Asian Network of Major Cities 21

The 8th Asian Crisis Management Conference

Post Conference Report

September 17-18, 2010, Taipei

【TABLE OF CONTENTS】

Conference Summary ·····3

Main Conference ····· 6

Inspection of Crisis Management Facilities ····· 13

Chairperson's Summary·····15

DOCUMENT

DOCUMENT 1
Main Conference Agenda·····16

DOCUMENT 2
Main Conference Participants List·····17

Conference Summary

In September 2010, the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 and its member cities held the 8th Asian Crisis Management Conference as part of the network's joint project, Network for Crisis Management. The conference aimed to further accumulate and share information and knowledge regarding urban crisis management among participating cities in Asia for building a stronger crisis management system in the region.
The conference took place in Taipei City, which was also the host of the conference, from September 17 (Fri.) to September 18 (Sat.), 2010. About one hundred specialists from six member cities (Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, Singapore, Taipei, and Tokyo) attended the conference to discuss issues according to its annual theme, "Disaster reduction adapting to global warming and climate change."

1. Conference theme
"Disaster reduction adapting to global warming and climate change"

2. Date
September 17 (Fri.) to September 18 (Sat.), 2010

Date	Event	Location
Sep. 17 (Fri.)	[Main Conference] I. Opening ceremony (1) Opening speech: Chien-Yuan Lin, Deputy Mayor of Taipei City (2) Greeting from ANMC21: Toshiyuki Shikata, Counselor to the Governor of Tokyo II. Individual city presentations Session 1: Large-scale flood response in urban area (1) Lessons learned from and improvements made after Typhoon Morakot (National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction, Taiwan) (2) The flood response mechanisms of Taipei city (Hydraulic Engineering Office, Taipei City) (3) Water disaster measures in metropolitan Tokyo (Tokyo Fire Department) (4) Research of typhoon-flood emergency response and surveillance (National Taiwan University) (5) Flood in Malaysia: Warning and Response (Kuala Lumpur)	The Grand Hotel Kaohsing in Taipei

	Session 2: The disaster management of large scale activities (6) Crisis Management for Singapore's SingTel F1 Grand Prix (Singapore) (7) The experience of establishing the disaster management technology among local government (Taipei City Fire Department) (8) Safety management for big events (Seoul) (9) Anti-terrorism partnership: Building a community with no tolerance of terrorism (Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department) Session 3: Pre-warning and pre-evacuation policy on landslide and debris flow (10) Pre-warning and pre-evacuation policy on landslide debris flow (Taipei City Geotechnical Engineering Office) (11) Tokyo Metropolitan Government earthquake disaster aid receiving program (Disaster Prevention Division, Bureau of General Affairs, Tokyo) (12) Community disaster preparedness: a deep cultivation practice in Taipei City (National Taiwan University of Science and Technology) III. Report from Network for Crisis Management Secretariat IV. Selection of next host city	
Sep. 18 (Sat.)	[Observation of Crisis Management Facilities] Training Center of National Fire Agency Taipei 101	 Taichung Taipei

3. Participants

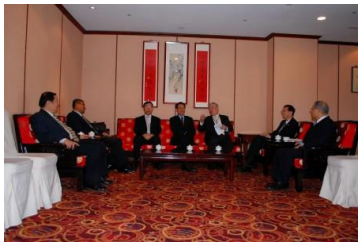
Attended cities from overseas: 6 cities (19 participants)
Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, Singapore, and Tokyo

Host city: Taipei (approx. 80 participants)
Taipei City Fire Department Commissioner, National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction, Taipei City Hydraulic Engineering Office, National Taiwan University Department of Atmospheric Sciences, Taipei City Geotechnical Engineering

Office, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taipei City Fire Department, and others

4. A Courtesy Call on Taipei City Government Deputy Mayor

Location: The Grand Hotel Kaohsing, Orchid Room (10th Floor)
Participants: Chien-Yuan Lin, Deputy Mayor of Taipei City; Kuang-Hua Hsiung, Commissioner, Taipei City Fire Department; and five representatives from participating cities



Main Conference

I. Opening ceremony

(1) Opening speech: Chien-Yuan Lin, Deputy Mayor of Taipei City

This marks our eighth conference. One of our major goals here is to share each other's experiences among us professionals of crisis management and improve our readiness against possible emergencies. The reason why this conference is so important is because every time a disaster or a crisis happens, how we respond to the situation makes a significant difference in outcome. We are aware that our past experiences become a critical reference for the future. In other words, what has happened to one country provides a great learning opportunity for other countries.

