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DREF Operation Update Philippines: Taal Volcano Eruption

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRPH039	GLIDE n° VO-2020-000002-PHL
DREF Operation update n° 1 Date of issue: 11 February 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 13 to 28 January 2020
Operation start date: 15 January 2020	Operation timeframe: Five months (extended by one month) End date: 31 May 2020
Funding requirements (CHF): DREF total allocation amount CHF 498,602 (<i>first allocation: CHF 238,609; second allocation: CHF 259,993</i>)	
N° of people being assisted: 20,000 people (4,000 families) revised upwards from 15,000 people (3,000 families)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The Philippine Red Cross will lead the overall response operation. This action is supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The Spanish Red Cross is supporting the operation with funding received from ECHO, which complements the funding provided through the DREF.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Government of Philippines response is being coordinated through the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) of which PRC is a member. Other Government agencies are involved including the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health and Department of Education, and Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) The humanitarian sector response is being coordinated by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) via OCHA.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This Operations Update is issued to inform stakeholders of revisions made to the Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) based on the immediate humanitarian needs and priorities identified in the areas affected by the eruption of the Taal Volcano. This comprises the following changes:

- **Shelter:** Expansion of the number of targeted families with essential household items from 500 to 2,500. There is a need to increase this support, especially for those affected families who cannot access their belongings as their homes are within the 7km radius of the Taal Volcano Main Crater, which remains inaccessible, and will continue to be displaced in evacuation centres (EC).
- **Livelihoods and basic needs:** Expansion of the number of targeted families with multipurpose cash grants from 500 to 1,500. There is a need to increase this support, especially for those affected families whose livelihoods have been disrupted or are within the 7km radius of the Taal Volcano Main Crater, which remains inaccessible.
- **Water, sanitation and Hygiene:** Expansion of sanitation facilities in ECs to address need based on assessment. Temporary bathing facilities is not a need, and thus have been removed. Increased the number of people reached with hygiene promotion from 2,500 to 12,500, and increased number of targeted families with hygiene kits from 500 to 2,500 based on identified needs.
- **Health:** Expansion of essential services for targeted families, including the deployment of ambulances, emergency medical units (EMU), as well as mobilization of personnel to conduct first aid and psychosocial support (PSS) activities. There is a need to address gaps in existing service provision to affected families that will continue to be displaced in the ECs.
- **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Migration:** Expansion of support through PRC Welfare Desks, including PGI, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), psychosocial support, restoring family links (RFL) and referral services. There is a need to increase support, especially for affected families whose homes are within the 7km radius of the Main Crater; and will continue to be displaced in ECs.

As a result, an additional allocation from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of CHF 259,993 has been made, bringing the total allocation for this operation to CHF 498,602. A one-month extension of timeframe (end date 31 May 2020) is also announced through this Operations Update, which will enable the Philippine Red Cross to provide

humanitarian assistance to affected families who will continue to be displaced for between three to six months; while strategies for relocation / resettlement are established.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Philippine Red Cross, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On 12 January 2020, the Department of Science and Technology's Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology ([PHIVOLCS](#)) raised an Alert Level from 1 to 4 (out of 5) after increasing activity of Taal Volcano, which is located on the island of Luzon in Batangas, CALABARZON (Region IV-A). An [Alert Level 4](#) means that a hazardous explosive eruption is possible within hours to days, and warrants a "Danger Zone" of up to 14 kilometres from the main crater.

Taal Volcano is situated on Volcano Island and is listed as a "Permanent Danger Zone", with permanent settlement on the island not recommended, however, approximately 459,300 people live within the 14 kilometres Danger Zone ([OCHA](#)). Taal Volcano is among the most active volcanoes in the Philippines, with more than 30 reported eruptions. On 12 January, PHIVOLCS reported that eruptive activity at Taal Volcano main crater had intensified, with continuous eruptions generating a 15 kilometres of steam laden cloud of super-heated ash, and frequent volcanic lightning raining wet ashfall as far as Quezon City, some 100 kilometres away. This subsequently progressed to a magmatic eruption accompanied by thunder and more lightning. Since 12 January 2020, [PHIVOLCS](#) has reported 755 volcanic earthquakes, measuring magnitude of 1.2 to 4.1 and felt at intensities I (weak) to V (strong).



Establishments and houses were covered with ash following the eruption of Taal Volcano on 12 January 2020. The eruption has caused the displacement of approximately 459,300 people residing within the 14-kilometre radius from the main crater. (Photo: [France Noguerra/IFRC](#))

According to the [National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council \(NDRRMC\)](#) report issued on 28 January 2020:

According to the [National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council \(NDRRMC\)](#) report issued on 28 January 2020:

- Pre-cautionary evacuations were conducted in at-risk communities in 16 municipalities of Batangas and two municipalities of Cavite provinces on the advice of PHIVOLCS.
- 396,731 people (104,645 families) have been affected by the Taal Volcanic eruptions in the provinces of Batangas, Cavite, Laguna and Quezon, Region IV-A (CALABARZON).
- Families displaced:
 - 135,610 people (39,076 families) are being supported in 535 evacuation centres, and,
 - 170,732 people (44,439 families) are outside the registered evacuation centres.
- Essential services affected
 - Eight public and private health facilities have been closed as a result of evacuation
 - 264 cities/municipalities suspended classes, of which 228 have now resumed. 78 schools in the 14km zone had to be evacuated, affecting approximately 31,000 children (Department of Education).
 - Nine roads have been affected, of which five remain in areas that are inaccessible.
 - 643 flights cancelled due to ashfall (383 domestic and 260 international), with all now having resumed.



