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DREF Operation Update

Philippines: Mayon Volcano Eruption

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRPH0027	GLIDE n° VO-2018-000005-PHL
DREF update n°1; 1 March 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 22 January 2018 to 5 February 2018
Operation start date: 20 January 2018	Operation timeframe: 3 months; 20 April 2018
Overall operation budget: CHF 337,158	
N° of people being assisted: 14,796	
<p>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: 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. Australian Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent is also supporting PRC bilaterally for this operation.</p>	
<p>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government agencies including the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE), 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.</p>	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

13 January 2018, 17H00: Mayon heightens activities, generating steam and ash.

14 January, 00H30: As more phreatic eruptions occur, 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 exhibits signs of a new lava dome and beginnings of lava flowed 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.

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

22 January: PHILVOLCS raises the alert level to IV (hazardous eruption imminent) due to a 5-km high and dense ash was generated by a phreatomagmatic eruption, which brought ash west and southwest of the volcano. An 8-km extended danger zone is implemented – families within the radius were ordered to evacuate and cease activities.

Impact of Mt. Mayon volcano eruption
(as per DSWD-DROMIC report of 5 February 2018)

Description	Number
Status of Affected Families / Persons	22,398 families ¹ or 86,056 people
Municipalities/cities affected	9
Barangays affected	61
Status of Displaced Families / Persons Inside ECs	17,141 families or 64,925 people
Evacuation centres	59
Status of Displaced Families / Persons Outside ECs	2,954 families or 12,169 people (mostly staying with relatives)

As a result of the heightened alert level, precautionary evacuations have been conducted in barangays with thousands of families displaced and staying in evacuation centres.

Number of displaced and inside evacuation centres

(as per DSWD-DROMIC report of 5 February 2018)

Municipality	Open ECs	Families inside	Persons inside
Bacacay	1	139	506
Camalig	6	2,438	9,238
Daraga (Locsin)	8	2,025	8,244
Guinobatan	19	3,197	10,889
Legazpi City (capital)	6	3,109	12,024
City of Ligao	4	944	4,013
Malilipot	3	1,303	5,067
Santo Domingo (Libog)	4	2,045	8,249
City of Tabaco	7	1,937	7,683
Total	58	17,137	64,895

During its current activities, multiple and sporadic summit explosions, 500 – 600 metre lava fountaining at the crater and ash plumes that reached 5 kilometres above the crater have been reported. Heavy ashfall was experienced in the areas of Ligao City and the municipalities of Guinobatan, Daraga, Oas and Polangui. Lava also flowed on the gullies of barangay Mi-Isi in Daraga and Bonga in Legazpi City. Pyroclastic density currents were also recorded in Mi-Isi, Lidong/Basud and Buyuan channels. In Buyuan channel, the currents reached 5 kilometres from the crater.

Flights in and out of Legazpi City and in Naga City (Camarines Sur province) were cancelled due to the ash. On 26 January 2018, commercial flights resumed operation.

As most of the evacuation centres are schools, the Department of Education stated that the pre-emptive evacuations have disrupted classes for almost 50,000 students.

According to NDRRMC (30 January 2018 bulletin), more than 10,000 farmers have been affected by Mayon, with almost PHP 190 million (CHF 3.8 million) worth of crops damaged mostly by hot volcanic ash. Almost 85 per cent of the crops damaged were rice.

The DSWD reported that PHP 114.74 million (CHF 2.29 million) worth of assistance has been provided to affected families – most of which coming from humanitarian agencies and the DSWD, with NGOs and LGUs also providing support.



Mt. Mayon in Albay province spews thick ash, releasing harmful materials into the air. Families within an 8km danger zone were evacuated by the Philippines government after the eruption. Currently, almost 65,000 people have left their homes, with most living in evacuation centres across the province, (**Photo: PRC/IFRC**)

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), meanwhile, 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.²

¹ The difference on the table below is that some families are staying with host families or makeshift camps.

² <http://www.dti12.org/fair-trade-laws/price-act>

Summary of 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 also deployed five teams for assessments. The chapter also distributed dust masks to the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office of the Municipality of Camalig. Furthermore, the chapter deployed an ambulance to rove between the different evacuation centres and established welfare desks³ in evacuation centres. The chapter 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 activities. Five water tankers (four from the National Headquarters and one from the Catanduanes chapter)

have been mobilized to support the Albay Chapter, while food trucks to provide hot meals have also been mobilized from the National Headquarters. Operational funds have been made available by the NHQ to support chapter activities.