I firmly believe that as we exchange information and knowledge here and learn from each other, we all will be able to make a big progress in our future disaster preparation and prevention.

(2) Greeting from ANMC21: Toshiyuki Shikata, Counselor to the Governor of Tokyo

In the past, we have exchanged opinions between a number of specialists and experts from major cities in Asia and have learned various approaches to crisis management. I strongly believe that what we have accumulated at the past conferences has definitely contributed to an improvement of crisis management skills of participating cities.

At last year's conference in Tokyo, we established a consensus among participants that we need to "think the unthinkable" in crisis management to prepare ourselves for a large-scale disaster. Crisis management is about facing inevitable disasters with courage and wisdom and reducing damage as much as possible. I hope that this network will continue to grow as a place where we as friends of Asia share each other's knowledge and experiences.

II. Individual city presentations

Session 1: Large scale flood response in urban area

(1) Lessons learned from and improvements made after typhoon Morakot (Mr. Wei-Sen Li, National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction)

In August 2009, a powerful typhoon Morakot hit Taiwan and brought continuous rainfall for three days to the nation's southern mountainous region. The unexpected amount of rainfall caused flooding and landslides. As a result, roads were blocked isolating some areas, and communication also failed.
In future responses to cases like this, we are aware that the central crisis management center needs to analyze potential risks of flooding and landslides faster so as to make decisions earlier. The center should also conduct research after the disaster to study the cause and continuously make efforts to improve the management and efficiency of disaster preparation plan. It is also recognized important that community-based crisis management should be promoted and implemented.

(2) The flood response mechanisms of Taipei city (Mr. Zhicui Huang, Hydraulic Engineering Office, Taipei City)

Taipei city has a four-step flood control plan in responding to a possible flood, which includes "before preparation," "under response," "after recovery," and "peacetime mitigation."
Based on past experiences, the city recognizes the importance of pumping stations and has installed 395 pumps in 62 locations in urban lowland areas, which play a key role in case of a typhoon warning. The city also has a hydrological monitoring system, by which rainfall, sewage water, and other conditions can be monitored. If a disastrous situation should occur, water is drained using gravity. If the amount of rainfall becomes significant, the city will contact contractors who will be gathered to the pumping stations. When a typhoon warning is issued, the contractors are called to stand by for dispatching within one hour and can arrive in designated locations within two hours after the notice. If the situation worsens and exceeds the capacity of the pumping stations, the Emergency Operations Center of Taipei City will be notified, which will then forward the notice to the central government, according to an established support requesting system.

(3) Water disaster measures in metropolitan Tokyo (Mr. Masanao Tamura, Tokyo Fire Department)

In recent years, urban-type water disasters caused not by typhoons but by heavy rains have been increasing in Tokyo. As the rivers could flood within a very short time after the heavy rain starts, early prediction is essential. Last year, the Tokyo Fire Department has introduced a multiparameter radar (MP radar), which was developed by a disaster prevention research institute, to observe and obtain radar data of rainfall.

The MP radar measures the size of raindrops both vertically and horizontally with two types of radio waves and therefore is capable of obtaining the density of raindrops in addition to their sizes, which is effective to predict the amount of rain. The data also provides the moving direction of rain clouds as well as the wind direction, which are useful to forecast the areas of rainfall.
By observing the rainfall with the MP radar, the Tokyo Fire Department is now capable of predicting potential water disaster, which makes it also possible to call its staff at an earlier stage and stand by for the dispatching of disaster prevention activities. For the future, the department plans to utilize the map marked with the sites of past water disasters to use for a strategy planning of water disaster control.

(4) Research of typhoon-flood emergency response and surveillance (Dr. Ben Jong-Dao Jou, Department of Atmospheric Sciences, National Taiwan University)

Since 2005, we have been installing an early observation system for typhoons and have been studying a typhoon forecast system. We have been provided with the information by the Central Weather Bureau and the Taipei City Government to analyze data. The information system of Taipei city designates an information communication system in case of a disaster and specifies the frequency of updating the information according to the phase of the situation.
We believe that the joint working group between the Taipei City Government emergency rescue team and the National Taiwan University Department of Atmospheric Sciences provides a model of the collaborative work between an academic institution and an emergency operation agency.

