

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Philippines: Mayon Volcano Eruption

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n°</b> MDRPH027	<b>Glide n°</b> <a href="#">VO-2018-000005-PHL</a>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 20 January 2018	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months, <b>Expected end date:</b> 20 April 2018
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> Yellow	
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF337,158	
<b>Total number of people affected:</b> 39,902	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 15,000
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 100 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. It has at least 1,000 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 are active volunteers. At chapter level also, a programme called Red Cross 143, where volunteers are in place to enhance the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond in disaster situations.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> PRC is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. There are 12 Partner National Societies with presence in the Philippines. PRC and IFRC are also coordinating with International Committee of the Red Cross on this operation.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government ministries and agencies including the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Philippine Armed Forces, the Philippine National Police Force and Local Government Units are providing assistance to affected households. PRC has a seat on the NDRRMC.	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

**13 January 2018, 17H00:** Mayon Volcano generated a phreatic eruption, generating steam and ash approximately 2,500-meter high.

**14 January, 00H30:** As more phreatic eruptions occurred, the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHILVOLCS) raises Mayon from alert level I (abnormal) to alert level II (increasing unrest).

**14 January, 11H40:** Mayon's crater is exhibiting signs of a new lava dome and beginnings of lava flow towards the southern slopes. PHILVOLCS raises the alert to level III (high unrest), signifying an increased tendency towards hazardous eruption, that magma is at the crater and that hazardous eruption is possible within weeks or even days. With the level III alert raised, PHILVOLCS recommends a 6-km permanent danger zone and a 7-km extended danger zone be enforced – prohibiting all unauthorized human activities within the extended radius – due to danger of rockfalls, landslides and sudden explosions or dome collapse that may generate hazardous volcanic flows.

**15 January:** Two lava collapse events occur, producing rockfall and small-volume pyroclastic density currents. Ash clouds were produced with ashfalls reported in 39 barangays in the municipalities of Camalig and Guinobatan, southwest of the volcano.

**16 January:** Lava flow and more rockfall events were observed. It is reported that more than 3,000 tons of sulfur dioxide was emitted by Mayon on this day – six times the normal daily emission. The provincial board declared Albay under state of calamity – allowing local governments to use their calamity funds for relief operation.

Mayon Volcano is in Albay province in the Bicol region, around 300 km southeast of the Philippine capital, Manila. According to records, Mayon has erupted 51 times in the last 400 years, with more than 1,350 people having lost their lives. The last fatal eruption happened in 1993 while the last major activity of Mayon was in August – September 2014 when it was also put on alert level III, which displaced more than 55,000 people within an 8-km extended danger zone. No casualties were reported, primarily attributed to the pre-emptive evacuation done by the government.

Civil aviation authorities have been instructed to advise pilots against flying near the volcano's summit due to ash. Schools have been suspended in the affected areas. Furthermore, the Philippines' weather bureau expects occasional heavy rain in the Bicol region in the couple of days, potentially triggering mud flows or lahar.

As a result of the heightened alert level, precautionary evacuations have been conducted in villages (barangays) with thousands of families displaced and staying in evacuation centres. The final number of displaced families are still unknown as evacuations are still underway.

**Table 1: Summary of damages and losses**  
(as per DSWD-DROMIC report of 18 January 2018)

Description	Number
Status of Affected Families / Persons	9,807 families or 39,902 people
Municipalities/cities affected	8
Barangays affected	39
Status of Displaced Families / Persons Inside ECs	8,623 families or 34,966 people
Evacuation centres	30
Status of Displaced Families / Persons Outside ECs	1,184 families or 4,936 people (mostly staying with relatives)

Classes are still suspended for Kinder to Senior High School levels in all public and private schools situated in different barangays where the evacuation was ordered and for schools that are being utilized as evacuation centres. As schools are being used as evacuation centres, the Department of Education stated that the pre-emptive evacuations have disrupted classes for more than 10,000 students.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society.

