



Project Completion Report

USAID-World Vision Mayon Volcanic Eruption Emergency Response



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I. SUMMARY

The Mayon Volcano is the Philippines' most active volcano, with hazards including rock falls, avalanche, ash puffs and sudden steam-driven eruptions at the summit area. On 15 September 2014, the hazard alert for the Volcano was elevated from Level 2 to 3 which prompted the local government to evacuate 55,703 persons living in the 6-8 km radius danger zone. World Vision has a long established Area Development Program in the Albay area and received direct requests from the local government units (LGUs) to help assist with the critical and immediate needs of the evacuees.

In response to these needs, the three-month Mayon Volcanic Eruption Emergency Response project was launched with principal funding amounting to USD100,000 from USAID and counterpart contribution at USD20,000 from World Vision. The project's goals were to: (1) provide immediate emergency relief assistance to internally displaced populations (IDPs) located in five high-need evacuation centers in the municipalities of Guinobatan, Camalig, and Daraga, Province of Albay, Philippines, and (2) to strengthen the capacity of each evacuation center to provide temporary shelter and improve access of IDP to water supply, sanitation and essential emergency facilities.

The project was implemented over a three month period commencing 7 October 2014 and concluding on the 7 January 2015. The project utilized a flexible, community-driven, partnerships-based approach to implementation which helped to maximize the value delivered for the size of the budget as well as to boost local ownership for improved maintenance of the emergency facilities. Leaders of the evaluation centers together with local government authorities (Provincial Government and Department of Education) were consulted, leading to the development of jointly agreed support plans tailored to the specific needs of each evacuation center.

The project directly benefited 3,000 families (approximately 14,400 individuals) residing in the five evacuation centers targeted by this project. The beneficiaries reached exceed the agreed beneficiary target by 24%, equivalent to an additional 637 families reached. As a result the ratio of cost to beneficiaries achieved for this project was USD40 per family, or USD8.33 per individual beneficiary.

The first output delivered by the project was immediate NFI kits consisting of priority non-food items. NFI kits were distributing 3000 to families, within 14 days of project commencing. The NFI items were selected based on priorities identified by IDPs and evacuation center leadership during rapid assessment, these items included soap, flashlight, water containers, and rubber sleeping mats. Where additional critical needs were identified by emergency centers, the project also provided immediate rehabilitation repairs and facilitated construction of additional emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and cooking facilities among the five evacuation centers. A total of 9 pour-flush latrines (3x3 latrine units), 8 emergency cooking facilities, 12 cubicle shower rooms (3x 4 shower units), and 4 units of 2,000-liter water tanks were constructed across the 5 targeted evacuation centers, with rehabilitation repairs further made to 3 existing water pumps.

All emergency facilities were completed with ownership and responsibility for maintenance signed over to provincial authorities in a formal ceremony on the 25th November 2014. Under the agreements, the Department of Education (DepEd) has agreed to provide on-going maintenance for the emergency facilities for the benefit of existing and future IDPs.

In implementing the project, World Vision maximized partnerships with the LGUs and other stakeholders, accessing additional expertise to enhance value for money and to maximize ownership from local stakeholders over the constructed emergency facilities. Partners from the LGUs, civil society, and the Department of Education (DepEd) provided technical support, vehicles, warehouses, and manpower. Displaced individuals in the evacuation centers and host villages (barangays) were mobilized using Cash For Work programming to help construct emergency facilities.

II. HUMANITARIAN NEED

On 15 September 2014, the PHIVOLCS issued an increase in the category hazard rating for Mt. Mayon Volcano to Level 3 indicating that magma was located at the crater and a violent eruption might occur. In response to the increased risk status, the Province of Albay declared a State of Calamity on 16 September 2014. On the same day, families living in 6-km Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) and 6.5-8km extended high-risk zone (HRZ) were evacuated. A total of 45 barangays from the 6-8km danger zone were declared under state of calamity. According to the report of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) on 28 September 2014, a total of 12, 081 families or 55,703 persons were evacuated to 44 evacuation centers in the Albay region.

