



Jishu-bosai-soshiki in *emergency response team*

Short presentation

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THE KNOW

Jishu-bosai-soshiki > *Jishubo* (in short)

Origin > Japan

....is a neighborhood “association” for **disaster** preparedness and rescue activity.

References: Bajek et al., 2008

THE KNOW

COMMUNITY



CHONAIKAI



**MPKK –
Majlis
Pengurusan
Kamuniti
Kampung**

THE KNOW

CHONAIKAI



MPKK

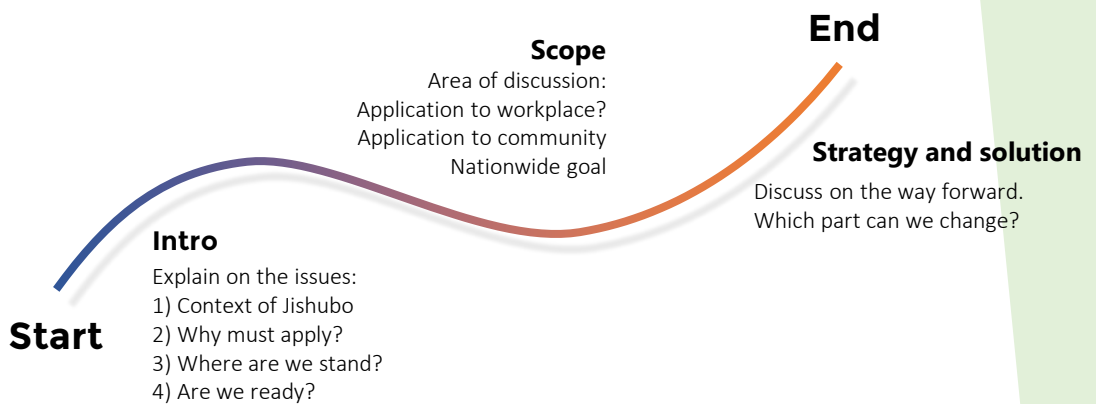
JISHUBO

???

penduduk

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THE FLOW



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INTRO

My neighbourhood



...is a neighborhood association for **disaster** preparedness and rescue activity



....it is not legally mandated



...Japanese culture Since 1970

"Is autonomous organization for disaster reduction"

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TASK FOR JISHUBO MEMBERS

Normal Time

- organize disaster drills
- educate residents
- patrol their residential area
- maintain rescue tools

During Emergency

- guide refugees to a shelter
- rescue residents
- provide the initial first-aid
- supply food and water

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WOW FACTOR

PASSIVE

“Passive” here means their motivation to join the activities are not derived from their interest on disaster preparedness but instead from their obligation towards the leader who asked them to join the events.

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OTHER FACTORS

....disaster prone nation

...matured and ready to learn

....know the risk



Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030

Priority no 1 – understanding disaster risk

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KNOWING THE RISK

Know your self and know your enemy

You never fear the result in any battle

Know your self **but** not your enemy

Chances winning and losing are equal

Neither your self nor your enemy

You're in danger in every battle

References: Sun Tzu

Malaysia

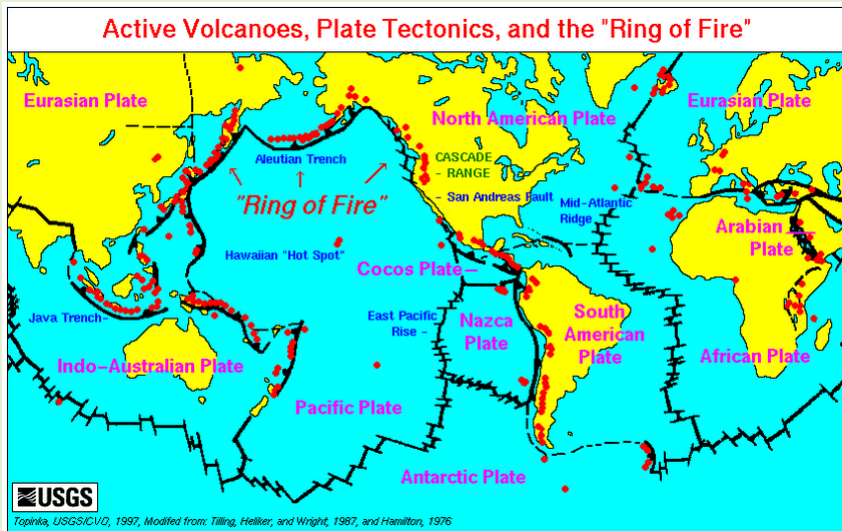
Malaysia is geographically outside the Pacific Rim of fire