The Philippine Red Cross has been monitoring the activities of Mayon since the alert level was raised to Alert Level III through its Operations Centre that functions 24/7. PRC Albay chapter's communications centre has also been activated for 24/7 duty. The chapter has also deployed five teams for assessments. The chapter has distributed dust masks to the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office of the Municipality of Camalig. Furthermore, the chapter has deployed an ambulance to rove between the different evacuation centres and established welfare desks<sup>1</sup> in evacuation centres. The chapter has mobilized staff and volunteers who were provided with personal protective equipment. Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT 143) and Red Cross community-based volunteers (Red Cross 143) teams have also been put on standby for possible mobilization. Close coordination with the LGU and local disaster councils is also being maintained.

PRC is also conducting hygiene promotion and psychosocial support activities in Guinobatan East evacuation centre and have distributed tarpaulins to Binogsacan evacuation centres to enhance the capacity of the centre to accommodate the increasing number of displaced families. A water tanker from Catanduanes Chapter has been mobilized to support the Albay Chapter, while food trucks to provide hot meals are also being mobilized from the National Headquarters. Operational funds



PRC published IEC materials in their social media networks to spread awareness on what to do during volcanic eruptions.

Photo from PRC Twitter @philredcross

<sup>1</sup> Welfare desk activities include: (i) restoring family links; (ii) tracing; (iii) psychosocial support; (iv) critical incident stress management; (v) guidance and counseling; (vi) inquiry and communications; (vii) contact of relatives; and (viii) referral

have been made available by the NHQ to support chapter activities.

**Table 2: Summary of PRC response**  
(as per PRC-DMS report of 16 January 2018)

Description	Number
People reached with psychosocial support	506
People reached with play therapy	55
People reached with hygiene promotion	113
Staff and volunteers deployed	37
Welfare desks established	7
Assessment teams deployed	5
Ambulance deployed	1
Water tanker deployed	1

An update regarding the situation and chapter activities has been issued by PRC. The National Society maintains close coordination with in-country Movement partners and continues to provide updates.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The PRC works with the IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and 12 Partner National Societies in-country. For this response Australian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross will consider bilateral support in NFI and WASH – these have been factored into the design of this DREF.

### **Movement Coordination**

The IFRC Country Office is supporting PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners with in-country presence and coordinating with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Operational Response Framework. IFRC country office is also coordinating with other PNSs such as the Australian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, which are planning to activate emergency funds. The Country Office is also in close contact with ICRC on any security-related considerations.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

#### ***Coordinating with the authorities***

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has activated Republic Act 7581 (Price Act), providing protection to consumers by stabilizing the prices of basic necessities and prime commodities and by prescribing measures undue price increases during emergency situations

The DSWD reported that the field office in Bicol region has a stockpile of food packs enough for more than 12,000 families and 7,000 dignity kits. A standby fund of PHP 5 million (CHF 100,000) has also been made available to augment the response of local government units. Emergency medical teams have also been activated. In an attempt to keep local villagers from returning to their homes to check on farm animals, officials have planned to set up evacuation areas for animals. PHILVOLCS is closely monitoring the activities of Mayon Volcano and new developments will be communicated to all concerned stakeholders.

#### ***Inter-agency coordination***

At country level, PRC and IFRC consistently participate in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant government-led cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required. IFRC and PRC are very active member of the Cash Working Group of the HCT system, and co-facilitator of the Emergency Shelter cluster.

## **Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment**

### **Needs analysis**

PRC is closely coordinating with its chapter in Albay to collect information on the situation and needs on the ground. Furthermore, PRC NHQ mobilised a dedicated assessment team to augment the chapter assessments. Assessments

will continue over the coming days and will serve as the bases for further adjustments to the strategy. As the situation continues to evolve, the overall impact of the evacuations will be determined upon completion of all assessments. Further impact may be expected depending on further activities of the volcano.

PRC is augmenting the on-going government response across several evacuation centres. As the evacuation zones widen and the number of families affected increase significantly, local authorities will assign a specific number of evacuation centres to be supported by PRC. The period of this support cannot be confirmed at this time. However, for the purpose of analysis and planning, it has been assumed that the families will be displaced from their homes for a minimum duration of one month. Scenario planning is also covered in this [section](#).

