of the situation.

The data collected from this research allowed us to contextualize and focus program strategies on the most urgent humanitarian needs, determining what actions would be carried out within the sectors of Child Protection, WASH and EiE; prioritizing psychological and emotional support and providing help appropriate for children and adolescents.

Five days after the September 7 earthquake, we were able to start by providing psychological and emotional support in a hostel in Juchitán de Zaragoza under our Healing and Education Through Arts (HEART) method designed by Save the Children. This was further strengthened by setting up several friendly spaces, temporary classrooms, EiE, WASH training, and the delivery of assistance materials for emergencies such as cleaning kits, toiletries, and personal items.

On September 19, 2017, when the second earthquake occurred, other states were severely affected. Consequently, our organization decided to expand

the program's operations in the states of Mexico City, Morelos, and Puebla starting with the implementation of actions including psychological and emotional support, and setting up friendly spaces, enhancing them after the earthquake on September 23 in Oaxaca.

The expansion of the areas of intervention required the growth of our team of workers for each of the states, which happened in November; the same month in which a joint training was carried out for more than 90 workers in Mexico City in order to prepare the entire team to handle the different intervention sectors of Save the Children.

## Early Recovery

We have identified that the impact of the earthquakes in the communities where we work is part of a cumulative process of vulnerability, economic and social conditions that already existed before the natural disaster that were compounded causing an abrupt change in the workings of the affected communities. Therefore, it was necessary to diversify and strengthen the actions of each sector.

Three months after the emergencies, the program strategy contemplated expanding the number of participants from the target population of children and adolescents to influence a greater number of teachers, educational personnel, parents or guardians and key players of the communities in order to train and strengthen the skills of those who are responsible for the care of children and adolescents.

Due to the above, the teaching-learning tools and means were diversified with workshops that

provide complete information in order to handle an emergency and as a way to prepare for the future, which provides the ability to react in a timely manner; visual campaigns, through posters that allow key messages about the sectors of intervention to be disseminated and have a constant presence in the spaces and help us so that the population will clearly identify the rights of children; and the delivery of humanitarian assistance materials within the sectors of Education, Child Protection and WASH.

With a crisis of this magnitude, one of Save the Children's main priorities is to ensure the right to education since formal education can be interrupted. We know that for reasons of security this interruption is necessary for a few days in order to inspect the school infrastructure; however, the delay in such operation or a negative assessment can cause a significant delay in the resumption of school activities and negatively affect the educational process of children and adolescents. It can even cause school desertion, mainly in those communities that had difficulties accessing education before the earthquakes.

On the other hand, we know that since schools are public spaces that comply with safety guidelines, they are usually used as shelters, which means that for some time the education of some children and adolescents will be interrupted. Therefore, we seek to reduce the negative impact on formal education with our actions, contributing to recover the right to education of thousands of children and adolescents.

The great challenge we faced in this period was to create an educational program aimed at teachers and educational personnel in general to acquire the knowledge that would allow them to replicate what Save the Children's has learned with children and adolescents, in order to achieve scalability and replication of DRR, EiE, WASH and Children's Rights workshops.

Six months after the emergency, we began removing the friendly spaces, keeping spaces only in those schools whose class schedules continued to be irregular and we are trying to ensure the installation of a greater number of Temporary Classrooms in schools that have not yet been rebuilt.



## Recovery Phase and transition to development

The recovery phase and transition to development are based on the idea of disaster prevention and mitigation, in order to grant future security to the affected population, for which the restoration and reconstruction of physical spaces, as well as the restoration of essential services and the renovation of the system supplying communities were considered.

Eight months after the earthquakes, one of the needs that was still noticeable in these states was the reconstruction of homes and educational spaces. In response to this issue and with the support of our donors, partners and the Save the Children team, we were able to implement housing construction measures in the state of Morelos and we were able to support the improvement of educational spaces that had not been addressed in Puebla.

In the state of Oaxaca, one of the expressed needs arose from the destabilization of economic activities and the loss of tools for work, which reduced the ability of households to obtain income and therefore, meet basic needs such as food, health, and education of some families was reduced.

