



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2016/SOM3/EPWG/002

Agenda Item: 5

**Summary Report - 9th Emergency Preparedness
Working Group, 20-21 February, 2016, Lima, Peru**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: EPWG Co Chairs



**10th Emergency Preparedness Working Group
Meeting
Lima, Peru
15-16 August 2016**

Summary of Discussion
9th Emergency Preparedness Working Group
20-21 February, 2016, Lima, Peru

The **9th Emergency Preparedness Working Group** was held in Lima, Peru, on 20-21 February, 2016. The meeting was chaired by **Ms. Kyoko Kondo** (Japan) and **Dr. Tuan Quang Le** (Viet Nam) as Co-Chairs of the EPWG, and assisted by the Secretariat's Program Director **Kartika Handaruningrum (Ms.)**.

The two-day meeting was attended by 13 of the 21 APEC member economies. All except Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Russia, Singapore, and Thailand. Meeting was also attended by 1 Guest Participant from APEC Climate Center (APCC).

General Alfredo Murgueytio Espinoza, Institutional Chief of the National Institute of Civil Defense of Peru as the host economy of the EPWG Meeting delivered a welcoming remark and officially opened the meeting. Both Co-Chairs also delivered their opening remarks during the opening session. Before the meeting started, the meeting took a minute silent dedicated for the Kaohsiung Earthquake on February 6th 2016 in Chinese Taipei that caused 117 died and 546 wounded, and for the victims of all other natural disasters since the last EPWG meeting in 2015. Chinese Taipei Delegation expressed their appreciation for the support render by the APEC Economies.

1. APEC Theme and Priorities for 2016 and Organizational Arrangements:

Office Peru SOM Chair briefed the meeting that the theme of APEC 2016 is "Quality Growth and Human Development with 4 (four) priorities for the year of 2016 which are (i) Advancing Regional Economic Integration and Quality Growth, (ii) Enhancing The Regional Food Market, (iii) Towards the Modernization of MSMEs in the Asia – Pacific, and (iv) Developing Human Capital (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/027**)

2. Adoption of Agenda and 8th EPWG Meeting Summary Report:

The meeting adopted the final annotated agenda (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/001**) and endorsed the 8th EPWG meeting Summary Report prepared by the Secretariat (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/002**).

3. Discussion on Major Outcomes from the 2015 and Discussion Way Forward

The Representative from the Philippines presented the APEC Philippines 2015 Major Outcomes transpired in the Leader Declaration and Ministerial Statement in particular related to the work of the EPWG including 9th Senior Disaster Management Officials Forum (SDMOF) as well as the adoption of the APEC Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (APEC DRRF) (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/18**).

Philippines highlighted that it was during the SDMOF, the concept of the "new normal" phenomenon was introduced. The main highlight of the 9th SDMOF was the finalization and approval of the APEC DRR Framework by the Senior Disaster Management Officials on 16 October 2015.

Further Philippines stated that the overall goal is to achieve "adaptive, and disaster-resilient Asia-Pacific economies towards inclusive and sustainable development". The APEC DRR Framework has been adopted primarily to address the pressing disaster concerns of today as a result of the "new normal" phenomenon. Considering the framework was a significant

outcome not just to the EPWG or the SDMOF but the entirety of the Asia-Pacific Region, it cannot be denied that the APEC DRR Framework is one of the important deliverables by the Philippines during their hosting year.

Proceeding to the APEC 2015 Leaders' Declaration, it is stipulated under item 4a that the APEC Leaders acknowledges the persistence of disasters as the "new normal". As such, item 4b highlights that the formal adoption of the APEC DRR Framework by the APEC Leaders. They are also instructing the Ministers to craft an action plan in 2016 to operationalize the APEC DRR Framework and renew existing DRR efforts.

The Philippines further emphasized that the EPWG plays a vital role in the development of the Action Plan, as specified in 12.4 of the APEC DRR Framework, "the Emergency Preparedness Working Group shall coordinate the development of the Action Plan and be the mechanism that will encourage individual economies to develop specific, measurable, and timed contributions for the attainment of the Action Plan's overall objectives".

