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

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n°</b>	<b>MDRPH043</b>	<b>Glide n°</b>	<a href="#">VO-2021-000071-PHL</a>
<b>Date of issue:</b>	4 July 2021	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	1 month
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	3 August 2021
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> Yellow			
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 54,331			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	53,697	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	1,000 families (5,000 people)
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	Batangas (CALABARZON)	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	Batangas (CALABARZON)
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and operates through its 104 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. The PRC has more than 1,700 staff at national headquarter and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 are active volunteers. At the chapter level, a programme called Red Cross 143 is established that sees volunteers trained, equipped and in place at the community (barangay) level - enhancing the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond to disaster situations.			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> The PRC will lead the overall response operation. This action is supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and eight National Societies are also present in the Philippines: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society.			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government coordination is led by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). Government ministries and agencies involved include the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Local Government Units (LGU), the Philippine Armed Forces, and the Philippine National Police Force. I/NGOs and UN agencies are monitoring the situation through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) supported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).			

### A. Situation analysis

#### Description of the disaster

On 1 July 2021, the Department of Science and Technology's Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology ([PHIVOLCS](#)) raised an Alert Level from 2 to 3 (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 3](#) means that there is magma extruding from the main crater that could drive explosive eruption.

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 53,697 people (10,131 families) and CHF 129 millions of infrastructure are within 10 kilometre radius and 2.81 million people within 30 kilometre distance ([AHA Centre](#)). Taal Volcano is among the most active volcanoes in the Philippines, with more than 30 reported eruptions. Last time Taal Volcano erupted in early



Taal Volcano dark phreatomagmatic plume on 1 July 2021. (Source: [PHIVOLCS](#))

January 2020 affecting more than 736,000 people in CALABARZON (Region IV-A), Central Luzon (Region III) and National Capital Region (NCR), and leading to an evacuation of more than 135,000 people, damage to infrastructure and livelihoods, and disruption of essential services, such as water supply and education.

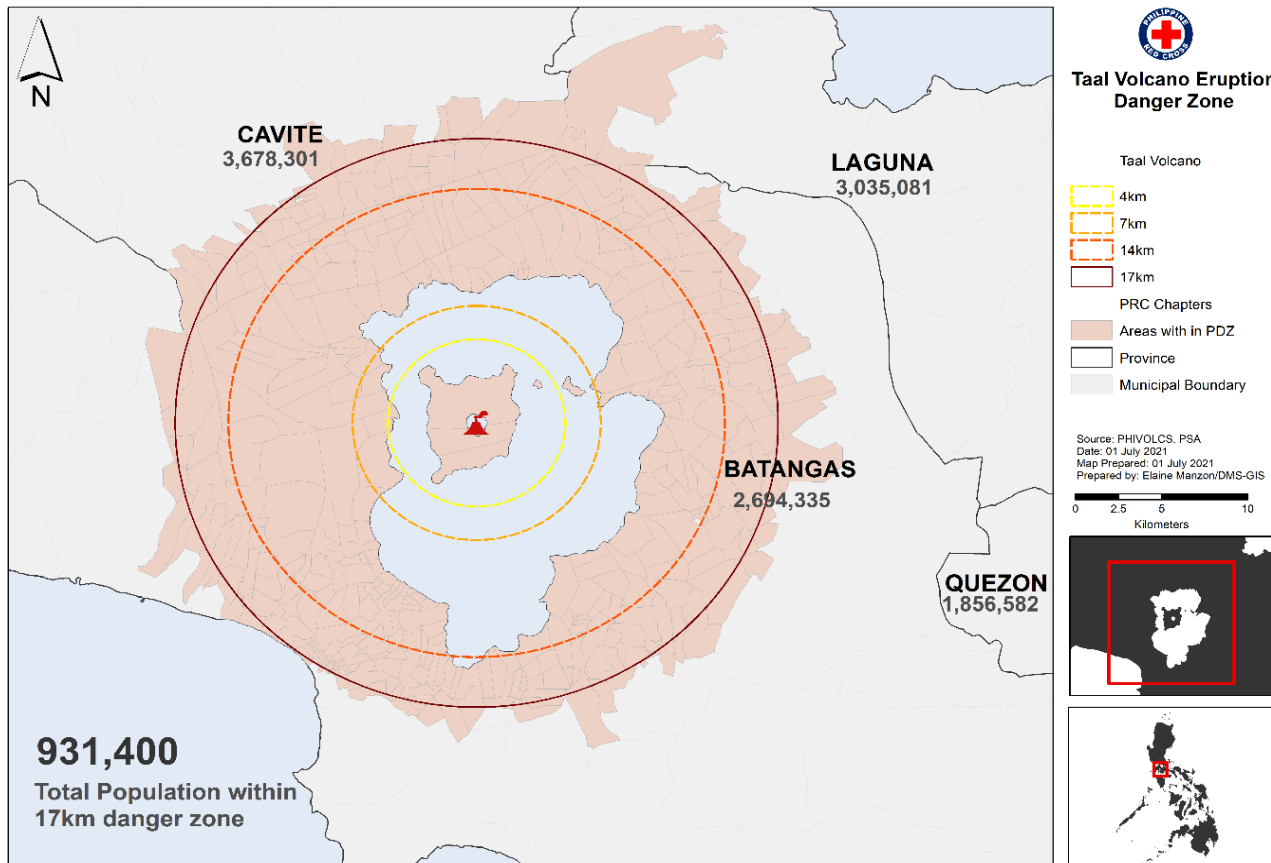
An Alert Level 2 has been raised over Taal Volcano since 9 March 2021 due to increasing unrest, and the low-level background tremor has persisted since 8 April 2021. Taal Volcano Network has continued to record volcanic earthquakes and recently volcanic sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) gas emissions and steam-rich plumes rising up to 3,000 meters. On 28 June 2021, sulfur dioxide emission averaged at an all-time high of 14,326 tonnes/day and volcanic smog has been observed over the CALABARZON, the National Capital Region, and other parts of Luzon. Sulfur dioxide gas emissions remain high, indicating that magma at the Taal Volcano is at a shallow level. Exposure to volcanic smog can irritate eyes, throat, and respiratory tract. People with pre-existing health conditions, the elderly, pregnant women, and children are the most vulnerable to its effects.



