

Step 1: Start risk analysis

A risk analysis, in the context of FbF methodology, serves to understand what kinds of disaster impacts can be expected from a particular type of hazard and to identify who and what is exposed and vulnerable to this hazard and why.

For example, if wind-damaged roofs is a major impact of cyclones, an exposure map will indicate the geographical areas where houses are most exposed to cyclones and a vulnerability map for cyclone wind and/or storm surge can indicate those geographical areas where indicators such as housing type, literacy rate, and remoteness predict highest vulnerability and thus highest impact. When analysing risk, the overall hazard (e.g. a storm) should be separated into its “sub-hazards” (e.g. wind, rain, storm surge) to ensure that all exposed elements and their vulnerabilities are included and all potential impacts are considered.

A specialized government agency, the DRM agency or other experts in risk analysis and modelling (within the Red Cross Red Crescent or outside) should be closely involved in the implementation of this step.



© GRC