Taking off from the major outcomes of APEC 2015, the Philippines presented to the meeting, the proposed template of the Action Plan (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/003**) that was developed by the Philippines for EPWG Member Economies preliminary inputs. The draft composed of the four pillars of DRR, the specific areas for collaboration, the corresponding activities, the responsible partners, timelines for accomplishment, and indicators for evaluation. The Philippines emphasized that the draft is just an attempt from the Philippines to start the ball rolling and welcome any inputs and suggestions on the way forward. The Co-chairs thanked the Philippines for the hard work during their year and invited member economies to give their preliminary comments on the proposal made by Philippines.

Chinese Taipei welcomed the adoption of the APEC DRRF and will work continuously to support the implementation of the Framework.

Further the Representative from the United States also thanked the Philippines for the initial draft and need more time to review the draft. As general comments, the United States reminded that the DRRF is supposed to be an overarching APEC guiding document and the Leaders' mandated the EPWG to conduct coordination to develop an action plan to implement the Framework. Bearing in mind that resiliency is cross-cutting issue, therefore it is crucial to engage other working groups for inputs and finalization of the Action Plan. APEC added value should also be emphasized on the development of the Action Plan recalling that there are other works in global and regional players on this issue. APEC added value should be capacity building and working towards the resiliency of the economic. Duplicity needs to be avoided.

The Representative from China supported the development on the Action Plan to implement the APEC DRRF since in 2015 the EPWG has worked hard to agree on the Framework. China believed that action plan will be an effective tool to assist economies implement the Framework and to guide on the projects as well as concrete measures undertaken by economies. China informed the meeting on 2 (two) areas of China's priority which first is pillar one on the prevention and mitigation which is related to utilization of science, technology and research to prepare for and mitigate disaster impact and second is promotion of access to hazard mapping as well as information that easily accessible.

The Representative from Peru stated their support towards the Action Plan and will have SDMOF meeting to continue discussion on this issue. Peru was also ready to work with all member economies on this issue.

"The Representative from Australia underlined the importance of populating the Action Plan with activities that are implementable and measurable, noting that outcomes of this plan will ultimately be reported to Ministers".

The Representative from Chinese Taipei agreed that although the Action Plan should be realistic however also emphasized that it should also reflect what the group wants to achieve for a certain period of time. The group later on could assess every year with percentage the implementation of the Action Plan.

The Philippines noted the inputs and agreed that there will be a long journey before the endorsement of the Action Plan by EPWG. Philippines also suggested the EPWG to work intersessionally and to prescribe timeline to work for the Action Plan.

The meeting agreed that the EPWG needs to work on the Action Plan with timeline and support to work intersessionally in order for it to be ready for SDMOF.

4. Review Intersessional Work, Outcomes of the 2015 EPWG Workplan and Project Implementation

The Representative from Chinese Taipei briefed the meeting on the outcome report of the APEC funded project "Application of Big Data and Open Data to Emergency Preparedness Phase 1 (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/004** and **2016/SOM1/EPWG/004a**). Workshop was held in Chinese Taipei in 2015 and the main project aimed: (i) to investigate status of application and demands of data through a region-wide survey, (ii) to develop a roadmap of capacity building in establishing big data, (iii) to promote open data for safer trade environment, and (iv) to formulate mechanism data sharing to strengthen emergency preparedness. Through the project, it is hoped that there is transformation in science and technology to understand knowledge as well as find interpretation to change people's mindset to increase perception of disaster for taking an in time action to reduce impact of natural disaster. The workshop was attended by a wide relevant stakeholders. Chinese Taipei highlighted the four major deliverables through the workshop namely: (i) participants could enhance understanding in information intelligence through the usage of information data and open data for emergency preparedness (ii) enhance risk communication (iii) share experience on how to use big and open data including for public awareness system and (iv) enhance cooperation between various stakeholders relevant to disaster preparedness.

The Representative from Viet Nam presented the result of workshop on Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) in Response to Climate Change that was held in Ha Long City, Vietnam 18-19 September 2015 co-sponsor by Australia, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei and the United States. The workshop was attended by around 100 participants. There were 8 areas of key findings from the workshop: (i) participants agreed that building partnership among government and NGOs leads to a more secure society and collaboration between all relevant stakeholders are required for effective CBDRM.; (ii) participants agreed that good and effective participation should be supported by proper legal framework; (iii) DRR education in the early stage is very important and should be mainstreamed into national curriculum; (iv) application of modern science and technologies where applicable to local communities; (v) North-South cooperation in DRR complemented by South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation; (vi) capacity building for women and vulnerable groups is important, (vi) participation of Private Sector including business sector, academia and organization have important role to play in DRR; and (viii) Community empowerment to enhance community participation from the early stage. The workshop also produced 3 recommendations as contained in the Viet Nam presentation (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/019**). Viet Nam also thanked all the co-sponsors for supporting the project.

