



NATURAL DISASTERS – NATURE 'S SOLUTIONS

ERMOND: Ecosystem Resilience for Mitigation of Natural Disasters

Natural ecosystems have an inherent ability to reduce the effects of natural disasters, which are a major threat to all human societies. By restoring natural ecosystems, ecological resilience towards natural disasters can be increased and the effects of natural disasters reduced.

Despite the international recognition of the role of ecosystems in disaster risk reduction, there is limited progress in applying such solutions in policy and practice. The need for such actions is increasing as human induced ecosystem degradation has resulted in worldwide reduction in the capacity of ecosystems to provide protection against natural disasters.

The aim of the ERMOND project is to facilitate new thinking and new solutions in preventing damage and loss of lives due to natural disasters in the Nordic countries.

The ERMOND project will deliver:

- (a) an overview of how ecological restoration can be used to reduce the effects of natural disasters in the Nordic region
- (b) reports from case studies on the feasibility of strategic build-up of ecosystem resilience towards specific natural disasters
- (c) recommendations of actions to facilitate build-up of ecosystem resilience in the Nordic region
- (d) recommendations of actions to integrate Nordic policy on restoration of degraded ecosystems with policy on enhancing ecological resilience.

For more information please visit: ermond.land.is



River restoration can reduce floods. From a restored tributary of the Vindel river in Sweden. Photo: Christer Nilsson.



Shrubs and trees have the ability to survive volcanic tephra fall. Photo: Hreinn Óskarsson.