Taal Volcano has released steam-rich plumes and high levels of volcanic sulfur dioxide gas emissions. (Source: PHIVOLCS)

According to PHIVOLCS, at 3:16 PM local time on 1 July 2021, Taal Volcano main crater generated a short-lived dark phreatomagmatic plume of magma and water, 1 kilometre-high with no accompanying volcanic earthquake at the time. Furthermore, short phreatomagmatic bursts and active upwelling of hot volcanic fluids at Taal Volcano were recorded on 2 July. If a strong eruption occurs, there could be pyroclastic density currents, which are clouds of hot gas, ash, and other volcanic debris. A volcanic tsunami is also possible since Taal Volcano is situated within Taal Lake.

PHIVOLCS has strongly advised that the Taal Volcano Island and high-risk barangays of Agoncillo and Laurel, Batangas are to be evacuated due to the possible hazards of pyroclastic density currents and volcanic tsunami. Entry into the island as well as high-risk barangays of Agoncillo and Laurel is prohibited. In addition, communities around the Taal Lake shore are advised to take precautionary measures and be vigilant of possible lake water disturbances related to the ongoing unrest. As of 1 July, residents from barangays inside the seven-kilometre danger zone are being evacuated.



Map of the Taal Volcano Danger Zones. (Source: PRC)

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society Response Action

In accordance with the PRC Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), the PRC activated its Emergency Operations Center for Taal Volcano Eruption to monitor 24/7 the eruption and alert level, weather, situations and providing pertinent information to offices and chapter. The PRC Alert Level was raised to yellow meaning that all services are on high alert to monitor the situation and standby necessary assets to support the affected areas. The National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), PRC Emergency Response Units (ERU), safety, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and welfare personnel have been alerted for possible deployment.



The PRC Batangas Chapter ERU teams support pre-emptive evacuation of the families in Laurel, Batangas. (Photo: PRC)



IEC materials for "What to do during Volcanic Eruption" disseminated in social media platform by the PRC. (Photo: PRC)

all social media platform.

Taal Volcanic activity is occurring, while the authorities and partner organizations are already responding to emergencies related to floods and typhoons in October and November 2020 ([Goni MDRPH041](#), [Vamco MDRPH041](#), [MDRPH042](#)) and the COVID-19 Pandemic ([MDRCOVID19](#)). This imminent crisis DREF is prepared as PRC's current resources has reached the threshold of available national resources, resulting to trigger the request for additional support.

Since January 2020, the country has also experienced the spread of COVID-19. On 12 March 2020, the Philippine government raised a Code Red sublevel 2 as recommended by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF-EID). This has imposed stringent measures on the country including measures of physical distancing, enhanced community quarantines (ECQ), and limitation of movement within the entire country. As of 2 July 2021, a total of 1,424,518 COVID-19 cases and 24,973 deaths have been reported by the Department of Health (DOH) on the [COVID-19 Case Tracker](#).

The PRC's Batangas chapter has 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) are placed on standby for possible mobilization. The PRC has mobilized two ambulances and one 6x6 truck, and further prepositioning of vehicles and equipment is on-going. Furthermore, the PRC has prepositioned disposable PPE N95 masks and goggles for personnel use. Pre-emptive evacuation in the municipalities of Agoncillo and Laurel, in Batangas is ongoing. The food truck was deployed to Batangas on 1 July for ready to eat / hot meal assistance. Initial cash advances for operational use amounting to PHP 650,000 (CHF 12,500) is being processed.