The Representative from the United States briefed the meeting on the status of the “Strengthening Public Alert and Early Warning Capacity Project” (2016/SOM1/EPWG/005). In her presentation she stated that the project was approved with APEC co-fund in 2015 and currently in its implementation phase. Public alert and warning system are key elements of disaster risk reduction and this has been highlighted by the Sendai Framework as one of its targets. This new project seeks to share current information on public alert and warning system and associated challenges with those systems. The project consists of two phases, first is exploratory survey including study and the second phase is workshop to discuss the survey results and share best practices. The survey will seek information from entities involved with public alert warning primarily central authorities. Method for integrating inputs from other relevant stakeholder such as NGO is also being explored. Currently the survey is being drafted and it should be distributed to the group over the upcoming month. The USA appreciated in advance and invited Member Economies to submit their response as well as inputs if any. The Result will be compiled and distributed as report and would be the basis for workshop to be held this year, most probably in the margin of the upcoming SDMOF Meeting. The Representative from Chinese Taipei, Peru, the Philippines, Viet Nam, Chile, and Korea welcomed and support the project as well as looking forward for active participation in the project. Further the Philippines emphasized that standardize early warning system in the region is important.

The Representative from the United States also briefed on the self-funded project “Appropriate Donations Communications Toolbox” (2016/SOM1/EPWG/006) that was endorsed in 2014 and in 2015 the project has developed an appropriate donation communication toolkit to promote the effectiveness operationalization of the APEC Guidelines. The toolkit is design as a practical guide to improve public outreach to increase awareness of appropriate donation during the aftermath of disasters. Additionally further inform APEC work in this area, the USA also undertook a study to collate and analyze different approaches and strategy adopted by economies to better manage appropriate donation. The report title “Promoting Appropriate Donations in APEC key studies and lessons learned from across the Region”. The toolkit and report have been distributed to the group for comments and intersessional deadline of March 11, 2016. Workshop later this year will also be organized. The toolkit and report once endorsed will be available for public.

5. Major Disaster Event in the APEC Region and new initiatives from Member Economies

Delegate from Chinese Taipei briefed the meeting regarding the Kaohsiung earthquake at 3:57 AM on February 6 2016 with epicenter at Meinong, Kaohsiung City. The magnitude of 6.4 and caused casualties of 117 died and 546 wounded. The emergency operation started from 4:15 AM to collect situations and coordinate search and rescue efforts. In total 29,000 urban search and rescue team, firefighters, police officers, volunteers and soldier had joined the operation. The operation ended at 4 PM on February 14, 2016. Lesson learned drawn from the earthquake among others the need of modern techniques to identify people under deep debris, enhance resilience of underground pipelines, business continuity plan to help quick recovery, raise public risk perception, space remodeling requires a professional certificate to ensure seismic safety (2016/SOM1/EPWG/021).

Further the Representative from Chinese Taipei updated the meeting on the status of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Building (EPCC) as proposed in SOM1 by Chinese Taipei to establish the EPCC to enhance regional capacity through join collaboration. Inputs from Australia, United States, China, and Indonesia were received for the Term of Reference and last November 2015, Chinese Taipei circulate the revised version to seek further discussion. The ToR has been revised (2016/SOM1/EPWG/020) and Chinese Taipei was hoping to get more inputs and seek intersessional endorsement by 15 March 2016. After endorsement, Chinese Taipei will formally established the EPCC. Any further inputs will be welcomed.