(5) Flood in Malaysia: Warning and Response (Lt. Col. (CD) Mohd Noor Hassan Ashari Haji Sulaiman, Kuala Lumpur)

In Malaysia, flooding occurs every year and causes major damages, and water disaster control therefore has been a major issue. The country has been working on the improvement of their flood forecasting and warning system.
Specifically, 335 telemetric rainfall stations and 208 telemetric water level stations have been built for an automatic siren system, which automatically goes off when the water level exceeds the warning level. A three-level message alert system is also provided to immediately deliver a flood warning to citizen’s mobile phones. In addition, real-time information about rainfall and damages is provided online so that anyone can have access to necessary information. These projects have been effective to reduce the number of casualties from water disasters in the last 20 years.

Session 2: The disaster management of large scale activities

(1) Crisis Management for Singapore’s SingTel F1 Grand Prix (Mr. Ling Kok Yong, Singapore)

One of the duties of Singapore Civil Defense Force (SCDF) is to respond to a wide variety of disastrous situations from building collapse to financial crisis. SCDF is also in charge of the crisis management plan for the F1 Grand Prix scheduled in September 2010. The event is held in an area crowded with buildings including commercial facilities. For an emergency plan, the event site and vicinity is divided into four management zones, and a three-phase operation command system is established in case of an accident, including initial response as the first phase, emergency operation as the second phase, and recovery as the third.
The F1 Grand Prix has been held in Singapore since 2008, and we have made such improvements as expanding the width of the road for emergency cars and creating special observation seats for carrying injured persons. We have learned that the accumulation of experiences and improvement based on such experiences is very important.

(2) The experience of establishing the disaster management technology among local government (Mr. Junxing Ye, Taipei City Fire Department)

Having gone through recent disasters, we have learned that we lack a proper database of basic information and that information easily becomes confused by media's reports.
To solve the issues, Taipei City has established a website to deliver accurate disaster information to the citizens and has offered information about earthquakes and typhoons as well as information about the alert system and evacuation sites. In addition, the city's disaster/water control systems allow the central government and local governments to share real-time disaster information about weather, water disaster, and earthquakes and such.
Further, information from police and air force is gathered, and they can communicate to each other at the same frequency. As a result, the time that the disaster information system takes to deliver information has been shortened and the effectiveness of the information communication has also improved.

(3) Safety management for big events (Mr. Moon Sung Jun, Seoul)

The number of large-scale events with high potential of economic effects has been increasing in Seoul. Meanwhile, we have experienced some major accidents that have left casualties. From such past experiences, we have learned that an inadequate initial response will lead to a major disaster.
For this reason, various safety management plans have been established with regard to large-scale events, such as legal regulation to secure the event site's safety; an establishment of management system to respond to a disaster, security management by levels, fire prevention plans for an event site, and more. At the event site, specialists will conduct a safety inspection of the facilities, and medical and fire staff stands by, so as to take quick actions in emergency.
As the G20 Summit is held in Seoul in November 2010, leaders of participating countries and more than 10,000 people will be visiting Seoul. We will do our best to make the summit successful.

(4) Anti-terrorism partnership: Building a community with no tolerance of terrorism (Mr. Makoto Koseki, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department)

In Tokyo, there are a number of buildings and facilities that can be targets of terrorism. While the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department has increased security, there are still concerns including how to achieve the goal with limited police force. To create a cooperation system that brings both public and private together to work towards the prevention of terrorism, Anti-Terrorism Partnership, TOKYO (ANTEP) was founded. 45 groups and organizations joined the partnership, including governmental agencies such as the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and the Tokyo Fire Department, and lifeline business operators whose facilities can be targets of terrorism. About 3,888 businesses and groups have also joined around local police stations to strengthen the community-level partnership. ANTEP's activities include joint drills, campaigns, trainings, and managing a website at which participants can share information at its member-only website.
In November 2010, as APEC is held in Yokohama, ANTEP is expected to serve as a significant anti-terrorism force. However, even after APEC, ANTEP will continue to advance the public-private partnership so that our communities are free of terrorism.

Session 3: Pre-warning and pre-evacuation policy on landslide and debris flow

(1) Pre-warning and pre-evacuation policy on landslide debris flow (Mr. Li-yuan Huang, Taipei City Geotechnical Engineering Office)

As a preparation for early warning of mudflow, Taipei City has organized a disaster prevention system while providing educational trainings and creating an evacuation route map. Experts regularly patrol the river, and an online alert system has been established through which real-time information such as rainfall amount and data from the mudflow observation system can be obtained online from PC or cell phone. Also, the city has identified 86 households living in the most risky area of mudflow and has provided them with an evacuation map showing evacuation sites and routes and regularly conducts educational trainings to increase their literacy about disasters.