Close coordination with the LGU, national and provincial disaster councils (NDRRMC and PDRRMC) is maintained. The PRC Communications teams is posting updates and photos of the situation on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#), including dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for "What to do during Volcanic Eruption" in

### **Coordination and partnerships**

As auxiliary to the public authorities, the 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 (community) disaster risk reduction and management councils, and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2010. The PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Department of Health. The PRC headquarters and local chapters are coordinating with the national and provincial disaster risk reduction and management councils (NDRRMC and PDRRMCs) respectively.

### **Movement coordination**

This imminent DREF operation will be coordinated in accordance with the [IFRC Principles and Rules](#). These recognize the importance of strengthening organizational, coordination and delivery capacities of National Societies, to respond to the increasing number and complexity of disasters and the growing number of vulnerable people. They call for greater collective learning, adaptation, innovation and leadership to ensure that the IFRC and its member National Societies achieve greater humanitarian impact.

The PRC leads the overall response operation, and hosts Movement coordination meetings and operational meetings to share information with partners. The IFRC and the PRC are also coordinating with other National Societies present in the country and remain in close contact with the ICRC on any security-related considerations. The IFRC Philippines Delegation is supporting the PRC in disseminating updates to the IFRC network in-country and coordinating with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Delegation (APRD) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Emergency Response Framework.

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

The IFRC is continuously coordinating with various government and non-government agencies, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). At country level, the PRC and IFRC are observers to, and participate in meetings of the HCT held both during disasters and non-emergency times.

The IFRC is a co-lead of the Shelter Cluster with government lead agency the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

### **Duty of care**

Teams will adhere and practice all precautionary measures outlined in the Asia Pacific COVID-19-safe Best Practice Guide for Disaster response. Specifically, with regards to person-to-person transmission, the National Society will follow the four key actions - plan ahead; maintain physical distance; ensure hygiene (use surgical masks, practice handwashing or use 60 per cent alcohol-based hand sanitizers, carry personal hygiene kits at all times, clean and disinfect surfaces regularly especially transport vehicles during field assessments); identify and support vulnerable people, and immediate actions to be triggered as per guideline if contact with suspected/confirmed case of COVID during line of work. The PRC volunteers will be insured and provided access to psychosocial support, and the security of the volunteers will always be a priority throughout the operation.

The operation will be delivered in a manner that minimizes the risk of COVID-19 transmission for disaster-affected people. Guidance has been developed by the PRC to identify actions needed to safeguard the community and volunteers. The PRC will provide COVID-19 testing when required via the PRC molecular laboratories. The Inter Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IAFT) coordinates the government response to COVID-19. All activities carried out within this operation is being coordinated with LGU's in compliances with the national protocols set by the IAFT.

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

### **Needs analysis**

Due to raising the alert level, the public is reminded that the entire Taal Volcano Island is a Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ). Entry into the island as well as into the high-risk barangays of Agoncillo and Laurel is prohibited due to the hazards of pyroclastic density currents and volcanic tsunami should strong eruptions occur. All activities on Taal Lake should not be allowed at this time.

The LGU has established their pre-emptive evacuation plan for the areas within the seven-kilometre danger zone. More than 1,000 families with 5,000 individuals are expected to be evacuated in several areas and will require necessary assistance for transportation and essential needs.

At the time of publication, the understanding of the impact in the areas is limited, and the needs analysis is based upon the early reports received from the chapter and other agencies (PHIVOLCS, DSWD-DROMIC and NDRRMC). Further

Internal

analyses of needs will be provided in the coming hours and days. Consideration has also been given to the Taal Volcano Eruption ([MDRPH039](#)) in January 2020, the most recent operation and eruption of Taal, responded to by the PRC, as well as learnings from other operations.

The learnings from the recent Taal operation highlights;

- Good coordination with DSWD, local government units, coordination agencies and other stakeholders enabled to identify the real needs on the ground. This ensured right assistance to the affected people at the right time.
- If the displacement is prolonged, construction of community kitchens in evacuation centers for food preparation will promote good sanitation and cooking healthy food. Hence, evacuees will get appropriate nutrition.
- Cash distribution proved to be an accepted type of relief support based on the feedback received for the Cash Transfer Programming. It considered as more dignified and effective in supporting affected communities. Furthermore, gives flexibility to people to address their own/different needs.
- Need to incorporate COVID-19 guidelines into the operation.
- Use of welfare desks continue to be very effective to provide a one stop shop for people to seek assistance and guidance from trained volunteers.
- To address the WASH needs, PRC had to plan multiple rounds of hygiene items distribution, provide sanitation solutions including portable toilets, semi-permanent toilets and handwashing facilities.
- If the displacement is prolonged, learning materials for children (school kits) since they cannot attend school due to suspension of classes. Furthermore, it's identified the value of organising different types of recreational activities like Zumba, basketball, volleyball and badminton to evacuees, which promoted health lifestyle and psychosocial activity.
- Welfare Services has put in place its own Welfare hotline numbers to maintain open communication to the people when PRC personnel were not present in the areas. This provided people with access to information.
- PRC have identified the need for a systematic recording and analysis of feedback for decision making.