In response, during this phase Save the Children enabled the Livelihoods sector in the state in order to assist families in their reintegration into the economic and social dynamics. We helped women from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec recover their work tools in addition to cash grants to help them meet their basic needs.

The program continued to be developed during the recovery phase without losing sight of follow-up to educational activities through summer workshops, school committees, training in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) for teachers and children, and reinforcement through campaigns alluding to the topics taught throughout the response such as EiE, Safe Classroom, WASH, DRR, Child Protection and Children's Rights.

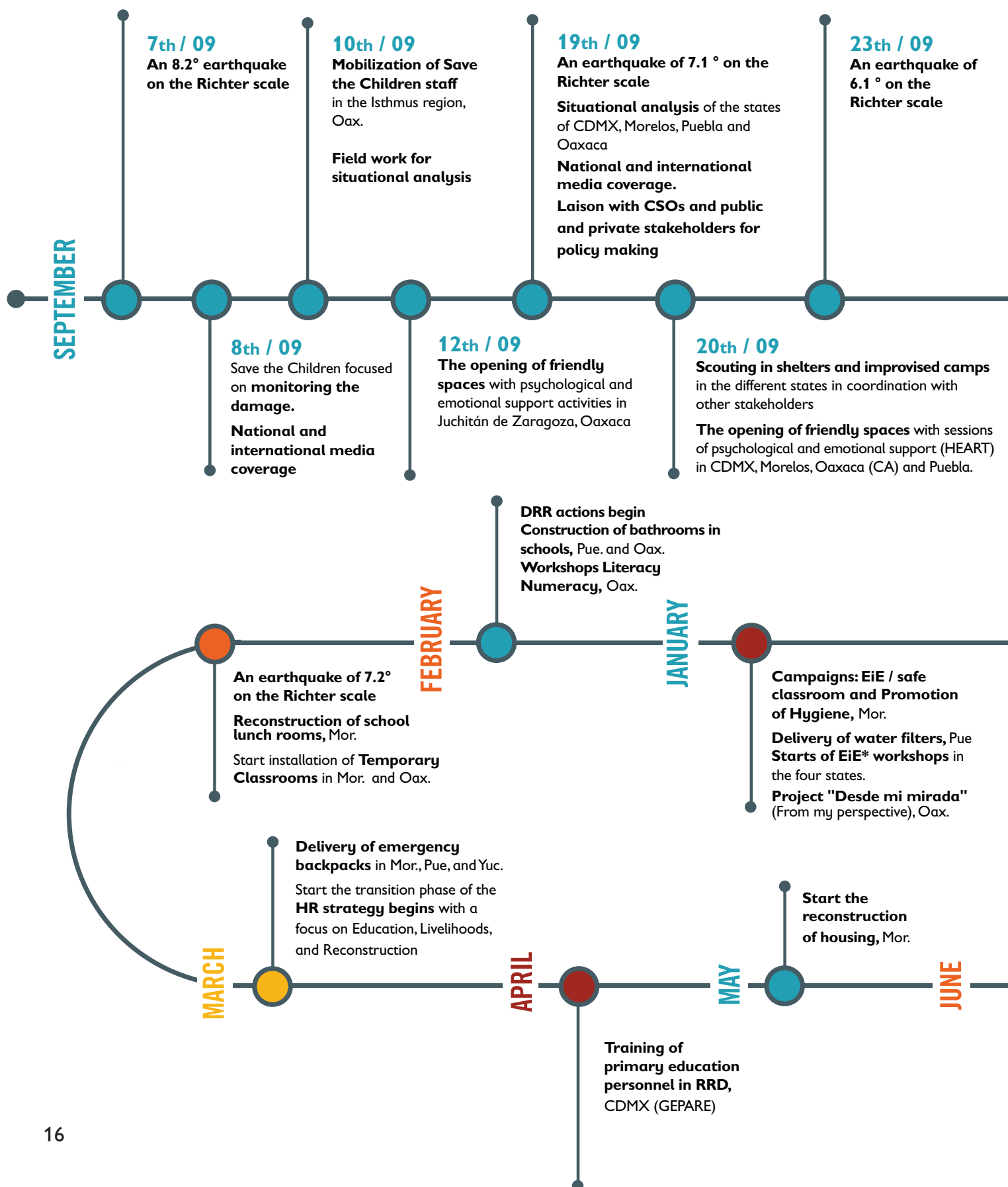