(2) Tokyo Metropolitan Government earthquake disaster aid receiving program (Mr. Hideki Kosuge, Disaster Prevention Division, Bureau of General Affairs, Tokyo Metropolitan Government)

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government considers that to quickly rescue those affected by the heavy damage from an earthquake, the swift and effective receipt of rescue and medical aid etc. from around the country and overseas is extremely important.
The government is in progress of further organizing a practical system for receiving aid and plans to put it together as the next project. The system is designed to determine in

advance a placement of units and such when receiving manpower including police officers, fire fighters, and self-defense personnel. In addition, a new system for receiving the aid is also organized in fields of medical aid activities and supply procurement. In organizing a new system, the government will make its effort to fully adjust to a rescue plan of the related disaster prevention organizations so that their rescue personnel can do their best possible work.

(3) Community disaster preparedness: a deep cultivation practice in Taipei City (Mr. Jui-Sheng Chou, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology)

This project aims to improve the local capability to respond to disastrous situations and has been promoted with support of the Taipei City Government.
Targeted areas in Taipei City were determined according to the inspection by specialists, and people from those areas participated in drawing a disaster preparation map. A variety of educational trainings were provided together as part of the efforts to improve the local community's organized readiness to disastrous situations. Specifically, opinions were exchanged with local residents at a kick-off meeting, detailed information about the community was collected, and both indoor and outdoor trainings were provided.
In five months, we have heard some positive opinions from the local residents that they now understand better about disasters. We would like to continue our efforts to protect the local communities in collaboration with Taipei City Government.

III. Report from Network for Crisis Management Secretariat

About activities of Network for Crisis Management (Mr. Keiichi Fukutome, International Affairs Division, Headquarters of the Governor of Tokyo, Tokyo Metropolitan Government)

According to a three-year midterm plan, the Network for Crisis Management has steadily been advancing three major projects, including the Asia Crisis Management Conference, human resource development, and information exchange via Emergency Hotline, to improve the crisis management skills of each participating city and to establish a support system between the cities in case of a disaster.
The Asia Crisis Management Conferences have been held eight times and have steadily shown positive results in building a network among participating cities.
As for human resource development, three projects have been promoted, including "International Urban Search and Rescue" organized by Singapore Civil Defense Force, "Rescue Techniques Training Course" by the Tokyo Fire Department, and "Participation of overseas rescue teams in Comprehensive Disaster Management Drill" by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.
The Emergency Hotline has about 50 staff members registered from different cities in charge of disaster prevention and has been used for exchanging information about disasters and their control.

The current midterm plan ends in March 2011. We will review results and tasks from the past plan and will make the next midterm plan.

IV. Selection of next host city

It was agreed that the next 9th Asia Crisis Management Conference is held in 2011 in Seoul.

Inspection of Crisis Management Facilities: Training Center of National Fire Agency

We visited the Taiwan Fire Fighter Training Center, which was opened in January 2010 and is the largest fire fighter training center in the country, and observed the latest training equipments and methods.

Just opened on January 19, the Training Center is situated on a spacious parcel of land (109 ha), and the construction of its hardware has been completed. The Center continues to develop software including more training programs.

The trainings provided at the Center target all fire fighters from around Taiwan. Since its opening, the trainings for volunteer fire fighters from each prefecture and city have been held. From September 2010, the trainings for the official fire fighters will begin. Military and police may use the training facilities by making arrangements through the fire department. From overseas, an arrangement for the use of the facilities may be made through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. So far, fire fighters from Philippines and Vietnam have used the facilities.

The training period varies according to the trainees. Generally, it takes one day for a volunteer fire fighters training, one to two weeks for fire fighters (search and rescue personnel), and one and a half months for paramedics.

The facilities are also equipped with training facilities for disaster rescue dogs for special rescue missions.

Outside view of training center

A scene from rescue training

Bird’s-eye view of training center from control tower

Observation of Crisis Management Facilities: Taipei 101

We visited Taipei 101 and observed crisis management efforts including disaster plans and evacuation plans for high-rise buildings.
The building is located in the Xinyi planned area and is surrounded by the Grand Hyatt and the World Trade Center buildings. The south side of the Taipei 101 is designated as a fire prevention area, while the north side is a commercial area where government offices are also housed. All these areas are connected by an underground walkway.