At this time, Albay Province was announced as an “open city” to allow entry of aid to assist with preparation for the anticipated eruption of Mayon in the coming days. World Vision has a long standing Area Development Program located in the Albay area and was in regular close contact with the Albay Public Safety and Emergency Management Office (APSEMO) throughout this period. At this time, World Vision received direct requests from Albay Provincial authorities to assist in delivering immediate support to the displaced populations.

In response to the state of calamity and the request for assistance from Albay Local Government Unit, a rapid assessment was carried out by World Vision on 27-28 September 2014 covering the municipalities of Daraga, Guinobatan, and Camalig. A total of 27 evacuation centers participated in the assessment. Priority was given to those evacuation centers with the highest number of evacuees, and, as identified by the APSEMO, those evacuation centers with highest vulnerability in most need of additional support, for example those located in more difficult to access locations receiving less support from other sources.

The Evacuation Center Assessment Tool was developed based on the SPHERE standard's Basic Rapid Assessment Tool and tailored to the Philippine context. The tool assessed basic needs under the following relief sectors: shelter, WASH, protection, education and information. Key informant interviews were conducted with leaders of the 27 evacuation centers, representatives of the local government units, and the APSEMO. The rapid assessment team also conducted physical inspections of evacuation centers, and collated available primary data on evacuation centers from municipal authorities.

The rapid assessment identified the top two priority needs among the interviewed evacuation centers as follows: 1) access to safe drinking and domestic water; and 2) access to latrines. In addition, other significant needs were highlighted: access to hygiene materials, provision of water storage containers, safe cooking facilities, improved capacity of temporary classrooms, bathing or other wash facilities, and lack of lighting. Over-crowding across all evacuation centers was also identified as a significant issue.

III. ACTIVITY OUTPUTS AND TIMELINE

Sector: WASH, Shelter and Settlements, and Logistics and Emergency Relief Commodities

The goal of the project was to provide emergency relief assistance and improve access to basic priority needs of displaced populations located in the five high-need evacuation centers in the municipalities of Guinobatan, Camalig, and Daraga.¹

The project selected five target evacuation centers based on the need and vulnerability according to the following criteria:

¹This intervention contributed to World Vision a broader response reaching a total of 29,220 individuals or 5,844 families in 19 evacuation centers in 4 municipalities.

1. Number of evacuee population
2. Extent of overcrowding (average persons per room)
3. Access to latrines per person
4. Access to safe drinking water and domestic water per person
5. Alternative support received from authorities or other relief agencies
6. Number of women, elderly, children, and persons with disabilities (PWD)

Activity Outputs Delivered

The below table provides a summary of the outputs delivered by the project against the initial project targets.

Table 1: Summary of Actual Outputs Delivered Against Initial Target

Initial Target			Achieved Actual
Initial Output	Timeline	Tasks	Completion Rate
Output 1: Agree priorities and plans with EC and municipality leaders	Completed within 5 days of signing	Assess priorities and agree intervention plan with each EC and municipality	100%
		Agree designs and standards for WASH constructions	100%
Output 2: Delivery of drinking water and NFIs to all target evacuees	Completed within 2 weeks of signing	Procure and deliver fresh drinking water	N/A Following project start date further consultations were held with municipal and EC leaders, where a change in the needs of evacuees with regards to drinking water was identified as compared with initial rapid assessment findings. Municipal and evacuation center leaders provided written confirmation fresh drinking water was no longer needed by the target EC; local government had made arrangements for its delivering through other agencies. Instead, the project was requested to facilitate establishment of water storage (tank) facilities which would enable evacuation centers to receive and make effective use of the available water deliveries and store sufficient drinking water for the needs of the evacuee populations. This was subsequently agreed and delivered by the project under Output 4.
		Procure NFI materials: 1. soap or hygiene items; 2. flash light; 3. water containers	104 % 3000 full NFI kits were procured and delivered. In addition to the agreed NFIs items, sleeping mats were also added to the kit items at the request of evacuees and EC leaders. Transmitter radios were also provided to EC leaders for emergency preparedness and access to information.
		Distribute NFI materials to all registered families in target evacuation centers	104% NFI kits were delivered to families reaching a total of 11,776 individuals across the 5 evacuation centers.