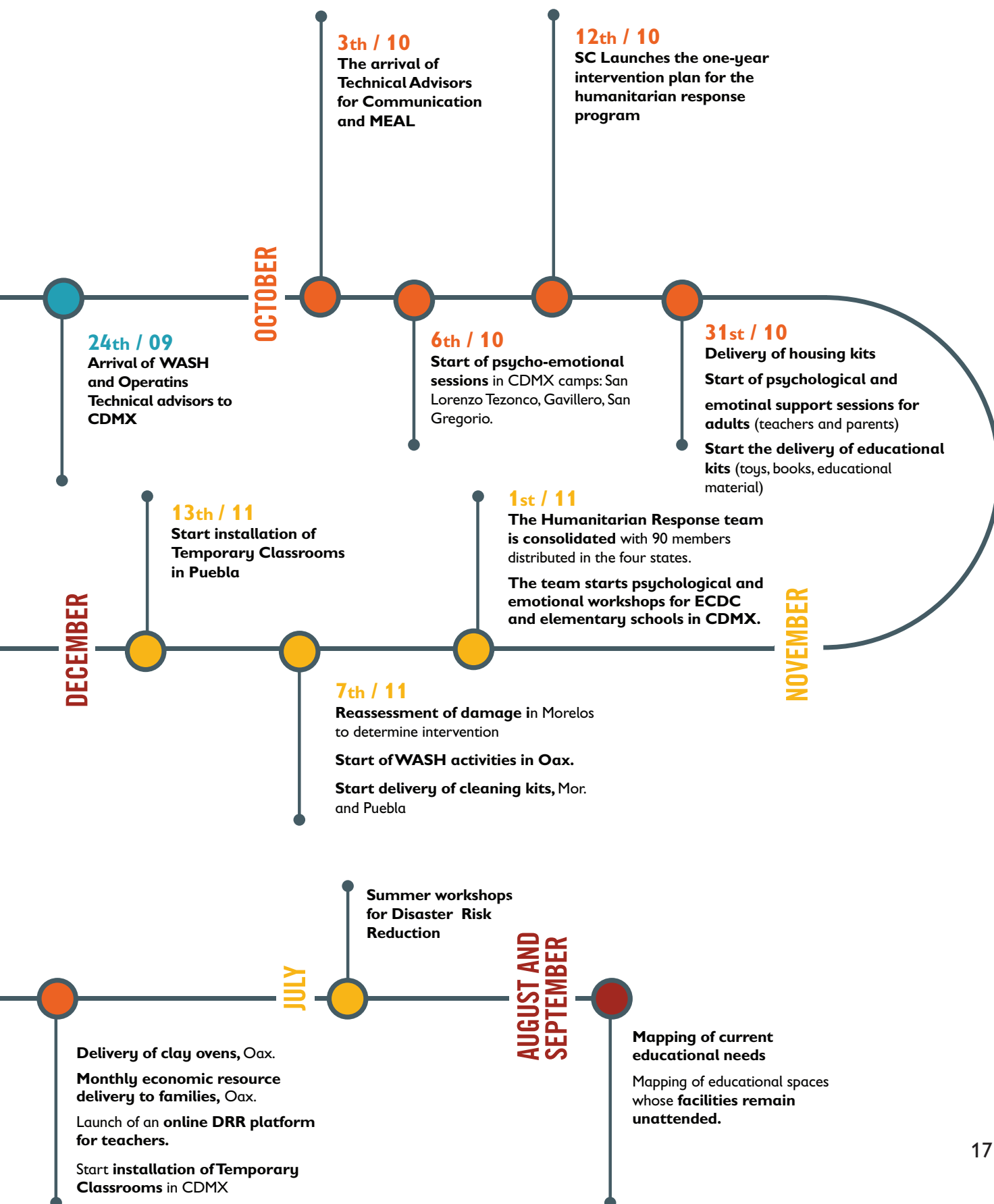


**This timeline is a summary that marks the beginning of the different actions that were implemented in the four intervention states of the Humanitarian Response program.**

**The actions were prolonged in various temporalities according to the needs of the region and the emergence of other earthquakes.**

## ACTIVITY REPORT: ONE YEAR SINCE THE EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO 2017 - 2018







# INTERVENTION SECTORS

## Child Protection

The Child Protection sector aims to provide safety, protection, access to quality services and teach positive skills that would allow children and adolescents to face the challenges presented by an emergency, adapt to new circumstances and feel happy and optimistic to deal adequately with the difficulties of the crisis.