A scene from a visit to Taipei 101

The building is equipped with evacuation manuals and disaster education manuals. Fire drills are held twice a year to educate tenants of the building. In case of emergency, about 10,000 to 12,000 people within the building will be divided into groups of 200, and evacuation is completed within 50 minutes, according to the plan.
Air pressure inside building is adjusted so that smoke won't enter the safety evacuation ladder. Outside of the building is equipped with a designated evacuation route. A veranda and a ladder are installed every eight floor levels and a firefighting water tank on every other floor. This equipment for preventing fire from spreading is added by the fire fighting system of the fire department to complete a disaster management system.

*Due to inclement weather, a visit to the 2010 Taipei International Flower Expo was cancelled.

Asian Network of Major Cities 21
Chairperson's Summary of the 8th Asian Crisis Management Conference

Major cities comprising the Network for Crisis Management participated in the 8th Asian Crisis Management Conference sharing and accumulating valuable experience and knowledge in crisis management, which is one of the joint projects of the ANMC21. The conference was held in September 17, 2010, hosted by Taipei City Government. The participants included Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Seoul, Tokyo and Taipei. We hereby present the summary of the conference and future developments and challenges for the ANMC21.

1. Entering the 8th year, the Network for Crisis Management has made a prominent progress and achievements contributing to the advancements of crisis managements policies and connections between the participating cities through holding the annual conferences, utilization of the Emergency Hotline, mutual participation in training exercises and so forth.

2. Although achieving remarkable development, the major cities in Asia still face a diversity of challenges. The global climate changes also bring about large-scale floods in various parts of Asia. Through the conference, valuable experiences and knowledge are shared in the in-depth discussions on how to improve the cooperation of disaster prevention, reduction, response and recovery in Network for Crisis Management.

3. In the conference this year, we discussed the topic of "Large scale flood response in urban area". We shared experience and knowledge of crisis managements and disaster prevention and reduction during large and important events and activities. We held in-depth discussions on pre-warning and pre-evacuation policy on landslide and debris flow. We also agreed on the increasingly imperious need to improve our crisis management systems toward the global climate changes in the near future, especially in major cities where a large number of people reside.

4. Through this meeting, we agreed to make steady progress of the "Network for Crisis Management" based on the mid-term plan.

5. We also confirmed that only through further enhancement of crisis management capabilities, experience and knowledge sharing, and constant exercise can the Network for Crisis Management strengthen their ties with each other and cooperate in working toward the development of the emergency response, mutual assistance and efficient communication systems.

6. It has been decided that the 9th Asian Crisis Management Conference will take place in Seoul at an appropriate time in 2011.

The 8th Asian Crisis Management Conference Agenda

Time	Event
09:00-09:10	**Opening:** Chien-Yuan Lin, Deputy Mayor of Taipei City
09:10-09:15	**Introduction:** Mr. Toshiyuki Shikata, Counselor to the Governor of Tokyo
09:15-09:20	Group picture
Session 1 : Large scale flood response in urban area	
09:20-09:50	Lessons learned from and improvements made after typhoon Morakot (National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction)
	The flood response mechanisms of Taipei city(Hydraulic Engineering Office, Taipei City)
09:50-10:10	Q&A
10:10-10:25	Break Time
10:25-11:10	Water disaster measures in metropolitan Tokyo(Tokyo)
	Research of typhoon-flood emergency response and surveillance(National Taiwan University)
	Flood in Malaysia : Warning and Response(Kuala Lumpur)
11:10-11:50	Q&A
Lunch(1F Grand Garden Restaurant) (12:00-13:20)	
Session 2 : The disaster management of large scale activities	
13:30-14:30	Crisis management for Singapore's SingTel F1 Grand Prix(Singapore)
	The experience of establishing the disaster management technology among local government(Taipei City Fire Department)
	Safety management for big events(Seoul)
	Anti-terrorism partnership(Tokyo)
14:30-15:20	Q&A
15:20-15:40	Break Time
Session 3 : Pre-warning and pre-evacuation policy on landslide and debris flow	
15:40-16:25	Pre-warning and pre-evacuation policy on landslide debris flow(Taipei City Geotechnical Engineering Office)
	Tokyo metropolitan government earthquake disaster aid receiving program(Tokyo)
	Community disaster preparedness a deep cultivation practice in Taipei city(National Taiwan University of Science and Technology)
16:25-16:40	Q&A
16:45-17:00	Conclusion and selection of next host city

