

# Ecosystems Protecting Infrastructure and Communities (EPIC)



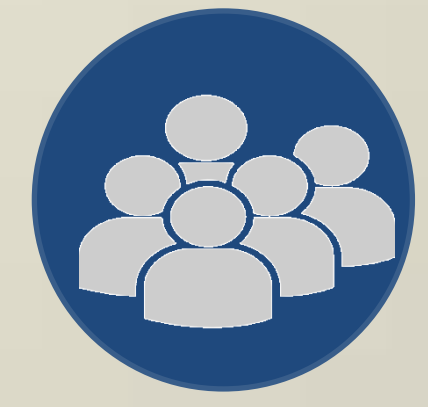
**Demonstrating benefits of implementing Eco-DRR as a Nature-based Solution in Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Nepal, Senegal and Thailand**



Generating Eco-DRR /CCA science and informing evidence-based field interventions



Policy influence and capacity building on Eco-DRR, convening a wide range of stakeholders



Working with communities to implement through good practices

**Step 1**

Exploring opportunities for Eco-DRR/CCA

Determine Eco-DRR/CCA opportunities and needs within the country under consideration

Chile – Climate Change Adaptation Plan in Biodiversity, National Policy of Urban Development, National Plan of Action for Climate Change and National Policy for Disaster Risk Management

**Step 2**

Understanding the geographical context of defining project goals

Identify target sites, provide an understanding of the local context and defining project goals

China – Upper Salween River

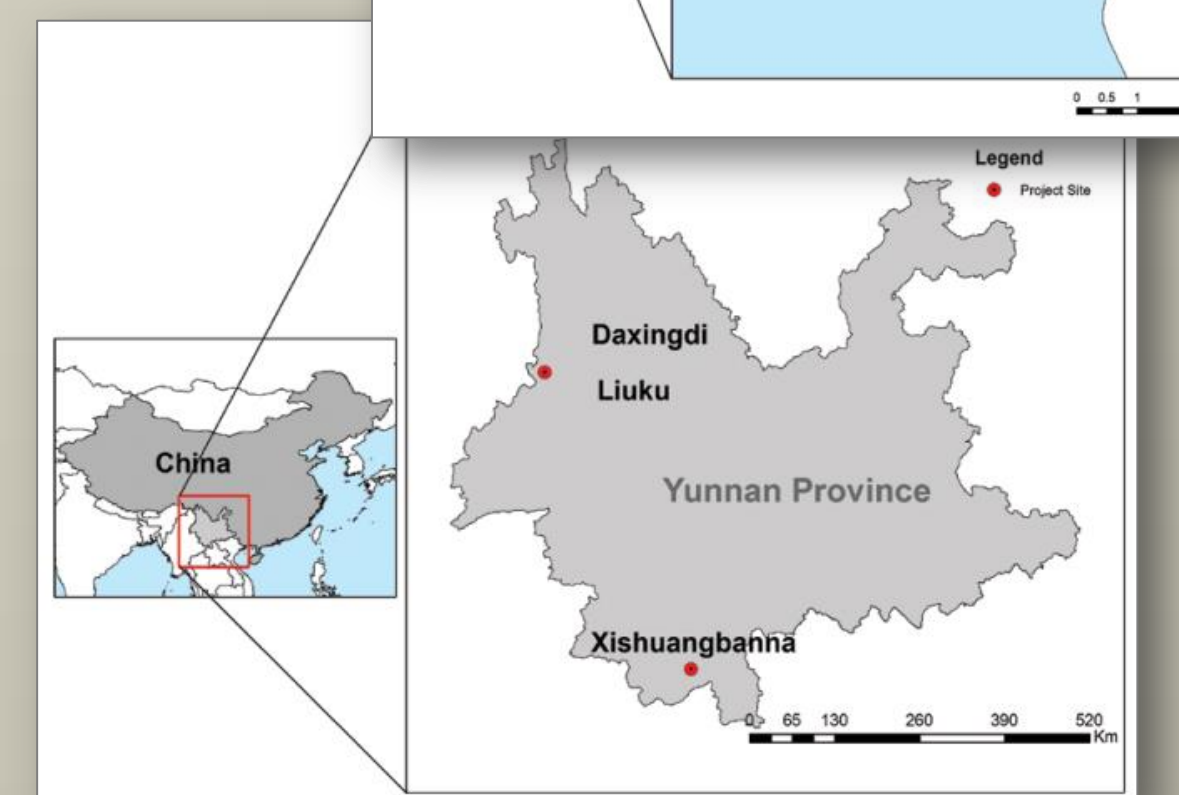
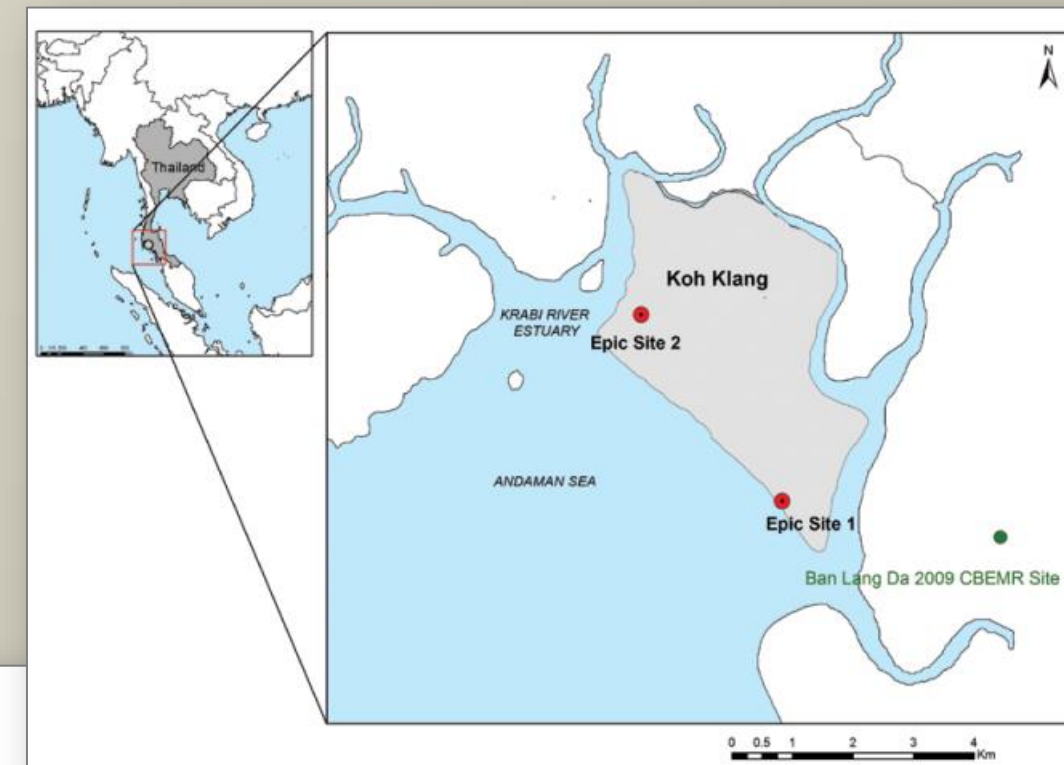
Thailand – Klang Island

