Asian Network of Major Cities 21 The 9th Asian Crisis Management Conference

Post Conference Report

September 27-28, 2011, Seoul

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Conference Summary

In September 2011, member cities comprising the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21) held the 9th Asian Crisis Management Conference to share their experience and know-how on crisis management and develop crisis management systems.

This conference was held from September 27(Tue) to September 28(Wed), 2011 and was organized by Seoul Fire&Disaster Department. About one hundred specialists from seven member cities (Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo) attended the conference to discuss issues according to its annual theme, "The Changing Role of Risk Management Organization in Large Scale Disaster."

In this conference, there was special guest city, Ulanbatarr which is the capital city of Mongolia. The fire commissioner, Batbileg had big interest in international cooperation among Asain cities and decided to attend this conference as observer.

Conference theme

"The Changing Role of Risk Management Organization in Large Scale Disaster."Participants

Overseas Cities : 8 cities (27 persons)

Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo, and Ulanbatarr Host City : Seoul (approx. 120 participants)

> Seoul City Fire Department Commissioner, Chungbuk National University, University of Seoul Disaster Protection Engeneering, Korean Fire Protection Association, and others

 \blacklozenge Conference Schedule : September 27(Tue) ~ September 28(Wed), 2011

	[Main Conference]		
	◆ Opening Address : Ung-Gil, Choi		
	◆ Congratulatory Remarks : Toshiyuki Shikata		
	◆ Keynote Speech (2)		
	Special Challenges of Mega-Cities And The Solutions for Disaster Safety Cooperative System for Disaster Management in Global Society		
	◆ Presentation of Seoul (3)		
	Learning from Heavy Rains in Seoul, 2011		
	Prevention & Operation Of skyscraper buildings fire		
	The Present & Future of Seoul Emenrgency Management		
	◆ Individual city presentation		
	[Taipei] Meteorological Application and Disaster Mitigation		
	[Manila] Preparing for & Reducing Disaster Risks in Metropolitan Manila	Seoul Human	
Sep. 27(Tue)	[Bangkok] Bangkok Fire & Rescue Department	Resource Center	
	[Singapore] International Cooperation to Large Disaster		
	[Kuala Lumpur] City Environment and Disaster		
	 Presentation of Special Participant 		
	[Ulaanbaatar] EMD & Disaster of The Capital City		
	◆ Presentation of Tokyo		
	[Tokyo] TMPD's Operation in Great East Japan Earthquake		
	[Tokyo] Learning from the Great East Japan Earthquake		
	[Tokyo] Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Crisis		
	Annual Report of Secretariat		
	Selection of the next host city		
	Closing Address		
	◆ Inspection of Crisis Management-related Facilities	Seoul	
Sep. 27(Wed	1) Water rescue squad in Han river	Metropolitan	
	2) The Emergency Operations Center	area	

Main Conference

I. Opening ceremony

(1) Opening speech : Ung-Gil Choi, Seoul fire commissioner



Honored guests! Thank you very much for coming to the 9th Asia Crisis Management Conference. Really nice to meet you in Seoul.

I am Seoul fire commissioner, Ung-Gil,Choi. It is a great honor to host the conference this year. and I would like to express my gratitude to all the participating cities from Asia.

the whole world is facing increasing fully. we recognized As and unpredictable hazard. The disasters recently, such as great earthquake, tsunami, volcanos. radiation release affected flood. eruption of the world socioeconomically severly. This summer, We had record breaking heavy rainfalls in 100 years. It remained intense damages to our people and their properties as well, but it made us to look back on our policy in responding disasters.

Crisis in modern society has a feature to expand rapidly and widely to the neighboring countries and it can affect the world economy directly and indirectly. To find out what the hazards are exactly and seek the methods to respond disasters, Organizing the crisis management association is crucial and mandatory.

Ladies and gentlemen!

Overcoming disasters which can threaten the life of mankind is our ultimate goal. Furthermore, Achieving our goal is not depending on individuals but depending on us eventually.

