Step 3: Identify who and what is exposed?

In line with the logic of impact-based forecasting, it is important to identify the main exposed elements on which the FbF intervention will focus. An analysis of exposure is required to determine who and what is located in the area where the hazard might occur. This will help to determine who and what is likely to be impacted.

For example, if the prioritized impact of floods is the *mortality* of children under 5 due to water-borne diseases, then the exposed element will be the *population of children under 5*; or if the most frequently recurring and largest impact due to tropical storms is the damage to houses built with light materials, then the exposed element will be *houses built with light materials*; or, if the prioritized impact due to cold waves is the mortality of alpacas, then the exposed element will be the alpaca population.

This step builds on the data already collected on past impacts of the hazard; however, more specific data on the prioritized impact(s) may need to be collected. This data will be filtered based on quality, accessibility, latest updates, scale, and granularity.

Key questions:

- In relation to the prioritized impact(s), who and what suffer the most?
- Which sub-groups of the populations are exposed?
- What elements of the built environment are most affected (e.g. houses, schools, cross, natural resources, water points, roads)?
- Where are those exposed elements located? (For example, households on at risk parts of embankments).

Juan Bazo explains how to set the trigger for an Early Action Protocol, focussing on the flood hazard in the Peruvian amazon:

Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Po3By3n6oQU