On 26 January 2020, PHIVOLCS lowered the Alert Level from 4 to 3 as the likelihood towards a hazardous eruption was reduced. As of 28 January 2020, activity in the volcano has been characterized by weak to voluminous emission of white to dirty white steam-laden plumes 100 to 800 metres high, that have drifted southwest. Despite the lowering of the Alert Level, PHIVOLCS has cautioned that the risk of another eruption has not disappeared, and sudden steam-driven, and even weak phreatomagmatic explosions, volcanic earthquakes, ashfall and lethal volcanic gas expulsions could still occur. While there has been returning of evacuees over the past days, areas over Taal Lake and communities within a 7km radius west of the Taal Volcano Main Crater continue to be inaccessible. States of Calamity remain in place in the provinces of Batangas and Cavite, as well as in the city of Tagaytay in Region IV-A (CALABARZON), while lockdowns remain in place in municipalities of Agoncillo, Balete, Laurel, San Nicholas and Talisay. It is expected that at least 15,000 families will continue to require support.

Based on assessments, there continues to be a need for essential household items, first aid and psychosocial support, food assistance, health, livelihoods, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Taal Volcano eruptions come as authorities and partner organizations in the Philippines are already responding to public health emergencies (measles and polio outbreaks, [MDRPH032](#)), earthquakes (Mindanao, [MDRPH036](#)) and typhoons (Kammuri, November 2019, [MDRPH037](#); Phanfone, December 2019 [MDRPH038](#)); whilst also monitoring the evolving outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus (nCoV).

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

In accordance with the Philippine Red Cross standard operating procedures, the Operations Centre (OpCen), which functions 24/7, has been on heightened alert. National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), Emergency Response Units (ERU), health and welfare personnel have been alerted for possible deployment. The PRC Communications team has been posting updates and photos of the situation on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

The PRC's Batangas and Cavite chapters mobilized a Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) team to support evacuations and conduct assessments in the affected areas. Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT 143) and Red Cross community-based volunteers (Red Cross 143) have also been mobilized. PRC has established welfare desks at the ECs, which are providing first aid, PSS and restoring family links (RFL) services. PRC has also mobilized 'hot meals on wheels' vans. A total of five ambulances have been mobilized, and connections established with public health services located in surrounding areas, for referrals if required. Additional vehicles including 6x6 rescue truck, multipurpose vehicles have been deployed. Two Emergency Medical Units have been deployed. This has also included connection with medical facilities located in surrounding areas for referrals, if required.



Philippine Red Cross
Taal Volcanic Eruption Operations
January 19, 2020
Medical Mission at Malaas na Kahoy Elementary School
Source: Batangas Chapter

Multipurpose tents set up adjacent to DOH hospitals to support the increase in caseloads. More than 6,500 sets of prepositioned personal protective equipment (PPE) have been distributed. The PRC's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) unit has activated a WASH hub in Batangas province. Three PRC water tankers to support water distribution in the ECs have been deployed along with a water treatment unit; and members of RCATs specialized in WASH was also mobilized.

As of 28 January 2020, PRC had been able to carry out the following activities to respond immediately to basic needs:

Sector	Actions taken
First Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 ambulances mobilized • 43 people assisted and transported • 337 people reached with FA management; and blood pressure taking
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 224 people received treatment in the Emergency Medical Unit; and an additional 543 consultations conducted • 695 people received with disease prevention and health promotion messaging
Psychosocial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92 ECs served with welfare desks • 11,343 people reached with PSS
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15,934 people served with ready-to-eat/hot meals (3,000 supported through DREF) • 2,325 people provided with food items
Essential household items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,067 sets of essential household items (blankets, hygiene parcels, jerry cans and sleeping mats) distributed
Water, sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,379 people received clean water • More than 25,000 litres of clean water distributed • 1,859 people reached with hygiene promotion activities • 3 water tankers, and 1 water purification unit mobilized
Manpower and assets mobilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Response Unit, Emergency Medical Unit, Local and National Assessment Team, First Aid/Medical Team, Welfare Team, WASH Team deployed to support the operation. Approximately 1,046 PRC personnel have been involved in the response • NHQ and Chapter vehicles mobilized (ambulances, boats, hot meals vans, multipurpose vehicle (Humvee), service vehicles, trucks and water tankers

In 2019 into 2020, PRC has been managing operations supported through the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeal (EA) mechanisms in response to earthquakes (Batanes, Mindanao), typhoon (Kammuri and Phanfone) and disease outbreaks (dengue, measles and polio).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement actions in country

PRC is leading the overall response operation. PRC maintains close coordination with in-country Movement partners and continues to provide updates. In addition to the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Movement partners are present in the country: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society.

PRC host Movement coordination meetings and operational meetings to share information with partners. IFRC Philippine Country Office (CO) is supporting PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners in-country and coordinating with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Emergency Response Framework. IFRC CO and PRC are also coordinating closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on security.

On 15 January 2020, the IFRC activated the DREF, releasing an initial CHF 238,609 to support PRC with their response to the Taal Volcano eruptions. IFRC Philippine CO has undertaken a contingency planning process, including the development of possible scenarios (most likely, worst and alternative) to ensure readiness to respond as the situation evolves. On 23 January 2020, the IFRC APRO convened a partners' call with Partner National Societies (PNS) to update them on the situation, response of PRC and expected scenarios.

An IFRC information management (IM) specialist was also deployed under the rapid response mechanism from the Netherlands Red Cross; and has supported the preparation of maps, containing information on where the impact of Taal Volcano. These are being shared with RCRC Movement and Non-Movement partners. An alert for another rotation of this support has been issued, and deployment underway.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

Coordination with the authorities

The Republic Act 10072 (Philippine Red Cross Act of 2010) recognizes PRC as an independent, autonomous, non-governmental organization auxiliary to the authorities of the republic of the Philippines in the humanitarian field. As an auxiliary to the government, the PRC maintains a strong relationship and collaboration with (i) NDRRMC; (ii) provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the DSWD and Department of Health (DOH).