Australia Representative briefed the meeting on the ongoing activities to support the promotion of Business Continuity Planning (BCP) within APEC and among targeted government agencies. Australia informed the meeting that MSME WG has also done a lot of work on this matter focusing on business sector especially the MSME themselves and the work needs to be promoted and supported by the government agencies. In that regard, Australia will support targeted capacity building in ensuring the government support in BCP. The plan is to have multilateral program in June 2016 in Penang, Malaysia as well as bilateral program in Peru later this year. Further Australia emphasized that BCP is one of the priority under DRR Framework and will be working to populate the Action Plan with BPC activities. Australia is also exploring organizing a symposium, back to back with the training in Malaysia. Peru and Vietnam thanked Australia for the project and will be engaged actively in the upcoming work. Chinese Taipei added that the work will be valuable and ready to share some of their experience from the recent earthquake regarding BCP in Chinese Taipei.

Viet Nam presented new Concept Note on “Dialogue on Women and Vulnerable Groups’ Engagement in Building Disaster Risk Resilience to Achieve Sustainable Growth” (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/016 and 2016/SOM1/EPWG/022**). The first point of his presentation highlighted the relevance of the project in which natural disaster perceived as the “new normal” and Asia Pacific is the most disaster prone region (over 70% of total world disaster). Disasters affect people in various ways, in many cases women, children and people in vulnerable situations are more heavily affected. Further objectives, alignment with APEC Agenda and Methodology were also been highlighted on his presentation. For the timeframe, Viet Nam planned to hold 2-days workshop and 1 day field trip as well as hoped that before the October 7th will be the finalization of recommendation in order to be submitted to the 10th SDMOF. The United States reminded the meeting on several works that have been done in other fora related to women and vulnerable groups, therefore collaboration between relevant working groups in this work is important. The USA also commented on the timeframe bearing in mind the SDMOF will be held only a few more days after the workshop thus will make the recommendation difficult to be endorsed by the SDMOF due to limited time. Korea, Australia, and Chile made some comments and inputs into the concept note and also thanked the Viet Nam for the proposal. Viet Nam will revise the timeframe in order to fit the schedule of EPWG and SDMOF as well as noted the inputs put forward to the CN.

Delegate from Republic of Korea briefed the meeting on the new initiative of the Korean Policy regarding Disaster Safety Communication Network Building. It started two years ago when Korea faced a disastrous ship accident and caused loss of 300 people. After the disaster, Korean Government has initiated National Disaster Communication Network Building that covers the whole country. The network aims to enhance the state of awareness before disaster and also strengthen early stage response policy after disaster. This policy contributes to the pillar two and three of the APEC DRRF. This Disaster Safety Communication Network consists of three steps, namely pilot stage, extension stage, and final stage. The first phase has started from November 2015 until upcoming June this year and will be the first pilot project. The project will have main operational center works as a hub of information from all disaster related agencies. The information will be communicated through the operational main center. Korean Government will also build base station to communicate back and forth with the operational main center. Korea will also use mobile and multimedia device to catch the CCTV and real time news in order to obtain quick information for response. Korea will report the result of the project as well as next stage of the project at the upcoming EPWG Meeting. Chinese Taipei thanked Korea and support the project undertaken domestically by Korea and looking forward for their further progress in this project.

Japan Representative briefed the meeting on the recent three natural disasters and policy implication (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/024**). The disasters were landslide in Hiroshima prefecture in 2014, Eruption of Mount Ontake in 2014, and Flood disaster in Kanto region in 2015.

Representative from Japan informed that there were policy implications from the disasters, among other: (i) better policy mix by both structural and non-structural measures; (ii) information provision by upgrading observation for example observation of volcano or precipitation; (iii) how to provide information for evacuation at the right timing; (iv) adequate evacuation through awareness raising for example evacuation planned by involving local residents, and better communication for tourists. Japan also referred to a new initiative on the link between climate change and natural disaster as well as the challenges of “Build Back Better” at the stage of ageing and urban shrinking.

Representative from Indonesia briefed the meeting on the forest fire due to dry season in several hotspots in Indonesia. Limited rainfall caused the forest flammable. The damage caused by the forest fire are among other more than 600,000 people suffer from respiratory infection, 2,61 million hectares of forest were burned, and counted for USD 16,4 billion economic losses. The National Body responsible for Disaster in Indonesia has supported USD 54, 4 million to manage forest fire, as well as deployed helicopter for water bombing, and many other measures. General strategy that took place to combat the forest fire were among others narrowing opportunity of people to commit arson and maintain moisture peat, implement the Presidential Instruction No. 11/2015 on Improving Land and Forest Fire Control of the relevant Ministry/Institutions/agencies, especially in the prevention measures, developing National Command Post regulation and Integrated Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction of Forest Fires as well as cooperate with Local Government to manage the forest fire. Challenges persists among others characteristic of dry peat is difficult to be extinguished, new fire occur, location of the fires, coverage of the burned area is extensive and difficult to reach, limited infrastructure and dry weather. Measures for way forward among other are preparedness at early stage, law enforcement, strengthening the implementation of the Presidential Decree, and integrated Action Plan for disaster risk reduction in forest fire (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/023**).

