



A view of Mayon eruption from EDUCO Central Office in Legazpi City

**Country: Philippines**

**Emergency: Mayon Volcano Eruption**

**Dates Covered by Report: 13-30 January 2018**

**Situation Report Number: 6 (as of 30 January 2018, 3:00 PM)**

## Highlights

- Alert Level 4 (hazardous eruption imminent in days or hours) remains in effect over Mayon Volcano
- 8 kilometer-radius danger zone enforced
- Mayon is still swelling as magmatic pressure is sustained
- 85,000 affected from 61 barangays are now in up to 80 evacuation centers occupying over 1000 rooms

## Effects

Sources: Albay Public Safety and Emergency Management Office (APSEMO) and Department of Education Region 5

- 21,950 families or 84,415 people from 61 barangays in 6 municipalities and 3 cities are affected in Albay
- Evacuees are in 78 evacuation centers, occupying 1035 rooms
- Of which, 70 are schools and 70% of their class rooms are used for evacuation
- However, a total of 124 schools are affected as 54 more schools are within the Permanent Danger Zone
- 72,267 learners have now been affected (20% are displaced, 80% are residents)

- 1901 personnel are likewise affected (41% are either evacuees or are displaced while 59% are residents)
- 521 temporary learning spaces are needed to resume education; 163 of this have funding secured
- Damages caused by the eruption total to over 130 million pesos
  - 105 million for damage in agriculture (68% rice; 19% vegetables and root crops, 13% corn and fruits)
  - 25 million for damage to livestock (98% cows and carabaos, 2% goat, sheep, horse)
  - 5,502 farmers affected
- The Provincial Health Office of Albay reports 533 cases of diseases at evacuation centers to date
  - 46% of which are cases of cough and cold
  - 13% are cases of fever
  - 8% of the cases are respiratory infections
  - Remaining 33% are a variety of cases including muscular pain, loose bowel movement, hypertension, and headache, among others
- 254 pregnant women and 797 lactating mothers are currently in evacuation centers

## EDUCO Response

- EDUCO continues to coordinate with lead government agencies and partner local government units
- In EDUCO sites (Camalig, Daraga, Guinobatan, and Ligao City) 10,949 families or 41,720 people are affected:

City/Municipality	Affected Barangays	Families	Persons	Evac Centers
1. Daraga	6	3,302	13,374	10
2. Camalig	14	3,020	11,367	14
3. Guinobatan	7	3,274	11,187	20
4. Tabaco City	9	1,881	7,600	7
5. Malilipot	3	1,366	5,333	3
6. Sto. Domingo	7	3,550	13,705	3
7. Ligao City	5	1,353	5,792	6
8. Bacacay	1	130	583	1
9. Legazpi City	9	4,074	15,474	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>21,950</b>	<b>84,415</b>	<b>78</b>

- Orientation on Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Emergencies as well as Temporary Learning and Child-Friendly Spaces done for all personnel

- EDUCO has completed its **Rapid Needs Assessment** that covered 18 evacuation centers in 3 municipalities and 2 cities. Highlight of results (data remains highly fluid as alert levels rise):
  - Education is hindered as schools are used as evacuation centers and children are displaced
  - Lack of access to potable water, sanitary toilets, personal hygiene supplies, beddings, and cooking utensils
  - Evacuation centers have no breast feeding areas, prone to effects of ash fall, and congested
  - There are child protection concerns for unsupervised children and lack of privacy



- EDUCO has completed its **Response Plan** which will run an initial 3-month emergency intervention supporting the following:
  - **Education** - temporary learning spaces and psychological first aid to teachers who are survivors
  - **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene** - hygiene kits and sessions on sanitation
  - **Child Protection** - child-friendly spaces and kits for psychological support through recreation, learning and social activities; information materials on child protection policies and mechanisms
  - **Health and Nutrition** - breast feeding areas and household kits that include beddings, cooking utensils, and face masks
- Procurement has begun and on 26 January, EDUCO participated in the Department of Education Region V's press briefing on its coordinated response to the Mayon Volcano Eruption called 'Oplan Sagip Eskwela' (Operation Save the Schools)



# Chronology of Events

Sources: Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) and Office of Civil Defense Region 5