Output 3: Delivery of basic shelter construction materials for the construction of temporary classrooms, repairs to shelter, and/or cooking facilities	Completed within 2 weeks of signing	Procure and deliver basic shelter construction materials	100% Priority facilities needed were agreed with EC leaders and items were procured according to the specifics needed for the facilities and delivered. A total of eight community kitchens units were established and three units of four-cubicle shower rooms were constructed. Based on the results of consultations conducted with evacuation center leaders and PDRRMC, the construction of temporary classrooms was not prioritized due to the high cost of construction and the reduced value of such construction relative to other more pressing water, hygiene, sanitation and safety needs of the displaced populations. As a result, no materials were used for the construction of classrooms; all materials were utilized for construction of cooking facilities.
		Provide advice and support to help evacuation centers with construction	100% Qualified builders were recruited as well as laborers among evacuees through Cash for Work incentives to fully construct all emergency facilities as agreed with evacuation center leaders. All emergency facilities were fully established and in use within 8 weeks of signing the grant.
Output 4: Complete repair of emergency facilities (latrines and water supply)	Within 2 weeks of signing	Assess requirements for repair	100%
		Procure items needed for repairing latrines and water sources	100%
		Complete repairs to latrines and water sources	100% Three water pumps systems were repaired to full use. Other non-functional systems were identified as beyond repair or not sufficiently cost-efficient to repair.
Output 5: Complete construction of any new emergency facilities (latrines and water supply)	Within 7 weeks of signing	Procure emergency materials and construction items	100%
		Contract WASH engineer or expertise	100%

		Construct and certify latrine and emergency facilities	<p>100%</p> <p>A total of three permanent 3-seater pour-flush latrines were constructed (i.e. 9 functioning latrines in total) with designations for male, female and PWD in 3 evacuation centers. Latrines were equipped with long-term septic tanks and faucets for hand washing and water collection.</p> <p>In addition four large water tanks were fully established for water storage, equipped with permanent concrete base for long-term stability and faucet.</p>
		Emergency Facilities Turn-Over was signed to certify completion of new facilities.	100%

Detailed Description of Outputs Delivered

Output 1. Agree priorities and plans with evacuation centers and municipal leaders

In recognition of the need to support capacities and ownership of the local communities and government, the project employed participatory processes throughout implementation. Following the rapid assessment process and commencement of the project, the project held brief consultations with evacuation center leaders and local government representatives through DRRM Office to identify the priority immediate needs of evacuees among the target evacuation centers and to agree scheduled workplan for implementation, including appropriate roles for municipal staff in the delivery of technical expertise, review and approval of designed emergency facilities. During the consultation rapid assessment results were also presented to the participants for their review.

As a result, the LGU and Department of Education (DepEd) approved designs and standards for emergency facilities and provided engineers to support the project (refer to Annex A: Emergency Facilities Designs). These experts delivered technical support including site visits, preparation of program of works, and bill of materials for the construction of all emergency facilities. LGUs and DepEd also regularly monitored the implementation of the project. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), in which roles and responsibilities were stipulated therein, was signed by LGUs, DepEd, and World Vision for each evacuation center (refer to Annex B: Memorandum of Agreement on Mayon Response).

The stakeholders commended World Vision because of the organization’s consultative and participatory process. The partners and beneficiaries expressed appreciation for being involved from the project’s start up to its end. Dr. Cedric Daep from APSEMO stated that, “World Vision maintains its quality of delivery of social services and community-driven approach, which are always part of the effective processes of the organization.”

Output 2: Delivery of drinking water and NFIs to all target evacuees

Delivery of Drinking Water

Delivery of safe drinking water was identified as a priority need among target evacuation centers in the rapid assessment findings which lead to its inclusion as a project output. However upon implementation alternative or more efficient solutions were identified for drinking water needs to be met by responsible local service providing authorities. As a result of advocacy to provincial authorities, the APSEMO, Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), and Philippine Red Cross (PRC) each extended their water delivery services to reach and sufficiently meet

the water needs of the additional evacuation centers targeted by this project. In addition to water delivery, filtration machines were also further supplied by provincial authorities, strategically located across the municipalities, including one filtration machine that was donated by the Redemptorist Fathers to provide additional drinking water access in the evacuation center.