*The following analysis has been based on the chapter reports, early reports from the dedicated assessment team, government, other agencies' reports and secondary data – identified by thematic area of needs.*

Prolonged evacuation usually leads to food supply shortage, disruption of income generating activities, suspension of classes and difficulties of access to essential items such as sleeping kits and hygiene materials especially for women and children. With further increase in the number of people evacuating from the extended danger zone and with most of them staying in evacuation centres, needs for food, water, hygiene and sanitation products and welfare services are expected to escalate.

#### **Shelter and household items:**

- Schools are being used for most of the evacuation centres - 9,807 families or 39,902 people have taken temporary shelter in 30 evacuation centres. This will cause a significant disruption to the classes for thousands of children.
- The cold temperature inside evacuation centres due to tail end of the cold front affecting southern Luzon and the lack of provision of sleeping kits may pose significant health risks.
- There will be a need for sufficient camp design and management to ensure the evacuation centres are supported to meet at least the minimum standards required, including for protection and gender issues.

#### **Livelihood and basic needs:**

- Food and cooking facilities are a priority for the displaced. There will be at least a short term need to support hot meals and longer-term need to provide means for families to cook meals.
- Families have left their homes and farm animals, crops and other main sources of livelihoods. There is a need to support the most vulnerable families sustain themselves during this period of displacement.
- The provincial governor raised the need to support for daily transportation of the evacuees that are going back during the day to their livelihood source with cash grants – there is considerable distance between the evacuation centres and their areas of origin
- All markets outside the evacuated areas are functional – Legazpi City, the provincial capital, provides good access to markets.

#### **Health and nutrition:**

- Based on initial discussions, the evacuation has had a significant impact on the psychosocial well-being of the displaced people. There is a need for displaced persons to access psychosocial support.
- People need basic first aid services, stabilization support and personal protective equipment to mitigate the impact of the volcanic ash.
- There is a risk of spread of Silicosis, especially among those with existing lung diseases or skin diseases resulting from contact with volcanic ash especially among small children, which will necessitate the provision of medicine.
- Vector borne diseases, especially dengue may spread in the evacuations centres and the risk of other acute respiratory infection including measles may also increase. There is a need to monitor this diseases inside the centres.
- There is a need to provide new-born kits to pregnant and lactating women.

#### **Water, sanitation and hygiene:**

- An immediate need of people in the evacuation centres is safe drinking water, especially in Binogsacan evacuation centres in Guinobatan and Malilipot.
- There is a need to provide hygiene kits to households, small dignity kits as addition to hygiene kits to the women of that household, standard dignity kits to single women, and jerry cans alongside other non-food relief items.
- There is also a need to conduct hygiene promotion activities to improve hygiene behaviour and bridge knowledge and practice of safe water and food handling as well as hygiene practices such as hand-washing to mitigate the risk of preventable diseases.

- There are insufficient latrines in several evacuation centres. There is a need to build sanitation and shower facilities.
- There are no proper solid and liquid waste management systems in several evacuation centres.

### **Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

- As classrooms are utilized as evacuation centres, there are concerns regarding extended suspension of classes or crowded conditions for school-children.
- Evacuation centres often become congested which can increase the risk for vulnerable people inside the centres. There is a need to ensure that facilities for men and women are separated from each other and with privacy. The facilities, alley ways and access points should be well lit, equipped with running water, friendly to people with disability and guarded. There is a need for RFL where families have been separated.
- There will be a need to ensure that the support reaches all people without discrimination, addressing different needs and in consideration of gender, age, physical ability, culture and language
- Under the prolonged and mostly congested environment of the evacuation centres, there will be a need to actively monitor for cases of exploitation and prevent sexual and gender based violence.
- Child protection activities including by implementing child friendly spaces, supporting access to education and psychosocial support are also needed.
- The emergency response teams of PRC need support in setting up child friendly spaces and in overseeing them in every evacuation centres. These spaces will give children an opportunity to play in a safe space and receive support amidst the potential trauma of an emergency situation.
- Responding to specific need with attention to age, gender, disability and other relevant aspects of diversity PRC will require technical support.
- A grievance mechanism/system to address cases of exclusion from registration and assistance distribution is also necessary to ensure order inside the centres, following the principle of non-discrimination in access to assistance and services.