The PRC has coordinated with the NDRRMC for pre-disaster risk analysis (PDRA) and response cluster activation. The NDRRMC and Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) continuously provide updates including on preparedness measures, stocks of household items, and other resources, weather forecasts/advisories and gale warnings to regional counterparts and other agencies through formal updates. According to the latest [OCHA 3W report](#), there are 60 organizations working across sectors including education, non-food-items (NFI), logistics, protection, shelter, and WASH.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC are observers to, and participate in, meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). 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 is co-lead of the Shelter Cluster with government lead agency Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). IFRC Philippine CO health personnel are also coordinating with the authorities and partner organizations, as well as the local media on the effects of Taal Volcano eruption.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Humanitarian needs and priorities resulting from Taal volcanic eruptions are becoming available following the completion of the Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) and combined with other inter-agency rapid needs assessment ([IOM](#)), which PRC has also participated in, these are being used to inform the revision of the DREF operation. The following provides a summary of these needs, based on an analysis of the RDANA, assessment reports, as well as other available data at the time of publication.

Consideration has also been given to Mayon Volcano Eruption ([MDRPH027](#)), the most recent volcanic eruption that affected the Philippines, responded to by PRC, as well as learnings from other operations.

Shelter (Camp Management) and Displacement

Approximately 135,610 people (39,076 families) are currently accommodated in 535 ECs, established in Batangas and Cavite provinces, mostly in public buildings such as schools, covered basket courts, and public sports centres. Management of the ECs is being coordinated by the authorities (Local Government Units (LGU), NDRRMC and Provincial Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Council (PDRRMC)) with support from partner organizations.

Now that Alert Level 3 is in place, it is expected that people will begin to return home to areas now accessible. The number of ECs will be able to accommodate the reduced caseload. However, alternative options are being considered to ensure that schools can resume classes at the start of February 2020. At the time of publication, based on the areas that remain inaccessible, at least 15,000 families are expected to continue to require support for between three and six months.

Though there has been a considerable response from partner organizations, private companies and individuals, who have contributed in-kind support; there remains a need to provide evacuees with standardized sets of essential household items (blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats), especially those that are expected to be displaced as their homes are within the 7km radius which continues to be inaccessible, or are amongst the most vulnerable groups and will therefore take longer to return.

In coordination with the authorities, PRC has been asked to prioritize eight ECs, among which those i) with the largest number of people; ii) where there are gaps in existing service provision; and/or iii) located in remote areas, and underserved by other partner organizations. See below table:

Province	City/Municipality	Evacuation Centre	Families		Individuals
Batangas	Santo Tomas	Sto Tomas Rescue Base	2,304	8,496	
	Bauan	Bauan Tech. School	838	3,903	
	Batangas City	Provincial Sports Complex	752	3,636	
	Lipa City	Inosluban NHS	444	1,958	
		Banay Banay	52	287	
	Malvar	Malvar Cultural CC	436	2,453	
Cavite	Alfonso	Alfonso Central School		375	1,956
Laguna	Bay	Bitin ES		59	235
		Total		5,260	22,924

Source: PRC OpCen (as of 28 January 2020).

Note that assistance from PRC chapters will be extended to other locations where there are identified needs, and capacity and resources allow.

It is expected that a number of those currently displaced will not be able to return at all, as their homes are now in areas that have been categorized as Permanent Danger Zones. This could result in protracted displacement if effective strategies for relocation/resettlement are not identified. Support with housing, land and property issues (HLP), materials to set up alternative/transition sites, and/or rental support may be required in the longer term. IOM is recommending supporting NDRRMC and PDRRMCs establish a Task Force to find solutions for those evacuees who cannot return.

Livelihoods and basic needs

According to the DOH situation report (#17, 25/01/2020), 98 percent of evacuees in the ECs assessed are being provided with three meals a day, and there have been considerable public/private donations of food items for the affected families. However, this is expected to reduce over the coming weeks and cash assistance will then become a priority. This will be needed to ensure evacuees are able to meet their basic needs while continuing to be displaced, or to cover the cost of transportation for those that are able to return home. Based on the current understanding of impact, all markets in the affected area outside of the evacuation areas are currently operational and will allow for cash, and/or commodity voucher interventions. This intervention may be extended with possible further distributions depending on the evolving situation.

The Taal Volcanic eruption has caused approximately PHP 3.35 billion (CHF 630 million) in damage to crop, fisheries, livestock, infrastructure and tourism industries across Batangas, Cavite and Laguna provinces ([NDRRMC](#)). PHP 1.6 billion (CHF 300 million) in damage has been done to fisheries industry alone. Support with the restoration or establishment of livelihoods, including for those who are not able to return home may be required.

Health

Essential health services have been disrupted by the Taal Volcanic eruption, with eight public and private health facilities closed as a result of evacuation. There has been increasing pressure put on services which are operating in areas where ECs have been established. Support including the deployment of ambulances, emergency health units and health personnel will be required to address the gaps in existing service provision, and ease pressures on the DOH.

Cases of acute respiratory infections (ARI), eye irritation and skin diseases have been reported as a result of the volcanic ash; as well as increasing numbers of acute watery diarrhea in ECs in Batangas province. There will be a need to ensure outbreaks are monitored, and cases referred to health service providers for onward support. See below table:

Cases	#
Acute respiratory infections	4,355
Influenza like illness	996
Hypertension	955
Injury	347
Skin disease	224
Acute watery diarrhea	224
Eye irritation	103
Diabetes Mellitus	53
Burn	13
Measles	4

Source: DOH Epidemiology Bureau Reports (#11, 24/01/2020)

There will be a need to ensure outbreaks are monitored, and cases referred to health service providers for onward support, as well as health education and awareness provided in the ECs. Vector-borne diseases, including dengue are present in the affected area, and there is a need to distribute insecticide treated mosquito nets, as well as provide messaging on how use them to minimize the risk of transmission.