As a result, through consultation with provincial authorities, it was identified and agreed that delivery of drinking water under Output 2 was no longer a priority request of World Vision (refer to Annex C: Letters from Evacuation Center Leaders). Instead, there was a priority need identified for additional water storage facilities among some of the targeted evacuation centers, to enable all centers to make effective use of the available water delivery services. As such it was agreed that the project would prioritize the delivery and construction of four large water storage tanks rather than drinking water deliveries. These tanks were subsequently delivered under Output 4.

Distribution of Non-Food Items

The project successfully delivered non-food items (NFIs) consisting of soap, flashlight, water containers, and rubber sleeping mats to 3000 families, or approximately 14,400 individuals (124% of the beneficiary target for this grant). The project was able to complete the delivery of NFIs two weeks following the approval of the grant.

The NFIs were procured locally. Initially, rubber sleeping mats were not part of the NFIs. However after follow-up assessment and validation, rubber sleeping mats were identified as an additional priority need requested by IDPs. The mat provide thermal comfort during sleeping, especially for children. Most evacuees were sleeping without mats, and were exposed to the cold of cement floors in the evacuation centers, which appeared to contribute to illness among children and elderly.

Table 2: Number of Families Receiving NFIs by Evacuation Centers

Name of the Evacuation Center	Actual No. of Families
Municipality of Camalig	
Camalig North Central EC	1,258
Cabangan EC	250
Municipality of Daraga	
Lacag EC	592
Municipality of Guinobatan	
Guinobatan East Central EC	427
Mauraro-High EC	473
TOTAL	3,000

The list of displaced families registered in evacuation centers was obtained from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). It was validated through individual and family interviews by World Vision staff and local leaders. The contents of NFI kits were as follows:

Table 3: Contents of NFI Kits

	Units	Items
1.	5	Bath soaps
2.	6	Laundry soaps
3.	1	Rechargeable flashlight

4.	I	Bucket water container
5.	I	Water dipper
6.	I	Rubber sleeping mat

In addition, based on the follow-up consultation with the provincial local government, the Provincial DRRM Council requested World Vision to provide radios in the evacuation centers, to address the information and communication needs of evacuees, such as information about Mayon Volcano situation, weather update, and relief assistance. As a result the project delivered a total of 223 multifunction radios with built-in flashlight lamps intended for evacuation centers use. The radios enabled evacuation centers to access up-to-date information, helping to improve preparedness and resilience, as the evacuees were able to remain informed about the right actions to take.

Output 3: Delivery of basic shelter construction materials for the construction of temporary classrooms, repairs of shelter, and/or cooking facilities

EC leaders were requested to make decisions, prior to the procurement and delivery of shelter materials, as to how they would use the shelter materials and what facilities (classrooms, shelter, cooking facilities) would be prioritized for repair or construction. This meant a delayed procurement schedule but enabled materials to be purchased according to the exact specifics required for the facilities chosen which significantly increased the impact and value for money that could be achieved under Output 3.

In consultation with World Vision, the evacuation center leaders prioritized to use materials for the construction of emergency cooking facilities as well as bathing facilities. Repair of classrooms were not prioritized as advised by evacuation center leaders and PDRRMC due to the high cost of the repairs required and lower cost-benefit ratio relative to the other alternative interventions. The emergency cooking facilities were prioritized due to their low cost and their beneficial impact on IDP safety, helping to reduce the number of incidents and improve safety of cooking activities. The construction of emergency bathing facilities was also prioritized in order to help to improve protection for women, children and vulnerable persons as well as support hygiene.

Designs and specifications for all facilities were developed by and agreed with emergency center leaders together with provincial government and Department of Education engineers, in compliance with provincial environmental standards. Construction of the emergency facilities was delivered by qualified builders under a contract managed by World Vision. In addition to the qualified builders, laborers were recruited from among evacuees through Cash for Work incentives to fully construct all emergency facilities such as community kitchen and bath facilities.