Representative from China briefed the meeting on the recent natural disasters in China in particular in 2015 and its impact including casualties, health impact, building collapses, and economic impact. In China, Ministry of Civil Affairs is the focal point who is responsible in dealing with all kind of natural disaster. China just also established Natural Disaster Reduction Center inside of the Ministry and the Center has developed a good tool which called rapid risk assessment modal. The tool is useful for calculate quickly estimated losses including how many people should be evacuated and how many houses collapses which is very useful tool for the Government to make quick decision. China also invited economies who would like to collaborate regarding this center, China would provide more information if needed.

6. 2016 EPWG Workplan including the work to develop and Action Plan to implement APEC DDRF

Co-Chairs introduced the draft of Proposed EPWG Workplan for 2016 that was circulated on February 17, 2016. Peru commented on the Workplan 2016 that they may not be able to host the 10th EPWG Meeting in Lima, Peru since there will be election coming up and it would be difficult for Peru to host the meeting. Delegation from Australia requested clarification since there will be series of SOM3 in August 2016 and would that effected other meeting also apart from EPWG meeting. Peru will update later on this development and welcomed any other Economy who would like to host the meeting. United States has also submitted input to the Workplan sent to the Secretariat in particular regarding Peru priority on Food Security in the work of EPWG and added some of the projects and activities that will be undertook by the USA. Chinese Taipei has kindly offered to host the next EPWG Meeting should the member Economies fell the importance to host the next EPWG this year. Discussion of Workplan 2016 continued on the second day since Member Economies still need time to submit their inputs and comments to the Workplan.

During the second day discussion on Workplan, inputs were received from China, Republic of Korea, and Australia.

China Delegation suggested to streamline the Workplan to make it more concise as well as to delete all reference to specific international organization to make it more general similar to APEC Disaster Reduction Risk Framework since China did not want to have an exhausted list of international organizations. China preferred to have a case by case approach with regard to external engagement. Australia inserted some activities related to BCP as self-funded project. Republic of Korea also add some activities done domestically regarding emergency preparedness that later on Korea will introduce the work to the EPWG for their consideration as APEC work.

Reaction were received to the Chinese Proposal as follows: Australia Delegate emphasized that it is important to recognize the EPWG external partners since they were also positively contribute to the EPWG work and projects. Australia highlighted their position that although Australia has no particular difficulty in deleting the long list of organizations in the Workplan however they do not want to rule out any reference to a specific international organization or UN Bodies that has been involved in a practical way in the EPWG works. Australia preferred to still make reference to those organizations in the Workplan as necessary to recognize their work.

Chinese Taipei added that in 2012, USA led a report concerning partnership to EPWG and at that time, EPWG welcomed regional organization in the EPWG work and other activities. EPWG also gave special status to several organization. It may probably be useful to seek reference to historical document in order to see which organization that have been actively engage in the EPWG works and activities for the reference in EPWG documents.

USA was also of the view that it is important for EPWG to not work in a vacuum and APEC works should value added to other international organizations that already work in disaster management and not duplicating the existing work. In this regard, USA supported Australia's point that external partners are necessary and critical to achieve the EPWG works, thus EPWG needs to be free to acknowledge and recognize other international organizations' participation for future document. USA was of the view that partnership with other organization is critical to achieve the EPWG works and programmes.

Peru also informed that they will host the 10th Emergency Preparedness Working Group in SOM3 in Lima and should be inserted in the Workplan.