### **Community Engagement and Accountability**

- There is a need to provide information on what support are available from government or non-government agencies and how the affected households can access them. Due to the prolonged situation and the nature of volcanic eruptions, there will be a need to provide continuous updates and information on the status of the volcano, what needs to be done and on what is available as support.
- As the situation evolves, there is a need to continuously monitor the needs of different groups to ensure that the support provided address different specific needs.
- It is important to coordinate with other actors on CEA, like the CEA Community of Practice. The community is establishing an enabling environment for coordinated communication system and accountability mechanisms across humanitarian and government agencies, which has been proven to be successful. The joint undertaking also stresses the importance of two-way communication as an aid (information as life-saving mechanism – as part of the early warning systems) and as a form of accountability to affected communities.

### **Targeting**

The overall target number of evacuation centres and population is based on discussions with the government authorities. The Government is taking the lead in coordinating response to the evacuees PRC have been allocated so far five evacuation centres and it is estimated the total population is about 3,000 families equating to about 15,000 persons. The final numbers are subject to actual allocation of evacuation centres and numbers of families to be supported.

In its responses, PRC ensures that programmes are aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by disasters; households with persons with disability, older people, those suffering from chronic illnesses, children-headed households, families with children under five years old, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households and those who lack relevant resources to cope with the basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to the level of impact.

Once beneficiaries are identified, each will be given a PRC beneficiary card with their and household members' names. The card will form the basis for recognition of bearers as beneficiaries of the PRC and during implementation PRC volunteers will countercheck if the names on the card are listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of any item or assistance, beneficiaries will sign award sheets or participating lists. With these records, cases of double-assistance or double-counting will be eliminated.

## Scenario planning

Possible scenarios are:

Status	Effect/Needs	IFRC response
Mayon's activities subside within a month – allowing household to return to their homes	Low humanitarian needs	DREF is utilized to support needs inside evacuation centres
Mayon's activities continue – long-term displacement of households	Medium humanitarian needs	DREF operation top-up or emergency appeal to support relief activities for more households for a longer period
Mayon's activities intensify – full scale eruption	High humanitarian needs	An emergency appeal is launched to support relief and early recovery activities for affected households

## Operation Risk Assessment

Based on current analysis:

- There is low security risk posed by armed groups in the province of Albay.
- There is increased risk of flooding due to continuous rain. An assessment will be done on evacuation centres which could be liable to flooding and mitigation actions applied if necessary.
- There is risk to safety of staff and volunteer's due to toxic conditions and potentially violent eruption. Volunteers and staff will be briefed on the risks and where necessary PPE provided. There will be regular health monitoring of volunteers and staff. PRC will support an early warning early action system and identify safe evacuation routes – in line with the government contingency plans.
- The local government have good capacity and are coordinating well with the PRC and other agencies who can support.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

1. This DREF allocation aims to assist 3,000 families (15,000 people) affected by Mayon Volcano and displaced to evacuation centres to meet their basic needs.
2. PRC will lead the response and this DREF directly contributes to the overall PRC plan of action.
3. The geographical coverage, by municipality or barangay, will be provided later based on assessment recommendations and as more information becomes available.
4. The operation will be implemented over three months and will be completed by 20 April 2018.

The operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme.
- Ongoing process of adjustments based on these assessments.
- Adherence to protection, gender and inclusion measures.
- Establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people, and highlighting the nature of communication and information as life-saving mechanism.
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.
- Cash transfer programming is being considered based on the needs and feasibility.

## Strategies for implementation

### Human resources

All relief activities will be implemented by the PRC Chapters utilizing existing staff and Red Cross 143 volunteers, Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT134) and NDRT from other Chapters. A regional disaster response team (RDRT) member will be deployed to support specific aspects of the operation as per PRC's request. No new staff will be recruited.