The first step was to enable *friendly spaces* in disaster areas to provide psychological and emotional support to children and adolescents, accompany them in their recovery and healing process by promoting the expression of their emotions, recreation, and study through artistic activities and nurturing with tenderness. All this while trying to keep monitoring for possible cases of abuse, violence or exploitation that may be predisposed to crisis situations like this one.

One of the unexpected positive results of the sector during the first few weeks of the response in the shelters, was that the parents of the children and adolescents would visit the friendly spaces providing a safe space where they could stay and continue with their development while returning to the risk areas to check on their homes, acquire food or attend to other aspects of the emergency.

Taking into account the adolescents affected by the earthquake (Oaxaca), the project “Desde mi Mirada” (From my Perspective) was implemented, which sought to give adolescents a voice to express their points-of-view, experiences, and feelings through photography, from within and as a part of their communities. The activity effectively allowed the integration of the youth in Juchitán de Zaragoza, providing them with new knowledge about photography, as well as a new way to express their feelings.



*“I was encouraged to show those who would see the picture what happened after the earthquake. I was excited because I had never taken such beautiful pictures. They taught us that we have to see things from another point-of-view ”*

– Pavel, 18 years old.

*Speaking of the importance of the perspective of young people “They should talk to someone who lives there, it is not the same to see them on television, on television they only show that the city hall collapsed (Juchitán de Zaragoza), but they did not show everything that people were actually going through, [...] many people lost things, for example, [...] not everyone received support. I would ask more than anything for help with our house, many people slept in the street and it would rain, it was cold and many people suffered.*

–Manuel, Oaxaca, 13 years old, winner of the contest “Desde mi Mirada”

ACTIONS AND SCOPE OF THE SECTOR					
INDICATOR	TOTAL	CDMX	MORELOS	OAXACA	PUEBLA
Housing kits delivered	24,250	939	0	220	23,091
Child protection kits for girls, boys and adolescents	220	0	0	0	220
Set up Friendly Spaces	175	43	41	46	47
Psychological and emotional support sessions with adults	169	89	11	49	20
Benefited adults	3,922	1,638	230	1,423	631
Children and adolescents indirectly benefited	22,900	11,530	3,327	2,696	5,348
Psychological and emotional support sessions with children and adolescents	2,239	1,419	63	258	501
Children and adolescents benefited	24,676	12,047	1,334	3,598	7,698
Child protection campaign	40	10	9	6	15
Children and adolescents benefited	5,302	1,206	223	2,083	1,790
Psychological and emotional support campaign	87	78	4	0	5
Children and adolescents benefited	10,071	7,611	951	0	1,509
Child protection workshops to MPT	2	0	2	0	0
Benefited adults	200	0	200	0	0





## Education in Emergencies

The EiE sector provided different mechanisms to teachers through which they could adapt their study program and achieve the educational objectives in the time remaining in the school year, in order to strengthen education systems by sustaining their right to education and build resilience capacities to handle future emergencies.

In this sector, we also sought to impact the adult population with the purpose of making the project scalable and seek a greater scope of the population of children and adolescents through preparing and strengthening the protection systems during and after an emergency. That is why contingency plans were developed in conjunction with educational authorities, community leaders and affected citizens. In addition to accompanying the learning and participation of adults, workshops were offered for children and adolescents on *DRR, EiE and Children's Rights*.

Supplies of stationery, educational and didactic material were offered within the EiE sector to schools, children and adolescents; emergency backpacks, for teachers emergency booklets, backpacks, cases, colored pencils, pencils, emergency preparedness materials, and emergency manuals; all of this so that children and adolescents recover their essential materials in order to carry out their the educational tasks.