I think that this conference is the symbol of that kinds of activity. I believe that we can devote to our society by discussing several common issues and exchanging valuable informations each other. We can moderate some good sources along with respective conditions.

I hope that this conference can be the good opportunity to share the precious information and get lessons from what our neighbors had been through.

I would like to thank all the crisis managers who come from member cities and wish you happiness and peace.

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



Good morning, Fire Commissioner Choi Ung-gil, attendees from Seoul. I represent and all participants from ANMC21 member cities, as as one city that participates in well this Conference as an observer, in expressing our heartfelt gratitude toward the people of Seoul, the host citv for the 9th Asian Crisis Management Conference, for the efforts they

have made in preparation for this Conference.

I participated in the past eight Asian Crisis Management Conferences held to date. Only recently, Asiahas witnessed the frequent occurrence of large-scale natural disasters such as typhoons, floods, and earthquakes. We have experienced massive damage in the Sumatra-Andaman Earthquake (*1) and tsunami, and in Cyclone Nargis (*2) that hit Myanmar. Japan was no exception, during only this year, we suffered two great natural disasters, the Typhoon Talas and the Great East Japan Earthquake.

This earthquake disaster served as a reminder of the importance of international cooperation in times of large-scale disasters. In the aftermath of this disaster, 142 countries and regions, and 39 international agencies, reached out to Japan and provided support; of these, 17 countries dispatched rescue teams. These forms of support and assistance have provided an immeasurable degree of courage to victims paralyzed by the dire conditions. I would like to take this opportunity to, once again, express our gratitude for the help and support.

Major cities are liable to incur the most serious damages during disasters, yet also have the capability to provide the strongest forms of cooperation in times of reconstruction. I believe that the significance of ANMC21, which is a network of such major cities, is increasing from day to day. It is my earnest hope that our mutual capabilities will be enhanced through the effective utilization of this valuable chance in which crisis managers from major Asian cities are gathered under the same roof, and through the sharing of knowledge and experience. Further, it is also my wish that this Conference will serve as an opportunity for the establishment of a strong system for mutual cooperation in times of crisis.

I. Individual city presentations

1. Session 1 : Presentation of Seoul

(1) Special Challenges of Mega-Cities And The Solutions for Disaster Safety(Mr. Myong O Yoon, Disaster Protection Engineering, University of Seoul)

There were 6 major disaster casas in Korea, Which were Daegu Subway Fire, Hotel Daeyongak, Sampoong Department store fire, Seongsu Bridge collapse, National Treasure no.1 Sungraemun arson, Sealand Youth center fire. Especially Sampoong Department Store collapse recorded 501 deaths and 937 injuries. There are big differences between disasters in Seoul and those in other cities. the first feature is high death ratio per case and Low death ratio per population. the second feature is Huge damage ratio higher than that of other countries. Final feature is increasing the arson fires.

To build up efficient disaster policies, we should consider of disasterization process and disasterization cycle, disaster structure. Future-oriented issues for disaster safety propose 5Es which are Effiency, Economy, Emotionality, Environment-ECO, Efficacy.

(2) Cooperative System for Disaster Management in Global Society(Mr. Jae Eun Lee, Public Administraion, Chungbuk National University)

The ability of individual national-states to cope with chaotic crises and extreme emergencies is limited. The organizational approach, communication and decision-making approach, planning approach, and mechanisms for operational coordination have been emphasized. The suggested alternatives are as follows: organizing for the coordination and cooperation, statutory authority, communication channels, function- and program-centered decision-making mechanisms, practical exercises and training among the countries, cooperative systems in all the phases of crisis and emergency management, etc.

A minor crisis and emergency can be managed by each country independently, but a devastating major disaster or crisis can be hardly handled by a single country. The nature of crisis is changing and traditional responses are being called into question. The emergence of a larger spectrum of threats makes networks highly vulnerable. Accordingly, neighboring countries need to work closely in order to prevent or respond to it more effectively.