### Communication

The PRC communications team is ensuring that Red Cross response efforts are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences. PRC staff and volunteers across the country are actively contributing to institutional communications through their own social media networks. A composite team of PRC and IFRC communications officers will work together to generate high quality photos, video clips, and news stories for use across IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms. A mobile messaging group (via Facebook Messenger) will be set up between PRC's operations centre, DMS, deployed assessment teams, PRC and IFRC communications focal persons to share real-time information and data from responders on the ground and vice versa.

**Information Technology (IT)**

The DREF will cover costs of mobile phone credit and internet cards for the three chapters involved. PRC will ensure that staff and volunteers involved in the operation can be reachable via mobile phones. Where necessary, satellite phones will be made available. The chapters will have sufficient computer software and hardware capacity and support for the operational requirements.

**Security**

There are no security concerns over and above the normal country context in which IFRC and PRC work. As per normal practice good coordination will be observed with the ICRC and other Movement partners, as per existing security framework and draft Movement coordination agreement. Regular information-sharing will be maintained and specific security protocols for each security level, especially when members are required to be present in security-sensitive areas, will be observed.

**Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)**

Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF minimum reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe with a final report issued within three months after the end of the operation. The operation team will have technical PMER capacity and additional technical support is provided through IFRC APRO PMER team. The operation monitoring teams will make field visits on needs basis. This will help identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any issues. Necessary tools and templates for regular data collection and reporting will be adopted from existing PMER resources.

**Administration and Finance**

The IFRC provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. PRC is accustomed to these financial procedures.

**Logistics and Supply Chain**

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The strong capacity of PRC logistics built over the last years and an experienced IFRC in-country logistics team, supported by logistics delegate in the IFRC country office, is enough to support the operation with managing supply chain of relief items and transport needs for this operation.

PRC/IFRC logistics teams are ready to support the operation as per program requirements. PRC has prepositioned stocks across the country to release upon program request. The process of replenishing relief items potentially to be released from preparedness stocks will be detailed in subsequent updates. For immediate needs, IFRC CO deployed one VRP vehicle with driver for a minimum a week to support teams on the ground.

IFRC AP Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur will closely monitor the development of the situation together with the IFRC CO. Any technical logistics support that might be required will be provided accordingly by the OLPSCM to support PRC and IFRC CO.



AP005	Monitoring of the camp situation and use of distributed household items																			
P&B Output Code	<b>Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households</b>	<i>3,000 households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive</i>																		
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
AP006	Provide technical support for camp management, in adherence to minimum standards																			
AP006	Awareness raising/training for volunteers on camp management																			
AP006	Monitoring of adoption of technical guidance																			



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted:** 15,000

Male: 7,538

Female: 7,462

**Requirements (188,300 CHF)**

**Needs analysis:** Food and cooking facilities are a priority for the displaced. There will be at least a short term need to support hot meals and longer-term need to provide means for families to cook meals. Families have left their homes and farm animals, crops and other main sources of livelihoods. There is a need to support the most vulnerable families sustain themselves during this period of displacement. The provincial governor raised the need to support for daily transportation of the evacuees that are going back during the day to their livelihood source with cash grants – there is considerable distance between the evacuation centres and their areas of origin. All markets outside the evacuated areas are functional – Legazpi City, the provincial capital, provides good access to markets.

Basic needs of the evacuees will be provided in the five evacuation centres by PRC and the responsible government authorities. After coordination and discussions with the government, UN and other actors, it was decided to provide unrestricted cash grants to complement the food grants the government is currently distributing.

The government has identified their preference on the cash modality to complement the food distribution currently undergoing (rice), that provides flexibility due to the number of needs that have been manifested by the communities and identified by government official and PRC staff and volunteers in the ground: education support, health and hygiene support, with special attention to the most vulnerable people, support to transportation for the members of the households that are commuting every day to their regular livelihood zones (livestock is still in the risk areas, and of course agriculture fields, businesses), due to the distance between the affected areas and the evacuation centers the transportation became expensive and unaffordable for most of them.