Additionally, the psychological well-being of evacuees continues to be a priority, given they have had to be evacuated from their homes, while fear of further volcanic eruptions may be a cause of anxiety and stress for many, especially children. There will be a need for PSS for evacuees as part of an integrated welfare support.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Based on assessment data, though there was a minor interruption to water supply caused by the Taal Volcanic eruptions, there has been limited damage experienced. According to the Department of Health (DOH) situation reports (#17, 25/01/2020), all ECs have adequate water supply for drinking, which is mostly bottled water or being provided

with water tankers mobilized by Manila Water and PRC. Evacuees also have numbers of water containers, and water treatment chemicals are being distributed (for free) by the DOH.

However, the existing provision of sanitation services is inadequate, with only 52 percent of ECs having latrines and handwashing stations, or where they are in place they are not enough to cater for the number of affected families. There is also a need to de-sludge those that are in place, and empty septic tanks at risk of overflowing given the increase in demand. Waste management is being organized by the authorities and partner organizations that are responsible for the management of the ECs, and evacuees being mobilized to keep the surrounding areas clean. However, there is a reported lack of garbage disposal facilities in some ECs.

Disease outbreaks, including cases of diarrhea have been reported (refer to the *Health* section above), and there is an ongoing need for intensified dissemination on personal hygiene, handwashing, menstrual hygiene, prevention of diarrhea, solid waste management and water. The DOH has indicated that there is a need to increase hygiene promotion activities being undertaken in the ECs.

Though there have been distributions of basic hygiene items, contributed through in-kind support, these are not necessarily complete or are below standard. There remains a need to provide evacuees with standardized sets of hygiene related items (sanitary napkins, soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and underwear for men and women) to complement what has already been provided.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

Following disasters, protection concerns, particularly regarding separated and unaccompanied children, and young women are known to increase. Vulnerable groups are at risk to exploitation, psychosocial trauma and gender-based violence (GBV). Housing units of host families may have limited access to basic facilities that are safe for women and children. Addressing such risks are to be incorporated in the response plans and in the messaging and community engagement of the PRC. There will be a need to ensure that mapping of local child protection services and GBV referral systems is carried out and information provided to affected households. Additionally, family tracing and reunification processes for unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children, provision of psychosocial support services for children, as well as set up of child-friendly spaces where they have opportunities for safe play, recreation and non-formal education, have also been identified as a priority need.

PGI minimum standards will be used to ensure a “do no harm” approach, and elaborate on how the mitigation approach will (ideally) include establishment of protection referral pathways, training and sensitization of staff and volunteers to identify and refer protection concerns, and safeguarding in the operation (such as signing the Code of Conduct and Child Protection policy) for all staff and volunteers.

As noted, alternative options to using schools as ECs are being considered, with the intention of classes being able to resume at the beginning of February 2020. Establishment of temporary learning spaces may be required in the ECs that will remain open, as schools have been suspended in the Danger Zone or being used as evacuation centres.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

As stated from the [IFRC World Disasters Report](#), information is a vital form of aid. Timely, accurate and appropriate information can save lives, livelihoods and resources. With various concerns arising after the volcano, ensuring that information in the local language is immediately provided to the affected families is significant to lessen the possible negative impacts of being displaced, and ensure that the most vulnerable can access government and non-government assistance.

PRC has been strengthening its capacity in community engagement and accountability through a variety of community-based programmes and projects, as well as emergency operations nationwide. Community accountability mechanisms are integrated into relief and recovery programmes to ensure that affected populations have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by PRC, as well as the mechanisms and processes that enable community participation and feedback. It is important to incorporate sustainable behaviours and practices within this operation. Actions taken should cause no harm to the communities being supported.

PRC uses trusted and preferred channels of communications, including radio, newspaper, telephone hotline, help desks, printed materials, SMS and social media. The preferred media for communication is validated through community consultations. These media are utilized to provide and receive information to and from beneficiaries. The “[Virtual Volunteer](#)” web app could also be utilized to exchange information, such as where affected families can receive assistance.



Based on assessment data, most ECs have block leaders with representation structures in place and organograms of the overall management which evacuees can view. There are also information boards available, which contain information on distributions, mealtimes, rules and regulations. Complaints and feedback mechanisms are being established; but currently are informal.

Green response

The Philippines is prone to floods, drought, typhoons, seismic and volcanic events. As part of PRC strategic plan, awareness, sustainable development, ecological transition and partnerships are key priorities needed to incorporate “Green Response”. These responses should respect the values and principles which can help minimize the impact of humans on the environment and thus facilitate sustainable development. With the help of active partner agencies and other PNS, PRC can identify which ecological products and processes are likely to be used in emergencies, interventions following disasters, recovery, disaster risk reduction and short/long term developments (relief distribution, CTP, shelter and livelihoods). “Green Response” approach will be considered in the design and implementation of activities under this operation.