(3) Learning from Heavy Rains in Seoul, 2011

(Mr. Yeong-Phal Lee, Manager of Rescue team, Seoul Fire Department)

Korea is experiencing serious climate changes. The growth rate of temperature jumped up twice and the record of soaring precipitaton has been broken every year. In July 2011, there were a huge landslide disaster in Woomyeon mountain due to localized torrential downpours and ground foundation vulnerable to landslide. It recorded 16 deaths, 20 injureds and 801 flooded houses in mud.

We got lessons and implications from this disaster. In prevention policy making, progessional group strategic approach is needed. And for effective preparedness and disaster response, disaster reponding organizations should cooperate each other. In short, demand for strengthen prevention and preparedness is getting higher.

(4) Prevention & Operation of skyscraper buildings fire(Mr. Chan-Seok Park, Seoul Fire Academy)

2010.10.01, approximatively 11:33 In Haeundae Gu Woo 1 Dong, Woo Shin Golden Suite, the electrical spark caused the fire from 4th floor janitor workshop and expanded to recycle storage and upper floors. The Electric spark caused the fire from janitor room workshop and expanded to recycle storage

and upper floors. To make an efficient operation system to the skyscraper buildings fire, we are considering of introducing 70m ladder fire truck next year and installed extra water cannon on existing helicopter.

- (5) The Present & Future of Seoul Emergency Management
 - (Mr. Keun-Cheol Lee, Seoul Emergency Operating Center)

Any disasters in Seoul, We meet the situations quickly and correctly. The 119 Emergency Operations Center manages an integrated operating system and receives reports on all kinds of disasters and accidents, handling them immediately and effectively through computerized information system. Furthermore, we will continuously make an effort to minimize damage of properties and lives with professional manpower and new technology. We are always here at the Emergency Operations Center to handle any touch-and go situtions.

- 2. Session 2 : Presentation of Member cities
- Special Challenges of Mega-Cities And The Solutions for Disaster Safety (Mr. Yu-Cheng Kao, Taipei City Government Fire departmen)

Taipei City is located at a basin surrounded on 3 sides by mountains and crossed by rivers. About 55% area are hillsides and the geology is fragile to easily cause serious damage. Taipei City will be affect by the severe weather system like Mei-yu fronts, afternoon thunder- storms and typhoons between May and November every year. According to statistical data, there are 417 typhoons invade Taiwan between 1897 and 2010, the peak frequency is in August, followed by July and September. The joint working group has been set up a model for the collaboration team work between academic institute and operational agency during emergency event, especially for meteorological nature

disastrous situation. Advanced observational/analysis techniques and numerical prediction products are applied to provide additional information for the decision making process. Well-designed and powerful information integration and 3D display platform enduce decision-making process more efficient. This collaboration and 3D platform should be extended under this global warming environment in order to meet more challenges to be encountered in the near future.

(2) PREPARING FOR & REDUCING DISASTER RISKSIN METROPOLITAN MANILA (Mr. ATTY. FRANCIS N. TOLENTINO, Metropolitan Manila Development Authority)

Several areas of Metro Manila were inundated to as high as 5 meters due to extreme rainfall event equivalent to the annual monthly average in just 12 hours. The eastern part of Metro Manila suffered the heaviest damage and it took two weeks or more before water totally subsided. To prevent these disasters, we take comprehensive and flexible approach in responding to emergencies applicable to all types of hazards and emergency incidents. The aim is to improve coordination among responders whether government or private .

(3) Bangkok Fire and Rescue Department

(Mr. Tevanuwat ANIRUTH-DEVA, Bangkok Fire & Rescue Department)

BKK is now become a center of Business, Political, and Investment of Thailand by Air, by Land, by Sea. According to Website Euro-monitor in 1996 BKK embraced member of tourists from every Conner of around the world for the second place award, at the mean time, England was gain highest member of tourist at that time. Luckily, BKK Thailand is the most place in the world that Natural disaster less occurred. M.R.Sukhumphan Boripatra, the Governor of BKK, willingly to make to make BKK as a one of a major city that would be the best and warmest place to live. His slogan is "Together we can "Proudly present that, Bangkok may be chosen to be the host of the next meeting of the 10th ACMC Conference in 2012. Hoping that everyone will join us for the good wishes, we will do to the best of our ability, the duties of the host of the great organization endeavor to do this with, I trust, the assistance and cooperation of our friends and the members of our outstanding organization.

