#### Herrenhausen Conference 2023

Hannover, Germany 21 June 2023

# Understanding & managing systemic risks: lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic

Dr. Michael Hagenlocher

Vulnerability Assessment, Risk Management & Adaptive Planning (VARMAP) division hagenlocher@ehs.unu.edu







Centro Internacional del Pacífico para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres





# **Point of departure**

- Risks & losses on the rise (IPCC, 2022; UNDRR, 2022)
- Impacts of climate change, hazards & shocks are compounding & increasingly felt across sectors, systems & borders (IPCC, 2022; UNDRR, 2022)

### Systemic nature of risks

Need to revisit how we look at, assess and manage risks!





# Point of departure

### Increasing attention to systemic risks (science, policy)



# Challenges remain: understanding systemic risks, risk assessment & implications for risk management, disciplinary siloes (economics, health, climate)







#### Documents by subject area

#### GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

INDONESIA 23-28 MAY 2022





Join at menti.com use code 13 59 04 1

# What does systemic risk mean for you?



GO TO menti.com ENTER THE CODE 13 59 04 1  $\approx 0$ 



Voting is closed



.

#### What does systemic risk mean for you? 30 responses

Risk that affects complex systems and is potentially catastrophic to these systems.

Risk that is built into the way systems work.

Emergent threats

Risks that are not limited to sectors or regions but affect multiple scales and interact.

unexpected impacts

Interdependent and interrelated risks that may have cascading compounding effects

Interconnected dynamics that cannot be predicted

One Event has Impact on many other systems

risks which encompasses different sectors, exploiting interconnections among them



.

# What does systemic risk mean for you? 30 responses

Risk with feedback loops

Risk on global and intersectional levels

Known unknowns

Raising inequalities. Siloed approaches. Disconnect between science, politics and society

Risks are intersection in a vacuum.

Risk emerging from connected systems and thus affecting the whole system.



Risks are intersectional. Their impacts don't exist

Risk that affects the functionality of the system

A compound of factors that interact to create risk

Unforeseen unexpected mega events which can generate enormous losses

30

3

-

#### What does systemic risk mean for you? 30 responses

Complexity - the interconnectiveness of risks that has emergence, and adaptivity. Also the embodiment of incertitude.

Risk by design

Disruptions are worse and more widespread than. expected

Complex Risks which

Something that could society

Complexity manage

h are pervasive across systems	
ld lead to collapse of (world)	
ement	

A systemic risk is a risk that affects the way we are living together on a fundamental financial, moral, societal and international level.

Cascading effects, tipping Points low levels of controllability

Risks that are intrinsic to our economic globals system



#### What does systemic risk mean for you? 30 responses

Trickle down affects from one of event to another



#### Risks that have cascading impacts across scales

Hazards which arise from any system or subsytem nested at any scale can have an impact on other system's elements, or interconnections.



#### What are key characteristics/attributes of systemic risk? 61 responses





namics/	compound	ding i	mpacts
igged i	nequalities		
necte	d connec	necti ctivity	vity /
tain	vuinerai	Dility	emergent risks
		h	ard to understand
IDIE	XILV	dyr	namic interrelated
Con	nolov <sup>(</sup>	Ъ	transboundary
CON	IDIEX	adir	tipping points
ng effec	cts 💈	Isco	
nterrelated	ness 😽	8	unpredictable
n system	Linknow	mi	aggregate
els of cont	rol buge		Niv.
dly manag	eable		em
scale impa	ct		:\st

**30** 

# The systemic nature of risks: lessons from COVID-19



### **Recent project (2021-2022) with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) & partners from 5** countries

- Case studies
- Cross-cutting findings (incl. conceptual model)
- Lessons for understanding risks
- Implications for risk management

**UNDRR & UNU-EHS (2022)** 



What can we learn from the pandemic to be better prepared for systemic effects of other hazards?



### **Case studies**

•\_\_: Guayaquil, Maritime Ecuador Region, Togo

densely populated, overcrowded **urban** setting; dependency on **port** (global markets)

UNDRR & UNU-EHS (2022)



high levels of **poverty**, rural-urban & nationalinternational linkages; low # of cases – widespread impacts 



Sundarbans, India

> multi-hazard perspective: concurrence of COVID-19 & tropical cyclone Amphan

refugee camp; **fragile** setting; high dependency on hosts & international community

national scale, interconnected effects across sectors & systems (incl. health systems, trade, debt, development plans, emergency response ...)





### Approach

#### METHODOLOGY





UNDRR & UNU-EHS (2022)

#### **OUTPUTS & OUTCOMES**



# **Cross-cutting findings**

COVID-19 interventions had clear and observable cascading effects throughout nearly all of society

COVID-19 has exhibited **dependency on global networks** and processes have significant impacts at the local level

COVID-19 interventions had **severe effects on the education system** 

UNDRR & UNU-EHS (2022); UNU-EHS & UNDRR (2022)



1

3

5











# **Direct risks & impacts**







# **Concurring hazards**

UNDRR & UNU-EHS (2022)

Pre-existing vulnerabilities of COVID-19-related at-risk groups & health systems

> Exposure to the virus (and other hazards)

> > Re-inforcing

vulnerabilities



- Damaged (health care) infrastructure  $\rightarrow$  reduced coping capacity
- **Conflicting responses** (e.g. distancing vs shelter)
- Health protocols made emergency response slower & more costly



| @samueljlovett | Thursday 20 August 2020 17:39





### Responses





UNDRR & UNU-EHS (2022)

# **Cascading impacts & "response risks"**

"Many of our children are getting engaged in Yaba (drug pill) transport now-a-days; what else could they do? Their schools have been closed for the last two years! We believed that this new generation would lead us in the future, but now we have doubts! . . .