- 13 January** - Phreatic (steam-driven) explosion at 5:06 PM, produced 2.5 km of ash plume, drifting southwest, ash fall on Camalig, Guinobatan, Daraga, and Ligao City
- 14 January** - Alert Level raised from 1 (abnormal) to 2 (increasing unrest) at 12:30AM. Mayon had another a phreatic eruption at 8:49 AM, By 8:00 PM, alert level was increased to 3 (increased tendency towards hazardous eruption). Danger zones at 6 to 7-km radius enforced. Pilots advised not to fly close to the volcano's summit.
- 15 January** - Lava collapses between 9:30 and 10AM, produced rock fall and pyroclastic density current. Ash fall reported in 13 barangays in Guinobatan and 14 in Camalig. Another phreatic eruption occurred 11:43 AM and lasted for 15 minutes. Sulfuric odor was detected. Mayon dome clearly exhibiting bright crater glow, lava flow begins toward southern slopes
- 16 January** - 75 lava collapses, 9 tremor episodes, 4 lava fountaining, leading to rock fall, pyroclastic flows, and ash rise up to 2 kilometers that fell on Camalig, Guinobatan, and Polangui. Lava flow approximately 2 km from the crater. Albay Province is placed under state of calamity, enabling provincial government to use calamity funds
- 17 January** - 143 lava collapse events, 1 tremor led to rock fall, pyroclastic flows, and advancing lava downriver within the Permanent Danger Zone. **Alert level 3** remains in effect: Mayon is in high level of unrest, magma is at the crater, and hazardous eruption possible in weeks or days.
- 18 January** - 48 rock fall events, 2 pyroclastic currents, and 1 volcanic earthquake. Lava flow at least 3 km from crater. Quiet lava infusion for 24 hours. Evacuees staying in Legazpi City, sent home. Will be re-evacuated if alerts rise.
- 19 January** - 24 rock fall events, 1 volcanic earthquake.
- 20 January** - 5 rock fall events. Lava flow remains at 3 kms from crater, well within the permanent danger zone (6 km).
- 21 January** - 14 rock fall events, 10 pyroclastic currents. Weak ash fall drifted southwest.
- 22 January** - 64 rock fall events, 3 tremors, 2 lava fountaining, ash fumes reach 10 kilometers into the sky. Heavy ash fall in Guinobatan. Ash reached Oas, Polangui, Ligao City, and Libon. At 1 PM, Mayon is raised to **Alert Level 4** (hazardous eruption imminent in hours or days).
- Eruptions at 12:43PM, 5:51 PM. 9:37 PM produced 5-km ash columns, lasting 8 to 30 minutes. Sulfur dioxide is produced an average of 992 tons/day. Danger zones extended to at least 8-km radius, and in some areas, to 10. Classes at all levels is suspended in Albay province.
- 23 January** - At 5:25 AM, 9 AM, and 1:30 PM Mayon Eruption produced up to 5-km ash columns. 35 rock fall events, 18 tremor events, and 2 pyroclastic currents so far. Work in both private and public was suspended in Guinobatan, Camalig, and Ligao City. Province lifts class suspension. Class suspensions now up to each municipal government.
- 24 January** - 6 episodes of intense lava fountaining up to 500 meters lasting nine to up to an hour. Plumes reached 5 km above the crater. Pyroclastic materials run out at 5 km from crater. Thirteen (13) tremor events, two (2) episodes of pyroclastic density current and numerous rock fall events. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 1252 tons/day. Swelling or inflation of the edifice is sustained, as magma presses from below.
- 25 January** - Five instances of 300 to 500-foot lava producing ash plumes as high as 3,000 meters from the crater. Ash drifting, southwest pyroclastic material flow, and rumbling sounds also recorded.
- 26 January** - Plumes produced at 6:26 AM and rumbling sounds recorded at 2:31 AM, 6:26 AM, 11:01 AM, and 1:40 PM.
- 27 January** - Lava fountaining at 6:22 PM
- 28 January** - No visual observation. Rumbling sounds at 12:45 and 5:36 AM.
- 29 January** - Beginning 7:50 PM, Mayon showed energetic lava activities. Lava fountaining reached 200 meters high and produced 1.5-kilometer plumes above the crater. Significant ash fall reported in Camalig and Guinobatan before.

## About EDUCO

Fundación Educación y Cooperación – EDUCO is a global development NGO with 25 years of experience working with rights holders and duty bearers to build communities where all children enjoy inclusive, quality, and transformative education in a safe and enabling environment.

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