References: Shaluf and Ahmadun, 2006

Malaysia lies outside the Pacific Rim of Fire

References: Said et al., 2011

Japan Vs Malaysia



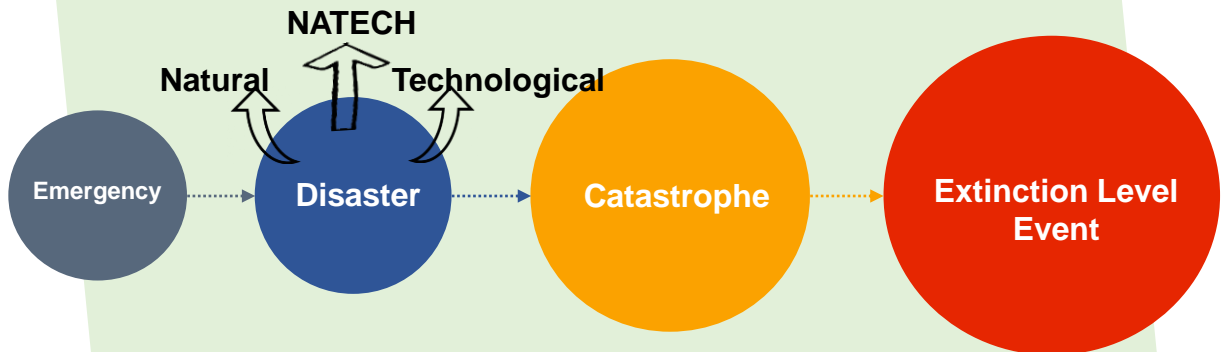
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Are We Complacent?



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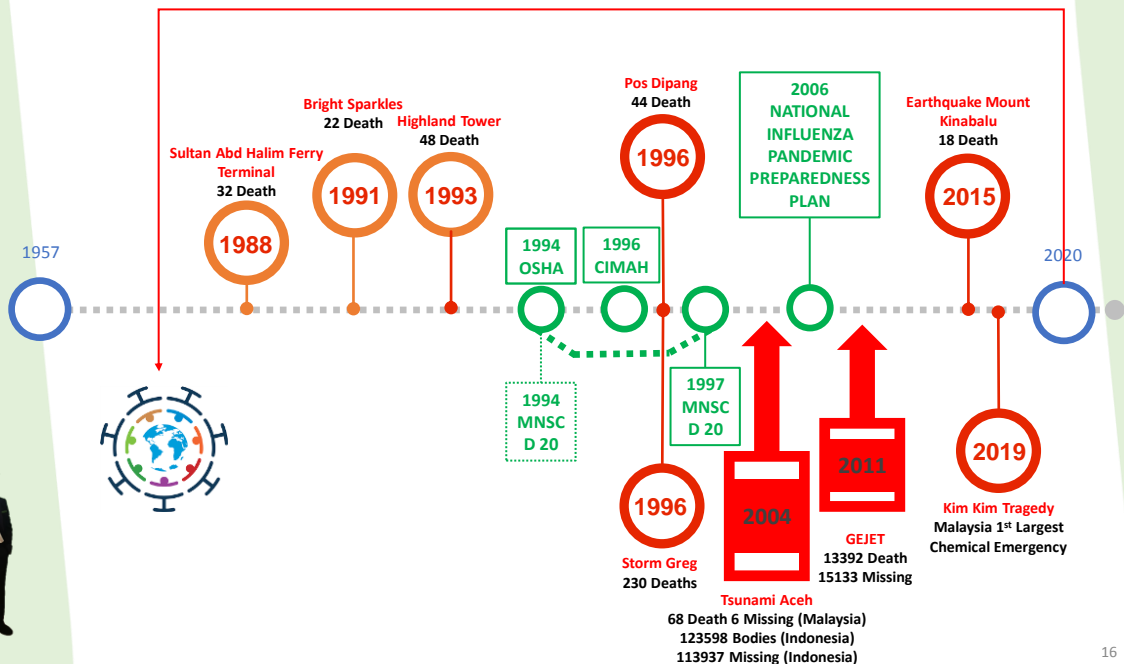
Know Your Occupational Risk?



The **extinction level events** are beyond effective organized human response, and may be characterized by such events as a major meteorite strike, loss of the Earth's protective ozone layer, or a **pandemic with 100% fatality**.

References: Clifford Oliver, Catastrophic Disaster Planning and Response, 2010

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Legislation & Guidelines

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1996

Need for certain industries to create their own emergency response program and on-site and off-site emergency response team.

The National Security Council Directive 20 (MKN Arahan 20)

It has made and guide to enhance coordination between authority for response to disaster

Disaster Management mechanism for Malaysia cover industrial accident



Fire Services Act 1988

Stated – premises to obtain a fire certificate. To obtain cert: fire facilities (fire prevention, equipment etc.) fire fighting team. ERT

Uniform Building By-Law 1984

The needs for fire alarm, fire extinguisher and fire fighting access

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KEYWORDS

Emergency

is sometimes used interchangeably with the term disaster, as, for example, in the context of biological and technological **hazards** or health emergencies, which, however, can also relate to hazardous events that **do not result** in the **serious disruption** of the functioning of a community or society

Response

provision of emergency services and public **assistance** during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, **reduce** health **impacts**, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

References:¹⁹ [UNDRR](#)

Resources

Money

Enough budget for various activities ie. Training, tools & equipment etc.

