

## *DEDICATION*

To soul of my father and mother,

To my brothers and sisters

And To My Wifes,

&My Kids

To those who teache in Sudan University of Science & Technology.

To those who are dealing with non-wood forest products and rural development.

With deep and sincere love

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS:**

<b>NWFPs</b>	Non-wood Forest Products
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>CDS</b>	Central Darfur State
<b>JM</b>	Jebel Marra
<b>JMRDP</b>	Jebel Marra Rural Development Project
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for Social Science
<b>FNC</b>	Forest National Corporation
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally displacement of persons
<b>MAR</b>	Ministry of Animal Resource

## Abstract

This study was conducted in wadi saleh locality in central Dar fur state. The objective of this study was to assessment the contribution of NWFPs in improving the livelihood of rural communities. Also the study aims to the attitudes and awareness of local people towards the importance of non-wood forest products in increase the income beside these to know the main constraints faced the local communities during the collection and production of non-wood forest products in the study area. Data collection depends mainly on the primary data which includes general survey and observations in order to study cocia-economic characteristic of local people also to assess the types of non-wood forest products which found in the study area. Five villages were selected randomly out of (20) villages to represent the target groups which include namely (fogo, amargadeed, mido, garsila and deleeg). Total of 90 household were selected randomly as sample size from these villages which constituted about 10%. Questionnaire was designed to collect to information from the household in the study area. Beside these, focus groups discussion was conducted with stakeholder and chick list with forest manager in the state level. Secondary data was obtained from different sources which include the scientific papers, reports, internet, researches and text book. Data was analyzed by using statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The study found that the forest covered about 37% of the total land of central Dar fur state, and the most important of non-wood forest products in the study area include: *Zizyphus spina-christi*(Nabag), *Balanities aegyptiaca* (Hajleeg), *Acacia nilotica* (Garad), *Tamarindus indica* (Aradieb), and *Grewia tanex* (Gudiem,), *Faidherbia albida* (Haraz), *Acacia Senegal* (Hasab), *Acacia seyal* (Talih), *Albiza amara* (Arad). (97%) of households were dependents on collection of non-wood forest products for

subsistence and income generation. And also indicated that collection of NWFPs is affected by the economic, social, cultural and geographical location of households, and it was performed by all household members, and that women have the highest share in collection process (59%). Then the study revealed that about 78% of the respondents were sold their products in the local markets to the village's traders. The study showed that there were main constraints facing the collectors and marketing of the NTFPs in the study area like low prices of the products, taxes and lack of the transportation means and absences of forest extension towards the protection the sources of non-wood forest products.

The study recommended that the forest extension should be strengthened and participation of local leaders in raise awareness of local communities for protection trees through uses of gas cylinder and Improved Stoves besides increase the capacity building through workshops that focus in seedling production and seed broad casting in order to conservation and protection of vegetation cover in study area, also empowerment of women in study area about production and marketing of NWFPs through capacity building and training, finally the FNC should put great attention for strategic planning for production of non-wood forest products because were contributed in improvement of livelihoods, food security and income generation of local communities in the study area.

## المخلص

أجريت هذه الدراسة بمحلية وادي صالح ولاية وسط دارفور فى الفترة من نوفمبر 2016-2018م. هدفت الدراسة إلى تقييم مساهمة منتجات الغابات غير الخشبية فى تحسين سبل كسب العيش للمجتمعات المحلية. كما هدفت الدراسة الى معرفة مستوى الوعى والادراك للسكان المحليين تجاه اهمية منتجات الغابات غير الخشبية ودورها فى زيادة الدخل، بالاضافة الى معرفة المعوقات التى تواجه السكان المحليين خلال جمع منتجات الغابات الغير خشبية بالمنطقة.

اعتمدت طريقة جمع المعلومات على البيانات الاولية والتى شملت القيام بالزيارات الميدانية التى تم من خلالها التعرف على الخصائص الاقتصادية والاجتماعية للسكان، بجانب معرفة انواع المنتجات غير الخشبية الموجودة بالمنطقة. اختيرت عدد خمسة قرى بصورة عشوائية لتمثل المجموعات المستهدفة وهى (فوجو، عمار جديد، ميندو، قارسيل، ودليج) وتم تصميم إستبانة استهدف بصورة اساسية نسبة 10% من مجموع عدد الاسر بتلك القرى المختارة، وتم اختيار 90 رب اسرة لحجم عينة، بالاضافة الى ذلك تم القيام باجراء مجموعات النقاش مع القيادات المحلية والاسئلة البحثية للجهات الرسمية (إدارة الغابات على مستوى الولاية). كما تم الحصول على المعلومات الثانوية من الكتب والانترنت والبحوث وبعض الاوراق العلمية. وتم التحليل للبيانات باستخدام برنامج الحزم الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية (SPSS).

كما اظهرت الدراسة بان الغطاء الغابى بولاية وسط دارفور يغطى حوالى 37% من المساحة الكلية للولاية ومن أهم المصادر الرئيسية لمنتجات الغابات غير الخشبية تشمل الأشجار الاتى:

النبق، اللالوب، السنط، العرديب، القضيم، الحراز، الهشاب، الطلح والعردي.

وجدت الدراسة بأن غالبية المبحوثين بنسبة 97% من سكان المنطقة يعتمدون بصورة كبيرة على جمع منتجات الغابات غير الخشبية كمصدر لتوفير الغذاء وزيادة الدخل. كما اثبتت الدراسة بان حوالى 59% من السكان المستهدفين الذين يعملون فى مجال جمع منتجات الغابات غير الخشبية من النساء، كذلك دلت نتائج الدراسة بان حوالى 78% من المبحوثين يقومون بتسويق منتجاتهم على التجار بالقرى وبالاسواق المحلية، كما دلت النتائج على أن هنالك العديد من المعوقات التى تواجه المجتمعات المحلية فى عملية جمع وتسويق هذه المنتجات والتى تشمل ارتفاع تكاليف الترحيل والضرائب والرسوم المختلفة وكذلك هنالك صعوبة فى حماية الغابات وضعف الإرشاد الغابى نسبة للزراعات المختلفة بمنطقة الدراسة.

أوصت الدراسة بضرورة تعزيز دور الإرشاد الغابي ومشاركة قيادات المجتمعات المحلية في عملية رفع الوعي وحماية الأشجار والشجيرات من خلال إستخدام بدائل الطاقة كالغاز والمواقد المحسنة بالإضافة الى رفع قدرات السكان عن طريق تنفيذ ورش العمل التي تهدف إلى إنتاج الشتول وزراعتها ونثر بذور الأشجار بغرض المحافظة وحماية الغطاء النباتي بمنطقة الدراسة.

وأيضاً أوصت الدراسة بأهمية تمكين المرأة بمنطقة الدراسة من خلال رفع وعيها حتى تساهم بشكل فعال في عملية الجمع والتسويق، كذلك أوصت الدراسة ان تقوم الهيئة القومية للغابات بوضع خطط إستراتيجية في مجال إنتاج منتجات الغابات غير الخشبية وتطويرها لأنها تساعد في تحسين المستويات المعيشية وتأمين الغذاء وزيادة الدخل للسكان المحليين بالمنطقة.