Please refer to the Section B of the [EPoA](#) for a summary of the operational strategy, commitments on quality programming, operational risk assessment, and support service needs where they are explained in detail. Information on targeting by areas of focus is elaborated in Section C. Detailed Operational Plan.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <h3 style="color: red;">Shelter</h3> <p>People reached: 10,335 Male: 5,230 Female: 5,105</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlements solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# families from the affected communities restored their immediate safety and well-being through shelter assistance	2,500 ¹	2,067
Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# evacuee families provided with essential household items	2,500 ²	2,067
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Number of affected families to be provided with essential household items has been increased from 500 families to 2,500 families. Each family will receive two blankets and sleeping mats. At the time of publication, a total of 2,067 affected families had received essential household items.</p> <p>IFRC APRO personnel will be mobilized to conduct post distribution monitoring of the essential household items in Batangas province, as part of the commitments on quality programming. This is expected in early/mid-February 2020.</p>		
<p>Note that costs related to emergency shelter items (tarpaulins), which were included in the original DREF have been removed as they are no longer required for the response. PRC may be requested to assist the authorities and partner organizations such as IOM, with the establishment of alternative/transitional sites for those families who are not able to return home; and expected to be displaced for a</p>	<p>PRC distributes essential household items to families who are displaced in Batangas following the Taal Volcano eruption. (Photo: PRC)</p>	

¹ Target revised upwards from 500 families to 2,500; announced through this Operations Update as part of the additional allocation from the DREF.

² Target revised upwards from 500 families to 2,500, announced through this Operations Update as part of the additional allocation from the DREF.

protracted period. This may include support with the transportation of affected families to these locations, as well as shelter support (tents, transitional shelter etc.) and other basic services.

PRC is undertaking a contingency planning process, including the development of possible displacement scenarios, and is monitoring the situation in coordination with the authorities and other partner organizations. PRC will continue to work within the parameters of the DREF to ensure that emerging humanitarian needs of the affected population can be addressed as appropriate; and that discussions with partner organizations and donors are conducted to mobilize resources if needed for more medium-longer term support.

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
# volunteers trained on camp management	25	Planned

Progress towards outcomes

No progress to report on training of volunteers on camp management and remains in planning. The training is intended to strengthen the knowledge and skills of the volunteers in providing the basic services (health, WASH, welfare etc.) in support of the authorities who are leading the overall camp management in the ECs.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 3,000

Male: 1,518

Female: 1,482

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# affected families able to meet their basic needs	3,000	Ongoing

Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of ready-to-eat food / hot meals provided (as part of PRC Welfare Support)	3,000	3,000

Progress towards outcomes

At the time of publication, a total of 15,934 ready-to-eat / hot meals have been provided to affected families as part of the PRC welfare services in evacuation centres in the provinces of Batangas, Cavite and Laguna in Region IV-A (CALABARZON). The DREF has contributed to 3,000 (approximately 20 per cent) of the meals that have been provided, with the remaining covered by PRC through other donations received. An additional 2,325 affected families have also received food items. See below table for a summary of this support:


Province	# Ready to Eat / Hot Meals	# Food Items (Standard)
Batangas	15,334	396
Cavite	600	1,628
Laguna	0	301
Total	15,934	2,325

Note that costs related to the mobilization of hot meals on wheels-vans, which were included in the original DREF have been removed, as these are now being covered by PRC through other donations received.

Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

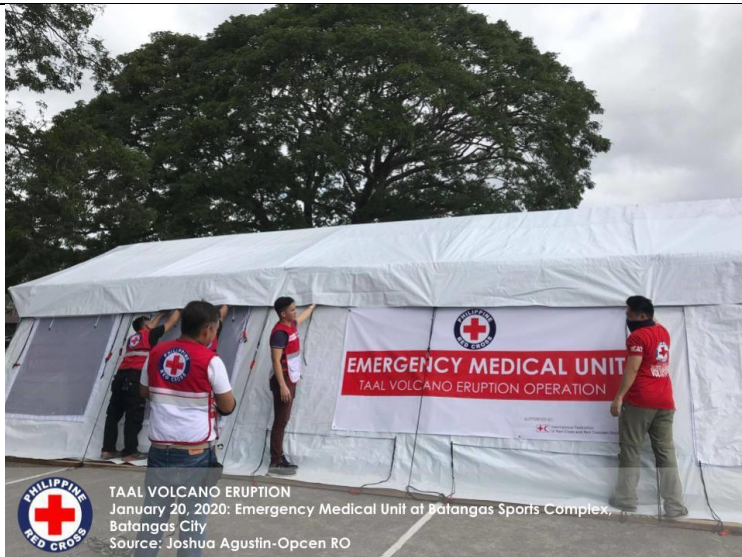
Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# affected families provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	1,500 ³	Planned
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Number of affected families to be provided with multipurpose cash grants has been increased from 500 families to 1,500 families. Each family will receive a cash grant of PHP 3,500 (approximately CHF 70). The amount is based on the calculated minimum expenditure basket and intended to help them address their basic needs for an initial month. A pre-identified financial service provider (FSP) will be engaged to process the cash transfers. The FSP has been utilized previously by PRC in other operations and will expedite the distribution process. It is expected that cash grants will be distributed to affected families during early/mid-February 2020.</p> <p>The IFRC APRO cash coordinator has been mobilized, and is supporting an assessment of the market conditions, encashment planning, and targeting. It is expected that prioritization will be given to affected families from areas that remain in lockdown, as are within the 7km radius of the Main Crater, and/or from Taal Island which is a Permanent Danger Zone. This is still to be determined in consultation with the LGU and PDRRMC in accordance with their overarching strategy. It is expected that targeted families will be the most vulnerable amongst the population, and will be a different group to those that have received essential household items.</p>		

 <p>Health People reached: 13,185 Male: 6,672 Female: 6,513</p>		
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected population are reduced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached through NS emergency health management programmes	15,000	13,185
Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# ambulances dispatched to the affected area	6	5
# people reached by first aid and blood pressure reading services (based on need)	1,000	337
# people served in emergency medical unit (EMU)	NA	767
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Five ambulances have been mobilized to Batangas (three) and Cavite (two) provinces; which have provided transportation to hospitals to 43 people. An additional four ambulances remain on standby to be mobilized if required. At the time of publication, a total of 337 people had been provided with first aid management (31) and blood pressure taking (294).</p>		

³ Target revised upwards from 500 families to 1,500; as announced through this Operations Update as part of the additional allocation from the DREF.