Manpower

Selecting great ERT.

Machine

State-of-the-art equipment ie. Search and rescue equipment etc.

Method

Knowledge, change-agent,



EMERGENCY SCENARIO



Small Talk

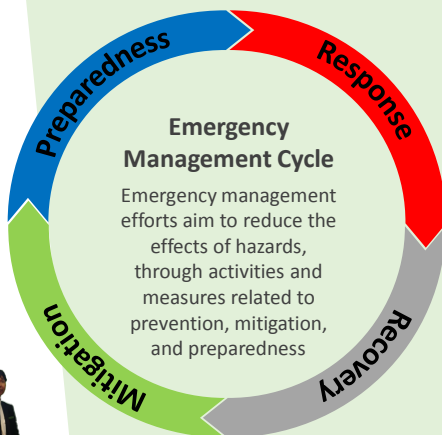
Meeting and Discussion



Documentation and records

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KEYWORDS



Preparedness

preparation for impending impacts (including non-structural measures such table-top exercise and physical drill)

Response

management of, or response to the emergency phase

Recovery or (Business Continuity Planning, Recovery, Reconstruction, Restoration BCP + R3)

recovery or restoration of major human, business and infrastructural systems; and reconstruction of damaged buildings and structures.

Mitigation

the process of reducing risks and hazards

References:

- 1) David Alexander, *Towards the development of standards in emergency management training and education*, 2003
- 2) Suarez-Paba et al., 2019

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JISHUBO VS ERT

Jishubo

- a. Work volunteer
- b. Know leaving in a disaster-prone nation
- c. autonomous disaster management

ERT

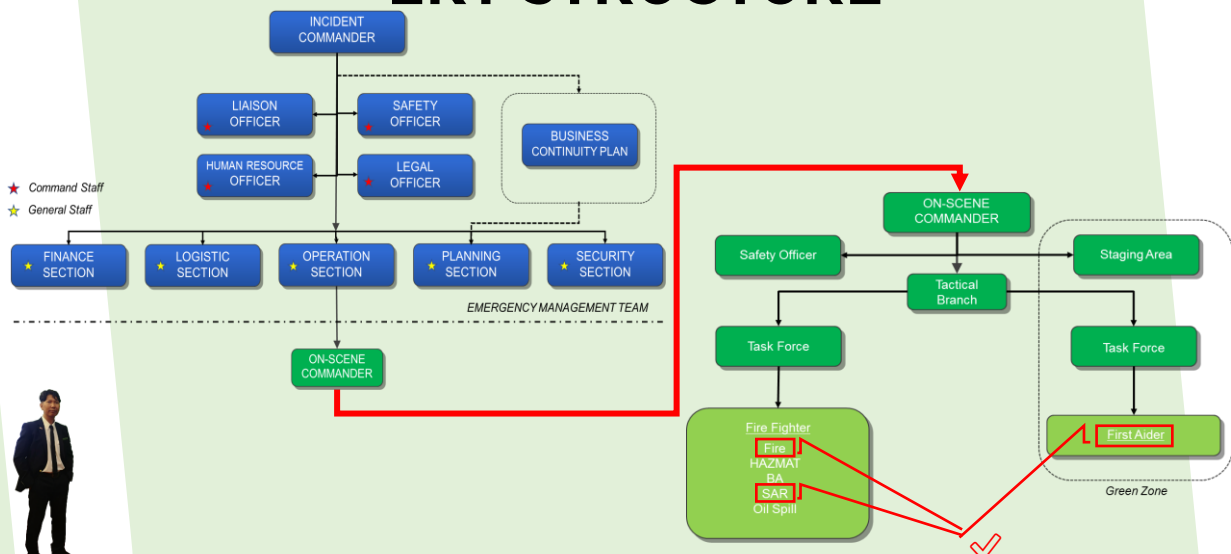
- a. Workers become ERT
- b. Know the occupational risk?
- c. Develop and pick / choose

spirit of helping others

to be honorable

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ERT STRUCTURE



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Take-home message!

Instill knowledge?

Best culture

Culture on preparedness?

Resources – how to choose ERT?
(remember Jishubo is voluntary basis)

Inventory? Other resources
– emergency equipment

Response personnel?

Response time?

Did you write the note?

what is my 1st priorities



Benefits

Awareness on best practices in ERP

+ *Risk Communication
Lessons Learned

CRITICAL THINKING

- What technological hazards affect your community? What are the sources of those hazards?
- Society accepts certain technological hazards because they enjoy the benefits associated with the action or process that causes the hazard. For instance, nuclear power plants produce inexpensive electricity with very little emissions. However, in the event of an accident, a major disaster could result. What benefits does your community enjoy despite the existence of associated technological hazards, and what are those hazards?

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