Each household will receive a cash grant value of 3,000 pesos (CHF 60). That is the standard amount that PRC distributes for unrestricted cash transfer programmes at the relief stage, which can meet the basic needs of a household for ten-days. The amount and modality are being discussed with the relevant stakeholders. The CTP will be done in two tranches for all the beneficiaries in the 5 evacuation centres. The final amount might decrease as it will need to be harmonized throughout the 29 evacuation centres the Albay government has activated up to date. 3,000 Pesos is the amount that PRC uses as practice, but in the current context we need to consider interventions of other stakeholders providing other support, like food, so the final amount would cover only the gap.

**Population to be assisted:** 3,000 households will receive the unrestricted cash grants. This targets all families who remain in the evacuation centers for a protracted period of time

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Reference Sphere

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	3,000 of targeted households that have enough <food,cash, incomes> to meet their survival threshold															
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	15,000 of people reached with food assistance or cash for basic needs															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Identify, register, verify and mobilize target households for cash distributions.																
AP008	Community engagement and Accountability (CEA) for CTP																
AP008	Engage with a suitable money transfer facility for disbursements.																
AP008	Distribute unrestricted cash grants to affected households.																
AP008	Carryout programme and market monitoring																



## Health

**People targeted:** 15,000

Male: 7,538

Female: 7,462

**Requirements (36,820 CHF)**

**Needs analysis:** People need basic first aid services, stabilization support and personal protective equipment to mitigate the impact of the volcanic ash. There is also risk of spread of Silicosis (especially among those suffering from existing lung diseases). Vector borne diseases, especially dengue may spread out in the evacuations centres and the chances of other acute respiratory illnesses, including measles, may also increase. Furthermore, there is high risk of contracting skin diseases as result of contact with volcanic ash, especially among small children. The children and adults with difficulty in breathing or with other infections are advised by the government to stay in-doors. There is also a need to provide newborn kits to pregnant and lactating women in the evacuation centers.

**Population to be assisted:** The awareness generation and personal protective equipment will reach out to all affected people across the targeted communities, approximately 15,000 people in 5 evacuation centers. A subset of this population will also receive medical attention (estimated at 500 people) and PSS services on demand. A total of 200 pregnant and lactating women will be provided with nutrition information and additional provisions so that they or their newborn receive their nutritional requirements.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Reference Sphere







	based on health risks and user preference in targeted communities																		
AP030	Provide hygiene kits to 500 families.																		
AP030	Provide additional dignity kits to 500 women																		
AP030	Monitor use of hygiene and dignity kit through the volunteers' network in the EC.																		



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion<sup>2</sup>

**People targeted:** 15,000

Male: 7,538

Female: 7,462

**Requirements (17,839 CHF)**

**Needs analysis:** There is a need to ensure that facilities for men and women are separated from each other and with privacy. The facilities, alley ways and access points should be well lit, equipped with running water, friendly to people with disability and guarded. There will be a need to ensure that the support reaches all people without discrimination, addressing different needs and in consideration of gender, age, physical ability, culture and language. There will be a need to actively monitor for cases of exploitation and prevent sexual and gender based violence. Child protection activities including by implementing child friendly spaces, supporting access to education and psychosocial support are also needed.

As mentioned above PRC response teams will external support to be able to implement PGI minimum standards

**Population to be assisted:** All five evacuation centres will be targeted with PGI support. This will include child friendly spaces for about 4,950 children. Single women and adolescent girls (estimated at 500) and the pregnant and lactating women (estimated at 200) will be provided with dignity kits and newborn kits respectively as outlined in the health and WASH sectors. This assistance will ensure that protection, gender and inclusion is followed according to IFRC commitments.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Reference Sphere

P&B Output Code	<b>Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</b>	<i>15,000 people targeted/reached</i>															
	<b>Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</b>	<i>22 staff/volunteers available to provide equitable access to services</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

<sup>2</sup> This area of focus is a merge of what previously was Social Inclusion and Culture of Non-violence and peace. It is under development, so for now it represents the physical merge of three existing relevant outputs.