It is expected that the PRC will complement the ongoing response being coordinated by the authorities and will be assigned evacuation centres to be supported with the delivery of basic services. Immediate priority needs are expected to include pre-emptive evacuation, hot meals / ready to eat food, WASH assistance and PPE for gas emission / COVID-19.

### Targeting

The overall target of evacuation centres and evacuees being supported under the imminent DREF operation will be confirmed in discussion with the authorities. For the purposes of planning, it is being assumed that at least 1,000 most vulnerable families (5,000 people) will require general support in the evacuation centres for an initial period of one month.

The PRC will ensure that its emergency responses and programmes are aligned with its own as well as with the IFRC's commitment to take gender and diversity into account, for example, by focusing on and targeting women/child-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men, women and children made vulnerable by disasters; families with people with disability, elderly, those suffering from chronic illnesses, families with children under five years old, families who have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those who belong to socially vulnerable families and those who lack the resources to meet basic humanitarian needs on their own.

The geographic areas (provinces) targeted under the imminent DREF operation will include municipalities where evacuation centres are established in the Batangas province of CALABARZON (Region IV-A).

### Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

Based on PSA data, sex and age breakdown in CALABARZON (Region IV-A), is as follows:

Category	Estimated % of target group	% female	% male
<b>Young children (under 5 years)</b>	10.1	4.9	5.2
<b>Children (5-17yrs)</b>	49.1	24.4	24.6
<b>Adults (18-49 yrs)</b>	15.0	8.1	7.0
<b>Elderly (&gt;50 yrs)</b>	25.8	12.5	13.3
<b>People with disabilities</b>	15 <sup>1</sup>	7.5	7.5

<sup>1</sup> Based on IFRC DREF Population Calculator.

## Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Continued eruptions from Taal Volcano result in longer-term displacement; and funds required exceeds the resources available through the DREF.	Medium/High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand the operation under an Emergency Appeal, including an increase in funding requirement, and timeframe.</li> <li>- Contingency planning with the PRC Batangas and Cavite chapters to ensure continuity of service delivery should there be longer term displacement.</li> </ul>
Further intensification of volcanic activity results in more eruptions and tremors (or full-scale eruption); resulting in extension of Danger Zone and/or increased displacement.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuous monitoring of the volcanic activity with relevant agencies (DOST-PHIVOLCS) and contingency planning with the PRC chapters so that activities can be expanded as needed.</li> <li>- Expand the operation under an Emergency Appeal, including an increase in funding requirement, and timeframe</li> </ul>

### Operation Risk Assessment

Possible operational risks are shown below:

- There is high risk associated with ongoing COVID-19 situation in the country. During the implementation of this operation, the PRC will follow the existing government and Covid safe best practises
- Security risk posed by armed non-state actors in the areas most likely to be affected is regarded as low to medium, and not expected to impact on the implementation of the operation under this imminent DREF or hinder access by IFRC/PRC personnel. 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 sensitisation 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. There will continue to be close coordination between the IFRC, the PRC and ICRC on security related issues.
- There is a risk to the safety of personnel due to toxic conditions and potentially violent eruption of the Taal Volcano. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided for personnel involved in the imminent DREF operations (goggles, masks etc.). Advisory information will also be circulated in terms of precautionary measures to be taken to protect health, and early warning early action systems identified for safe evacuation (in accordance with the authorities own contingency plans).

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

This imminent DREF operation aims to provide effective disaster response in order to deliver timely humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable individuals and families. The operation aims to meet the immediate needs of 5,000 people (1,000 families) affected by the Taal Volcano eruptions and displaced to evacuation centres, for a period of one month.

Summary of proposed strategy for this imminent DREF operation:

- To monitor the current situation and ensure that relevant information shall be communicated effectively by:
  - Activating the PRC chapter to be on full alert, readiness, and 24-hour monitoring.
  - Alerting and mobilizing the Red Cross 143 volunteers to provide early warning information to the community and most vulnerable of the threat and risks of the volcano eruption, to provide up-to-date report to the PRC, and to take precautionary measures to minimize effects. The PRC will share early warning messages with volunteers and BarCom through SMS messages. Information will also be disseminated to people via megaphones and social media.
- Ensure that personnel, assets, and resources are readily available by:
  - Activating the 24-hour response team on-duty at the chapter.
  - Prepositioning and possible mobilization of the PRC assets in strategic areas.
  - Ensuring availability of emergency funds to support chapter operations.
  - Ensuring relief stocks are available at various warehouses in Manila, Mandaluyong, and Subic for possible mobilisation.
- Mobilization of personnel and assets to support evacuations, provide first aid, as well as conduct rapid needs assessments.
- Provision of essential welfare services, including PSS, ready to eat / hot meals, and restoring family links (RFL).

- Distribution of safe drinking water; installation of temporary sanitation (latrines, bathing and/or shower facilities, and handwashing facilities) as needed.
- Provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for volunteers, staff and community.
- Incorporating COVID-19 related expenses.