(4) International Cooperation to Large Scale Disaster

(Mr. Ng Chee Kiang, Singapore Civil Defence Force)

Lionheart was formed in 1990; 24/7 stanby at 2 hours NTM and trained in Urban Search & Rescue(USAR) in accordance to INSARAG guidelines. They are composed of medical, search dog, rescue engineer and Hazmat . Lionheart is Self-sufficient for 14 days with own transport, logistics and communications equipment. They got 1st in Asia-Pacific to be classified as a Heavy Rescue Team under the INSARAG External Classification (IEC). INSARAG is an inter-governmental network which deals with urban search and rescue and related disaster response issues. UN Disaster Assistance and Coordination (UNDAC) was etablished in 1993 by the OCHA. UNDAC Team is a stand-by team of disaster management professionals. It can be deployed within hours to carry out rapid assessment of priority needs and to support national authorities and the UN Resident Coordinator to coordinate international relief on-site.

(5) MALAYSIAN PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

(Mr. Abdul Wahab Bin Rahim, Civil Defense Training Academy)

To overcome FLOODS IN KUALA LUMPUR CITY CENTRE, Malaysian

government have decide to built the SMART System. SMART is an acronym for Stormwater Management and Road Tunnel, a project under the Federal Government initiated to alleviate the flooding problem in the City Centre of Kuala Lumpur. And Malaysian government have decide to set up NATIONAL SLOPE MASTER PLAN (NSMP). The goal of the NSMP is to provide detailed elements of a comprehensive and effective national policy, strategy and action plan for reducing losses from landslides. Initiated after a massive rockslide caused a toll expressway that leads to Kuala Lumpur. NSMP study was completed in December 2008. Malaysia has been chosen as the fifth country to establish the UNHRD base situated at the Royal Malaysian Air Force Base in Subang, Selangor. Kuala Lumpur will take a part of a global network which allows the international humanitarian community to stockpile vital supplies

- 3. Session 3 : Presentation of Ulaanbaatar & Tokyo
- (1) Emergency Management Department of Ulaanbaatar(Mr. Erdenebaatar Dugeree, Emergency Management Department)

A half of the nation's total population or about one million people reside in Ulaanbaatar. Emergency Management Department of the Capital city manage Emergency Management Divisions at 9 districts and 14 Rescue and Firefighting Units, Emergency Team-105, 800 personnel. Our main responsibilities are to protect population and animal, property and environment and to coordinate rescue, response and recovery activities. We gurantee to provide citizens and entities with professional management and carry out state disaster protect inspection.

(2) TMPD's Operation in the Great East Japan Earthquake(Mr. Masahiko Yamagami, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department)

Support activities for the Great East Japan Earthquake given by TMPD were introduced. These included the collection of information pertaining to the transportation situation in the affected areas, search for survivors, and securing roads for rescue vehicles. In Miyagi and Iwate prefectures, amidst houses that have lost all semblance of their original form as a result of the tsunami, TMPD searched, in helicopters and using heavy machinery, for residents left behind, provided mental care for residents in the affected areas, and helped to transport supplies. An emphasis was placed on the importance of collecting and consolidating information on damages in the early stages of a disaster such as an earthquake, in order to enable prompt steps to be taken to rescue victims. Rather than simply collecting information on damages and road transportation using the Police Department's disaster and security support system, as well as fully utilizing police posts (koban), patrol cars, police motorcade, patrol boats, and helicopters, information is also collated from the private sector, such as taxi drivers. Efforts to provide this information to, and to share it with, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and the Tokyo Fire Department, were also introduced.