As a result a total of eight emergency cooking facilities were successfully constructed across the five target evacuation centers, as well as three units of four-cubicle bathing facilities, using the shelter materials supplied.

During post distribution monitoring evacuees noted that the emergency cooking facilities have to date provided a number of benefits, including additional shelter areas while cooking during raining periods. The facilities have also helped evacuees to be more organized, time efficient and safe with their cooking practices, whereas previously cooking was taking place in hazardous locations such as crowded pathways or inside sleeping rooms.

The facilities have also extended additional benefit beyond the Mayon emergency. Following Typhoon Hagupit which made landfall in the Philippines on the 06 December 2014, additional typhoon evacuees sought refuge among the five evacuation centers targeted by this project. As a result of the emergencies facilities constructed and repaired by this project, evacuees from typhoon Hagupit had improved access to emergency water, hygiene, sanitation, and cooking facilities. The evacuation center leaders also noted that cooking facilities have been used in occasions to support important school activities such as school feeding program and home economic classes.

Ownership of and responsibility for the maintenance of the emergency cooking and bathing facilities has been assigned to the Department of Education as agreed in the signed Memorandum of Agreement and Emergency Facilities Turn-Over Certificates for each evacuation center.

Output 4: Complete repair of emergency facilities (latrines and water supply)

An emergency assessment was conducted by World Vision and municipal engineers across all evacuation centers. The results indicated that repairs of damaged water and latrine facilities would be more costly than originally estimated. Many of the current non-working facilities were identified as beyond repair. As a result, it was agreed with engineers, DepEd, municipal authorities and evacuation center leaders to focus primarily on constructing new water facilities (tanks and water pump), and the installation of new set of latrines for two evacuation centers, rather than delivery of extensive repairs to existing facilities. For example, municipal engineer identified that the septic tanks of school latrines available within the evacuation centers were designed and suitable only for urination, and therefore, even if cleared and restored, would not provide adequate latrine facilities for the existing evacuees.

However some repairs to three water pumps were conducted in Camalig North evacuation center, restoring the pumps to full functionality. This work significantly increased access to reliable water in Camalig North evacuation center and substantially reduced the distance required to fetch and carry water.

As stipulated in the MOA it has been agreed that DepEd will take responsibility for the overall management of the emergency WASH facilities constructed to maintain cleanliness and ensure these resources are available to be fully utilized in the event of any future evacuation (refer to Annex C: Emergency Facilities Turn-Over Certificates). DepEd has further delegated this responsibility of maintenance for each of the facilities to each of the specific schools where evacuation centers are currently located; facilities are to be well maintained by schools for current use by IDPs as well as in preparation for any future emergency evacuations. The facilities have also been designed by the WASH, DepEd and municipal engineers to enhance maintenance through the use of purifying septic tanks which are installed in two evacuation centers. These tanks are made from low-density polyethylene, a corrosion-resistant material that is flexible and able to withstand major tremors. In contrast to conventional septic tanks, these purifying tanks filter and dehydrate waste using aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, purify and releasing harmless water, thereby substantially increasing the capacity of the tanks. The purifying septic tank require less maintenance than traditional systems and will be monitored by the assigned schools.

Output 5: Complete construction of new emergency facilities (latrines and water supply)

A total of four units of 2,000-liter emergency water tanks were procured and installed in Lacag evacuation center. The water tanks are solid structures that have proven highly useful to the evacuees, enabling them make better use of water deliveries from provincial authorities, storing drinking and washing water, significantly increasing access to sufficient water meeting the needs of evacuees. As such the substantial queues and waiting time for water collection have been eliminated. Proper hand washing guide, IEC materials, has been provided on each tank to help improve hygiene practices among IDPs.