Further, PRC response also includes psychosocial support to adults and children, reaching 12,695 people from 35 evacuation centres. To support this operation, a total of 119 staff and volunteers are mobilized to support the people. There are also 56 welfare desks established in different locations, providing a one-stop support to people like, guidance and counselling, referral, and psychosocial support. The NS sent five sectoral teams to do assessments on the ground. To prevent health risks from the ashes, PRC distributed different types of masks in different evacuation camps: 8,028 pieces of face masks, 2,000 pieces of dust masks and 120 pieces of N95 masks. Detailed response by PRC is tabulated below.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

The National Society maintains close coordination with in-country Movement partners and continues to provide updates. 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.

The DREF is contributing to the over-all PRC plan of action. Other PNSs supporting are Spanish Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent. NFIs were released through the disaster preparedness stocks supported by the Australian government.

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.

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.



PRC Albay chapter, with support from other chapters, installed water bladders in evacuation centres and continue to provide water through tankers. Continuous need to support provision of water is foreseen until families return to their homes, (Photo: PRC/IFRC)

³ 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.

PRC response as of 5 February 2018

Municipality / City	Location Notes / Place / Evacuation Center			NFI				Welfare		WASH				
		11,030	42,072 ⁴	1,900	1,900	2,020	1,928	3833	12,695 (6,805) ⁵	470,000	5	6,031	5	12
		Fam	Ind	Fam	Fam	Fam	Fam	Ind	Ind	Litre	Litre	Ind	Ind	Ind
		People in evacuation centres/ camps	Sleeping kit	Hygiene Kit	Jerry Can	Tarpaulin	Hotmeals/ Biscuits/Bread	Psychosocial Support	Water	Installed Water Bladder	Hygiene Promotion	Ambulance Transport	BP Taking	
Camalig	Anoling ES	413	1,779					465				3	1	
Camalig	Camalig North CS							33			16			
Camalig	Bariw National HS	634	2,368					106			186			
Camalig	Comun ES	458	1,630											
Camalig	Taladong ES	345	1,245				237	392			130			
Daraga	Anislag ES	566	2,306					261			175			
Daraga	Banadero Relocation Site	485	1,964					44						
Daraga	Bascanan ES	260	1,060					242						
Daraga	Budiao ES	70	472					125			24			
Daraga	Daraga Resettlement Site	392	1405								35			
Daraga	Gabawan ES	335	1,552	337	337	337	337	27						
Daraga	Lacag ES							143			221			
Daraga	Lacag National HS							39			69			
Daraga	Malabog ES									5000	292			
Daraga	Upper Malabog ES							384	10,000		224			
Daraga	Villa Hermosa ES	182	684					292			20			
Guinobatan	Binogsacan ES							801						
Guinobatan	Guinobatan East	493	1,670					1,576						
Guinobatan	Lower Binogsacan ES	68	221	408	408	408	436	580			1,298			
Guinobatan	Muladbucad Grande ES	140	430					298						
Guinobatan	Muladbucad Grande HS	4	13					65						
Legazpi City	Albay Central School	514	2,015					33	25,000	10,000	80	2		
Legazpi City	Bagumbayan Central School	1,110	4,170					265	30,000	10,000	174			
Legazpi City	Baraguis ES	116	418					351	367		131			
Legazpi City	Bitano ES	437	1,601					90						
Legazpi City	Gogon Central School	564	2,300			120		663			897			
Legazpi City	Legaspi City Science HS							527					11	
Legazpi City	Albay chapter Volunteers							33						

⁴ Number of people inside the evacuation centre is based on the actual number of people as of reporting, hence there is a slight difference on the number of people inside the camps against the number of item distributed.

⁵ Children provided with PSP.