Following the ongoing closure of essential health services in areas located within the 7km radius of the Main Crater, two emergency medical units (EMUs) were set up in Batangas province to address gaps in the service provision. These have been established at the ECs located at Bauan Technological School and Provincial Sports Complex. At the time of publication, a total of 224 people had received treatment in the EMUs; and an additional 543 had consultations. Multipurpose tents have also been mobilized from IFRC pre-positioned stocks to support the DOH with the establishment of temporary clinics.



Personal protective equipment (PPE), including N95 masks (439) and surgical masks (6,594) have been distributed in Batangas and Cavite provinces. Note that costs related to the provision of PPE, included in the original DREF, have been removed as are now being covered by PRC through other donations received.

Output 1.3: Community 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	695
# pregnant and lactating women provided with dignity kits	100	Cancelled
# pregnant and lactating women provided with new-born kits	100	Cancelled

Progress towards outcomes

At the time of publication, a total of 695 people had been reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion.

Note that costs related to the provision of dignity kits and new-born kits, included in the original DREF, have been removed, as are being covered by other organizations, and no longer required for the response.

Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	15,000	695
# evacuee families provided with insecticide treated mosquito nets	2,500	Planned

Progress towards outcomes

At the time of publication, a total of 695 people had been reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities.

Number of affected families to be provided with insecticide treated mosquito has been increased from 500 to 2,500 families. It is expected that the mosquito nets will begin to be distributed in early/mid-February 2020. Guidance from volunteers on how and when to use them will be provided during distribution. Messaging will focus on minimizing the risks of diseases such as dengue, which are transmitted via a day-biting mosquito. Messages will particularly target children, elderly as well as pregnant and lactating women who are more likely to rest during this time.

Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people provided with direct psychosocial support (PSS)	1,000	11,343

Progress towards outcomes

At the time of publication, a total of 11,343 people had been reached with first aid psychosocial support (as part of PRC Welfare Support) in Batangas (11,051) and Laguna (292) provinces. This emphasizes the needs for ongoing PSS for the affected families, who have been traumatized by the Taal volcanic eruptions, as well as fear of further hazardous eruptions in the future. The costs related to the PSS have been increased in the DREF to accommodate this emerging need and enable ongoing support to be provided. Please refer to the Migration Output 1.1 for more information on the PSS services being provided.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 10,335

Male: 5,230

Female: 5,105

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people provided with water, sanitation and hygiene-related services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	15,000	1,379

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Initial assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation carried out (as part of RDANA)	1	1

Progress towards outcomes

An initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation has been carried out (as part of the RDANA). It has been identified that although there was limited damage caused to water supply systems, there was a need to ensure adequate available safe water and sanitation facilities in the ECs. This has informed the revision of the response under the DREF.

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
# people will receive safe water distributed	15,000	1,379
# affected families provided with jerry cans	2,500	2,067

Progress towards outcomes

A total of 1,379 people (276 families) have been provided with safer water. They are being served by three water tankers and a water purification unit. At the time of this publication, 25,297 litres of water have been produced/distributed.

The number of affected families to be provided with essential household items has been increased from 500 families to 2,500 families. Each family will receive one jerry can, based on the assessment data and identification of complementary in-kind support (jerry cans, water containers etc.) being provided by other organizations. At the time of publication, total of 2,067 families had received jerry cans.

Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# portable toilets installed	43 ⁴	43
# temporary bathing and/or shower facilities installed	15	Cancelled
# handwashing facilities installed	43 ⁵	43

Progress towards outcomes

Based on the assessment data (refer to *Needs Analysis* section), a need for improved sanitation in the ECs was identified. The number of sanitation facilities (portable toilets with integrated handwashing facilities) to install has been increased accordingly. At the time of publication, a total of 43 units had been installed. Temporary bathing facilities have not been identified as a need; and have therefore been removed from the DREF.

⁴ Target revised upwards from 15 to 43; and announced through this Operations Update as part of the additional allocation from the DREF.

⁵ Target revised upwards from 15 to 43; and announced through this Operations Update as part of the additional allocation from the DREF.

Output 1.5: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# people reached with hygiene promotion	12,500 ⁶	1,859

Progress towards outcomes

At the time of publication, a total of 1,859 people had received key hygiene promotion messages; including on effective, handwashing, menstrual hygiene management, safe disposal of solid waste, water storage and treatment; as well as awareness on referral points for vaccination of children.

Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use these good is provided to the target population

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# affected families provided with hygiene kits	2,500 ⁷	2,067

Progress towards outcomes

Number of affected families to be provided with hygiene kits has been increased from 500 families to 2,500 families. Each family will receive 12 pieces of body soap, 5 laundry soaps, 40 sanitary pads, 5 bath towels, 6 rolls of toilet paper, 3 toothpaste tubes, 5 toothbrushes and 4 disposable razors. At the time of publication, a total of 2,067 affected families had received the standard hygiene kit; an additional 662 had received non-standard hygiene kits.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: Ongoing

Male: NA

Female: NA

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 provided with PGI services	15,000	Ongoing

Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Initial assessments focus on key PGI areas (as part of RDANA)	Yes	Yes
Sex-age and disability disaggregated data is collected	Yes	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

PGI was incorporated as part of the RDANA; and indirectly all targeted families supported through this DREF operation will be provided with different services based on PGI considerations and standards.

Sex-age and disability disaggregated is being collected by sector; and will be used to inform revisions to the operational strategy if required, as well as reported on in the DREF Final Report.

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
% staff and volunteers sign the code of conduct	100	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

⁶ Target revised upwards from 2,500 to 12,500; and announced through this Operations Update as part of the additional allocation from the DREF.