(3) Lessons on Disasters in the Metropolis learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake

(Mr. Hiroyuki ITO, Disaster Prevention Division in Tokyo Metropolitan Government)

Explanations were provided on the current situation and issues in handling the stranded commuters, as one of the lessons drawn from the Great East Japan Earthquake. Even Tokyo, which is located a distance away from the affected areas, could not escape damage. As public transportation agencies were paralyzed, a particularly large number of people faced difficulties in returning home from their places of work. Reports gave the number of such people as approximately 3 million. It has been predicted that the number of the stranded commuters in the event of an earthquake striking directly under the Tokyo Metropolitan area would reach 3.92 million. As such, residents in Metropolitan Tokyo would be expected not to head home blindly, but to make contact with their families. In addition, they are recommended to keep a pair of sneakers at their work places, and to draw up maps of the route leading from their work places to their homes. To date, although agreements have been made with gas stations and convenience stores to supply water and allow the use of toilets, it has become clear during this disaster that this was still insufficient. For the future, it is important to continue reviewing measures to

prevent people from returning home immediately, conclude agreements for the supply of holding facilities and food, provide the stranded commuters with appropriate information, promote the establishment of support stations for those returning home, and the review of alternative means of transportation. Regardless of the measure, an emphasis was put on the importance of broad-based efforts, cooperation with private-sector corporations, and mutual assistance between residents.

(4) Activity Overview The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Crisis

(Mr. Masakatsu Ikuta, Tokyo Fire Technology and Safety Laboratory)

Activities undertaken by the Tokyo Fire Department at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station were introduced. First, an overview of the earthquake was given, and further, an explanation was provided, alongside anecdotes, on the importance of disaster prevention education. Elementary school students facing the rising tsunami waves escaped to the third floor of the school building; however, when they witnessed junior high school students nearby escaping to higher ground, the elementary school students also escaped to higher ground together. This anecdote illustrated the importance of the routine education that taught the students to run to higher ground. Next, activities undertaken in the aftermath of the accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station were described, following the passage of time as events unfolded when the disaster struck. The hardships faced by workers when emergency evacuation became necessary as a result of the fire at Reactor No. 3, as well as the difficulties faced during the work of dousing water on the nuclear power station, were relayed during the presentation. It was made known that 6 troop members were exposed to more than 10 millisievert of radiation, and an emphasis was placed on the importance of safety management when handling a nuclear power station. Beginning with the personal experience of directing the response for a nuclear power station, the presentation concluded with an explanation on how the situation should be handled. Recommendations were made to introduce education in anticipation of radiation accidents, to incorporate high-level experts and doctors into the troops as advisors and to undertake training alongside these people, as well as to bring in the latest equipment in order to dispel anxiety among troop members. In the future, there is a need for the Tokyo Fire Department to come together as an organization to review the above.

Inspection of Crisis Management Facilities : 119 Emergency Operation Center

We visited the 119 Emergency Operation Center, whici was opened in 2002 and is the largest and state of the art Emergency Operation Center in Korea. Seoul Metropolitan Cith puts all channels for disaster and accident reports into one-119. As the city has consolidated the 119 Emergency Operation Room, Disaster Operation Room, Civil Defense Alarm Room and Natural Disaster Control Room for integrated management in one place, it can respond promptly to all disasters accidents. The integrated Operation System will connect all relevant agencies, to handle large accidents immediately and comprehensively, and share all relevant information on emergencies, thereby minizing loss and saving lives. Any disasters in Seoul, We meet the situations quickly and correctly. The 119 Emergency Operations Center manages an integrated operating system and receives reports on all kinds of disasters and accidents, handling them immediately and effectively through computerized information system. Furthermore, we will continuously make an effort to minimize damage of properties and lives with professional manpower and new technology. We are always here at the Emergency Operations Center to handle any touch-and go situtions.



Inspection of Facilities Watching PR Movies Outside View

Observation of Crisis Management Facilities : Yeongdeungpo Rescue squad in Han River

We visited the Yeongdeungpo Rescue squad in Han River and observed disaster management efforts including saving a life from Han river and first-aid for the dying people. The facility is located in the west-south side of Han river and floated on the water. Yeongdeungpo Rescue squad in Han River is prepared for water disasters and all kinds of uncommon cases. Every day, there are and increasing number of life-threatening objects in Han River. Yeongdeungpo water rescue squad can respond to areas difficult to access in Han River.