After discussion on the Workplan, member economies finally could accepted all the amendments with emphasized that the agreement did not necessarily mean to rule out the engagement of external partner for future EPWG works. The EPWG endorsed the 2016 EPWG Workplan for SCE consideration and endorsement **(2016/SOM1/EPWG/014)**

7. APEC Cross-For a Report and Outreaching Collaborations

The Co-chair on behalf of Japan briefed the meeting on CTI activities regarding "Enhancing Resilience of Global Value Chains (GVC) to Natural Disaster. APEC Capacity Building Seminar on GVC Resilience to Natural Disaster will be held in Tokyo on 14 – 16 March 2016. The objectives of the seminar are among others to exchange lessons and best practices to enhance reliance of GVC's, with a view to sharing common policy and business strategy directions among APEC economies, making use of the "Guidebook" developed in 2015 and to provide an opportunity for networking among participants. Detailed information could be found in the presentation as contained in the document **2016/SOM1/EPWG/026**.

The Representative of the United States updated on Transportation WG (TPTWG) activity regarding supply chain resilience that was presented as project in TPTWG in collaboration with the EPWG (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/007** and **2016/SOM1/EPWG/008**). As a background, she mentioned that the project is part of the implementation of “Seven Principles of Supply Chain” and the USA is planning to focus on developing an Action Plan for Supply Chain Resilience for one developing economy each year, as well as to promote one principle each year. In 2016, workshop is planning to be held with date and venue to be determined on promoting best practice in human resource and capacity management. The Representative of USA invited EPWG members to give inputs or co-sponsoring the proposed Concept Note that will be submitted for project session 1-2016. Chinese Taipei supported the continuation of project and this is good example for cross fora collaboration.

The Representative of the United States also briefed the meeting on the creation of Energy Resilience Task Force under the APEC Energy Working Group. The Task Force is chaired by the Philippines and the USA, and looking forward to collaborate with EPWG in the future. The rationale behind the creation of the task force is to provide a mechanism for sustained engagement within APEC among relevant stake-holders as well as to provide a forum where economies and companies pursuing action on climate resilience in the energy sector. Next meeting of the Energy Task Force is on May 2016 in Canberra. Detail information is as contained in document **2016/SOM1/EPWG/009**.

Further the Representative of the USA informed and updated the meeting on the 5 (five) APEC Principles for the Movement of Humanitarian Goods and Equipment during Emergency that was developed in 2015 by SCCP, endorsed by CTI and Ministers and welcomed by the Leaders. Detail information on the 5 principles provided in the document **2016/SOM1/EPWG/010**.

The Delegate from Chinese Taipei presented the “Completion Report of Multi-Year Project (MYP): Improving Natural Disaster Resilience of APEC SMEs to Facilitate Trade and Investment” (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/012**). After 11 March 2011, Japan’s earthquake and Tsunami stroke APEC Region, Chinese Taipei initiated the MYP for assisting SME Working Group with BCP to enhance capacity building for sustainable and resilience global supply chain by public private partnership. The project aimed at identifying threats, sharing best practices, and increasing awareness with the goal to increase BCP of SMEs in the APEC Region. The project has conducted several workshops and trainings, formulating and publishing SME BCP Guidebook and Policy Framework with several languages. The project was successfully implemented in 4 years term. Special appreciation extended to Thailand, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Mexico, and the Philippines for their contribution in hosting the workshops under the project as well as to all 21 economies for supporting the project. To mitigate the impact from disaster, the project found two key findings for the future namely Micro Insurance and Digital Resilience for the next step of BCP for SMEs.

The representative from the APEC Climate Center (APCC) briefed on APCC’s contribution to DRR in APEC Region and cross-collaboration with the EPWG. She started her presentation with the APCC background that was established in 2005 to realize APEC’s aim of regional prosperity through the enhancement of economic opportunities by use of climate information, to provide seasonal climate forecasts, to conduct research and development activities, and to organize capacity building initiatives for scientist from developing economies. APCC has actively participated in PPSTI meetings and EPWG as well as has invested and contributed 11 APEC funded and self-funded projects. APCC also produces value-added, reliable, and real-time climate prediction information and leads the development of interdisciplinary research and application techniques at the climate-environment-society nexus. In addition, APCC strives to be a key climate database center and guides developing economies toward building their capacity to produce reliable climate prediction information. APCC has contribute to several EPWG activities and has several International Cooperation Projects. APCC will

organize 2016 Climate Symposium with the theme of Climate Change and Agriculture at the upcoming Food Security Week in September 2016 in Peru (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/013**).