⁷ Target revised upwards from 500 to 2,500; and announced through this Operations Update as part of the additional allocation from the DREF.

At the time of publication, total of 1,046 personnel had been involved in the operation. The percentage of those signing the code of conduct will be reported on in the DREF Final Report.

Children in ECs are being provided with child-friendly space activities through psychosocial support game: Building Community: “Our Space Together”; Emotional Learning: “My Feelings”; Well-being and Coping: “Feeling Good”; Social Support: “My Friends and Family”; Relating to others: “Being a Good Friend”; Protection and Boundaries: “My Safety”; and Building on Strengths: “All My Supports.” At the time of publication, total of 3,122 children had been reached with these activities.



Migration

People reached: Ongoing

Male: NA

Female: NA

Outcome 1: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# displaced people reached with information and services provided from welfare desks	15,000	Ongoing

Output 1.1: Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# affected people have access to basic services	15,000	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

At the time of this publication, the strategy to address the needs of affected families that will not be able to return to areas now categorized Permanent Danger Zones “Danger Zone” (and can expect to face prolonged/protracted displacement) remains under discussion. PRC in collaboration the authorities and partner organizations (e.g. IOM), will continue to assess the situation, and participate if requested in inter-agency assessments and taskforces as well as advocate on behalf of the families to ensure they are involved in decision making regarding their relocation and their needs are met with consideration of dignity and safety. If necessary, specialised support (rapid response personnel, or technical advisors) will be deployed to support PRC with this process.

Output 1.3: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# welfare desks providing RFL services in the affected area	NA	92

Progress towards outcomes

At the time of publication, a total of 92 PRC welfare desks had been established in Batangas (84), Cavite (4) and Laguna provinces (4). PRC’s welfare desks are providing a range of services for affected families, including ready-to-eat/hot meals, PSS, and RFL. The PRC welfare desks also receive and respond to concerns related to protection, ensuring that any cases identified are referred to the relevant government authorities. Welfare desks’ volunteers are also registering people on the “safe and well” registry who want to report themselves safe for people who might be looking for them. At the time of publication, a total of 21 referrals had been made, 17 tracing requests managed and 10,256 “I’m alive” calls made from the PRC welfare desks. Please refer to *Health Output 1.5* for more information on the PSS, and *Livelihoods and Basic Needs Output 1.2* for more information on the ready-to-eat/hot meals distributions.

International Disaster Response

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)	2	Ongoing

Output 1.1.4: National Societies have effective volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% volunteers insured	100	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Humanitarian priorities and needs identified following the completion of the RDANA is being used to inform the revision of the overarching PRC POA, including the PRC chapters (Batangas and Cavite provinces) targeted to implement the activities planned by areas of focus. Support will be provided to these Chapters to ensure they are well functioning in the DREF operation, and will be reported on in the DREF Final Report.

At the time of publication, a total of 1,046 personnel had been involved in the operation, including 697 RCAT, 102 Red Cross Youth and 257 staff. All volunteers mobilized for this DREF operation will be insured under the Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB) of PRC. The number of insured will be reported in the DREF final report.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
NS coordinated international disaster response effectively	Yes	Yes

Output 2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Rapid response personnel support the operation	1	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC has mobilized rapid response personnel to provide overarching surge support to all DREF (MDRPH037, MDRPH039) and Emergency Appeals (MDRPH032, MDRPH036 and MDRPH038). These have included public health, information management (IM) and PMER profiles, seconded from Canadian Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross. An IFRC operations manager has also been deployed for three months from APRO, as well as the regional cash coordinator being provided by the IFRC APRO (refer to the *Livelihoods and Basic Needs* section). Further support needs will be determined in collaboration with PRC.

Output 2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
DREF procedures are applied during the implementation of the operation	Yes	Yes
% target population satisfied with support received	80	Planned

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC CO is supporting PRC to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the DREF procedures. This has included the issue of Information Bulletins and Operations Updates on the [IFRC Appeals Database](#), as well as utilization of the [IFRC GO Platform](#) to issue situation reports.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) is an important component of the DREF operation, and will be integrated into all activities planned to ensure that affected families have access to information on the services being provided by PRC, as well as participate and feedback to PRC. At the time of this publication, PRC welfare desks have been established allowing concerns to be shared with PRC, and there has also been consultation/participation by affected families during the conducting the Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA). Post distribution monitoring is also planned across all areas of focus to assess the satisfaction of targeted families with the support they received. The survey's results will be reported on in the DREF final report. As noted, IFRC APRO

personnel will support a monitoring exercise of the area being supported under the DREF, and this is planned in early/mid-February-2020.

Output 2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain of relief items, including procurement, fleet, storage and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the requirements and aligned with standards, processes and procedures of the IFRC. Logistical support for this operation is provided by the strong logistics capacity of the PRC built in recent years, supported by an experienced IFRC CO logistics team. IFRC CO's logistics, in coordination with PRC Logistics, dispatched essential household items for 2,500 families, comprising blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, and sleeping mats. Replenishment of these items is in progress. IFRC vehicles have also been used by PRC to support transport of NHQ personnel to/from the area of operation. Due to the increase in quantity of essential household items being mobilized for this DREF operation, there has been a need to revise the budget (upwards) to accommodate the expenditure for replenishment, as well as other logistics costs such as those related to fuel and trucks.

Output 2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# coordination meetings held with other stakeholders	3	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Coordination of the Shelter Cluster has been initiated by the Asia Pacific Shelter coordinator for the IFRC CO Philippines in support of the Philippines Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Cluster system. This has included sharing of rapid needs assessment data; the diffusion of OCHA snapshots and regular 3W reporting. The IFRC CO has also attended briefings held by PHIVOLCS on the evolving situation, which has informed decision making on contingency planning and scenario development.

Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced	Yes	Yes

Output 2.2.1: In the context of emergencies, the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Movement coordination is well established	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

The PRC is leading the Movement's overall response for this operation, maintaining close coordination with Movement partners in the country and providing updates. The PRC works with the IFRC, the ICRC and seven Partner National Societies in the country: The American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross. On 7 June 2018, the ICRC, the IFRC and the PRC formally signed the Movement Coordination Agreement, making the PRC the leader of all emergency operations in the country with the support of the ICRC and the IFRC. The PRC is holding a monthly in-country Movement-wide meeting to update partners on ongoing plans and activities. Partners also share relevant information about plans and activities in the country. The IFRC CO has expanded its support to the PRC under the DREF, which is announced through this operations update. At the time of publication, the German Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross are also seeking to mobilize resources through ECHO to support the PRC response. The IFRC CO has coordinated with the German Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross to ensure complementarity of support between the DREF and ECHO funds; and to maximize any identified synergies to increase efficiency and effectiveness. This is ongoing.

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
IFRC and PRC participate in local, national and international dialogues/ meetings	Yes	Yes
Output 1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# communications materials produced/published	10	141
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The PRC communication team ensures that the Red Cross response efforts are effectively communicated to its key target audiences in a timely manner. The Operations Centre (OpCen) located at the PRC's National Headquarters (NHQ) collects information from the Chapters and Red Cross 143 volunteers in the affected areas. In addition to a press release, regular updates on activities and status are posted on the official social media accounts of the PRC. Communication teams also post updates and photos on Facebook and Twitter. PRC staff and volunteers across the country actively contribute to corporate communications through their own social media networks. Through social media, 74 posts on PRC's official Facebook page for Taal have had a reach of 8,221,258 while on Twitter, 64 posts have had 3,963,574 impressions. Overall, the social media reach has been 12,184,832 people.</p> <p>The Philippine Red Cross and IFRC communications team has also promoted the visibility of PRC's efforts through press releases.</p> <p>15 January 2020: Red Cross calls for public support as humanitarian operations continue for communities affected by Taal Volcano eruption</p> <p>20 January 2020: Batangas Gov. Mandanas extends his gratitude to the Philippine Red Cross in the midst of its humanitarian efforts in Taal Volcano eruption-affected communities.</p> <p>IFRC media advisory: <i>Philippines volcano – Red Cross prepares for the worst</i></p> <p>The Red Cross' efforts on the ground have been cited in media reports as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PH Red Cross to help put up tent cities for Taal eruption evacuees during rehab phase - PH Red Cross calls for more volunteers amid Taal crisis - Help Taal Volcano victims, PH Red Cross appeals - 'Funds ready for Taal evacuees' - LIST: Where to send donations for Taal evacuees - Philippine Red Cross Rushes to Help After Taal Volcano Erupts 		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes
Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff show good level of engagement and performance		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% compliance with PRC HR procedures	100	100
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>PRC has been mobilizing NHQ and Chapters existing staff, Red Cross 143 volunteers, Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT134) and NDRTs from other Chapters as required. PRC Human Resources (HR) procedures are being applied for all deployments. A total of 1,046 PRC personnel have been involved in the response. Please refer to the <i>International Disaster Response Output 1.1.4</i> for information on the HR that has been mobilized.</p>		

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
% financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures	100	100

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC CO, through the finance and administration team, provides operational support for review, budget validation, bank transfers, as well as technical assistance to PRC on cost justification procedures, including review and validation of invoices. The PRC – which is on the working advance system – has been supported by the IFRC for many years and is used to these financial procedures. All financial transactions in this operation are being conducted in accordance with the IFRC’s standard financial procedures. The DREF project agreement was signed upon the activation of the imminent DREF, however in the process of being revised through an addendum based on the expanded allocations that have been made.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% operational staff for IFRC receive security briefing	100	100

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC security framework is applicable to this operation. For PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society’s security framework is applied. Regular and close coordination is maintained with the ICRC in accordance with the existing security framework and Movement’s coordination agreement. Regular information sharing is maintained and specific security protocols for each level of security. In the country, all staff members and volunteers are required to take the IFRC online courses: *Stay Safe Personal Security*, *Stay Safe Security Management* and *Stay Safe Volunteer Security*. Following the Taal Volcanic eruptions, the IFRC CO security focal point has, in collaboration with IFRC health manager, disseminated updated security guidelines and precautionary measures such as the use of N95 masks. The IFRC CO logistics team has also procured personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used for staff working in the areas of operation.

D. Financial Report

This Operations Update is issued to inform stakeholders of revisions made to the Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) based on the immediate humanitarian needs and priorities identified in the areas affected by the eruption of the Taal Volcano. As a result, an additional allocation from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of CHF 259,993 has been made, bringing the total allocation for this operation to CHF 498,602. The [revised budget](#) is attached in the next page. The financial report with expenditure will be made available in the final report.

DREF OPERATION

MDRPH039 PHILIPPINES TAAL VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

4/2/2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	42,200
Food	3,600
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	108,334
Medical & First Aid	49,385
Utensils & Tools	5,000
Other Supplies & Services	13,500
Cash Disbursement	106,500
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	328,519
Storage	750
Distribution & Monitoring	6,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	15,600
Logistics Services	17,500
Logistics, Transport & Storage	39,850
International Staff	12,000
National Society Staff	19,912
Volunteers	37,740
Personnel	69,652
Professional Fees	750
Consultants & Professional Fees	750
Workshops & Training	14,750
Workshops & Training	14,750
Travel	7,900
Information & Public Relations	3,750
Office Costs	1,000
Communications	2,000
General Expenditure	14,650
DIRECT COSTS	468,171
INDIRECT COSTS	30,431
TOTAL BUDGET	498,602



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

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**.
