

Rapid Response Fund (RRF)

Section 1: Overview of response	
Philippines	Emergency response to the Mayon Volcano eruption
National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP)	
Summary	
Implementation period	9 February 2018 (Start date) 8 May 2018 (End date) 3 months (months)
Geographical area	Philippines / Bicol Region (Region V) Municipalities of Tabaco City, Malilipot, Sto. Domingo, and Camalig in the province of Albay
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Protection/ psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/>
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	3,770 families directly affected by the volcanic eruption which represent a population of 14,050 people living within and outside the evacuation centers in 4 municipalities of Albay province
Requested budget (USD)	116,910 (USD)
Is there an updated ACT Forum EPRP?	Yes
Section 2: Narrative Summary	
Background	
<p>On 13 January 2018, the Philippine Institute for Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) declared Alert Level 2 over Mt. Mayon, which means the volcano has been under the state of unrest. Since then phreatic eruptions have been observed in the volcano, expelling grayish steam and ash fumes in for more than a week. This resulted to class and work suspension in areas affected by ash fall events. As of January 15, a total of 5,318 families (21,823 individuals) have been displaced, with 4,134 families (16,877 persons) staying in 18 evacuation centers. A state of calamity was declared over the province of Albay last January 16.</p> <p>Alert Level 4 was then raised on January 22 that remains until now, which means hazardous eruption is imminent. Since then continuous intense but sporadic lava fountaining and ash fall, with occasional rock fall events were observed. To date, the public is strongly advised to prevent any human activity near the danger zone due to the rock falls, landslides and sudden explosions or dome collapse that may generate hazardous volcanic flows. Aside from the danger brought by the continuing eruption, lahar or mudflow is a threat especially during heavy rains, which have been reported in the region.</p> <p>Mayon Volcano continues to intensify its hazardous activities. As of 6:00 PM, 5 February, a total of 22,399 families (86,052 persons) were affected in 61 barangays in the municipalities of Bagacay, Camalig, Guinobatan, Ligao City, Daraga, Tabaco City, Malilipot, Santo Domingo (Libog), and Legazpi City in the province of Albay. Of which, 17,137 families (64,895 individuals) are currently in 58 designated evacuation centers (ECs). While, 2,954 families (12,169 persons) are outside ECs. Moreover, a total of PHP 165,541,749.36 worth of damages to agriculture has been incurred affecting more than 10,000 farmers in the province. This consists of agricultural crops of rice, corn, and abaca.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the National Government had commit to give Php 50 million to Albay local government units</p>	

(LGUs). Cash for work will be provided by government agencies Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to 50,000 families for ten days. Moreover, the DSWD said that it will provide food packs to the evacuees for 100 days or even more.

Even with these commitments, the LGUs, which are on top of the humanitarian response, still appeal to non-government humanitarian organizations and civic societies for help. According to the UN OCHA flash update, the provincial government of Albay is now planning for a three-month evacuation, extended from the initial one-month plan.

Humanitarian Needs

In collaboration with other relevant stakeholders, the ACT Forum has identified a gap in food security, WASH especially potable water supply, temporary latrines and hygiene kits, basic non-food items such as sleeping kits, and shelter-grade tarpaulins or plywood for temporary shelter to help decongest overcrowded evacuation centers.

Based on the continued monitoring of NCCP-Andurog Mayon with local multi-sectoral groups, emergency relief assistance comes in trickles and food supply remains insufficient. The prolonged evacuation, possibly month-long or more, may lead to food supply shortage, while early recovery and livelihood is seen to become a problem in the coming weeks, as the agricultural livelihoods, in which most of the affected population rely on, was highly devastated by the eruption of the Mayon volcano.

Water supply, for drinking and domestic use, in evacuation centers is inadequate, despite the commissioning of water refilling stations and water tankers by the local government units (LGUs) and other actors. Moreover, hygiene supplies are now insufficient.

Non-food items such as sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets are also an urgent need expressed by the evacuees. Overcrowding in designated evacuation centers are common, wherein 20-30 families are cramped in a regular-sized classroom.

Although the LGU has put up health stations in government-designated evacuation centers, staffed by rural health units (RHUs) who will monitor health concerns, the health situation of the affected families has been a growing concern. About 2,000 evacuees, particularly children, are now suffering from respiratory related illnesses. This may be caused by almost a month-long series of ashfalls in the province.

The dire situation is further compounded for displaced people with vulnerabilities, more specifically for the elderly, pregnant women, children and people living with disabilities. There is a pressing need to provide immediate assistance especially to the underserved families to help alleviate their suffering and prevent further harm, especially to the most vulnerable sectors.