Asian Network of Major Cities 21 9th Asian Crisis Management Conference (Conclusion)

Major cities comprising the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21) held the 9th Asian Crisis Management Conference to share and accumulate know-how on crisis management and enhance crisis management systems among the participating cities through the "Network for Crisis Management," which is one of the joint projects of ANMC21.

The conference was held between September 27 and September 28, 2011, and organizes by Seoul Fire & disaster Department. The participants included Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Singapore, Seoul, Taipei, and Tokyo. Moreover Ulaanbatar took part in this conference as an observer.

1. The Network for Crisis Management has made a prominent progress and achieving spectacular development, face various crises such as the Great East Japan Earthquake. The global climate changes also bring about large-scale floods in various parts of Asia. Through the conference, valuable information and human development projects are shared in-depth discussion on how to improve the cooperation of disaster prevention, reduction, response and recovery in Network for Crisis Management.

2. 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 ries with each other and cooperate in working toward the development of the emergency response, mutual assiatance and efficient communication systems.

3. It has been decided that the 10th Asian Crisis Management Conference will take place in Bangkok at an appropriate time in 2012

The 9th Asian Crisis Management Conference Agenda

Time	Title	Speaker	
	Opening Announcement		
	Opening Address	Ung-Gil, Choi	
10:00~10:30	Congratulatory Remarks	Toshiyuki Shikata	
10.00 10.00	Introduction of Participants		
	Introduction of Seoul Fire Department		
	Exchanging Souvenirs & Taking Group Photo		
Session 1		by Prof. Myong-O, Yoon	
	♦ Keynote Speech (2)		
	Special Challenges of Mega-Cities And The Solutions for Disaster Safety	Prof. Myong-O, Yoon	
	Cooperative System for Disaster Management in Global Society	Prof. Jae-Eun, Lee	
	 Presentation of Seoul (3) 		
10:35~13:30	Learning from Heavy Rains in Seoul, 2011	Yeong-Phal, Lee	
	Prevention & Operation Of skyscraper buildings fire	Chan-Seok, Park	
	The Present & Future of Seoul Emenrgency Management	Keun-Cheol, Lee	
	Q & A	Г <u> </u>	
	Luncheon	Rose Hall (The 1st Floor)	
Session 2	Presentation of Member Cities		
	[Taipei] Meteorological Application and Disaster Mitigation	Yu-Cheng Kao	
	[Manila] Preparing for & Reducing Disaster Risks in Metropolitan Manila	Francis N. Tollentino	
	[Bangkok] Bangkok Fire & Rescue Department	Tevanuwat Aniruth-Deva	
	[Singapore] International Cooperation to Large Disaster		
13:30~15:35	[Kuala Lumpur] City Environment and Disaster	Chee Kiang Ng	
		Abdul Wahab Bin Rahim	
	Q & A		
	Coffee Break		
	Congratulatory Performance	Korea 119 Junior Choirs	
Session 3	Presentation of Special participant & Member Ci	ties	
	 Presentation of Special Participant 		
	[Ulaanbaatar] EMD & Disaster of The Capital City	Erdenebaatar Dugeree	
	 Presentation of Tokyo 		
	[Tokyo] TMPD's Operation in Great East Japan Earthquake	Masahiko Yamagami	
15.25 17.20	[Tokyo] Learning from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Hiroyuki Ito	
15:35~17:30	[Tokyo] Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Crisis	Masakatsu Ikuta	
	Q & A		
	Annual Report of Secretariat	Takao Yoshida	
	Selection of the next host city	Secretariat	
	Closing Address	Ung-Gil, Choi	

