Risk Management (1)

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Ecosystem Approaches to the Better Management of Zoonotic Emerging Infectious Diseases in SE Asia
Recap

• In order for a risk to exist
  – there must be a hazard
  – there must also be more than one outcome possible from the situation being considered

• Four components of risk analysis are linked in a dynamic and iterative manner
Risk Analysis Components

- Hazard Identification
- Risk Assessment
- Release Assessment
- Exposure Assessment
- Consequence Assessment
- Risk Management
- Risk Communication
Risk Management - Definitions

- .. Is the process for controlling risks, weighing alternatives, selecting appropriate action, taking into account risk assessment, values, engineering, economics, legal and political issues. (HNV, Kinshasa)
- .. is the identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities (Wikipedia)

- risk management utilises risk assessment results plus the risk managers judgement to balance potential benefits against assessed risks
- reach decisions on acceptable risk and formulate policy on that basis.
- Cost-benefit and/or risk-benefit analyses may be included in the decision making process
Risk Management: options

- ACAT: Avoid, Control, Accept, or Transfer
- SARA: Share Avoid Reduce Accept
- Risk Reduction
- Risk Mitigation
EcoHealth considerations in Risk Management (1)

- **Transdisciplinarity**: ‘inbuilt’ risk analysis can’t be done by vets only; multiple disciplines working together throughout various processes including risk management

- **Systems Thinking**:
  - Systems thinking helps apply some order to the complex reality of health in the context of social-ecological systems (Charron)
  - Interactions: ecological, social-cultural, economic, and governance
  - Consideration of scale

- **Participation**: also fairly implicit - important to ensure adequate engagement with all stakeholders (e.g. community level)
• **Gender and Social Equity**: important consideration (occupational; ethnic minorities)

• **Sustainability**: important consideration for long-term disease control – adapting short-term measures (e.g. rabies Bali)

• **Knowledge to Action**: also implicit – the ‘real-time’ dynamic nature of risk analysis links knowledge & action
For more information about the EcoZD project, please visit:

www.ilri.org/ecozd
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