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

- Continuous and in-depth 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 (PGI) measures, with focus on disability inclusive development.
- 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 a life-saving mechanism.
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.

#### **Human resources**

For the PRC, all relief activities will be implemented by the PRC chapters utilizing existing staff and the Red Cross 143 (RC143) volunteers, Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT134) and NDRT from other chapters. The IFRC will support the PRC in providing technical and support service staff as required to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the operation.

#### **Community engagement and accountability (CEA)**

Community engagement and accountability for instance in the form of feedback mechanisms will be integrated into the operation to ensure that affected populations have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by the PRC, together with processes that will enable community participation and ease of providing feedback and giving responses. A Barangay Committee (BarCom) will be formed to support community engagement as they are direct representatives from their own communities. The community can directly provide feedback to the BarCom members, which are essential for continuous improvements of the programme implementation. BarCom is composed of a representative number of community representatives – barangay/purok officials, representative of all sectors in the community such as farmers, elderly group, women's group, persons with disabilities, health workers, etc. Furthermore, people could provide feedback to volunteers deployed in the area or use PRC hotline numbers, which will be disseminated via public address (PA) system and IEC material. The Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions for CEA will guide the integration of CEA throughout the operation.

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

The IFRC Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender and Inclusion will be mainstreamed into the operation to ensure that needs of those most at-risk and in need of assistance are met. The operation seeks to ensure that people with disabilities have full access to assistance, and that pregnant and lactating women who have been evacuated receive targeted neonatal healthcare. The operation will prioritise the collection of sex, age, and disability disaggregated data. Additionally, this operation will ensure that all RCRC personnel are updated on the Code of Conduct and Child Protection Policy and that there will be no further risk of exclusion, violence or discrimination. Additionally, family tracing and reunification processes for unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children, provision of psychosocial support services (PSS) 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.

#### **Communication**

The PRC communications team will ensure that Red Cross response efforts are effectively communicated and visible amongst its key public audiences, in a timely manner. The PRC staff and volunteers across the country are actively contributing to institutional communications through its own social media networks and news media. The PRC communications team will work with the IFRC communications officers and Asia Pacific Regional Office to generate high quality photos, video clips and news stories for use across news media, IFRC and PRC digital and multimedia platforms. Mobile messaging groups (via Facebook Messenger) were set up between PRC's operations centre, DMS, deployed assessment teams, PRC and IFRC communications focal persons to share real-time information and photographic content from responders on the ground.

#### **Information technology and telecommunications**

The imminent DREF operation will cover costs of mobile phone credits and internet cards for the chapters involved. The PRC will ensure that staff and volunteers involved in the operation are accessible via mobile phones. Where necessary, satellite phones will be made available. The chapter will have enough computer software and hardware capacity, and support for the operational requirements.

**Security**

The IFRC security framework is applicable for IFRC staff for this operation. With regards to the PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society security protocols will apply. The IFRC will coordinate with the ICRC on any possible security issues in the likely affected areas. Coordination will also be observed with the ICRC. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. The IFRC staff adheres to both the IFRC guidelines and standards and the PRC standards as per government mandated COVID-19 protocols. Staff and volunteers will be briefed on the situation and emergency protocols before deployment into the affected area.

**Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)**

Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe with a final report issued within three months after the end of the operation. The operation team will have technical PMER capacity, and additional technical support is provided through IFRC APRO PMER team. The operation monitoring teams will make field visits as needed, and remote monitoring will be prioritized, if the operation areas are not accessible due to the COVID-19 movement restrictions. This will help to identify and, where possible and necessary, to resolve any issues. Necessary tools and templates for regular data collection and reporting will be adopted from existing PMER resources.

**Administration and finance**

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

**Logistics and supply chain**

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. Logistics support for this operation is being provided through the strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the last years, supported by an experienced IFRC Country Delegation logistics team.

In case of need, the PRC will mobilise its pre-positioned essential household items' stocks from the Subic warehouse. Essential household items include blankets, sleeping mats, hygiene parcels, jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins. Furthermore, to protect from gas emission PPE will be provided. PRC will use its pre-positioned stocks and replenish the items. The IFRC will support the PRC to mobilize, and transport needed equipment and relief items to the affected areas. The IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management – Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) unit in Kuala Lumpur will extend its technical support to the PRC and IFRC Country Delegation as needed.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted:** 2,000  
 Male: 1,000  
 Female: 1,000  
**Requirements (CHF): 11,538**

Need analysis	Population to be assisted (the number, location etc.)
- Evacuee families displaced to evacuation centres need hot meals, especially the more vulnerable groups.	- At least 2,000 hot meals / ready-to-eat food rations per day will be provided to affected people who are staying in evacuation centres for a period of 15 days. - <i>Note: PRC will complement the ongoing hot meal / ready-to-eat food assistance by LGU and other local organisations. Of the total assistance PRC will support one meal per day for 2000 people over a period of 15 days.</i>

Programme standards/benchmarks: [Sphere standards](#)