**Step 3**

Ecosystem services appraisal and ecosystem assessment

Document ecosystem services and their relevance for DRR and CCA; Assess state of key ecosystems

Chile – Interactions between hazards and forest ecosystem: habitat support, fire protection, water supply and natural hazard mitigation.



**Step 4**

Integrated vulnerability assessment

Conduct localised social vulnerability

China – Training events were organised to strengthen capacities of communities and government officials to facilitate and promote scaling up of EPIC implementation.

Senegal – Drought, floods following heavy rainfall and soil were identified as vulnerability factors during implemented workshops.

**Step 5**

Develop strategy and ecosystem – based measures

Build the Eco-DRR/CCA strategy, and design ecosystem-based measures

Burkina Faso – Soil restoration through endogenous techniques, e.g. Zaï.

**Step 6**

Implementation

Effective implementation of the developed strategy and local actions plans

Thailand - The Community based Ecological Mangrove Restoration (CBEMR) method to restore abandoned aquaculture ponds to productive mangrove habitats for coastal protection and support resource-based livelihoods.

Nepal - Locally adapted bio-engineering methods to reduce landslide instabilities along road sides.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

**Step 7**

Using tools and frameworks

Burkina Faso & Senegal – Better community ownership of the interventions. Yearly organized monitoring and planning workshops, underpin by exchange visits between villages and Senegal to share experiences and export local innovations.



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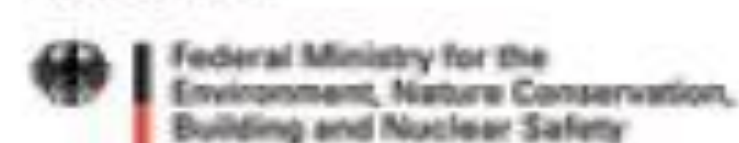


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