

**THE INFLUNCE OF SOME SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS ON FOREST
DEGRADATION IN JALHAK FOREST RESEREVED IN UPPER NILE
STATE SOUTH SUDAN**

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
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DEDICATION

To:

My (Father): Dr. Wani Lado Worja

Mother

My Wife

Daughter (Tala)

Brothers and Sisters

With my love

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ABSTEACT

The title: The Influence of Some Socio-economic Factors on Forest Degradation in Jalhak Forest Reserved in Upper Nile State South Sudan.

Jalhak forest reserved is one of the most important natural forests reserved in Upper Nile State in South Sudan. The main objective of the study is to investigate the influence of some socioeconomic factors that led to the degradation of the forest resource in the study area. Data was collected by the social survey, questionnaire in addition to the observations and exchange views and ideas, references, scientific papers, Goss and NGOs reports.

There were different negative economic and social factors that contributed to the degradation of Jalhak forest such as shifting cultivation, agricultural expansion, overgrazing, fires an over exploitation for smoking and different uses in addition to cutting of some tree species to fight the birds from farms.

Jalhak forest reserved faced constraints represented in the weakness of forest laws and policies, repeated rockeries owners attacked on the forest territory, weakness of environmental awareness among respondents, absence of extensional services in the study area and absence of technical plans.

Enforcing the forest laws and policies, establishing community forest and Tonjia, establishing guidelines campaigns to promote environmental awareness for local residents in addition to the involvement of the local people represent the main solutions to overcome the constraints in order to minimize depletion and encourage sustainable management.

The study recommended: new rules should be initiated, protecting the Jalhak forest and other forest in the state and involving local people in all forest management activities to promote environmental awareness and to ensure the sustainability of the forest.

عنوان الدراسة: أثر بعض العوامل الاقتصادية والاجتماعية على تدهور غابة جلهاك الطبيعية المحجوزة

جنوب السودان

تعتبر الغابات أهم الموارد الحيوية في العالم. حيث تلعب دورا كبيرا في إقتصاديات الكثير من دول العالم خاصة دول العالم النامي.

غابة جلهاك الطبيعية المحجوزة بولاية أعلى النيل في جنوب السودان تعد من أهم الغابات الطبيعية المحجوزة بالولاية، الهدف الأساسي للدراسة معرفة أثر بعض العوامل التي تسببت في تدهور الغابة في الأونة الأخيرة مع ضرورة وضع الحلول اللازمة لوقف التدهور فيها.

تم الإعتماد على نوعين من المصادر في جمع معلومات الدراسة تمثلت في المصادر الأولية عن طريق المسح الإجتماعي ، الإستبيان بالإضافة إلى الملاحظات وتبادل الإراء والأفكار والمقابلات المفتوحة والمقولة مع أعيان وكبار السن بمنطقة الدراسة. المصدر الثاني هو المراجع ، الكتب ، الاوراق العلمية المنشورة ، الدراسات السابقة ذات الصلة بموضوع الدراسة.

واجهت غابة جلهاك ممارسات إقتصادية واجتماعية سلبية مختلفة من قبل السكان المحليين في منطقة الدراسة والقرى الموجودة حولها أدت إلى تدهور الغطاء الغابي بمنطقة الدراسة تمثلت هذه الممارسات في الزراعة المتنقلة ، التوسع الزراعي على اراضي الغابة ، الرعي الجائر ، الحرائق ، القطع الجائر ، الإستغلال المفرط للأخشاب لأغراض مختلفة إلى شيوع بعض المعتقدات التي تسببت في قطع أنواع معينة من الاشجار مثل الهجليج.

تواجه إدارة الغابات بمنطقة الدراسة صعوبات كبيرة فى إدارتها تمثلت فى ضعف الوعى البيئى للسكان المحليين لضعف المستوى التعليمى لأغلب السكان المحليين ، ضعف قوانين وسياسات الغابات وتطبيقها ، الإعتداءات المتكررة من مالكى الجنائن على اراضى الغابات.

تفعيل قوانين الغابات وتطبيقها ، إنشاء غابات شعبية ونظام التونجيا ، تنظيم حملات إرشادية لرفع الوعى البيئى بين السكان المحليين بمنطقة الدراسة وحول القرى القريبة من الغابة ، بالإضافة إلى إشراك السكان المحليين فى كل أنشطة الغابات كلها عوامل ومقترحات ستؤدى إلى التخفيف من حدة التدهور الغابى بمنطقة الدراسة وتخفيف الضغط عليها مما يعنى إستدامتها مستقبلاً.

أوصت الدراسة بعمل خطة فنية جديدة لحماية الغابة من التدهور ، ويمكن الإستفادة منها فى حماية بقية غابات الولاية. إشراك المجتمعات المحلية بمنطقة الدراسة فى كل الأنشطة المتعلقة بأنشطة الغابات بغرض ترقية الوعى البيئى مما سينعكس ذلك إيجاباً على إستدامة الغابة مستقبلاً.