The 9th Asian Crisis Management Conference Participants List

Seoul

Tel : +82-2-3706-1314 Email : skt9295@seoul.go.kr

Photo	Name	Organization	Position
	Ung-Gil, Choi (최웅길)	Seoul Fire & Disaster Department (서울소방재난본부)	Fire Commissioner (본부장)
	Sang-Gu, Lee (이상구)	Seoul Fire & Disaster Department (서울소방재난본부)	Director of Administrative Division (행정과장)
	Sung-Jun, Moon (문성준)	Seoul Fire & Disaster Department (서울소방재난본부)	Director of Disaster Response Division (재난대응과장)
	Jun-Ho, Jin (진준호)	Seoul Fire & Disaster Department (서울소방재난본부)	Director of Fire Prevention Division (예방과장)
2	Dug-Jin, Kim (김덕진)	Seoul Fire & Disaster Department (서울소방재난본부)	Director of Safety Support Division (안전지원과장)
	Young-Cheol, Yun (윤영철)	Seoul Fire & Disaster Department (서울소방재난본부)	Director of Fire Audit & Inspection (소방감사반장)
New York	Jong-Soon, Lee (이종순)	Seoul Emergency Operations Center (종합방재센터)	Chief (소장)
	Jae-Hwa, Lee (이재화)	Seoul Fire Academy (서울소방학교)	Principal (학교장)

Seoul 🔲

Tel : +82-2-3706-1314 Email : skt9295@seoul.go.kr

Photo	Name	Organization	Position
	Seon-Ho, Cho (조선호)	Seoul Fire & Disaster Department (서울소방재난본부)	Manager of Fire Policy Team (소방정책팀장)
	Kyung-Keun, Kim (김경근)	Seoul Fire & Disaster Department (서울소방재난본부)	Assistant Manager of Fire Policy Team (총무 담당)
	Jong-Chung, Lee (이종충)	Seoul Fire & Disaster Department (서울소방재난본부)	Assistant Manager of Fire Policy Team (기획 담당)
	Min-Jun, Shin (신민준)	Seoul Fire & Disaster Department (서울소방재난본부)	Officer in the charge of International Cooperation (국제협력 담당)
	Yong-Gwan, Lee (이용관)	Seoul Fire & Disaster Department (서울소방재난본부)	Officer in the charge of Code of Conduct (복무담당)
	Dae-Sung, Kim (김대성)	Seoul Fire & Disaster Department (서울소방재난본부)	Officer in the charge of Civil Petition (민원담당)
	Hee-Sung, Kim (김희성)	Gwangjin Fire Station (광진소방서)	Fire fighter Supporter for the 9th ACMC (경방 / 위기관리회의 지원)

The 9th Asian Crisis Management Conference

Tokyo

Tel : +813-5388-2238 Email : Kohei Kobayashi@member.metro.tokyo.jp

Photo	Name	Organization	Position
	Toshiyuki Shikata (토시유키 시카타)	Tokyo Metropolitan Government (도쿄시)	Counselor to the Governor of Tokyo (시정고문)
	Hiroyuki Ito (히로유키 이토)	Disaster Prevention Division, Bureau of General Affairs, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, (총무성 재난예방과)	Director for Disaster and Emergency Information (재난정보팀장)
	Masahiko Yamagami (마사히코 야마가미)	Security Bureau, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (경시청 경비부)	Police Superintendent, Disaster Division (재해대책과장)
	Fumio Ishizaki (후미오 이시자키)	Security Bureau Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (경시청 경비부)	Assistant Police Inspector, Disaster Division (재해대책담당관)
	Masakatsu Ikuta (마사카츠 이쿠타)	Fire Technology and Safety Laboratory Tokyo Fire Department (소방본부 소방연구소)	First Assistant Chief (수석부소장)
	Yoshihiro Nakatsugawa (요시히로 나카츠가와)	Kasai Fire Station, Tokyo Fire Department (도쿄 가사이소방서)	First Sergeant, Administration Section (수석 행정담당)
	Takao Yoshida (타카오 요시다)	Headquarters of the Governor of Tokyo (정무조정실)	Director for International Joint Projects (ANMC21), International Affairs Division (국제협력과장)
	Kohei Kobayashi (고헤이 고바야시)	Headquarters of the Governor of Tokyo (정무조정실)	Coordinating Supervisor for International Joint Projects (ANMC21), International Affairs Division (국제협력담당관)
ANMC 21	Ryoko Sakoda (료코 사코다)	Headquarters of the Governor of Tokyo (정무조정실)	Senior Staff Member for International Joint Projects (ANMC21), International Affairs Division (국제협력담당자)