Ligao City	Baligang ES	366	1,425	307	307	307	307	444	392			125		
Ligao City	Basag ES	104	410					432	180					
Ligao City	Ligao West Central School	411	1,885						849			1,178		
Ligao City	Nabonton ES	71	329					329	856			107		
Malilipot	Bantayan National HS									20,000	10,000			
Malilipot	Bical ES									10,000				
Malilipot	Malilipot Central School	211	844	186	186	186	186	475	549	60,000		219		
Malilipot	Salvacion ES									5,000				
Malilipot	San Antonio ES								11					
Malilipot	San Jose ES	617	2,339	662	662	662	662	545	705	125,000		238		
Sto. Domingo	Bical ES	768	2,682							95,000	10,000			
Sto. Domingo	San Andres ES	573	1,597					350	450			180		
Tabaco City	Bantayan National HS	138	510							90,000				
Tabaco City	Mayon ES	178	720						16					
	SK Hall	7	28									12		
	Chapter								32					
	Albay Astrodome								216					

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

PRC is closely coordinating with its chapter in Albay to collect information on the situation and needs on the ground. Below are the key results from the assessments conducted by the team:

Health: The volcano spews ash that poses health risks, particularly for respiratory and skin illnesses. The fallout of ash across large areas in Albay and surrounding provinces drove authorities to take health safety initiatives such as advising the population to wear face masks to avoid inhaling ash and toxic volcanic material. The authorities and PRC distributed masks and nebulizers for people living inside the evacuation camps.

In the evacuation centers, there are number of people who were already experiencing acute respiratory infections (ARI), hypertension and other diseases. PRC initially planned to put up emergency field hospitals (EFHs) for treating people at the evacuation centers. However, the government is able to provide adequate medical aid, eliminating the necessity for PRC to put up EFHs



Distribution of face masks in Lower Binogsacan Elementary School in Guinobatan municipality, Albay to provide protection to evacuees and school staff acting as camp administrators, (Photo: PRC/IFRC)

WASH: There is a high demand of safe and drinking water in evacuation centres. Most of the water sources of the local water districts are coming from the spring of Mayon Volcano, which are historically disrupted by Mayon's eruption.

Water supply in evacuation camps are supported by different actors – the Bureau of Fire Protection, Provincial Government, one private actor and PRC. PRC installed seven water collecting points in two cities and three municipalities. PRC is extracting water from a hydrant and treating it to meet the minimum standards and deliver the water to the evacuation centers.

There are plans to install more bladders in evacuation camps. and PRC is considering the deployment of water treatment units in Albay. The decision will be based on data from variable analysis conducted by a qualified water specialist. Since evacuees are expected to stay in evacuation centres or camps for three months, a sustainability plan to manage PRC water program is necessary. The plan includes maintenance of equipment, personnel and water sourcing.

With regards excreta disposal, most evacuation centres or camps school building with most classrooms' sanitation facility designed only for urinal purposes and defecation. The LGUs have installed portable toilets to augment existing facilities. However, there are needs for desludging, since sanitary blocks available in schools are mostly clogged, limiting access to sanitation facilities. PRC WASH team has planned to support the desludging activity. In terms of bathing, there is not enough proper facilities in these schools. Most people are bathing in the makeshift bathrooms, some in the open – where water sources are available – while there is a small percentage who return to their homes to bathe. In general, there is a shortage for proper bathing and sanitation facilities.

Welfare: The suspension of classes throughout the province left children with limited access to education and playing areas. PRC is the only agency to date providing psychosocial support in evacuation centers in the province. PRC Albay Chapter mobilized its volunteers to conduct a series of PSS activities for children affected by the disaster. Through PSS activities, children are encouraged to return to everyday and routine activities which is helpful to give a sense of normality and creates a feeling of security and certainty.

Shelter:, The current situation of families housed in the evacuation centres and makeshift shelters - made from anahaw⁶ leaves - makes them susceptible to health hazards such cold, cough and mosquito-borne diseases. Most of the makeshift shelters do not have proper WASH facilities. Despite the precarious situation at the makeshift camps, the people have taken initiatives to create community-based committees to support each other. PRC conducted a rapid assessment around the makeshift camps and will plan to support with water, sanitation, non-food items (probably through a cash provision). Provision of materials that will help protect the families from bad weather and ash fall is highly recommended.