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods								At least 2,000 people meet their basic needs								
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities								2,000 people were provided with ready-to-eat / hot meals At least 30,000 ready-to-eat / hot meals provided								
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Basic livelihoods/food distributions may be in form of ready-to-eat / Hot Meals (as part of PRC Welfare Support)	x	x	x	x												



## Health

People targeted: 1,000

Male: 500

Female: 500

Requirements (CHF): 3,346

Need analysis	Population to be assisted (the number, location etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basic health care services (first aid, blood pressure readings etc.) will be required in the evacuation centres; and support availed to the authorities with the set-up of temporary clinics after facilities in the Danger Zone had to be evacuated. Specific maternal and neonatal support will also be required for pregnant and lactating women amongst those who have been evacuated.</li> <li>- Due to the volcanic sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) gas there will be a need for adequate PPE.</li> <li>- Protracted displacement raises the vulnerability of affected communities to disease outbreaks such as dengue, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea especially children and vulnerable population. Insecticide-treated mosquito nets will be required as a preventative measure. The volcanic eruptions and will have those that have been displaced, especially children.</li> <li>- Sudden displacement will traumatize people. Therefore, psychological first aid (PFA) and psychosocial support (PSS) will be required.</li> <li>- Considering the current COVID-19 situation in country, PRC has incorporated COVID-19 into its response protocols. These measures will limit the risks of spreading the virus and protecting those involved (staff, volunteers and item recipients).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide rapid medical management of injuries and diseases through first aid stations established at PRC chapter and Welfare Desks.</li> <li>- Mobilize volunteers and ambulances to evacuation centres and affected areas to provide first aid, blood pressure readings and support referrals to public health facilities as needed.</li> <li>- Approximately 1,000 people in the worst affected areas will be provided with immediate medical and PSS assistance: with targeting of the most vulnerable in the affected population, including children. PRC staff and volunteers will receive trainings on PSS programming and CEA.</li> <li>- Set up child-friendly spaces where children have opportunities for safe play, recreation and non-formal education. Children will be provided with child friendly spaces kit (toys, story books, paly material etc.). Provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for volunteers and staff that will be deployed in the evacuation centres and affected areas.</li> <li>- Mosquito nets will be ready for immediate distribution (if required) to 1,000 families (5,000 people)</li> </ul>

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere Standards, Psychosocial Support in Emergencies Guidelines, and UNICEF/WHO Standards as per local DOH guidelines.

P&B Output Code	<b>Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced</b>										<i>1,000 people reached through NS emergency health management programmes</i>									
	<b>Health Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases</b>										<i># people reached by First Aid and Blood Pressure Reading services (based on need) 2 ambulances dispatched to the affected area # of PPE provided to staff, volunteers and community members (based on need)</i>									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		

AP022	Mobilize PRC ambulances to provide services; and enhance referral activities as needed	x	x	x	x													
AP022	Establish PRC First Aid stations in evacuation centres as needed	x	x	x	x													
AP022	Mobilize Red Cross 143 volunteers to conduct First Aid and blood pressure readings; and provision with First Aid kits and materials	x	x	x	x													
AP022	Provision of PPE materials (N95 mask and eye protection) to staff, volunteers and community members	x	x	x	x													
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Health Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out.</b>	1,000 families targeted with mosquito nets																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Mosquito nets will be ready for immediate distribution (if required).	x																
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Health Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff</b>	1,000 people reached by psychosocial support (based on need)																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP023	Mobilize existing chapter level trained volunteers to provide psychological FA, PSS and other welfare services, as needed	x	x	x	x													
AP023	Monitoring on the psychosocial support assistance	x	x	x	x													
AP023	Provide PSS to staff and volunteers	x	x	x	x													
AP023	Set up child-friendly spaces provide child friendly spaces kit <sup>2</sup> (toys, story books, play material etc.)	x	x	x	x													



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted:** 5,000

Male: 2,500

Female: 2,500

**Requirements (CHF): 14,732**

<b>Need analysis</b>	<b>Population to be assisted (the number, location etc.)</b>
Water supply, latrines, bathing facilities and handwashing stations will need to be established to serve families in the evacuation centres. Depending on the development of the situation and the Alert Level of	- Mobilize water treatment units, bladders and water tankers to the affected areas; and provide safe water to at least 5,000 displaced people for a period of 15 days. Note that the water distributed will be based on demand; and carried out in accordance with relevant international and national cluster standards. PRC has a WASH Hub in Batangas, which will be deployed for the assistance.

<sup>2</sup> PRC will utilize its pre-positioned stocks and cover the cost of the replenishment.