AP031	Conduct an assessment of specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standard commitments on gender and diversity																		
AP031	Support sectoral teams to includes measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning																		
AP031	Support sectoral teams to includes measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors in their planning																		
AP031	Hold basic ½ day training with IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on the Minimum Standard Commitments (or integrate a session on Minimum Standard Commitments in standard/sectorial trainings).																		
AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data																		
AP031	Support activities of the PRC Welfare Desks: (i) restoring family links; (ii) tracing; (iii) psychosocial support; (iv) critical incident stress management; (v) guidance and counseling; (vi) inquiry and communications; (vii) contact of relatives; and (viii) referral																		
AP031	Support SGBV reference system at local level																		
P&B Output Code	<b>Inclusion and Protection Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children.</b>	<i>4,950 children with access to equitable services preventing sexual and gender based violence</i>																	
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP034	Provide psychosocial support to children																		
AP034	Provide essential services (including reception facilities, RFL, and access to education, health, shelter, and legal services) to unaccompanied and separated children and other children on their own																		
AP034	Establish child-friendly spaces and community-based child protection activities, including educational ones																		
AP034	Volunteers, staff and contractors sign, are screened for, and are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines																		

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (10,290 CHF)

P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>	<i>(~ 1:3 or 37.5%) ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies</i>
-----------------	---	--





## Budget

### DREF OPERATION

20/01/2018

MDRPH027 Philippines : Volcano Mayon

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	3,250
Construction - Facilities	15,000
Clothing & Textiles	13,700
Food	11,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	28,500
Medical & First Aid	12,500
Utensils & Tools	1,750
Other Supplies & Services	1,750
Cash Disbursements	180,000
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>267,450</b>
Storage, Warehousing	600
Distribution & Monitoring	1,350
Transport & Vehicle Costs	6,460
Logistics Services	4,000
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>12,410</b>
National Staff	2,925
National Society Staff	1,900
Volunteers	7,350
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>12,175</b>
Workshops & Training	7,500
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>7,500</b>
Travel	8,130
Information & Public Relations	4,965
Office Costs	750
Communications	200
Financial Charges	3,000
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>17,045</b>
	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	20,578
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>20,578</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>337,158</b>

## Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Information Bulletin](#)

**Contact Information****For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:****In Philippine Red Cross**

- Atty. Oscar Palabyab, Secretary General; phone: +63 2 790 2300; email: [secgen@redcross.org.ph](mailto:secgen@redcross.org.ph)
- Resty Lou Talamayan, Manager for Disaster Management Services, email: [restylou.talamayan@redcross.org.ph](mailto:restylou.talamayan@redcross.org.ph)

**In IFRC Philippine Country Office**

- Patrick Elliott, Operations Manager; phone: +63 998 961 2140; email: [patrick.elliott@ifrc.org](mailto:patrick.elliott@ifrc.org)

**In Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:**

- Martin Faller, Deputy Regional Director; email: [martin.faller@ifrc.org](mailto:martin.faller@ifrc.org)
- Nelson Castano, Head of Disaster and Crisis Unit (DCPRR); email: [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.castano@ifrc.org)
- Maya Helwani, Operations Coordinator; mobile: +60 182106932; email: [maya.helwani@ifrc.org](mailto:maya.helwani@ifrc.org)
- Riku Assamaki, Logistics Coordinator, Regional Logistics Unit; email: [riku.assamaki@ifrc.org](mailto:riku.assamaki@ifrc.org)
- Rosemary North, Communications Manager; mobile: +60 12 230 8451; email: [rosemary.north@ifrc.org](mailto:rosemary.north@ifrc.org)
- Sophia Keri, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: [sophia.keri@ifrc.org](mailto:sophia.keri@ifrc.org)
- Clarence Sim, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Manager; email: [clarence.sim@ifrc.org](mailto:clarence.sim@ifrc.org)

**In IFRC Geneva**

- Susil Perera, Senior Officer, Response and Recovery; phone: +412 2730 4947; email: [susil.perera@ifrc.org](mailto:susil.perera@ifrc.org)
- Cristina Estrada, Response and Recovery Lead; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: [cristina.estrada@ifrc.org](mailto:cristina.estrada@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.