Capacity

The NCCP, through Andurog Mayon, has been closely monitoring the situation at the very start of the volcanic unrest. In coordination with other multisectoral networks and LGUs, Andurog Mayon was able to do a detailed damage, needs, and capacity assessment (DNCA) and submitted the priority needs of the designated target areas. With the mounting need for emergency response, NCCP has activated its Emergency Response Team and will commence response once resources become available. An appeal for assistance has been issued.

Andurog Mayon, formed in 1999, is the Ecumenical Disaster Response and Management Committee (EcuDReaMC) of NCCP in Albay Province. Andurog Mayon was first organized to be a facilitating committee of the Bicol Regional Ecumenical Council (BREC), regional network of NCCP, on emergency

relief and rehabilitation matters, specific to emergency situations brought by the active Mayon Volcano. This EcuDReaMC remained prepared and ready to be activated whenever the need requires. Through the years, its mission evolved from facilitating humanitarian response to independently initiating emergency assessments and response; and widened its scope, also responding to disasters brought by typhoons. Andurog Mayon coordinates with the LGUs and credible local organizations in its work.

Proposed response

The NCCP through Andurog Mayon, and in cooperation with the Bicol Regional Ecumenical Council (BREC), aims to improve the living conditions of disaster affected population in the province of Albay. More specifically, the proposed response will provide immediate relief assistance to 3,446 families of 12,490 persons directly affected by the Mayon volcano eruption in four (4) target municipalities.

Among the priority areas identified by the multisectoral network and LGUs, the table below shows the target areas assigned to NCCP-Andurog Mayon:

City/ Municipality	Barangay	Evacuated		Evacuation centers
		Families	Persons	
Tabaco City	Magapo	255	995	San Antonio ES
Malilipot	San Roque	65	234	San Jose ES
		448	1,795	San Jose HS
	Calbayog	597	2,273	San Jose ES
Sto. Domingo	Lidong	713	2,604	Bikal HS
	San Isidro	635	1,829	Salvacion ES
Camalig	Quirangay	634	2,368	Bariw ES
		99	392	Bariw HS
Outside Evacuation Centers		324	1620	
4 Municipalities	6 barangays	3,770 families	14,050 individuals	8 Evacuation Centers

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding? Yes No

Problems	Swelling number of affected families are facing problems to meet basic needs such as access to food, water supply and hygiene items, and basic NFIs. Food insecurity linked with loss of livelihood will become a problem in the coming weeks. Authorities fear that the evacuation may last several months.
Target beneficiaries	3,770 families directly affected by the volcano eruption which represent a population of 14,050 people (3,875 women; 3,798 men; 3,219 boys; 3,169 girls) Vulnerable sectors in the target areas include 501 senior citizens, 122

	persons with disability, 401 pregnant women, and 426 lactating mothers.
Main activities	<p>In coordination with local authorities and other disasters relief providers the following activities will be undertaken:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of 2,900 food baskets 2. Distribution of 520 hygiene kits 3. Distribution of 350 sleeping paraphernalias <p>The food baskets will contain the following: rice, canned goods, legumes, sugar, dried fish, salt, cooking oil, and biscuits. The ration is calculated for a 5 members average household which will last for 2 weeks.</p> <p>The hygiene kits will contain bathing soap, shampoo, laundry soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, water container, sanitary napkin, ladies underwear, boys underwear, bath towel.</p> <p>Mosquito nets, sleeping mats and light blanket are included in the sleeping paraphernalias.</p>
Specific objective(s)/ Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2,900 affected families are able to meet their basic food needs for 2 weeks 2. 520 affected families received hygiene kits to reduce health risk associated with lack of access to hygiene materials 3. 350 affected families have received sleeping paraphernalias to improve their living condition while on temporary shelter
Overall objective / Outcome(s)	Address the emergency needs of families affected by the eruption of Mayon volcano in 4 municipalities from the province of Albay, in Bicol Region, Philippines.

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	16 March 2018
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	29 June 2018
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 July 2018

Monitoring and evaluation

Response project monitoring will be conducted by the NCCP Program Unit on Faith, Witness and Service. Situation and project reports will be prepared by the members of the Androg Mayon, NCCP program staff, and local partners. Moreover, the final financial and narrative report, as well as the audit will be prepared based on the guidelines set by ACT Alliance reporting and will be in conformity with ACT guidelines.

