

Disaster Risk Governance

as a Guide to Canadian Policy Responses to a
Global Health Emergency

FOR

Third Western-ICLR Multihazard Risk and Resilience Workshop

November 4th, 2022

DR ROSALIND WARNER

rowarner@Okanagan.bc.ca



Climate & Health Risks

Article | [Published: 28 April 2022](#)

Climate change increases cross-species viral transmission risk

[Colin J. Carlson](#) , [Gregory F. Albery](#) , [Cory Merow](#), [Christopher H. Trisos](#), [Casey M. Zipfel](#), [Evan A. Eskew](#), [Kevin J. Olival](#), [Noam Ross](#) & [Shweta Bansal](#)

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A genome and gene catalog of glacier microbiomes

[Yongqin Liu](#) , [Mukan Ji](#), [Tao Yu](#), [Julian Zaugg](#), [Alexandre M. Anesio](#), [Zhihao Zhang](#), [Songnian Hu](#), [Philip Hugenholtz](#), [Keshao Liu](#), [Pengfei Liu](#), [Yuying Chen](#), [Yingfeng Luo](#)  & [Tandong Yao](#)

[Nature Biotechnology](#) **40**, 1341–1348 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

7893 Accesses | **4** Citations | **813** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

BC Government Taking Note of Linkages

Clean BC: Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy 2021

PATHWAY 2:

Enhance Community Climate Resilience

THEMES



Support Resilient
Community Planning and
Disaster Risk Management



Strengthen Individual
and Community Health
and Wellness



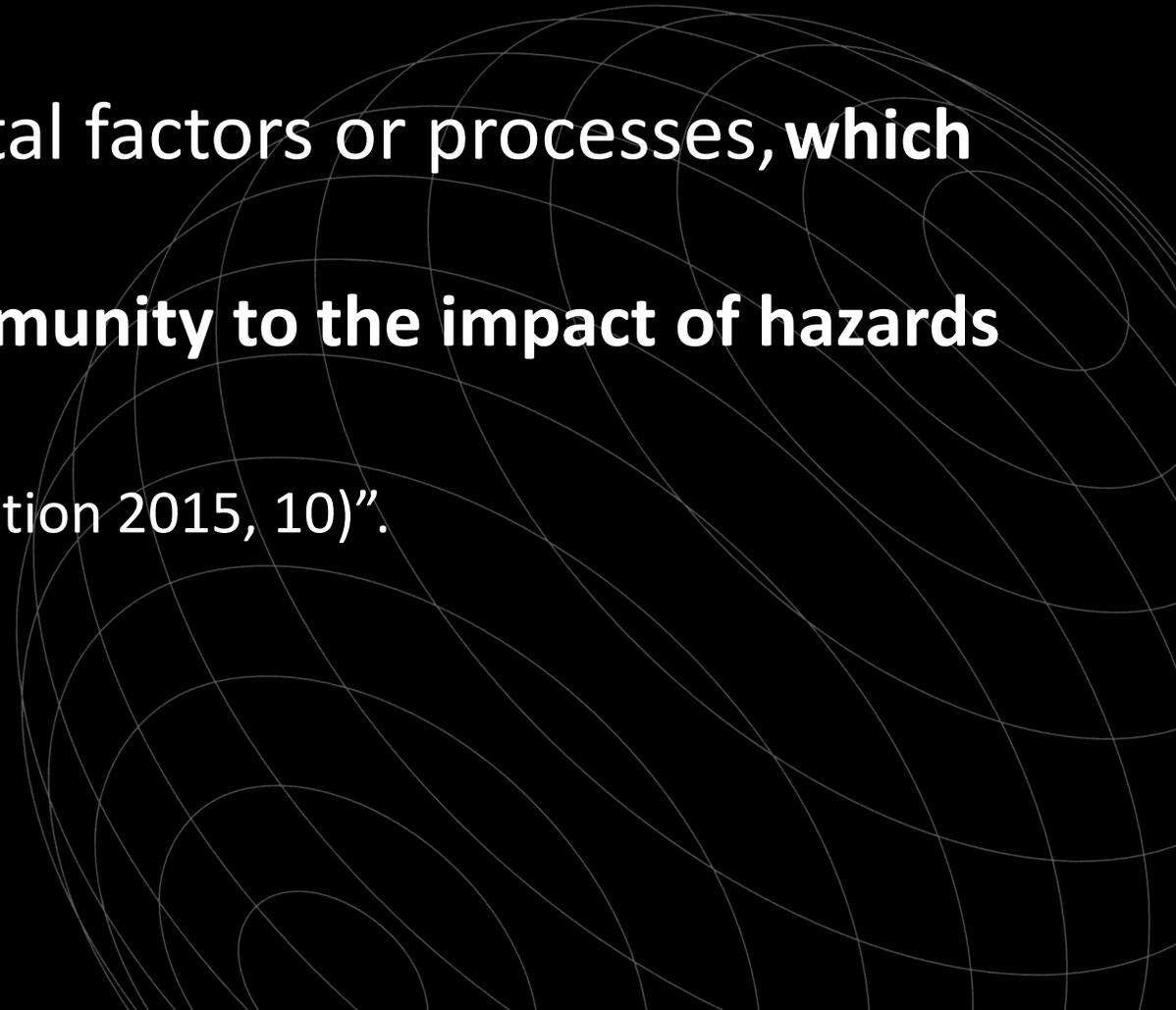
Facilitate Collaboration
and Shared Learning

Canada and Systemic Risk

...involve complex, systemic risks in risk management and governance

- Distinction between hazard, vulnerability and risk
- Systemic risk results from the combination of hazard, vulnerability and exposure (UNDRR 2019, xii).

