

Renaturing Pathways

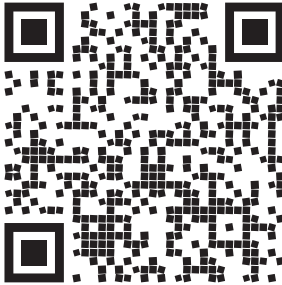
Objective

This dynamic aims to familiarize participants with some of the many Nature-based Solutions available, fostering peer-to-peer learning and reflection on their use and appropriateness in different local and regional contexts.

Instructions

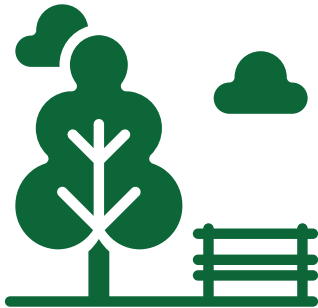
- 1) Select one of the challenges or write your own city or region's challenge.
- 2) Look at the Nature-based Solution cards and choose one or two that could help you address the challenge(s) presented. You can also use the empty green cards to propose new Nature-based Solutions not in the cards.
- 3) Discuss with others how the solution selected can be effectively implemented and what other benefits it could bring. Share examples from your own context!

Resilience Learning Module II: Strategies & Actions



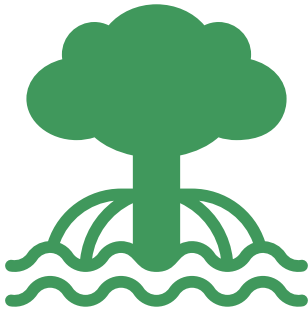
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Park creation and management



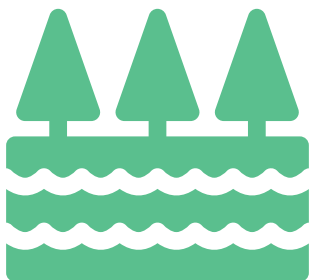
Reduces urban heat and
acts as biofilter for air
pollution

Restoration and conservation of mangroves and/or marshes



Absorbs energy, reduces storm surges, filters and distributes sediments along the coastline.

Soil and/or water bioremediation



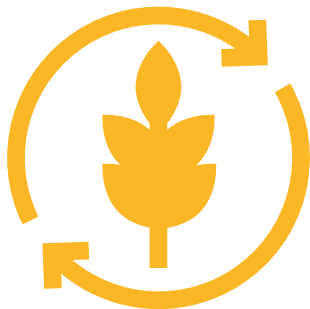
Detoxifies hazardous substances in a cost-effective and less disruptive manner.

Forest Management



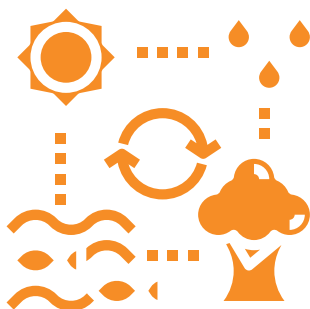
Reduces soil erosion, creates micro-climatic conditions, and can strengthen social resilience with revenue diversification and capacity building.

Climate smart agricultural systems



Improves food security and
reduces agriculture
greenhouse gas emissions.

Creation of biological corridors



Increases species conservation and supports sustainable development in high biodiversity areas.

Coral reef conservation



Enhances water quality,
reduces pollution, promotes
sustainable fishing

Hillside restoration and replanting



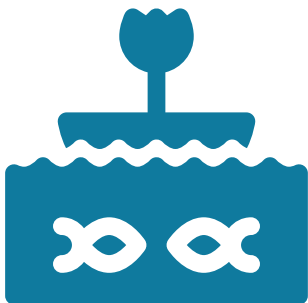
Reduces landslide risk,
controls erosion, prevents
stream water salinity.

Regional water basin management



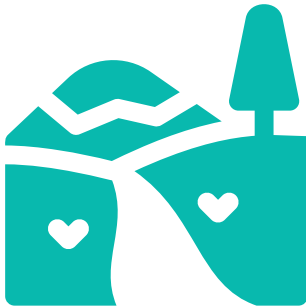
Promotes citizen awareness,
ensures adequate supply of
fresh water

Water-retaining gardens, ponds, and swales



Debris and pollution removal
while concentrating and
conveying stormwater runoff.

River and wetland renaturalization



Flood risk reduction, biodiversity restoration, and establishment of new recreation spaces.

Greywater recycling



Potentially enhances
wetlands and streams.

Reduces freshwater
consumption and pollution.

Community gardens and urban agriculture



Supports ecosystem services through soil formation, nutrient cycling, and biodiversity conservation. Increases food security and community engagement.

Ecotourism in rural or protected areas



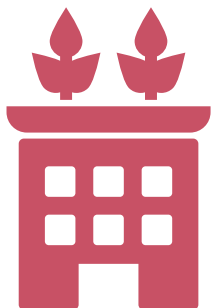
Minimizes environmental impact from tourism, increases conservation awareness, boosts employment opportunities.

Paving and permeable surfaces



Reduces flood risk, filters pollutants, prevents overload of sewage infrastructure.

Rooftops and green roofs



Reduces urban rainwater runoff preventing system overload. Cools buildings and filters air.



Miami

Miami is one of the most exposed cities facing wave erosion and flooding during hurricane and storm seasons. In addition, sea level rise due to climate change will severely affect its population.



Milano

Milan is one of the cities with the most air pollution in Europe. In addition, every summer heat waves have intensified, significantly increasing the mortality rate among its citizens.



Farellones

The village of Farellones, like many other municipalities in the Chilean Andes, is located in a high-risk area for avalanches and landslides. In addition, climate change is increasingly reducing the ski season, directly affecting the tourism sector.



Kombolcha

Rainfall is increasingly scarce in the Sahel zone between the Sahara and the African savannah. Many communities in this area, such as the town of Kombolcha, in Ethiopia, suffer from drought and desertification, leading to large-scale migration and conflict among their inhabitants.