Temporary Learning Spaces: For education of children, there is an urgent need for temporary learning spaces (TLS). Some schools received support - in a form of class room tents - from UNICEF. Teachers are now holding their classes

⁶ A type of palm that is being used as roofing material in some rural areas

in the TLS while the evacuees live in the classrooms. Students from the schools attend the class sessions in the morning while students who live at the evacuations attend afternoon sessions. This is creating a stressful situation for teachers and students who are working overtime to adopt with the situation. Furthermore, there are children in evacuation centres who still attend the school where they were originally enrolled. In most cases, these children need to travel longer from the evacuation centre to their school. The Department of Education is planning to set up TLS based on the priority levels they set (1, 2 and 3). The Department of Education will provide TLS for levels 1 and 2.

PRC has sent a cash and market assessment team the first week of February 2018. IFRC DRM delegate, who is also the cash transfer programming focal point, as per request of PRC, was embedded with the team to provide technical support during the assessment. The team conducted a more detailed assessment (see attach annex) to define the feasibility of CTP, right scope of the intervention, modality, value of the cash grants, areas of alignment with other stakeholders, specially government agencies.

PRC is augmenting the on-going government response across several evacuation centres. As the evacuation zones widen, the number of families affected increase significantly. Furthermore, it has been assumed that the families will be displaced from their homes for three months based on previous experiences.

Operation Risk Assessment

Based on current analysis:

- There is risk to safety of staff and volunteer's due to toxic conditions of the air due to the ash being spewed 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.
- 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 low security risk posed by armed groups in the province of Albay.
- The local government have good capacity and are coordinating well with the PRC and other agencies who can support.
- On CTP, find the Risk Analysis attached with the CTP assessment report.

Scenario planning

Possible scenarios are:

Status	Effect/Needs	IFRC response	Notes
Mayon volcanic activities reduce down to criteria level one or two within 1 month – families return to houses within 1 month	Low humanitarian needs	Utilize DREF to support displaced families inside the evacuation centres	
Mayon volcanic activities continue at level three to four for 3-4 months – families return to their houses after 4 months	Medium humanitarian needs	Utilize DREF to support displaced families inside the evacuation centres	This is the expected situation
Mayon volcanic activities intensify to level five– full scale eruption	High humanitarian needs	An emergency appeal is launched to support relief and early recovery activities for affected households	

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed 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.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 15,000

Male: 7,538

Female: 7,462

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	15,000	9,500 ⁷

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	3,000	1,900

Progress towards outcomes

PRC/IFRC logistics teams are supporting 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. PRC has distributed the non-food items from their disaster preparedness stocks. This DREF has supported the transportation of these stocks (sleeping kits - two plastic mats, two blankets and two mosquito nets; jerry cans - one 20 L; and emergency shelter materials - two tarpaulins) to different evacuation centres in Albay province. Some families utilized the tarpaulins as mats while others used it as a divider for the rooms. See above table on the complete details of non-food item distribution.

500 sets of non-food items are available under the DREF budget, however, cash grants are also being considered as a substitute for the items, based on the results of cash and market assessment.

IFRC CO deployed one VRP vehicle with driver for a minimum a week to support teams on the ground.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	3,000	1,900

Progress towards outcomes

Orientation on the use of tarpaulins as emergency shelter materials was conducted after the distribution (as part of a set of NFI). The tarpaulins were used as division – to provide families some privacy; and temporary sleeping mats.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 15,000

Male: 7,538


Female: 7,462

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Households that have enough food, cash or income to meet their survival threshold	3,000	In progress

Output 1.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with food assistance or cash for basic needs	15,000	In progress
Progress towards outcomes		
As part of welfare services, PRC has provided hot meals to at least 3,833 people inside the evacuation centres.		
For the cash support, PRC deployed a cash and market assessment team to assess the feasibility of the cash transfer programme and to help design it and coordinate with government and other agencies. Beneficiary selection and distribution will follow in late February or early March.		
During the distribution of cash grants, a new system named Red Rose will be implemented to more efficiently record and monitor cash distribution. This activity will be supported by IFRC Geneva and the Asia Pacific Regional Office.		