Vulnerabilities are “the conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which **increases the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards**

(United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015, 10)”.



Lack of immunity

Vaccine has increased immunity over time, but has been hampered by lack of access, distribution, vaccine hesitancy and difficulty of protecting vulnerable groups



Mobility and globalization

Significant risks posed by international mobility, has been hampered by weak regulations and lack of willingness to impose and enforce isolation protocols



Under-resourced social/health supports

Health infrastructure includes institutional procedures and capacities, hampered by under-resourcing resulting from years of decision making



Systemic inequalities

Structural vulnerabilities are worsened by discrimination, exclusion that increase inequalities due to group identities and characteristics including disability, age, gender, or geographic remoteness

Vulnerabilities

DRR through the Sendai Framework

Integration of Public Health into DRR

Sendai incorporated a wider variety of hazards than previous agreements, but also created synergy between proactive preventive-based approaches informed by public health and DRR

Focus on Coordination

Public health risks point to high coordination, may not be sufficient given global risk environment, need for heightened 'society-wide' efforts combined with international coordination

Focus on Disaster Risk Governance

Sendai shifted the focus from management to governance, recognition of multi-hazards and complex systemic risks



Institutional Reform

Nationally coordinating institution for DRR, Reasonable Worst-Case scenario planning, and a Decision Support System that prioritizes all three overlapping areas of disaster management: real-time action, early-action planning and long-term planning and action (Rogers et al. 2020).



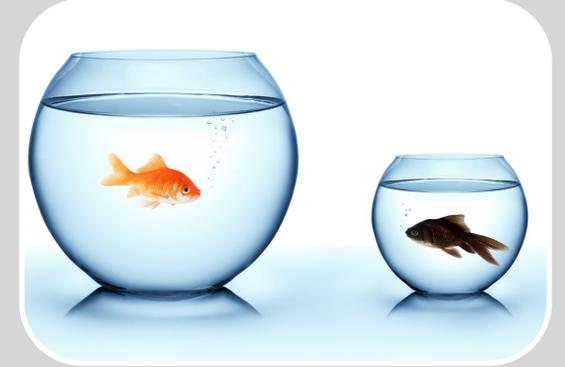
Normative Change

A Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) provides a format designed for any and all media to communicate information about any kind of hazard situation



Fostering resilience

Locally-based disaster management and risk reduction plans, focused on identity communities and strengthening social bonds (Aldrich and Meyer 2015, 262).



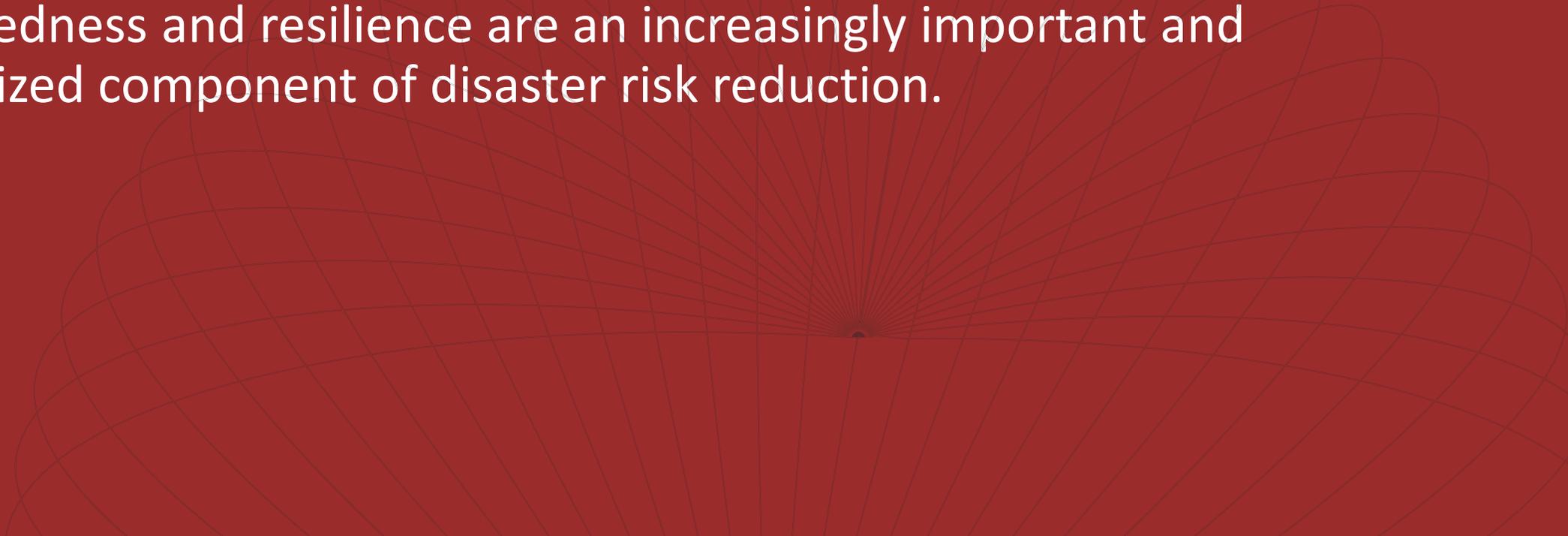
More equitable distribution of systemic risk

Unequal health sector resourcing and the perpetuation of socioeconomic inequalities raises disaster risk for all. Address vulnerabilities among particular populations (refugees, women, elders, youth, and poor).

Categories of Action

Conclusions

The need to improve coordination, reduce siloes between various government departments, and between domestic and international spheres of action, is apparent. Governance institutions, norms and distributional structures that reduce vulnerabilities and create robust preparedness and resilience are an increasingly important and recognized component of disaster risk reduction.



Thank YOU!

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