(Source: FGD from Camp #2 East, Cox Bazaar; Roy et al., 2022)

Legend

Hazards

Exposure

Vulnerabilities

Risks & Impacts

Interventions

Effects

Feedbacks

Systems

Interventions

Pre-existing vulnerabilities of the general population, sectors & systems

#### Examples from case studies:

- Increased unemployment (e.g. Indonesia)
- Intensifying societal distrust leading to widespread protests & civil disobedience (e.g. Guayaquil)
- Increased illegal activities (e.g. Maritime Region)
- · Aggravated child marriage (e.g. Sundarbans)
- Education program for refugees dhut down
- (e.g. Cox's Bazar)
- Increased domestic and gender-based violence (e.g. Guayaquil)







# "Globally networked risks"



#### <u>UNDRR & UNU-EHS (2022)</u>

#### Global spread of COVID-19

- Disruption of remittance flows
- Disruption of supply chains
- Disruption of international aid

![](_page_17_Picture_7.jpeg)

# The systemic nature of COVID-19 risks

![](_page_18_Figure_1.jpeg)

### **Characteristics:**

- Interdependence, interconnections & cascading effects (across systems, borders & scales)
- Feedback loops (e.g. re-inforcing) infections, migration dynamics, re-inforced inequalities, ...)
- **Tipping points** (e.g. collapse of health systems, ...)
- Under the radar/unnoticed (e.g. underpreparedness, pre-existing societal distrust)
- Dynamics & high uncertainty
- Difficult to model/predict

![](_page_18_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Figure_2.jpeg)

Hagenlocher et al. (2023) – Earth's Future

![](_page_19_Picture_4.jpeg)

## ... need for a paradigm shift

![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_3.jpeg)

© Davide Cotti (UNU-EHS)

![](_page_20_Picture_5.jpeg)

# ... expanding our understanding of risks

![](_page_21_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_6.jpeg)

# Implications for risk management?

- High uncertainty in the "hazard"  $\rightarrow$  focus on **risk mitigating agents in the system** (i.e. reduce) susceptibilities, strengthen coping & adaptive capacities)
- Risk cannot be eliminated from systems, but must be monitored & managed regularly → risk are trade-offs and what are risk-transfer mechanisms

- adaptation  $\rightarrow$  "risk society"  $\rightarrow$  systemic recovery (pathways)?!

![](_page_22_Picture_6.jpeg)

management should engage with questions such as what levels of risk are acceptable for whom, what

COVID-19 has (i) revealed gaps in social protection regarding coverage, comprehensiveness, adequacy and delivery mechanisms, but also (ii) showed the potential of social protection to increase resilience

Interconnected nature of risks implies that risk management must engage with network structure, systems vulnerability & reciprocity/redundancy  $\rightarrow$  this includes <u>multi-level governance frameworks</u>, which share the responsibility towards risk management across systems, actors and borders/scales

• Risk management must explicitly address the **dynamic aspects** of **risks** & of **responses**  $\rightarrow$  focus should be placed on **pathways** that enable managing future risks through a process of iterative learning &

![](_page_22_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_13.jpeg)

# Key messages

- 1. COVID-19 has been much more than a health crisis & affected societies to their core
- 2. Effects of the pandemic and notably of the responses to it have also been severely felt in places that have not been significantly affected by the disease
- 3. Impacts of COVID-19 (and responses to it) have exacerbated existing inequalities
- 4. Many countries have experienced concurring events which need to be considered in (risk management & adaptation) policies and plans
- 5. The pandemic has revealed clear gaps in preparedness for low-probability and unexpected events
- 6. Systemic risk management calls for greater emphasis on risk and intervention dynamics, risk perceptions, risk communication and managing the interconnections of system elements and agents

![](_page_23_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Figure_9.jpeg)

24

# Questions to ponder...

- How agile are our planning systems, frameworks & polices to uncertainty?
- Do we understand how our sectors and systems are interconnected?
- Do we know what drives vulnerability and exposure (direct or indirect) of interdependent sectors and systems?
- Have we started to look at, identify & address possible cascading effects of hazards, shocks, disasters & responses?
- Are we prepared for unexpected & low probability but high-impact events?
- How do we define the system? Do we have appropriate concepts & tools to assess systemic risks and provide actionable knowledge?

![](_page_24_Picture_7.jpeg)

# Thank you!

![](_page_25_Picture_1.jpeg)

With the series of the series

#### **Earth's Future**

#### COMMENTARY

10.1029/2023EF003857

#### Key Points:

· Drought risks are on the rise and their effects are increasingly felt across communities, economic sectors,

![](_page_25_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_11.jpeg)

del Riesgo de Desastres

BRIN

![](_page_25_Picture_14.jpeg)

#### https://unupublications.org/ehs/carico/

and Development