TABLES OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Dedication.....	I
Acknowledgment.....	II
Abstract.....	III
Abstract (Arabic).....	IV
Table of contents.....	VI
List of tables.....	VII
List of figures.....	VIII
List of abbreviation.....	IX
List of common trees.....	X

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background.....	1
1.2. Research problem and justification of research.....	4
1.3. General research objectives.....	5
1.3.1. Specific research objectives.....	6
1.4. Research importance.....	6
1.5. Research questions.....	6
1.6. Limitation of the study.....	7

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Background.....	8
2.2. Concept of forest.....	10
2.3. Definition of forest	11
2.4. The value of forest.	12
2.5. Cultural forest	13
2.6. Economic values	13
2.7. Descriptions of ecosystems and biological diversity in South Sudan.....	15
2.7.1. Montana forest.....	15
2.7.2. Lowland forest.....	16
2.7.3. Woodland forest.....	16
2.7.4. Savannah woodland recently derived from rainforest.....	17
2.8. Economic importance of the natural forests.....	17
2.8.1. Timber.....	17
2.8.2. Fuel wood.....	17
2.8.3. Cooking with forest.....	19
2.8.4. Fuel Industry.....	19
2.8.5. Hungry for energy.....	19
2.9. Poverty and fuel wood.....	20
2.9.1. Social Impacts of wood fuel collection and use.....	20

2.10. Non-timber products.....	21
2.11. Non-cash forest income and community level.....	22
2.12. Woodlands important for livelihoods.....	22
2.13. Gum Arabic.....	22
2.14. Carbon sequestration.....	23
2.15. Honey.....	23
2.16. Forest and air quality.....	24
2.17. Income and development Level.....	24
2.18. Tourism.....	25
2.19. Environmental services.....	25
2.20. Forest plantation in South Sudan.....	26
2.21. Natural forest in South Sudan.....	28
2.22. Conceptualization deforestation and forest degradation.....	28
2.22.1 Deforestation.....	29
2.22.2. Relationship between deforestation and degradation.....	29
2.22.3. Forest degradation, loss.....	30
2.23. Forest depletion in South Sudan.....	30
2.23.1 Human activities.....	31
2.23.2. Shifting cultivation.....	31
2.23.3. The role over-cultivation in land degradation.....	32
2.23.4. Fuel wood and charcoal burning.....	32

2.23.5. Brick making.....	34
2.23.6. Fires.....	34
2.23.7. Limited livelihood options and high Poverty levels.....	35
2.23.8. Construction materials (timber and poles).....	35
2.23.9. Inefficient use of wood basis fuels.....	36
2.23.10. Agriculture expansion.....	36
2.23.11. Overgrazing.....	37
2.23.12. Illegal logging.....	38
2.23.13. Urbanization.....	39
2.23.14. Poverty.....	40
2.24. Extension services in natural forest.....	40
2.24.1. Rate of forestry extension in natural forest.....	41
2.24.2. Effect of civil war on natural forest in South Sudan.....	42

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 STUDY AREA

3.1. Country background.....	44
3.2. Profile of the study area.....	46
3.2.1. Location.....	46
3.2.2. Climate.....	46
3.2.3. Temperature.....	46
3.2.4. Rainfall.....	46
3.2.5. Vegetation covers.....	46

3.3. Population tribes.....	47
3.4. Culture.....	47
3.5. Religion.....	47
3.6. Economic activities.....	47
3.6.1. Agriculture.....	47
3.6.2. Animal resources.....	49
3.6.3. Fishery.....	50
3.6.4. Other activities.....	50

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1. Introduction.....	53
4.2. Sources of data.....	53
4.3. Data collection Procedure.....	54
4.3.1. Unstructured interview (Checklist).....	54
4.3.2. Observation.....	54
4.3.3. Structured interview (Questionnaire).....	54
4.3.4. Group discussion.....	55
4.4. Reconnaissance survey.....	55
4.5. Type of the study.....	56
4.6. Research population & unit.....	56
4.7. Selection of respondents.....	56

4.8. Data analysis.....	57
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CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1. Introduction.....	58
5.2. Gender characteristics of the respondents.....	58
5.3. Demographic characteristics of respondents.....	58
5.3.1. Gender of respondents.....	59
5.3.2. Age distribution of respondents.....	60
5.4. Marital status of the respondents in the study area.....	61
5.5. Educational level of the respondents in the study area	61
5.6. Source of Income of the respondents.....	62
5.7. Agriculture Practice in Jalhak area.....	63
5.8. Types of livestock in the Jalhak area.....	64
5.9. Source of fodder in the Jalhak area.....	65
5.10. Products gained from Jalhak forest.....	67
5.11. Ways of forest products extracted from the Jalhak forest.....	69
5.12. Forest Products via the need of people in the study area.....	71
5.13. Positive economic behaviors of People around Jalhak forest.....	72
5.13.1. Legal grazing.....	72
5.13.2. Legal logging and cutting trees.....	73

