



Spot report: Mount Mayon is still at risk, Philippines

Background



The first eruption of Mayon happened on 13 January, 2018. In spite of the fact that Mount Mayon seeming calmness within the pass day, the weak lava fountaining was shown on Saturday, February 3. Sulfur dioxide gas emission was measured at an average of 1,583 tonnes/day. The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs) has provided a warning since Monday, February 5, Mount Mayon continues to pose high risk. The Phivolcs has observed on Monday and reported that high volume of lava flow around the restive Mayon volcano in Albay province. Mayon volcano is still far from the peak eruption as new magma within the belly or beneath the volcano is pushing to the crater. The molten materials ejected by Mount Mayon on Monday, February 5. The Mayon will continuously produce and generate new magma. The volcano has ejected more than 50 million cubic meters of materials since it has happened.

Actions Taken

The Philippines authorities evacuated people into evacuation shelters. Evacuation centers have accommodated about 75,000 people from 3 cities and 6 municipalities in Albay: Legazpi, Ligao, Tabaco, Guinobatan, Camalig, Daraga, Sto. Domingo, Bacacay and Malilipot. According to alert level 4 is still up, evacuee may need to stay in evacuation centers for several months. Even if the alert level is lowered to 3, evacuees within the 6-7-kilometer danger zone need to remain in evacuation camps for a safety reason.

ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS -

Severity ranking of the concerns effect in the ASEAN region.

Section	Ranking	Issues identified	Recommendations
Mount Mayon is still at risk, Philippines.	G	The Mount Mayon is still at risk, the lava has flow from time to time. Evacuee remain in shelters for a safety reason. The assessment for this situation is green.	The ASEAN Member States should follow the situation closely.

Remarks:

R: Severe Situation: Urgent intervention required.

Y: Situation of concern: Surveillance or assistance may or may not require, intensive monitoring

G: Relative normal situation or local Government can cope with the crisis, monitoring and no action required.

NA: Lack of /unreliable data: Further assessment required.

ACMM Recommendations,

According to the lava fountaining, the ACMM is monitoring the situation for providing update information to member countries.

References:

1. <https://www.rappler.com>
2. <https://www.rappler.com/nation>
3. <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net>
4. <https://reliefweb.int>