



Mayon continues to be highly active 24 days after its first eruption.

**Country: Philippines**

**Emergency: Mayon Volcano Eruption**

**Dates Covered by Report: 13 January - 5 February 2018**

**Situation Report Number: 7 (as of 5 February 2018, 8:00 AM)**

## Highlights

- The Province of Albay decamps those residing within 8 to 9 kilometers of Mayon on February 3
- Number of evacuees lower for the first time since the first eruption on January 13
- There now about 19,700 families (76,000 people) in evacuation centers, 10% less than before decampment was issued
- Alert Level 4 (hazardous eruption imminent in days or hours) remains in effect over Mayon Volcano

## Effects

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

- 19,684 families or 75,949 people from 47 barangays in 6 municipalities and 3 cities still affected in Albay
- From 79 evacuation centers, evacuees are now in 62 evacuation centers
- A total of 131 schools have been affected as 65 are within the Permanent Danger Zone and 66 are used in evacuation centers
- A total of 91,278 learners and 2,797 education personnel have now been affected (30-45% of whom are displaced. the rest are residents who are hosting evacuees in their schools/communities)

- With 1383 classrooms affected and 1054 rooms used in evacuation, 519 temporary learning spaces are needed
- Most schools are adopting shifting of classes, holding Saturday classes to compensate for suspended days
- Over 165 million damages in agriculture is reported in Albay with more than 10,279 farmers affected
- The Department of Health Bicol reports a total of 5989 consultations. Most of which (66%) are for acute respiratory infections, followed by fever (13%), hypertension (9%), and diarrhea and wounds (9%)
- DOH and DepEd conducted psychological first-aid for children evacuees in select pilot evacuation camps

- 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 Response

- EDUCO continues to coordinate with lead government agencies and local governments
- In EDUCO sites (Camalig, Daraga, Guinobatan, and Ligao City) 9,495 families or 36,297 people are affected:



- 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
  - **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** - breastfeeding areas and household kits that include beddings, cooking utensils, and face masks
  - **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene** - hygiene kits and sessions on sanitation

City/Municipality	Affected Barangays	Families	Persons	Evac Centers
1. Daraga	6	3,302	13,374	10
2. Camalig	6	2,537	9,630	7
3. Guinobatan	6	2,704	9,243	19
4. Tabaco City	9	1,938	7,685	7
5. Malilipot	3	1,303	5,067	3
6. Sto. Domingo	7	3,627	14,136	3
7. Ligao City	4	952	4,050	4
8. Bacacay	1	139	506	1
9. Legazpi City	5	3,182	12,258	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>19,684</b>	<b>75,949</b>	<b>62</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

- Procurement is almost complete and initial distribution to be completed in the first half of February
- Materials for learning sessions/trainings as part of the response plan in being reproduced
- Coordination with ChildFund Philippines and local government units done to setup Child-Friendly Spaces



# Highlights of Chronology of Volcanic Events

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

- **13 January** - First explosion 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. By 8:00 PM, **alert level was increased to 3** (increased tendency towards hazardous eruption). Danger zones at 6 to 7-km radius enforced.
- **16 January** - 14,000 people are in evacuation centers. Albay Province declares 'state of calamity,' enabling to seek external support.
- **22 January** - For the first time, an explosion was strong enough to push ash fumes 10 kilometers into the sky. Heavy ash fall ensued in at least four cities and municipalities southwest of Mayon . At 1 PM, Mayon is raised to **Alert Level 4** (hazardous eruption imminent in hours or days). Classes at all levels is suspended in Albay province.
- **23 January** - Province lifts class suspension. Class suspensions now up to each municipal government.
- **24 January** - 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. People in evacuation centers have reached 60,000.
- **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.
- **30 January** - 85,000 affected from 61 barangays are now in up to 80 evacuation centers occupying over 1000 rooms . Mayon still at Alert Level 4.
- **31 January** - Flights resume normal operations.
- **3 February** - Province of Albay issues decampment for evacuees residing within 8 to 9 kilometer-radius around Mayon Volcano.
- **5 February** - Mayon exhibits weak lava fountaining. Ash plumes were observed at 550 meters at 11 AM and 1 PM. Lava advanced 4.5 kilometers down to Miisi and Bonga-Buyan channels.



## 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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