One of the great achievements of the sector was the installation of *Temporary Classrooms* and *educational furniture* that have allowed a large number of children and adolescents to continue with school activities while their schools do not have the permanent infrastructure for them to do so. This prevented the prolonged suspension of school activities, the decline in the quality of education and the possible loss of school years.

In the recovery and transition phase, Summer Workshops were opened in eight schools in Morelos, Oaxaca, and Puebla with the purpose of

reinforcing all knowledge of DRR, based on raising awareness of the rights of children in emergency situations, recognition of threats that are part of their context and their role within these processes.

***“When they gave me the pencil case, it made me very happy, that’s why my doll is happy”***

**- Justine, Morelos, 9 years old.**

[The children who participated in the Summer Course said that they liked to attend, learn and do the activities instead of staying at home. They were motivated to go, obtaining their badges and the connection between them and the knowledge they acquired.] Promoters of the summer workshop, town of Tepapayeca, Municipality of Tlapanalá, Puebla.

ACTIONS AND SCOPE OF THE SECTOR					
INDICATOR	TOTAL	CDMX	MORELOS	OAXACA	PUEBLA
Learning kits delivered to children and adolescents	20,589	9,652	1,157	9,084	696
Safe classroom campaign implemented	414	341	36	14	23
Emergency education campaign implemented	138	123	6	0	9
Safe classroom booklets delivered to children and adolescents	4,794	2,915	548	680	651
Back to school campaign	183	106	38	13	26
DRR Campaign	24	0	0	21	3
Teaching kits for teachers	19	0	0	0	19
Children and adolescents indirectly benefited	7,981	0	0	0	7,981
Emergency backpacks delivered to schools	1,000	0	140	0	860
Children and adolescents indirectly benefited	9,000	0	38,687	0	51,314
Temporary classrooms installed	34	3	7	9	15
Children, girls and boys directly benefited	1,387	88	585	150	564
DRR workshops for teachers	96	44	1	3	48

## Water, hygiene and sanitation

This WASH sector is one of the most important lines of action in an emergency since the conditions of overcrowding and lack of basic services such as drinking water or bathrooms encourage the proliferation of diseases such as cholera and diarrhea that can cause greater damage to the affected population.

WASH provided learning workshops on safe and adequate management of water, sanitation and hygiene practices in shelters, community camps, and schools, including content such as personal hygiene practices, adequate use of bathrooms and toilets as well as recycling. They were reinforced with visual campaigns (posters) that highlight key WASH messages and promote the importance of hygiene for well-being.

The educative and informative actions were completed with the placement of safe WASH facilities: water filters, trash containers and temporary toilets in shelters and schools that had the correct lighting, separation by gender and inclusive infrastructure.

## ACTIVITY REPORT: ONE YEAR SINCE THE EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO 2017 - 2018

We also delivered cleaning and WASH kits that contained products such as soap, toilet paper, antibacterial gel, moist towelettes, toothpaste, a toothbrush, a comb, and personal care tips, among others.

***“When they gave us the health and hygiene bags (WASH Kits) they gave us a paper with everything to take care of our bodies. I liked it because they gave us what we needed to take care of our hygiene and to be healthy. ”***

**- Aitana, Morelos, 10 years old.**

***“They taught us things that several of us did not know like how to brush our teeth, wash our hands properly, and what to do in dangerous situations.”***

**- Emanuel, Oaxaca, 14 years old.**



### ACTIONS AND SCOPE OF THE SECTOR

INDICATOR	TOTAL	CDMX	MORELOS	OAXACA	PUEBLA
Cleaning kits delivered	1,215	313	463	241	200
Adults benefited	5,630	1,607	1,760	1,192	1,071
Children and adolescents benefited	5,080	3,062	761	415	842
Hygiene kits for children delivered	18,886	4,319	3,532	3,564	7,471
Hygiene kits for children under 5 years	5,002	2,002	0	3,000	0
Water filters installed	6	0	0	0	6
Workshops promoting hygiene with girls, boys and adolescents	203	55	37	39	73
Children and adolescents benefited	21,339	5,415	4,997	5,068	5,859
Hygiene promotion campaign given	347	162	49	69	67
Children and adolescents benefited	36,221	12,926	5,342	5,199	12,756
Cleaning campaign given	149	108	4	18	19
Children and adolescents benefited	2,412	708	1,065	159	480
Water Tank	1	1	0	0	0



