



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM1/EPWG/009

Agenda Item: 12.3

**Recommendations to APEC Economic Leaders and
Senior Officials from the 4th Meeting of the APEC
Chief Science Advisors and Equivalents in Lima,
Peru, 18-19 August 2016**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: EPWG Co-Chairs



**11th Emergency Preparedness Working Group
Meeting
Nha Trang, Viet Nam
18-19 February 2017**

4TH MEETING OF THE APEC CHIEF SCIENCE ADVISORS AND EQUIVALENTS

Lima, Peru, 18-19 August 2016

Recommendations to APEC Economic Leaders and Senior Officials

Science Advice in and Around Emergencies

Recommendations to AELM 2016:

In response to the 2015 APEC Leaders' Declaration requesting the CSAE group explore coordinated scientific advice surrounding and during emergencies, the CSAE has shared best practices and experiences and in framing its recommendations it has incorporated research and recommendations from EPWG, the Sendai Framework, IRDR, ASTAAG, OECD and member economies.

Recognising the many different types of risk that economies face, and that there are varying governance and administrative structures across the APEC member economies and also varying levels of crisis management from local to economy-wide, we recommend that the APEC economies should seek to:

1. Include appropriate scientific advisory input as a core part of their economy's disaster preparedness and response systems.
2. Encourage the development and maintenance of systemic approaches to risk analysis (for example the use of risk registers) matched to the organisational level of the risk response and management system.
3. Consider the value of a pre-prepared network of scientists and/or science advisory groups for providing science advice during emergencies, with clear lines of communication to those responsible for managing the crisis
4. Establish effective and clear processes links for data sharing as appropriate.
5. Establish effective processes for communication of science advice to policy makers and to the public in emergencies.
6. Continue to promote research on disaster risk reduction within the APEC region through APEC fora such as PPSTI and EPWG and other agencies such as UNISDR.
7. Share experience and best practice on the use of science in and surrounding emergencies.
8. Note the important role of CSAEs in supporting and assisting the APEC member economies in providing coordinated scientific advice surrounding and during emergencies.
9. Review progress on the role of science in emergency preparedness and responses at the 2017 APEC CSAE meeting.

Developing Human Capital: Investment in Scientists Related to Risk Management and Climate Change

Recommendation to SOM:

The CSAE note the importance of developing and investing in scientists who have a role in risk management and requests that the CSAE discussion paper "*Developing Human Capital: Investment in Scientists Related to Risk Management and Climate Change*" (attached) is referred to relevant APEC fora such as HRDWG and PPSTI to consider.

Science Advice and Sustainable Development Goals

Recommendations to AELM 2016 and SOM:

The CSAE note the importance of the SDGs to the APEC economies and observe that science advice has a particular contribution to make to achieving the 2030 Agenda. Specifically we note the following:

1. There is a need for science advisory mechanisms at the domestic level for the SDGs to be effectively achieved because they have a particular brokerage role to play in the interface between science communities, policy communities and civil society.
2. Where achieving the SDGs requires engagement of the major global agencies, effective science informed decision-making at the international level would be assisted by effective domestic science advisory mechanisms and in particular effective linkages between science and each economy's relevant governmental agencies.
3. The achievement of the SDGs, including associated developments in innovation, will require closer interaction between scientific knowledge system and indigenous and local knowledge systems.
4. The CSAE should – in consultation with the appropriate APEC fora – identify areas where science advice and analysis can contribute to APEC work on SDG, especially as it relates to the Tech Facilitation Mechanism.