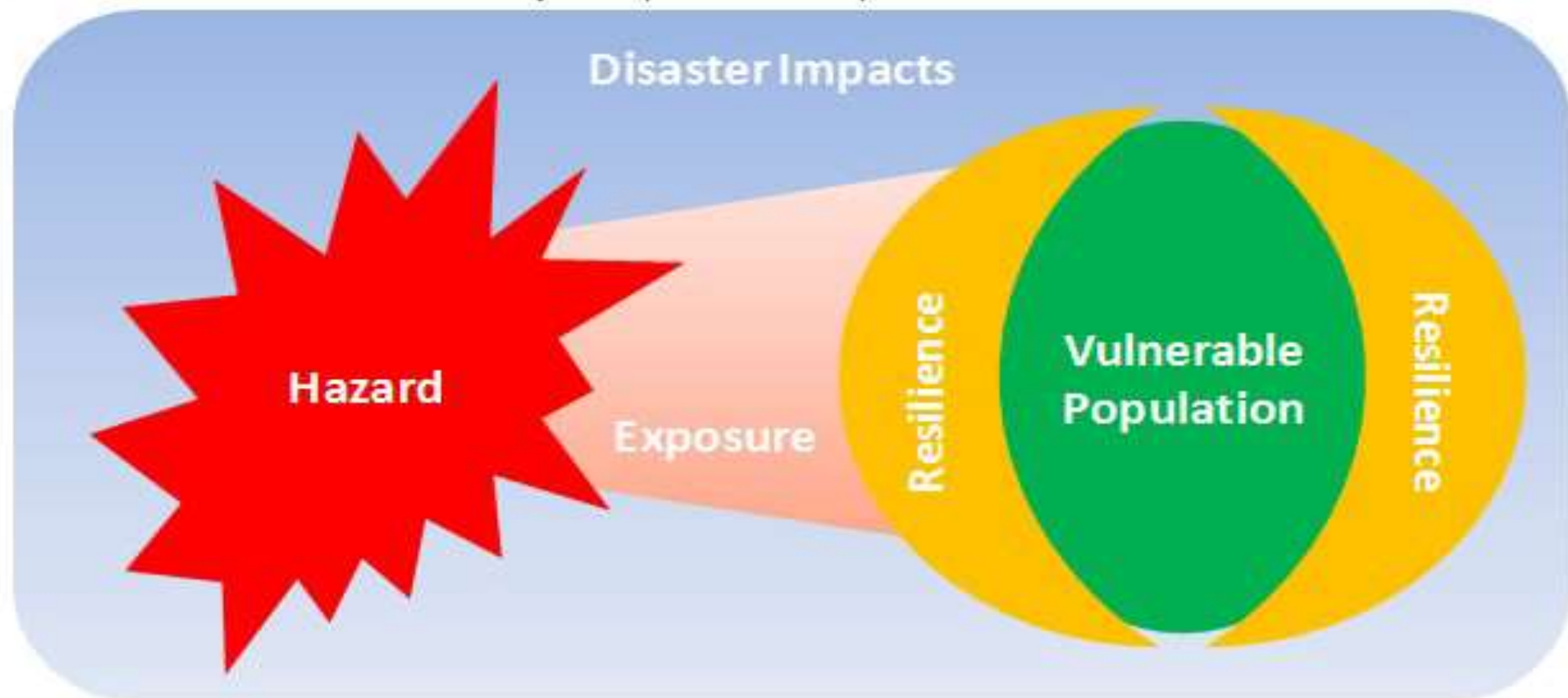


A **disaster's** ultimate **impact** depends on multiple factors, both natural and human.



A natural **hazard** has the potential to impact any population **exposed** to it. The more **vulnerable** the population, the greater potential for that hazard to cause harm, resulting in a **disaster**.

**Resilience** represents society's ability to mitigate natural hazards' impacts on vulnerable populations, through improving monitoring, reducing vulnerability, assessing impacts, and facilitating recovery.

# RESILIENCE BUILDING – from the early stages of a response

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## Discuss in Groups:

1. As humanitarian / development actors, what can we do from the first days/weeks of an emergency response to:
  - Avoid creating dependency on humanitarian aid (e.g. handouts) in target communities?
  - Protect community assets (e.g. tools, seeds, etc.)?
  - Build on existing capacities within a community?
  - Build back better?
  - Support longer term resilience of communities?
2. What does this mean for our EPP process?