

Worksheet for your Success Story

<p>Title of your Story: Biodiversity</p>	
<p>Question</p>	<p>Your answer</p>
<p>Who is the audience of your story? A story is most effective when it is tailored to one specific audience.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Sectors</p>
<p>Communication objective of your story What should the audience know, feel and/or do after reading the story?</p>	<p>Better integrated environment for biodiversity conservation</p>
<p>Key message of your Story in 1 or 2 sentences.</p>	<p>Integrated natural Resources Institutions under one sector lead to biodiversity conservation</p>
<p>Who are the characters in your story? Who is the hero? Who are other main characters? (for instance: a farmer, a staff member of your NGO, a community leader, a government official) Give your characters a name and describe them to make them come alive. For instance: 'Carlos is a 48 year old farmer. He is strong and smart, has grey hair and wise, shiny eyes.'</p>	<p>Forest National Corporation</p>
<p>Your Success Story: (3-5 minutes = 400 – 700 words)</p> <p><i>Tips: If your story should persuade the audience to support your project or organisation, a story which evokes emotions is most effective. Sensory details (describing specific experiences of sight, sound, touch, smell, and taste) are a great tool to engage the reader. They pull the reader into your story because the reader will experience what you or what the hero of your story experienced. So when you write your story, try and remember what you saw, heard, touched, smelled, and tasted in the location you are writing about, and use it.</i></p> <p><i>Specific personal information about the hero and characters In the story will help the reader to identify and relate to them, opening doors for emotions. Using quotes - let your characters speak- helps to touch emotions too.</i></p>	<p>Biodiversity Success Story</p> <p>“ We, as Forest National Corporation (FNC), call all natural resources institutions to work together to better integrated environment ” said the FNC Manager.</p> <p>Scattered and weak capacity of relevant institutions resulted in deforestation activities, forest degradation, desertification, and losses of natural range.</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation and sustainability of resources cannot be achieved, unless it was viewed in an 'integrated' manner, by adopting collaborative approaches and involving all relevant parties to provide enabling environment help in managing natural resources effectively.</p> <p>PLANNING FOR BUILDING CAPACITY</p> <p>Awareness and sensitivity towards environmental issues is weak among the policy makers, natural resources sectors, and communities. To consolidate the concept of environmental conservation, and integration between natural resources sectors and raise their awareness,the project exerted great efforts to empower them, because co- management and close cooperation can leads to sustainability of resources and biodiversity</p>

conservation.

Intensive awareness campaigns were conducted by trained locally and nationally 195 members (45 of them key stakeholder) on adoption of sustainable land and water management, and 100 sessions were held about environmental awareness, and procedures to construct communities awareness centers was under process.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTEGRATION BASE

SSNRMP is the 1st project collected all natural resources institutions under one umbrella, which was considered a step toward establishing foundation stone in integration, and biodiversity conservation.

To ensure complementarities and coordination between the relevant institutions, the project conducted one study on **“Supporting Policy Framework”** that assessed the policies related to SLWM, and contribute to better understanding of the policy related to natural resources management, identify the gaps, and propose option for policy formulation that lead to improve SLWM. And another study on **“Integrated Land Management Action Plan”** to enhance a wider adoption of community based sustainable land and water management practices among all relevant parties.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

The project make sustainable resources management possible by paying attention to rehabilitate degraded forest lands, well managing range lands, involve communities in resources management, and conserving wildlife resources in the three states after it was become threatened with extinction and surrounded by the hazards against its survival.

The project prepared an assessment studies for wildlife in the three targeted states, and conducted survey of natural resources in Um jurr Wetland Island to declare it as a wet land under RAMSAR convention.

The project finished from a study to establish three wildlife enclosures inside targeted forests, and wildlife community farms in the targeted villages.

Also the project rehabilitated 9832.5 Hectare of forest land, 3800 Hectare of rangelands, opened 1150 Km of fire line with the active participation of the communities, dig well inside Tahadi forest for complementary irrigation of rehabilitated land, because this area was characterized by low and short rainy season (Average 100 – 150 mm/ annum), rehabilitated and established central and community nurseries, and establishment of three enclosures for range for conserving biological diversity, production of pasture seeds, replanting the extinct species and production of seeds.

RESULT OF THE PROJECT

The project paid great attention to the resource management institutions, and incorporate all relevant stakeholders from planning level, which will help in achieving sustainability, then biodiversity conservation

The project was built an important pillar for integration; which was consider a backbone for sustainability and biodiversity conservation, and that was clearly obvious in wad bugul forest, where wildlife, range, and forest administrations were work closely each with other, and with the communities.

The project also succeed in drawing communities' attention and engaging them in all rehabilitation activities, work in collaborative manner with the institutions, instilling on them concept of ownership.

TESTIMONIES

Mr Eisa from Talkouk village in Kassala state said: “ in the past we were allowed other to hunt wild animal in this area under our eyes, but after we know the importance of conserving wildlife, we will strongly prohibited them”.

“ the FNC role is to lead the integration process, because forests are house for wildlife and range” said the FNC manager on the beginning of his talk.

He continuous talking “ conserving biodiversity is not a very easy work, if not all key institutions collaborated to save it.

“ We always ignore the communities whom lead the development process, we have to build their capacities to enhance their resilience to conserve nature”.

“ Deeply ingrained and internalized culture of compartmentalization and dominance of sectoral mentality to NRM causes environmental deterioration, we, as FNC, call all natural resources institutions to work together to better integrated environment”.