## Infraestructure

Save the Children is very proud to have gathered, throughout this year of work, the ability to develop actions within the Infrastructure sector, since the physical spaces used by children and adolescents are one of the basic needs that resulted from the earthquakes. These needs, if remedied, represent a long-term positive impact on the economic development and assets of children, adolescents and their families, thereby contributing to the reduction of poverty.

Within the sector, repairs and partial reconstructions of educational spaces were achieved, as well as the total reconstruction of a school (Puebla) and housing (Morelos).

They were implemented under a community participation methodology where the benefiting community participated at every stage through the dissemination of constant information, training in humanitarian response, participatory processes, formation of community committees and direct involvement in the actions of the sector; all with the support, organization and advice of the Save the Children team in the field.



In this way, it has been possible to operate high-impact infrastructure projects that support various areas to help children and adolescents, their families and the community in general get back to normal life through the creation of local jobs, the community organization for decision-making and the delivery of a material asset that sustains the fundamental right of children and adolescents to live in proper conditions and healthy comprehensive development conditions.

***“When they came to tell us that they were going to build a house for us, we thought we had to vote for them or give them something in exchange, but knowing that they gave it to us for free, requesting nothing in return, is unbelievable”***

**- Woman from Ocuituco, Morelos.**

ACTIONS AND SCOPE OF THE SECTOR					
INDICATOR	TOTAL	CDMX	MORELOS	OAXACA	PUEBLA
Bathrooms built	24	0	0	16	8
Children and adolescents benefited	806	0	0	572	234
Lunchrooms built	2	0	2	0	0
Children and adolescents benefited	285	0	285	0	0
Housing built	13	0	13	0	0
Adults benefited	23	0	23	0	0
Children and adolescents benefited	24	0	24	0	0
School rebuilt	1	0	0	0	1
Children and adolescents benefited	270	0	0	0	270
Reinforced elementary schools	2	1	0	0	1
Children and adolescents benefited	506	333	0	0	173

## LIVELIHOODS

The Livelihoods sector was only implemented in the Isthmus region of Oaxaca. It was based on a Cash –Transfer project that is presented as an economic assistance mechanism that allows families to cover any need.

In the case of the families in the Isthmus, the negative impact caused by earthquakes on the loss of employment and the increase in prices of basic goods, mainly foodstuffs was considered. Which is why, we seek to funnel the program into two basic areas of family life: work tools and meeting basic needs, with a focus on the needs of children and adolescents at home.

To remedy the loss of employment, the project focused on reinforcing two popular occupations in the region: construction or masonry work and the preparation and sale of totopos (corn product, a staple food in the Isthmus region). One group of participants of the program was offered training for self-build housing, which is essential in order to find employment in that sector; and another group was equipped with a clay oven, which is used to make totopos, as well as supplies for making them for one month. These actions were complemented with financial assistance to meet basic needs.



***“With the financial support that I am receiving from these kind-hearted people, we are going to buy the wood and the corn to do the work, and then use the money to buy food, take our children to school, buy them new shoes and all that, and continue working with that idea, working to get ahead.”***

**– Woman from San Blas Atempa**

### ACTIONS AND SCOPE OF THE SECTOR<sup>9</sup>

INDICATOR	TOTAL	CDMX	MORELOS	OAXACA	PUEBLA
Families that receive Cash	135	0	0	135	0
Children and adolescents benefited	370	0	0	370	0
Families that went to self- build workshops	35	0	0	35	0
Children and adolescents benefited	65	0	0	65	0
Families that received ovens for totopos	100	0	0	100	0
Children and adolescents benefited	305	0	0	305	0
Financial education workshops	8	0	0	8	0
Adults benefited	135	0	0	135	0

<sup>9</sup> The actions implemented in the sector directly reached 135 adults and indirectly reached 405 children and adolescents, who participated in the activities described, with the corresponding distribution.



## Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning

As part of the needs of a highly dynamic program such as Humanitarian Response, a monitoring, evaluation, and accountability plan was established to ensure quality in the delivery of services and programs based on Save the Children standards. The monthly reports on the scope of the population that is benefited by activity were prepared based on it.

The monthly activity report, allowed us to precisely follow-up on the population reached. We categorized Save the Children participants in two groups: direct and indirect: the first group refers to those who were face-to-face participants of the actions (workshops or deliveries); and the second group, indirect participants, refers to those participants who benefited from the actions through a direct participant. For example, students of a teacher who received DRR training, are also part of the indirect participants, those who could see any of the campaign material that has been in place.

**One year after implementing the program, the initial goal has been exceeded and it has reached:**

PARTICIPANTS	TOTAL
Total population	141,310
Children and adolescents	69,829
Direct children and adolescents	26,221
Indirect children and adolescents	43,608
Adults	71,481
Direct adults	4,997
Indirect adults	66,484

The constant monitoring allowed us to collect the experiences and stories of children, adolescents, their families and other members of the community, with the purpose of identifying, while implementing the program, the risks, issues or difficulties that could arise and offer solutions immediately, modifying projects to address the identified needs.

The MEAL area of Save the Children seeks to collect not only the quantifiable data of our actions but also those subjective aspects that give us a clearer view of the impact and the reception of children, adolescents, and other participants.

Here are some of the thoughts and feelings that children and adolescents have shown at the end of the intervention and after having participated in various Save the Children actions:

***“They say some superheroes do not have a cape, they do something.”***

- Marco, Oaxaca, 7 years old, referring to Save the Children promoters/promotores de SC

***“They are very kind; they even had our parents make drawings.”***

- Sharon, Oaxaca, 10 years old, referring to the promoters of Save the Children

***“Before I was bored, I watched TV, again bored; now I’m happy, making bracelets and playing.”***

- Alison, Oaxaca, 9 years old, referring to her experience with Save the Children

***“I was sad before because of the earthquake and my house was full of cracks, they were going to tear it down, but when Save the Children arrived, I felt happier. [...] Thank you for the classes and for reading to us.”***

- Matías, Morelos, 8 years old.



RESPUESTA  
HUMANITARIA



Save the  
Children

  
Save the  
Children

  
Save the  
Children

Daphne



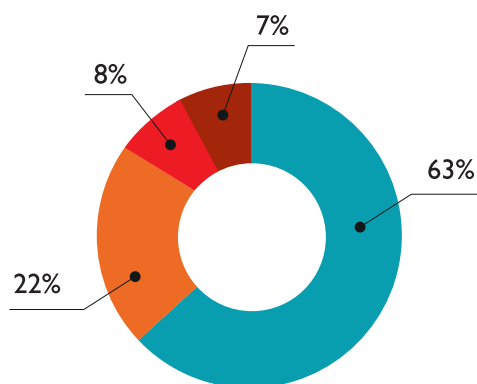
# DONORS



## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

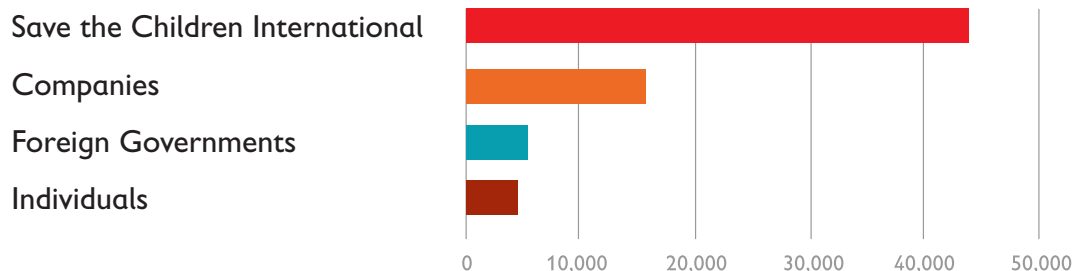
### DONATIONS RECEIVED

- Save the Children International
- Companies
- Foreign Governments
- Individuals