5.14. Negative economic behaviors of people around Jalhak forest.....	74
5.15. Positive Social Behaviors of people around Jalhak forest.....	77
5.16. Negative social behaviors of people around Jalhak forest.....	79
5.16.1. Removing trees attract birds and rodents.....	79
5.17. Benefits from the Jalhak forests.....	81
5.17.1. Direct benefits	82
5.17.1.1. Fuel wood.....	82
5.17.1.2. Fodder.....	82
5.17.1.3. Grazing.....	83
5.17.1.4. Building materials.....	83
5.17.2. Indirect benefits from the Jalhak forest.....	84
5.17.2.1. Improve crop production.....	84
5.17.2.2. Job opportunities.....	85
5.17.2.3. Soil conservation.....	86
5.17.2.4. Watershed.....	86
5.18. Trees Planted around the houses in the study area.....	87
5.18.1. Types of Trees planted around the houses in the study area.....	88
5.19. Community Forest.....	89
5.20. People’s Perceptions of forest resources, law& policy And administration.....	90
5.20.1. The Importance of forest to the People in the study area	90
5.20.2. The effectiveness of forest laws.....	91

5.20.3. Forest administrated as perceived by the respondents.....	91
5.21. Forest extension in the study area.....	93
5.22. Problems facing the Jalhak forest as perceived by the local..... People in the study area.....	93
5.23. Suggestions of the respondents to develop Jalhak forest.....	95

CHAPTER SIX

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Conclusion.....	97
6.2. Recommendations.....	99
References.....	101
Appendix1.....	109
Apendix2.....	114

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>page</u>
5.1: Gender of the respondents.....	59
5.2: Age distribution of respondents.....	60
5.3: Agriculture practice in Jalhak forest.....	64
5.4: Forest products via the needs of people around the Jalhak forest.....	72
5.5: Positive economic behaviors of people around Jalhak forest.....	73
5.6: Positive social behaviors of people around Jalhak forest.....	79
5.7: Direct benefits of Jalhak forest.....	84
5.8: Trees planted around houses in the Jalhak area.....	88
5.9: Types of trees around the houses.....	88
5.10: community forestry in the study area.....	90
5.11: Precipitation of respondents of the importance forest, laws& forest administration.....	92
5.12: Extension services in the study area.....	93
5.13: Problems facing the Jalhak forest.....	95
5.14: Suggestions of respondents to develop the Jalhak forest.....	96

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>page</u>
2.1: Charcoal market in the Jalhak area.....	33
2.2: Jalhak charcoal market.....	33
2.3: Illegal charcoal in the study area.....	39
3.1: User bringing fuel wood from Jalhak forest.....	47
3.2: Agriculture crop closed to the Jalhak forest.....	49
3.3: Livestock in the traditional season in Jalhak forest.....	50
3.4: Fishing in the study area	51
3.5: Map of the South Sudan.....	52
5.1: Martial status of respondents in study area.....	61
5.2: Educational level of the respondents.....	62
5.3: Source of income of respondents	63
5.4: Livestock types of the respondents in the study area.....	65
5.5: Source of fodder in the study area	67
5.6: Forest products gained from the Jalhak forest.....	69
5.7: Forest products extracted from the Jalhak forest.....	71
5.8: Negative economic behaviors of people around Jalhak forest.....	77
5.9: Negative social behaviors of people around Jalhak Forest.....	81
5.10: Indirect benefits from the Jalhak forest	87

ABBREVIATIONS

AFF: African Forest Forum

CAR: Central Africa Republic

Co²: Carbon Dioxide

DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

EIRG: European Intergovernmental Research Organization

ESD: Exploring Sustainable Development

FAO: Food agricultural Organization

FLA: Forest Legality Alliance

FNC: Forest National Corporation

GHG: Green house Gas

GOSS: Government of Southern Sudan

Ha: Hectare

IDPs: Internally Displaced Person

IEA: International Energy Agency

IFAD: International Fund for Agriculture Development

Km²: Kilometer Square

MAF: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

NGOS: Non Government Organization

SPLA: Sudan People Liberation Army

SPLM: Sudan People Liberation Movement

SRAAD: Sudan Reforestation and anti-Development

SSCCSE: Southern Sudan Center for Census, Statistics and Evaluation

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNECA: United Nation Economic Commission for Africa

UNEP: United Nations Environment Program

UNISD: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

USAID: United Nations Agency for International Development

WB: World Bank

WFP: World Food Program

WRI: World Resources Institute

Yr: year