A total of three three-seater emergency latrines (functional pour-flush latrines) in Guinobatan East, Mauraro, and Camalig North evacuation centers were constructed. Each latrine stall has designations for male, female, and people with disabilities. The emergency capacity latrines have a hand-washing facility with a set of faucets, running water and IEC materials detailing proper hand-washing instructions, which were posted on every facility. Each latrine has a substantial and durable septic tank system. These additional emergency latrines eliminated the need for open defecation and helped minimize flies and other insects among the evacuation centers. A daily maintenance system has setup by the evacuation center leaders to ensure that latrines are kept clean and are well maintained for immediate on-going use by existing IDPs.

The newly built emergency facilities were specified as a critical need by the evacuation center leaders. Design specifications for these facilities were developed and agreed by the DepEd and municipal wash engineers, meeting environmental standards specified by provincial authorities. Under the signed MOA, the DepEd has agreed to provide ongoing maintenance for the constructed latrines and water tanks.

IV. METHOD OF DELIVERY

Delivery Approach

World Vision has provided customized assistance to five target evacuation centers. The assistance for each evacuation center was based on timely consultation with the local government, evacuation center managers, local leaders, and evacuees. As a result, there was no uniform intervention across the evacuation centers other than the delivery of standardized NFI kits for all families residing in target evacuation centers. Instead the support and specific materials delivered have been tailored specifically to the priority needs of each evacuation center to facilitate stronger value for money and impact with a small project budget.

Community labor through Cash For Work (CFW) approach was utilized, with two-fold benefits; it enables timely construction of facilities, and supplements family income and immediate resilience of evacuees displaced from their usual means of livelihood. Beneficiaries of CFW were selected from the evacuation center sand the host barangays. Before the start of work, World Vision staff, along with evacuation center leaders, provided orientation to the workers on the design details, and facilitated the coordination, processing of payments, and rules of the CFW. A total of 69 workers benefited from World Vision's CFW approach. Skilled workers and laborers were provided with the equivalent day rate as per the equivalent standing rate set by the province. All workers were provided with insurance. Professionalism was observed as workers finished the project to schedule.

The emergency facilities were turned over to provincial authorities in an official ceremony conducted on 25 November 2014, participated by partners including provincial and municipal local government units, evacuation center leaders and representatives of DepEd, and World Vision. World Vision and LGU partners issued a signed Turn-Over Certificate (refer to Annex D: Emergency Facilities Turn-Over Certificates).



Featured Photo: The representatives from Department of Education-Albay Chapter, Albay Public Safety and Emergency Management Office, Local Government Unit, and World Vision sign the award document during the Handover Ceremony of Emergency Facilities on 25th November 2014.

Partnership Approach

World Vision has long-standing working relationships with LGUs in the region through its permanent Area Development Program located in the Albay area. In addition, WV has worked with provincial authorities to deliver a number of emergency response activities in recent years, including a response to typhoon Rammasun in 2014 and typhoon Reming in 2006.

World Vision was able to utilize and maximize these active relationships with LGUs, DepEd and community partners to strengthen efficiency, sustainability, timeliness and impact of the project intervention. Community partners were engaged through consultation at critical points during project delivery, including: identification of target evacuation centers and prioritization of needs among those communities, and approval of designs for WASH facilities. Partners contributed information and technical support. These processes helped bolster local ownership.

LGUs at the provincial and municipal level as well as the DepEd provided in-kind contributions in the project delivery, contributing to the quality and local ownership of the WASH facility design, providing engineers for the assessment and monitoring of the project. The municipality of Guinobatan provided trucks during the delivery of the NFIs and construction materials. Guinobatan trucks did not only serve their own municipality but also other project areas of World Vision. During the construction, DepEd offered space for stockpiling and safekeeping of the construction materials, and electricity during the construction. The community leaders helped identify CFW beneficiaries and assisted in monitoring the construction. For the distribution of NFIs, DepEd and the community leaders provided assistance in the distribution sites, additional workforce, and security support.

In addition, World Vision's local civil society partners also assisted in the delivery of this project. St. Gregory Parish Church, through Social Action Center, provided warehouse for World Vision for NFIs. They also provided volunteers from their youth organization during the repacking. The Redemptorist Church also provided volunteers during the distribution of NFIs, and provided space in their retreat house to secure construction materials. Green Valley Development Foundation, Inc. (GVDFI), a community based organization partner in Sorsogon, also deployed its staff to support the response. World Vision was able to maximize their help because GVDFI members are from Bicol (within the region), and they are very familiar to areas in Albay area. They were able to help in the logistics, feeding, and procurement processes.