 <p>Health People reached: 15,000 Male: 7,538 Female: 7,462</p>		
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached by health services	15,000	12,695
Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached by first aid services	5,000	12
Progress towards outcomes		
At the time of reporting records show PRC has provided first-aid or blood pressure monitoring services to 12 people, of whom 4 were transported to a nearby hospital for further medical attention.		
PRC initially planned to put up emergency field hospitals for treating people at the evacuation centres, however the Philippine government has been providing adequate medical services. Notwithstanding, PRC put up first aid within with welfare desks, which are primarily conducting the hygiene promotion and musk distribution activities.		
Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	15,000	6,031
Progress towards outcomes		
PRC has reached 6,031 people with health and hygiene promotion activities conducted by staff and volunteers of Albay chapter. PRC also determined that there is no need to establish field hospitals as the provincial and municipal governments are able to meet needs for health care services.		
Output 1.4 Epidemic prevention and control measures are carried out		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	15,000	6,031
People reached with mosquito nets	3,000	1,900
Progress towards outcomes		
In coordination with the Department of Health, PRC Health service is monitoring health conditions inside evacuation centres using the Surveillance in Post-Extreme Emergencies and Disasters (SPEED) techniques. SPEED is an early warning and surveillance system devised by the DOH to determine early potential disease outbreaks and monitor trends and priority health conditions.		
The 5,619 people have been reached with health promotion messages generally decreases the risk of exposure to epidemics and outbreaks. N95 masks and dust masks have been distributed to ensure prevention of acute		

respiratory infection, worsening of existing lung or heart condition, which are not communicable but can impact people at a scale.

PRC has distributed two mosquito nets to each family taken from their disaster preparedness stocks. This DREF has supported the transportation of these items.

Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached by psychosocial support	15,000	12,695

Progress towards outcomes

PRC has provided psychosocial support services to people in which there were at least 12,695 counselling sessions recorded, including 65 volunteers. Information is being collected to determine the total number of people reached, and sex and age disaggregation data. The DREF contributed in this figure and mostly focused on the most vulnerable people e.g. single women, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, small children, people aged 65 years and more, and person with disability.

Output 1.6 Severe acute malnutrition is addressed in the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	500	Cancelled

Progress towards outcomes

After a detailed assessment, it was identified that there are no additional gaps in either food security or nutrition needs, which are posed by displacement due to Mt Mayon eruption. The UNOCHA flash update no. 2 (30 January 2018) also highlights the fact that 'Evacuees have food supply from their farms or local markets, which is supplemented with food aid' (as per the rapid coordinated needs assessment from 26 to 28 January which was conducted by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), composed of UN agencies and international humanitarian organizations, upon the request of the local government). Source: <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/ocha-flash-update-no-2-philippines-mayon-volcano-eruption-30-january-2018>

During the PRC assessment with the impact population in the evacuation centers, it was clear that nutrition is not their primary concern at this point of time. Albay is known to be one of the Philippine's provincial municipalities with strong nutrition program and many of the affected areas have excellent nutrition programs and strong nutrition status of the general population (2015). Source: <http://albay.gov.ph/albays-2015-best-in-nutrition-to-be-feted/>

In this light PRC decided not to extend the Nutrition Supplement to the affected population. Budgetary implications of cancelling this activity will be further assessed in the coming period and reported on in future updates.

Output 1.7: Minimum initial maternal and neonatal health services provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Health kits delivered	200	In progress

Progress towards outcomes

Assessment and the listing for pregnant women in the last trimester and the lactating women with babies up to six months of age is on-going. When identified, they will be provided with the new born kits either through cash or in-kind.

Water, sanitation and hygiene



People reached:
 People reached: 15,000
 Male: 7,538
 Female: 7,462

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached with adequate water, hygiene and sanitation solutions which meet Sphere and WHO standards	15,000	14,796

Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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Number of assessments and monitoring visits undertaken	3	2																					
Progress towards outcomes																							
PRC deployed a WASH specialist as part of the assessment team that visited seven municipalities affected by the volcanic activities. An IFRC engineer was also deployed for further assessments and support latrine construction being done by PRC for the evacuation centres. A cash and market assessment team was also deployed to conduct detailed assessment on the feasibility of cash transfer programming as a modality for relief support.																							
Output 1.2 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population																							
Indicators:	Target	Actual																					
Number of people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	15,000	14,796																					
Progress towards outcomes																							
PRC has distributed 430,000 litres of water to 14,796 people inside the evacuation centres. A total of 6 water stations (with 5,000 to 10,000 litre capacities) were installed for potable water distribution. And additional bladder is planned to be installed.																							
Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity																							
Indicators:	Target	Actual																					
People with access to an improved sanitation facility	15,000	7,214																					
Progress towards outcomes																							
Access to sanitation facilities is one of the major challenges inside the evacuation centres due to overcrowding. PRC is constructing transitional latrines to provide sanitation solutions to evacuation centres. One transitional latrine unit is composed of five cubicles – each with toilet bowl – with one septic tank. Below is the breakdown on the progress of construction in schools identified as evacuation centres.																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>School (evacuation centre)</th> <th>Number of unit</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lower Binogsocan High School</td> <td>1</td> <td>Completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>San Jose Elementary School</td> <td>1</td> <td>Construction is on-going</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malilipot Central School</td> <td>1</td> <td>Construction is on-going</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Comun Elementary School</td> <td>1</td> <td>Construction is on-going</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guinobatan East Elementary School</td> <td>2</td> <td>Delivery of materials is on-going</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tabacco National High School</td> <td>2</td> <td>Delivery of materials is on-going</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			School (evacuation centre)	Number of unit	Remarks	Lower Binogsocan High School	1	Completed	San Jose Elementary School	1	Construction is on-going	Malilipot Central School	1	Construction is on-going	Comun Elementary School	1	Construction is on-going	Guinobatan East Elementary School	2	Delivery of materials is on-going	Tabacco National High School	2	Delivery of materials is on-going
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In total, PRC is targeting to construct 10 units of transitional latrines which will provide access to at least 7,214 people (based on the number of evacuees housed in the 6 ECs). Assessment is on-going for the identification of location for the two more units.																							
Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population																							
Indicators:	Target	Actual																					
Volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	20	20																					
Progress towards outcomes																							
PRC has reached 6,031 people with health and hygiene promotion activities.																							
Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population																							
Indicators:	Target	Actual																					
Households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	3,000	1,900																					
Progress towards outcomes																							
From their own stocks, PRC has provided 1,900 families inside evacuation centres with hygiene kits which contain 12 pieces body soap, 5 pieces laundry soap, 40 pieces sanitary pads, 5 pieces bath towels, 6 pieces toilet paper, 2 pieces toothpaste, 5 pieces toothbrush and 4 pieces of disposable razor. This DREF has supported the mobilization of these goods in terms of transportation and logistics support.																							



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 15,000

Male: 7,538

Female: 7,462

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached and supported in line with PRC's protection, gender and inclusion policy to ensure equitable access to disaster response services	15,000	6,805

Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Staff/volunteers available to provide equitable access to services	22	119

Progress towards outcomes

PRC established 40 welfare desks which serve as a one stop shop for the people which provide services such as: (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. To date, there are 119 staff and volunteers mobilized for the operation, providing immediate support to the people sheltering inside the evacuation centres.

Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Children with access to equitable services preventing sexual- and gender-based violence	4,950	6,805

Progress towards outcomes

Since many schools are being used as evacuation centres, school-going children have now limited access to classrooms. PRC, with support from the Turkish Red Crescent, will assemble temporary learning spaces for the children, ensuring that their learning process will not be hampered, and as child-friendly spaces. In these spaces, the PRC Welfare services, through PRC Albay Red Cross Youth volunteers, are providing psychosocial support to children through play therapy, reaching 6,805 children, to help them cope with the new environment they are in.

At the evacuation centres, reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence are referred to camp managers, particularly school authorities and linked with the Municipal Social Welfare Department and the Women's and Children's desk within the national police. Community engagement and accountability has also been proven as an effective prevention and reporting mechanism.

For privacy when using sanitation facilities, the transitional latrines being constructed by PRC is designed for men and women to have their own respective cubicles.

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of internal and external coordination meetings attended	5	3

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of IFRC surge support deployed	1	In progress

Progress towards outcomes

An RDRT with logistics and relief profile has been requested from the APRO.

Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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Percent international procurement respecting the IFRC procurement process	100%	100%
Progress towards outcomes		
Logistics support for this operation was provided through the strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the last years and an experienced IFRC in-country logistics team, supported by a logistics delegate working in the IFRC country office. Logistics activities aimed 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 in-country logistics team supported the mobilization of non-food items of PRC.		
Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Three coordination meeting with other stakeholders	3	2
Progress towards outcomes		
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. PRC participated in different relevant government authorities: coordinated with the DSWD across all levels, from the national, provincial and municipal level, and Department of Health; and attended in NDRRMC meeting at national, provincial, municipal and barangay levels. PRC assigned some dedicated personnel who represented the National Society in NDRRMC meetings.		