Section 3: ACT Alliance coordination

Coordination

The ACT Philippines Forum has a working EPRP which is activated based on the triggers set. The Forum members' (NCCP, Christian Aid and Lutheran World Relief) local partners, churches and ecumenical networks have been responding to emergency situations in the country even before the formation of the Forum. Coordination among the Forum members were enhanced in the joint responses for recent large-scale disasters.

Implementation arrangements

The Program Unit on Faith, Witness and Service of the NCCP under which the Humanitarian Response Unit is lodged will oversee the implementation of the proposed assistance. The Emergency Response Coordinator will lead in the implementation of the response under the direct supervision of the Program Director. He/she will be aided by the Emergency Response Program Assistant and field volunteers. At the community level, the project will be co-implemented by the ecumenical disaster response and management committee - Andurog Mayon, in coordination with the Bicol Regional Ecumenical Council (BREC). BREC is an organized fellowship that includes the NCCP member churches affected by the eruptions. The NCCP Secretariat will assist the committees and oversee the various stages of project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The trained regional ecumenical workers will be involved, as well as volunteers from the communities, organizing the implementation in the communities, facilitating a participatory approach in the implementation. The NCCP PUFWS will manage external engagements with other relevant actors at the national and regional level.

Human resources and administration of funds

The NCCP has a Finance Manual and Procurement Policy which guides the financial management at the institutional level, and other guidelines on recruiting and managing of personnel, particularly the Code of Conduct, Child Safeguarding policy, among others.

The PUFWS, which is the development and humanitarian response unit of the NCCP, will oversee the timely implementation of the response. The canvassing, purchasing, and monitoring of deliveries shall be performed by the NCCP's procurement officer.

Communications

The emergency aid will be properly identified with ACT Alliance logo, and co-branding will be done in humanitarian engagements. The NCCP website and social media accounts will be maximized for the publishing of response updates through articles, sitreps, and other resource materials. This will make a historical account of the project and its impact to the lives of the participants. Regular monthly sitreps will be shared within the alliance.

According to the ACT Forum's EPRP, the Lutheran World Relief is the Communications Focal Point during emergency situations.

Section 4: Budget Summary

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EXCHANGE RATE: 51 PHP = 1 USD						
	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal	Appeal	
	Unit	Units	PHP	Budget	Budget	USD
DIRECT COSTS						
1 PROGRAM STAFF						
National program staff						
1.1.	Emergency Response- Coordinator	month	3	21,200	63,600	1,247.06
1.2.	Emergency Response- Program Assistant	month	3	18,990	56,970	1,117.06
1.3.	Procurement - Program Assistant	month	3	21,150	63,450	1,244.12
1.4.	Field volunteers	month	3	15,000	45,000	882.35
TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF					229,020	4,491
2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES						
2.1.	Shelter and settlement / Non-food items				231,000	4,529
2.1.1.	Distribution of sleeping materials	set	350	660	231,000	4,529
2.2.	Food security				4,292,000	84,157
2.2.1.	Distribution of food packs	set	2,900	1,480	4,292,000	84,157
2.3.	Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)				634,400	12,439
2.3.1.	Distribution of hygiene kits	set	520	1,220	634,400	12,439
TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES					5,157,400	101,125
3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION						
3.1.	Needs Assessment	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	98.04
3.2.	Communication / visibility	lumpsum	1	3,500	3,500	68.63
3.4.	Monitoring & evaluation	lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	392.16
3.5.	Audit	lumpsum	1	150,000	150,000	2,941.18
TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION					178,500	3,500
4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS						
Transport (of relief materials)						
4.1.	Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	trips	6	45,000	270,000	5,294.12
4.2.	Fuel	month	3	8,000	24,000	470.59
Warehousing						
4.3.	Rental of warehouse	month	3	5,000	15,000	294.12
Handling						
4.4.	Salaries / wages for Drivers	month	3	10000	30,000	588.24
TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS					339,000	6,647
TOTAL DIRECT COST					5,903,920	115,763
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
Staff salaries						
	Salaries for Programme Director	0.20	3	40,000	24,000	470.59
	Salaries for Finance Director	0.20	3	30,000	18,000	352.94
Office Operations						
	Office Utilities	month	3	2,500	7,500	147.06
Communications						
	Telephone and fax	month	3	2,000	6,000	117.65
Other						
	Insurance	month	3	1,000	3,000	58.82
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					58,500	1,147
					1%	1%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE					5,962,420	116,910

ACTION

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of US\$ 116,910 towards the budget from its Rapid Response Fund and would be grateful to receive contributions to wholly or partially replenish this payment. Should there be an appeal for this emergency, the RRF payment will be considered as an advance.

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