This partnership approach has helped provide smooth implementation process and better coordination. It serves as a capacity building avenue for the community partners as future project volunteers.

Beneficiary Selection

Based on the assessment and the NDRRMC reports, the most affected population were located in the municipalities of Guinobatan, Camalig, and Daraga. A total of five target evacuation centers were selected among these municipalities based on the need and vulnerability according to the following criteria: (1) number of evacuee population; (2) extent of overcrowding; (3) access to latrines per person; (4) access to safe drinking water and domestic water per person; (5) alternative support received from authorities or other relief agencies; and (6) number of women, elderly, children, and persons with disabilities. Areas assisted through this project were not covered by World Vision's nearby regular programs Area Development Program in Albay.

Selection of beneficiaries in the five target evacuation centers was based on the list from the DSWD and as further validated by World Vision staff with the local leaders. All families located within the target evacuation centers received NFI kits. This validation process was conducted to ensure that the listed families confirmed as residing in the target evacuation centers and to avoid multi-entry of families.

Value for Money

A total of 32 staff were mobilized immediately to fast track the implementation of Mayon Emergency Response. Most of the staff, especially those handling the leadership roles, were trained on humanitarian assistance and have had years of experience in humanitarian work. Before the deployment, staff were oriented on the humanitarian standards and accountability. World Vision's vehicles, IT systems, and equipment such as generator were utilized during the response.

In addition, as detailed in Partnership Approach above, partners from the LGUs, civil society, and DepEd also provided technical support, vehicles, warehousing facilities, and manpower, each of which contribute to strengthened value for money and local ownership throughout project delivery. Similarly, the tailored, community-needs driven delivery approach, described above, also strengthened value for money by improving the match between the differentiated needs among evacuation centers and the specific materials delivered through this project to each center.

Accountability, Monitoring and Evaluation Processes

An accountability and monitoring system was established, using WV standardized response systems, to enable tracking of beneficiary and distribution data, as well as to facilitate a complaints reporting and resolution process for community members. Information on beneficiary selection criteria, verification, entitlements, timelines and other critical points were made available to all community members and delivered by WV through community meetings, banners and information sheets. These steps were critical to building trust and compliance among community members.

Visibility materials delivered included: (1) display of banners naming the response project and funding source (USAID) during distribution; (2) stickers identifying the partnership logo which were attached on the distributed radios and water bucket containers; and (3) stickers and stainless brass plaques identifying the partnership logo that were displayed on the emergency facilities.

Complaints and Response Mechanism (CRM) was also established. The beneficiaries were informed on how they could provide feedback to World Vision response activities. Suggestion box, help desk, and SMS were also established and presented during the distribution. The feedback provided by the community has helped World Vision to answer some actions and decisions. One concern typically raised through the CRM was the inclusion of the list of beneficiaries. The World Vision accountability staff explained the beneficiary selection process and criteria. Most of the non-beneficiaries who inquired were those who did not stay at the evacuation centers. The intervention was delivered only to those IDPs residing in the targeted evacuation centers.

On-going monitoring of the distribution process was completed by a designated monitoring and evaluation officer. Situation reports were also produced by the program team. In addition, post-distribution monitoring for NFIs and monitoring of completed emergency facilities were conducted to document the beneficiaries' satisfaction and feedback about the distribution, and how the beneficiaries would utilize the assistance. The feedback session process included focus group discussion and key informant interviews with the local government units, evacuation center leaders, and evacuees.

V. FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE

The project budget in sum total of USD120,000.00 was fully utilized for the Mayon Volcanic Eruption Emergency Response, principally funded by the USAID amounted to USD100,000.00 and a counterpart of World Vision at USD20,000. The total cost of the project per family beneficiary reached was USD40 or USD8.33 per individual. The counterpart of World Vision supplemented the funding needed per activity.