<p>the Taal Volcano there is a probability of a prolonged stay of the people at the evacuation centres. There is a need for water storage items; jerry cans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobilize RC143 WASH volunteers to support the operating of the water treatment unit; as well as: i) monitor use of water at household level water use, ii) conduct water quality testing iii) conduct sessions on water storage, treatment and utilization.</li> <li>- Install temporary latrines equipped with handwashing facilities; and bathing and/or shower facilities at evacuation centres.</li> <li>- 500 families of the most vulnerable families will be provided with water containers (jerry cans – two per family).</li> <li>- Hygiene kits and jerry cans (two per family) will be ready for immediate distribution (if required) to 1,000 families (5,000 people).</li> <li>- Hygiene promotion; dissemination of key hygiene messages combined with COVID-19 messaging, and distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials.</li> </ul>
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Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere Standards, [Global Water and Sanitation Initiative](#), [Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage in Emergencies Manual](#), [IFRC WASH guidelines for HP in emergency operations](#) (2018) and [IFRC MHM guidelines](#) (July 2019).

P&B Output Code	<b>WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>	<i>5,000 people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) in the affected area</i>															
	<b>WASH 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</b>	<i>500 affected families provided with jerry cans # of litres of water distributed (cumulative)</i>															
Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP026	Conduct assessment in coordination with government authorities and other stakeholders to identify water, sanitation and hygiene needs in the affected areas (as part of RDANA) continuous assessment of WASH situation.	x	x	x	x												
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in the affected areas – including conducting water sampling and testing	x	x	x	x												
AP026	Distribution of jerry cans	x	x	x	x												
AP026	Mobilize clean water through the PRC WASH Hub	x	x	x	x												
AP026	Coordinate with the WASH cluster on the target group needs and appropriate response.	x	x	x	x												
P&B Output Code	<b>WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>	<i># of temporary latrines installed (based on the need)</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP028	Install temporary latrines equipped with handwashing facilities; and bathing and/or shower facilities at evacuation centres	x	x														

P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	1,000 people reached with hygiene promotion activities															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries	x															
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan that includes COVID-19 considerations. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.	x															
AP030	Print/disseminate IEC materials	x	x	x													
P&B Output Code	WASH 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	1,000 families targeted with hygiene kits															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Hygiene kits will be ready for immediate distribution (if required) to 1,000 families (5,000 people).	x	x	x	x												



### Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 5,000

Male: 2,500

Female: 2,500

Requirements (CHF): 12,500

Need analysis	Assistance planned and population to be assisted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alert status of Taal volcano has been raised from Alert Level 2 to Alert Level 3. The PHIVOLCS strongly recommends Taal Volcano Island and high-risk barangays of Agoncillo and Laurel, Batangas are being evacuated due to the possible hazards of pyroclastic density currents and volcanic tsunami.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid needs assessments will be conducted to identify the needs on the ground.</li> <li>- Essential household items (two blankets, two mosquito nets, two sleep mats, two jerry cans and one hygiene kit) and emergency shelter (tarpaulins) will be ready for immediate distribution if required.</li> <li>- PRC staff and volunteers; as well as equipment will be mobilized.</li> <li>- Assist people with pre-emptive evacuations.</li> <li>- Dissemination of early warning messages to communities through PRC volunteers and BarCom.</li> </ul>

Programme standards/benchmarks: IFRC Framework for Community Resilience. IFRC Plan of Action Climate Change, Minimum Standards for Climate Smart Local DRR, PRC Minimum Standard for Safe and Resilient Barangays, Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions for community engagement and accountability.

P&B Output Code	DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	5,000 people supported by the PRC response															
	DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.	10 staff mobilized to support the response 150 volunteers mobilized to support the response # of people assisted with pre-emptive evacuations (based on needs)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP001	Conduct Rapid Disaster Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) in affected areas	x															
AP001	Based on risk-information, ensure that PRC staff and volunteers are mobilized; and on standby for immediate response in support of communities	x															
AP001	Based on risk-information, mobilize equipment and assets to Batangas Chapter	x															
AP001	Ensure NFI are ready for immediate distribution (if required) to 1,000 families (5,000 people).	x															
AP001	Support government and other stakeholders with pre-emptive evacuations of at-risk communities	x															
AP001	Early warning messages will be disseminated via PRC volunteers and BarCom.	x	x	x	x												

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 8,398

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured															
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained	1 rapid response personnel support the operation (based on the need)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Initial operational start up support implemented by IFRC for the host National Society	x	x	x	x												
AP046	Deployment of rapid response personnel to support the response (based on the need)	x	x	x	x												

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>	<i>DREF procedures are applied during the implementation of the operation</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP054	Ensure that the Principles and Rules, Emergency Response Framework and Emergency Appeal and DREF procedures are well understood and applied	x	x	x	x												
AP054	CEA awareness session will be included to the staff and volunteers orientation prior to deployment	x															
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>	<i># of coordination meetings held with other stakeholders</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP049	IFRC CD supports PRC in coordination with other humanitarian actors and relevant clusters on a regular basis	x	x	x	x												
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>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.</b>	<i>IFRC and PRC participate in local, national and international dialogues/meetings</i>															
	<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>	<i>5 communications materials produced/published</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP054	Communications work of PRC is supported by the IFRC CD and APRO	x	x	x	x												
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability</b>	<i>Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC supported responses</i>															
	<b>Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities</b>	<i># of security reports provided # of staff and volunteers received security briefing prior to field deployment # of volunteers insured</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP066	IFRC CD security focal person provides updates to PRC and coordinates with PNS and the ICRC	x	x	x	x												
AP066	All volunteers are insured	x	x	x	x												

## Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

### DREF OPERATION

MDRPH043 - PHILIPPINES - Taal Volcano

02/07/2021

#### **Budget by Resource**

<b>Budget Group</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Food	11,538
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,731
Medical & First Aid	3,846
Teaching Materials	192
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>28,194</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,192
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>10,192</b>
National Staff	673
National Society Staff	1,923
Volunteers	6,956
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>9,552</b>
Travel	385
Information & Public Relations	962
Office Costs	769
Communications	673
Financial Charges	288
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>3,077</b>
DIRECT COSTS	51,015
INDIRECT COSTS	3,316
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>54,331</b>

## Reference documents



Click for:

- [IFRC GO platform](#)

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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.**

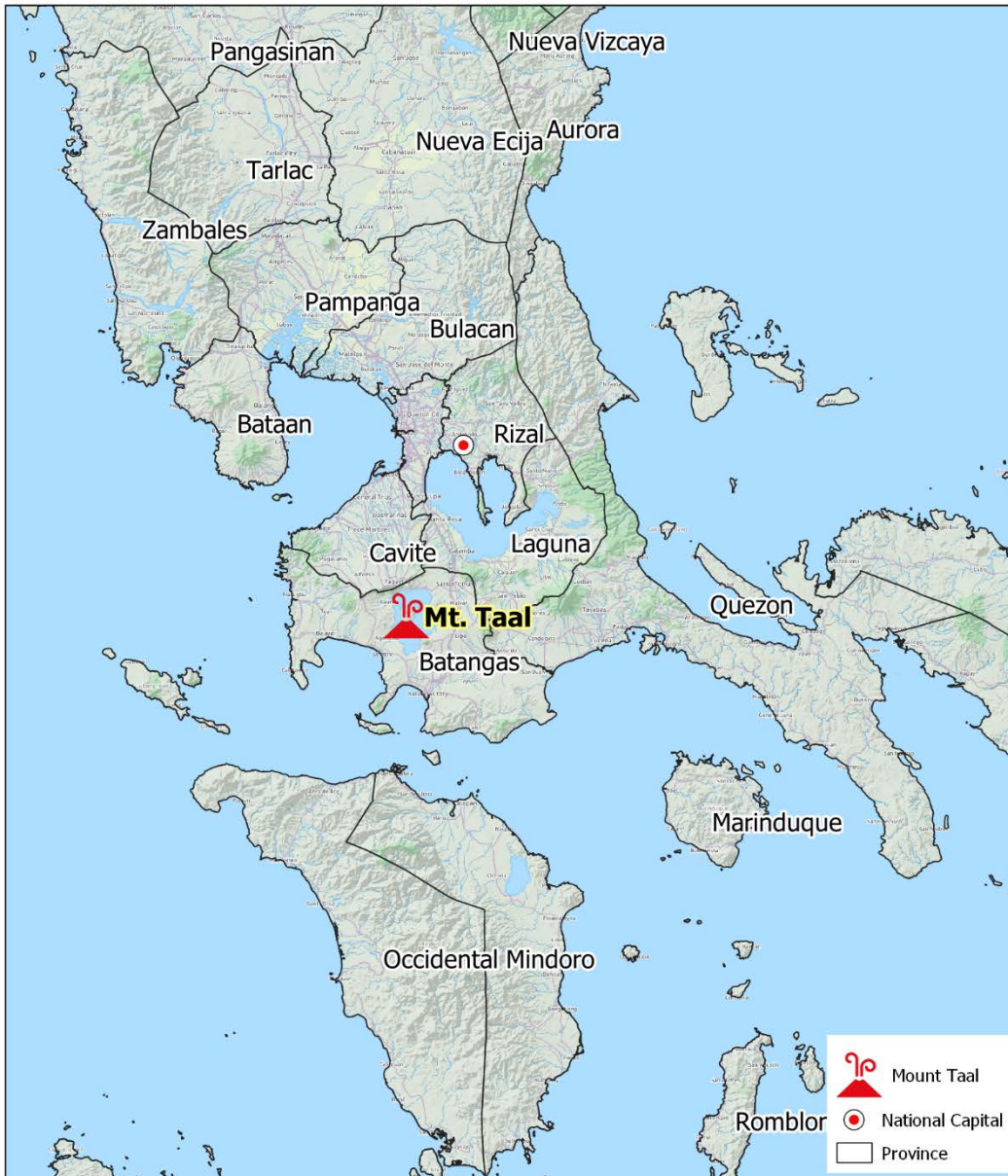
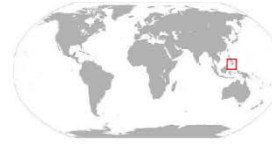


**Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
non-violence and peace.**



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

2 July 2021



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC, GDACS-IRC.

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