Bangkok

Tel : +66-84-906-9989 Email : JPeerasap@yahoo.com

Photo	Name	Organization	Position
	Tevanuwat Aniruth-Deva (테나왓 애니루쓰-데바)	Fire & Rescue Department (소방구조과)	Policy & Planning Analyst, (Expert Level 9) (정책기획분석가)
	Phimlaphatr Buajud (필람파타르 부아주드)	Fire & Rescue Department (소방구조과)	Training Officer (Level 6) (교육담당관)
	Jiraporn Pungprawat (지라폰 펑프라왓)	International Affairs Division (방콕시 국제협력과)	Senior Foreign Relations Officer (담당관)
	Ruchakorn Napapornpipat (루차콘 나파포롱피팟)	National Security Council (국가안전위원회)	Director of Preparedness Strategy Defense Bureau (예방전략국장)

Singapore

Tel : +65-68481650 Email : TAN Jee Piau@scdf.gov.sg

			This jee Thue beangering
Photo	Name	Organization	Position
	Jee Piau Tan (지삐우 탄)	Planning and Corporate Department, Civil Defence Force (내무부 기획협력과)	Assistant Director (기획협력과장)
	Chee Kiang Ng (치키앙 엔지)	Service Excellence Department, Civil Defence Force (내무부 서비스혁신과)	Director (서비스혁신과장)

Taipei

Tel : +886-2-8786-3104 Email : bojrhwang@tfd.gov.tw

			bojini ung o maigo mai
Photo	Name	Organization	Position
	Jia-Yi You (지아 이 유)	Information Technology Service Division, Fire Department. (타이페이시 소방국)	Chief (정보기술과장)
	Yu-Cheng Kao (유쳉 카오)	Preparedness and Response Division, Fire Department (소방국 예방대응과)	Assistant Planner (기획담당보)

🔲 Manil	I aTel : +632 682-9281Email : chairman.francis.tolentino@gmail.com		
Photo	Name	Organization	Position
	Francis N. Tolentino (프란시스 톨렌티노)	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (마닐라시 개발추진단)	Chairman (단장)
	Jose Fabiani I. Cadiz (호세 파비아니 카디즈)	City of Marikina (마리키나시)	Vice Mayor (부시장)
A OF MULA PARA	Antolin A. Oreta Ⅲ (안토린 오레타 3세)	City of Malabon (말라본시)	Vice Mayor (부시장)
	Ramon J. Santiago (라몬 산티아고)	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (마닐라시 개발추진단)	Consultant (자문위원)

🔲 Ulaanbaatar

Tel : +976-11-2624-16 Email: Nema Mongolia@vahoo.com

		Email : Nema	Mongolia@yahoo.com
Photo	Name	Organization	Position
	Batbileg Khalzankhuu (바트빌레그 칼잔쿠)	Emergency Management Department (소방본부)	Director (소방국장)
	Purebdaavuu Dendev (프레다브 덴데브)	Emergency Management Department (소방본부)	Head, Service for Reserve (예방과장)
	Erdenebaatar Dugeree (이든바타르 두그레)	Emergency Management Department (소방본부)	Deputy Director (부국장)
++	Erdenet Altangerel (이드넷 알탄게렐)	Emergency Management Department (소방본부)	Officer, Administrative Division (행정과 주무관)
	Munkhbayar Khuukhenduu (뭉크바야르 쿠켄두)	Emergency Management Department (소방본부)	Accounted of Songinokhairhan district (경리담당)

Kuala Lumpur

Tel : +03 89262991

		Email : Mohd syukri@civildefense.gov.my	
Phote	Name	Organization	Position
	Abdul Wahab Bin Rahim (압둘 와합 빈 라힘)	Malaysia Civil Defense Department (쿠알라룸푸르시)	Commandant, Civil Defense Training Academy (민방위학교장)