**Total: \$70'187,646 = 4'010,723 usd**

### RESOURCES PER DONOR



### RESOURCE APPLICATION

SECTOR	TOTAL	CDMX	MORELOS	OAXACA	PUEBLA
Children protection	14,108	5,386	970	1,583	6,169
Education in emergencies	21,390	2,391	6,832	1,811	10,356
Water hygiene and sanitation	10,012	3,180	1,848	1,969	3,015
Housing and infrastructure	9,053	50	5,820	1,480	1,702
Livelihoods	4,255	0	0	4,255	0
	58,817	11,007	15,470	11,098	21,242

\*Thousands of pesos

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**A special thanks to Save the Children's great team, which, in turn, was formed because of the earthquakes in different parts of Mexico where the program has been implemented. This team has shared with participants the experience of the loss and the recovery process. We would like to recognize their committed work of working with, protecting, and defending the rights of thousands of children and adolescents affected by earthquakes throughout this arduous year of work. en and adolescents affected by earthquakes throughout this arduous year of work.**

Adriana Gutierrez Velazco	Gibran Rosalino Castillo Blas	Noé Rojas Carranza
Amina Atziry de Julián Uceda	Itzel López del Valle	Noraluz Salinas Fuentes
Anthony Caswell	Jesús Israel Mozo Sánchez	Nicolás Villa Thirion
Arely Fuentes Morales	Jorge Ángel Coca Pérez	Oscar Hernández Aquino
Bárbara Lizette Galarza Quiz	Julio Cesar Espinosa Núñez	Patricia Arellano Molina
Daniela Terán Aquino	Maeli Vásquez Vásquez	Rubén Pérez Olivarría
Eloísa Bauza Spezia	María de los Angeles Camacho Alfonso	Said Ariel Rodríguez Hernández
Emma Natalia Santiago Montero	Maylit Castillejos Domínguez	Zianya Xochiquetzal Medina Techachal
Félix Miguel Caballero Ríos	Miriam Gonzalez Montoya	
Gerardo Alberto Martínez Olvera	Nidia Gallegos Bautista	

**We also would like to thank the Save the Children team for their work during the first few months when they combined their efforts and expertise to address the country's emergency:**

Adriana Gutiérrez	Daniel Hernández	Jocelyn Barrón	Martha Angélica España
Alejandra Badillo	Dorian Martínez	Jorge Librado Castellanos	Mary Carmen Hernández
Alejandra Nava	Edgar Fibela	Juan Carlos Hidangú	Mercy Hernández
Alejandro Fernández	Eduardo Velasco	Juan Manuel Castro	Miguel Macías
Allan García	Eilyn Moreno	Juan Pinzón	Mónica Zoé Palafox
Allan Segura	Eugenio Urrutia	Karina Navarro	Monserrat Nava
Ana Paola Abimerhi	Fabián Razo	Karla Alicia Priego	Nadia Muñoz
Ana Sánchez	Fabiola López	Katya Vázquez	Rigoberto Pérez
Andrea Carolina Perez	Fátima Diana Hurtado	Kimberly Benítez	Samantha Ibarra
Angélica Gutiérrez	Fernanda Nava	Ladislao Hernández	Sandra Maceda
Angélica Sánchez	Fernanda Poire	Laila Sabbagh	Santiago Dávila
Araceli Lugo	Gabriela Andrea Martínez	Laura Adriana Nava	Sarahí Espinoza
Argisofía Pérez	Gilberto Cruz	Laura Paleta	Selvia Vargas
Bladimir Hernández	Hanna Monsivais	Lidia González	Tanya Estrada
Carla Jazmín Reynoso	Héctor Praniuk	Lorena Annel Aquino	Theo Roig
Carlos Soto	Henry Flores	Luz María Cuevas	Úrsula Hernández
Catalina Odete Hernández	Janin Téllez	María de las Estrellas de Ita	Waldy Catalán
Celia Silva	Jessica Abigail Álvarez	Mariana Macouzet	Wendy Escoto
Cintli León	Joaquín López	Mario Alvarado	Zaira Venegas

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH!**





[www.savethechildren.mx](http://www.savethechildren.mx)



SavetheChildrenMexico



@SaveChildrenMx



savethechildren\_mx



SavetheChildrenMex