Participants List for The 8th Asian Crisis Management Conference

No.	City	Name	Job Position	Organization
1	Bangkok	Mr.Pol. Col. Pichai Kriengwatanasiri	Deputy Director-General of Fire and Rescue Department	City Hall of Bangkok
2	Bangkok	Mr. Toryos Devhasadin Na Ayuthada	Foreign Relations Officer.	City Hall of Bangkok
3	Bangkok(Thi land)	Mr. Ruchakorn Napapornpipat	Preparedness and Defense Section Bureau of Border Security and Defense Affairs Office of the Natiional Security Council	Thiland Government
4	Kuala Lumpur	Datoabdul Halim Bin Abdul Hamid	Dato of Malaysian Civil Defence Organization	Malaysian Civil Defence Organization
5	Kuala Lumpur	Mohd Noor Hassan Ashasri	Lt. Kol(CD) of Malaysian Civil Defence Organization	Malaysian Civil Defence Organization
6	Seoul	Mr. Moon Sung Jun	Section Manager	Seoul Metropolitan Fire and Disaster Department
7	Seoul	Mr. Joung Gyo Choul	Response Strategy Team Vice Team Leader	Seoul Metropolitan Fire and Disaster Department
8	Seoul	Mr. Chung Jin Hang	Fire Service Policy Team Vice Team Leader	Seoul Metropolitan Fire and Disaster Department
9	Seoul	Mr.Choe Jang Geun	Organization & Budget Management Team Leader of	Seoul Metropolitan Fire and Disaster Department
10	Singapore	Mr. Eugene Phng	Staff Officer, Terrain and Security, Operations Dept	Singapore Civil Defence Force
11	Singapore	Mr. Ling Kok Yong	Deputy Commander / 1st Civil Defence Division, Singapore Civil Defence Force	Singapore Civil Defence Force
12	Taipei	Mr. Kuang-Hua Hsiung	Commissioner, Taipei City Fire Department	Taipei City Government
13	Taipei	Mr. Jia-Yi You	Chief, Taipei City Fire Department	Taipei City Government
14	Taipei	Mr. Chun-Husing Yeh	Secretary, Taipei City Fire Department	Taipei City Government
15	Taipei	Mr. Ching-Biau Lin	Specialist, Taipei City Fire Department	Taipei City Government
16	Taipei	Mr. Wen-Pin Hung	Section Chief of Taipei City Fire Department	Taipei City Government
17	Taipei	Ms. Yi-Hui Huang	Section Chief of Taipei City Fire Department	Taipei City Government
18	Taipei	Mr. Jong-Dao Jou	Professor, Department of Atmospheric Sciences	National Taiwan University
19	Taipei	Mr. Jhih-Fong Huang	Vice Director of Hydraulic Engineering Office	Taipei City Government
20	Taipei	Mr. Li-Yuan Huang	Chief Engineer of Taipei City Geotechnical Engineering Office	Taipei City Government

Participants List for The 8th Asian Crisis Management Conference

No.	City	Name	Job Position	Organization
21	Taipei	Mr.Wei-Sen Li	Philosophiae Doctor	National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction
22	Taipei	Mr. Jui-Sheng Chou	Adjunct Professor	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
23	Tokyo	Mr. Toshiyuki Shikata	Counselor	the Governor of Tokyo
24	Tokyo	Mr. HIDEKI KOSUGE	Director in charge of Earthquake Disaster Prevention, Disaster Prevention Division, Bureau of General Affairs	Tokyo Metropolitan Government
25	Tokyo	Mr. MAKOTO KOSEKI	Police Superintendent Administrator (Chief of Office of Crisis Management), First Security Division, Security Bureau	Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department
26	Tokyo	Ms. NORIKO YORITA	Assistant Police Inspector, Office of Crisis Management, First Security Division, Security Bureau	Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department
27	Tokyo	Mr. MASANAO TAMURA	Assistant Chief, Disaster Section	Tokyo Fire Department
28	Tokyo	Mr. KEIICHI FUKUTOME	Director in charge of International Joint Projects (ANMC21), International Affairs Division, Headquarters of the Governor of Tokyo	Tokyo Metropolitan Government
29	Tokyo	Ms. MAKI KANEKO	Deputy Director for International Joint Projects (ANMC21), International Affairs Division, Headquarters of the Governor of Tokyo	Tokyo Metropolitan Government
30	Tokyo	Ms. AKIKO KUROSAKI	Senior Staff Member for International Joint Projects (ANMC21), International Affairs Division, Headquarters of the Governor of Tokyo	Tokyo Metropolitan Government