

**MUD AND DEBRIS FLOW DISASTER RESPONSE  
(COMICS)**

## **BARANGAY DISASTER PREVENTION AND RESPONSE**

### **PREFACE:**

Several Barangays in Bicol province are located very close to the permanent danger zone of Mayon Volcano and identified within its high-risk zone being within the 8 -10 kilometer radius from the crater of Mayon Volcano. Barangay Mabinit which is used as a pilot project is composed of 1,080 individuals out of 214 households/families. The area is physically highly vulnerable to effects of Mayon Volcano due to its geographical location. People have to evacuate upon receipt of warning signals from the Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council through the assistance provided by the City Disaster Coordinating Council (CDCC) and/or Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council (MDCC) in coordination with the Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council (BDCC).

Agriculture and handicrafts are the major sources of living. Farmlands are close to the danger zone. Most of the farmers may be caught by any sudden pyroclastic flow being cultivating their upland crops within the six—kilometer—radius permanent danger zone of Mayon Volcano. With or without warning, sudden eruption can cause death of so many farmers as experienced in the February 2, 1993 volcanic eruption where out of the 104 victims of pyroclastic flow, 77 people died. In any case of emergency, they seek assistance having low coping capability.

Transportation is available on a limited number of passenger jeepneys. Road condition is rough and most of the time become impassable especially immediately after the flood or mudflow due to volcanic debris. Assistance has to be secured from the Department of Public Works & Highways (DPWH) or Army Engineering Brigade for road clearing using available heavy equipment.

In times of emergency, official warning information has to be issued by Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Philippine Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) and Department of Public Works & Highways (DPWH) through the Regional Office of Civil Defense (OCD). In case of mudflow warning, the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) has existing monitoring equipment that can determine hazard situation in the upper slope that can be the basis for releasing flood warning to the potential risk barangays.

The Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council chaired by the barangay captain takes charge of the emergency response in the event of calamity, with the support provided by Disaster Coordinating Council (DCC) of the municipality or city, higher DCCs and some

Non—Government Organizations.

The Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council (BDCC) shall be guided by this Mud and Debris Flow Disaster Response comics in terms of operational procedure which was prepared by the Study Team for the Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Around Mayon Volcano.

The Disaster Response Procedures illustrated herein is not merely a preparation to Mudflow but an Integrated Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council (BDCC) long-term activity that maybe replicated for other disaster prevention of casualty and reduce damages to critical resources. This guides the local communities with their own organization to decide which activities to prioritize according to identified requirements in the course of continuous process of need evaluation.

I hope this paper will contribute much to prevent disaster effectively.

Hideki Sato

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JICA COMPREHENSIVE

DISASTER PREVENTION

AROUND MAYON VOLCANO