

## SITUATION REPORT (SITREP) NO. 57

PROGRAMME TITLE	<b>Taal Volcano Eruption, Batangas Province, PH.</b>
PROGRAMME LOCATION	<b>Civil Province of Batangas (Archdiocese of Lipa)</b>
DATE COVERED	<b>February 28-March 02, 2020</b>
SITREP NUMBER	<b>57</b>
SUBMITTED BY	<b>Lipa Archdiocesan Social Action Commission, Inc.</b>

### I. Situation Analysis

As the whole province deals with uncertainty as to whether Taal volcano would still erupt or otherwise, majority of the affected population still grapples with a variety of needs both short-term and long-term. As the supplies of food and non-food items slowly thins-out, the need for cash assistance and vouchers for in-house IDPs become much explicit, given that only 40% of the affected population is accounted for, per the information system<sup>1</sup> and humanitarian database of the local Church.

While there is a downgraded volcanic alert level presently in effect, state seismologists and volcanologists ruled that the whole volcano island is still unstable. Given this scenario, the rehabilitation phase of the Archdiocese of Lipa will commence after all volcanic alerts and seismic activities have subsided. This is to ensure the safety and well-being of all stakeholders and project partners.

#### A. Taal Volcano Bulletin<sup>2</sup>

For the past 72 hours, there has been minor steam explosions of 50-100 meters high in the main crater. Recorded volcanic earthquakes are observed to be on a downward trend from February 28 to March 02, with the most volcanic activity peaking on the second day of monitoring (February 29).

Date	Volcanic Earthquake	Harmonic Tremor	Tremor	Low-Frequency Earthquake	SO2 Emission
Feb. 25	45	0	0	0	≠
Feb. 26	32	0	0	0	≠
Feb. 27	34	0	0	0	≠
Feb. 28	22	0	0	0	≠
Feb. 29	45	0	0	0	≠
Mar. 01	29	0	0	0	≠
Mar. 02	20	0	0	0	≠

**Alert Level 2 remains in effect over the Taal volcano island**, which means that there is a decreased chance of a hazardous magmatic eruption. However, this does not make void the possibility of sudden steam-driven explosions and ground deformation, given there are still incidences of rock fracturing beneath and around the edifice. Per instructed by state seismologists and volcanologists, the local government must assess previously evacuated areas.

<sup>1</sup> Incident Management System, powered by the Emergency Response Integration Center (ERIC), accessible at <https://taal.info-aid.net>.

<sup>2</sup> Summarized Advisory from the Taal Volcano Bulletin issued by PHIVOLCS for the past three (3) days.

## B. Key Focused Areas

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

There is an adequate supply of bottled waters, however, the handling and storage must be in a cool, dry place, away from direct sunlight. There were some instances in evacuation centers where boxes of bottled waters are directly exposed to sunlight and other elements which may cause unwanted health risks eventually.

### Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood

In situations when the capacity of the displaced community to provide for their subsistence is compromised, a dependency on external sources is likely, especially when coupled with a large-scale food distribution. In reality, food management and mobility in evacuation centers is legwork and there are only limited number of personnel and volunteers

### Shelter and Settlement

There are 8,138 damaged houses; of which, 2,718 are totally damaged and 5,420 are partially damaged. The categories are as follows:

NO. OF DAMAGED HOUSES <sup>3</sup>			
MUNICIPALITY	ENTIRELY	PARTIALY	SUM TOTAL
Laurel	136	401	537
Lemery	471	1,034	1,505
Talisay	14	7	21
Tanauan City	2,097	3,978	6,705
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>8,138</b>

*Note: Ongoing assessment and validation are continuously being conducted.*

## II. Humanitarian Response

KEY FOCUSED AREA	ACTIONS TAKEN
<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)</b>	▪ 43,558 families comprised of 634,246 individuals have benefitted by the relief services of the local Church.
<b>Food security and Nutrition</b>	
<b>Health</b>	▪ 5,490 individuals were given psychological first aid, 434 persons trained and 12 active PFA providers as of writing.

## III. Statement of Need

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Portalets and semi-permanent latrines must be monitored and sanitized regularly to prevent the outbreak of unwanted diseases. The distribution of hygiene kits must also be coupled with educational group dynamics for increased awareness on WASH.

<sup>3</sup> DROMIC Report No. 62, issued by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on 29 February 2020.

**Food Security and Nutrition**

Regular nutritional status monitoring among IDPs and vulnerable sectors is advised. Aside from the basic food intake, food supplements and vitamins may be given to vulnerable IDPs.

**Shelter and Settlement**

The structural integrity of the units needs to be checked. Right recovery programs should be addressed and communicated properly to the IDPs so they could actively participate in their own recovery.

**Health**

A systematic platform of inventory of medicines and vaccines and other services will greatly help in proper health management. The continuous monitoring of the health status in evacuation centers will help the health administrator make adjustments in the existing health and other services. Health services in the evacuation center should include a good referral system to other agencies. There should not only be a listing of clinics and hospital which can accept referrals from various stakeholders.

**IV. Command Center Mechanism****Donor and Fund Support**

In-kind relief (food and non-food items) has a monetized value of ₱36,449,626.16 while cash donations amounted to ₱20,183,300.04.

**Volunteer Management**

The total monetized value of volunteering time rendered by selfless and generous volunteers has amounted to ₱3,103,000.00.

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