The final expenditure covered the additional essential items within the NFI kits as requested by evacuation center leaders; these were the rubber sleeping mats and transmitter radios (see Table 1.0). Construction materials delivered under Output 3 were purchased with World Vision's counterpart funds.

World Vision certifies that grant funds in this report have been received and expended in accordance with the terms and conditions of USAID (refer to Annex E:Federal Financial Report.)

VI. RESULTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The result of this project is improved wellbeing of 3000 IDP families affected by the Mayon emergency evacuation, through increased access to water, sanitation, hygiene and cooking facilities and immediate relief non-food items among five evacuation centers in Guinobatan, Camalig, and Daraga.

This was achieved through the delivery of basic NFI kits to 3,000 families, as well as the delivery of materials for construction of emergency facilities, including 9 pour-flush latrines (3x3 latrine units), 8 emergency cooking facilities, 12 cubicle shower rooms (3x 4 shower units), 4 units of 2,000-liter water tanks, and repairs to 3 water pumps, across the 5 targeted evacuation centers.

These outputs worked to enhance protection for women, children and vulnerable evacuees by providing a private space for bathing and using latrines, as well as flashlights for walking between facilities in the dark. The outputs also worked to support maintenance of health for all evacuees through increased access to water facilities, as well as sleeping mats protecting them against cold weather, and safer cooking facilities. Cash-For-Work programming also helped augment livelihoods to some evacuees.

An additional outcome has been strengthened preparedness for future disaster by the target evacuation centers with improved emergency facilities. These facilities proved beneficial for the additional evacuees during typhoon Hagupit on 06 December 2014.

Key lessons learned during implementation included: 1) It is important to agree with LGUs and EC leaders the differentiated roles, including who will own, maintain, use, and manage the facilities once constructed, in order to avoid misunderstanding or poor maintenance. 2) Participatory processes require greater time investment at the outset but add significant value to project implementation and can help eliminate future delays. During post-distribution monitoring, community leaders reported that they have improved their emergency systems and planning as a result of learning from the project's participatory processes. 3) Advisory support from WASH technical specialists who are independent from government bodies can help support development of timely and cost-efficient designs in collaboration with LGUs; involvement of the specialists from assessment to monitoring and evaluation helps fast track the implementation.

VII. NEXT STEPS

The project contributed to World Vision's broader Mayon Volcanic Eruption Emergency Response, completed in December 2014, reaching a total of 29,220 individuals or 5,844 displaced families affected by the Mayon evacuation across 19 evacuation centers in four target municipalities in the province of Albay. The Philippine

Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHILVOLCS) has reported a general decline of Mayon Volcano's overall activity since the last recorded seismic swarm on 29 November 2014, and correspondingly the Mt. Mayon risk category has been subsequently reassigned to Level 2. Residents within the 6km Permanent Danger Zone continue to be evacuated and housed in assigned Evacuation Centers, and continue to make on-going use of the emergency facilities constructed by this project. The day-to-day maintenance and cleanliness of these facilities continues to be managed by evacuation center leaders while IDPs reside within the assigned centers. Responsibility for longer term maintenance of the emergency facilities will be provided by DepEd as agreed in signed MOAs. World Vision will continue to deliver long term development activities in the area through its permanent Area Development Program located in Albay, and will maintain close monitoring of the situation with APSEMO through its ADP located in Albay.

VIII. PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

Photo 1: The installed 2,500-liter water tank at Lacag Evacuation Center.



Photo 2: The beneficiaries receive non-food items and hygiene kits in Albay Province.



Photo 3: The constructed community kitchen at Camalig North Evacuation Center



Photo 4: The project engineer enjoys pumping water from a repaired pump at Camalig North evacuation center.



Photo 5: The constructed latrines for women, men, and persons with disability at Guinobatan East evacuation center.



ANNEX A: Emergency Facilities Designs

Please see attached file.

ANNEX B: Memorandum of Agreement on Mayon Response

Please see attached file.

ANNEX C: Letter from Evacuation Center Leaders

Please see attached file.

ANNEX D: Emergency Facilities Turn-over Certificates

Please see attached file.

ANNEX E: Federal Financial Report

Please see attached file.