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of secretariat, together with National Societies can use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable?"	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Communication materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)	6	3
Progress towards outcomes		
IFRC and PRC communications teams are working closely together to build public awareness around the humanitarian needs. Key messages, talking points and news stories are being produced on a regular basis with particular emphasis placed on communicating around the needs of affected people, key milestones and timelines in the operation.		
On 19 - 26 January 2018, a communications team – embedded in the assessment team – was deployed, together with a professional photographer. The team gathered quality communications materials used for media releases using Twitter and Facebook. Based on the analytics, the materials uploaded by IFRC and PRC generated more online engagement from national and international media. Many local and international media also used the audio-visual materials taken by the team on the ground on their news reports.		
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
5 post-distribution visits to affected communities	5	2
Progress towards outcomes		
One monitoring visit from IFRC delegate was done in the last week of January 2018 to see how PRC Mayon operation is being implemented. The IFRC DRM delegate was also embedded in the PRC cash transfer programme assessment team. The IFRC CO shelter and WASH engineer is also supporting the construction of sanitation facilities		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100%	100%

Progress towards outcomes

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 – ensuring that the National Societies is complying to standard financial IFRC procedures. PRC has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures.

Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities	100%	100%

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC has a security focal and an updated security guideline in place. The IFRC security framework will be applicable for this operation. With regards PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework will apply. For Mayon operational area, there's no security threat identified.

D. BUDGET

The budget attached reflects reporting until end of January only. A working advance has been provided to PRC to support the operation, while another large portion will be covered through the IFRC CO. More reflective financial reporting will come in future updates. Future updates will also encompass any changes to budgetary needs given the cancelation of nutrition activities and the reduced need to procure NFIs due to bilateral support to the operation. Detailed expenditure is reflected in the attached financial report.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin](#)
- [DREF](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH027 - Philippines - Mayon Volcano Eruption

Timeframe: 20 Jan 18 to 20 Apr 18

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Jan 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/1	Programme	MDRPH027
Budget Timeframe	2018/1-2018/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		337,158				337,158	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		337,158				337,158	
C4. Other Income		337,158				337,158	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		337,158				337,158	
D. Total Funding = B +C		337,158				337,158	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		337,158				337,158	
E. Expenditure		-3,360				-3,360	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		333,798				333,798	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH027 - Philippines - Mayon Volcano Eruption

Timeframe: 20 Jan 18 to 20 Apr 18

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Jan 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/1	Programme	MDRPH027
Budget Timeframe	2018/1-2018/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)						337,158	337,158	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	3,250						3,250	
Construction - Facilities	15,000						15,000	
Clothing & Textiles	13,700						13,700	
Food	11,000						11,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	28,500						28,500	
Medical & First Aid	12,500						12,500	
Utensils & Tools	1,750						1,750	
Other Supplies & Services	1,750						1,750	
Cash Disbursement	180,000						180,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	267,450						267,450	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	600						600	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,350						1,350	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	6,460						6,460	
Logistics Services	4,000						4,000	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	12,410						12,410	
Personnel								
National Staff	2,925		475			475	2,450	
National Society Staff	1,900						1,900	
Volunteers	7,350						7,350	
Total Personnel	12,175		475			475	11,700	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees			59			59	-59	
Total Consultants & Professional Fee			59			59	-59	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	7,500						7,500	
Total Workshops & Training	7,500						7,500	
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,130		180			180	7,950	
Information & Public Relations	4,965						4,965	
Office Costs	750						750	
Communications	200						200	
Financial Charges	3,000		-112			-112	3,112	
Total General Expenditure	17,045		68			68	16,977	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			2,552			2,552	-2,552	
Total Operational Provisions			2,552			2,552	-2,552	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	20,578		205			205	20,373	
Total Indirect Costs	20,578		205			205	20,373	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	337,158		3,360			3,360	333,798	
VARIANCE (C - D)			333,798			333,798		