8. Discussion on the 10th Senior Disaster Management Officials Forum (SDMOF 10)

Before presenting the Concept Note on 10th Senior Disaster Management Officials Forum (SDMOF 10), General Alfredo Murgeytio from Institutional Chief of the National Institute of Civil Defense of Peru gave presentation on Protocol and Actions to Mitigate Disasters caused by El Nino in Peru (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/026**). The presentation consists of Peru's preparation and measures to address, mitigate, and rehabilitate the impact affected by a strong or extraordinary El Nino.

After the presentation from General Alfredo, Peru Delegation also briefed the meeting on the Concept Note of the 10th Senior Disaster Management Officials Forum (SDMOF) (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/017**) for project Session 1 submission. Peru proposed "Disaster Risk Reduction and Supply Chain Resiliency for Food Security" as the focus of the next SDMOF, emphasising on food security and regional growth as well as public and private economic activities linked to food security. The representative from World Food Programme (WFP) on behalf of Peru added some points from the Concept Note on the importance of the proposed topic since the emerging disaster is indeed threaten food security. In particular with the climate change happening requires economies to prepare on the impact of climate change to the food security. In that regard, monitoring the situation is very important.

United States thanked Peru for both presentations, and made some suggestion on the Concept Note since APEC has Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS) and the group is focusing on food security issues. In that regard, the project should collaborate with the PPFS for input and building on the previous effort that PPFS already done.

Chinese Taipei Representative, while thanked Peru for the proposal and welcomed idea to discuss about food security, added that the PO needs to ensure that during the process the EPWG also consult with Agricultural Technical Cooperation Working Group (ATCWG) in order to avoid duplication as well as the technicalities on the topic. In that regard, Chinese Taipei strongly suggested Peru to consult with ATCWG since similar works already conducted under the ATCWG.

Australia commented that SDMOF discussion should be wide ranging and suggested that when developing the agenda for SDMOF better to not focus entirely on food security issue. Australia also informed that 2015 report issued by FAO focused specifically on the impact of disaster on agriculture therefore he also advised PO to consult with the experts since there are a lot of good data on the report and the add value that APEC could bring.

9. Discussion on Post Sendai and COP: Towards EPWG Strategic Plan 2017-2019

Co-chair proposed the meeting to skip the discussion on Post Sendai and COP towards EPWG Strategic Plan 2017-2019 since originally this was prepared to provide some inputs for substantive discussion on strategic plan. However since the draft is not yet ready thus the Co-Chair suggested to work intersessionally. Co-chair as her role as the Representative from Japan also made a brief presentation on "APEC Economies and Tsunami – The World Tsunami Awareness Day" (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/028**).

10. Report of the Secretariat

APEC Secretariat briefed the meeting on Project Session 1 for 2016 regarding projects

timeline, funding and the Ranking and Prioritization Criteria (**2016/SOM1/EPWG/016**) as well as updated information from the APEC Communication and Public Affairs Unit (CPAU) regarding publication and public awareness activities that the Unit has conducted. CPAU informed the meeting that the Secretariat has launched re-skinned APEC website and conducted capacity building for host economy communications, as well as offering if EPWG has outcome documents for publication purposes, the unit could support the group by disseminating the information through social media for public awareness purposes.

11. Documentation Classification

APEC Secretariat and the meeting reviewed the Document Classification List and endorsed the Document **2016/SOM1/EPWG/000**.

12. Other Business

No other business was raised during the meeting.

13. Closing of the Meeting and Next Meeting

Co-Chairs, **Dr. Tuan Quang Le** (Viet Nam) and **Ms. Kyoko Kondo** (Japan) delivered their closing remarks and stated that after 2 days meeting, the group has worked very hard and concluded all items on the agenda. The group has also principally agreed on the 2016 Workplan and will continue to work on the Action Plan intersessionally. Both Co-chairs extended appreciation to all EPWG Members for their active engagement during the meeting as well as to the host economy for their hospitality and the organizing committee for the excellent arrangement of the meeting as well as the APEC Secretariat.

Peru as host economy informed the meeting that they will host the 10th Emergency Preparedness Working Group Meeting in SOM3 on 15-16 August 2016 and 10th SDMOF in October in Iquitos. Peru will update the group on both meetings later intersessionally.
