

## ***DEDICATION***

***I dedication this work to my mother and my father, to my wife and my sons and my daughter, to my brothers and my sisters***

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## ACRONMYS

IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural
Development	
NFP	National Forest Programmer
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NS	No significant
NWFPS	Non-wood Forest Products
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FNC	Forests National Corporation
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social System

## ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at Eldisa forest in Eldamazin locality at Blue Nile State-Sudan. The aim of this study was to assess the Role of forests in improving of livelihood and Poverty alleviation of rural communities. The data collection depends mainly on the primary data which includes general survey and observations to the study area. Three villages namely (Goney, Elbangadeed, and El disa) were selected randomly from the total villages around the forest. Total of 90 household were selected as sample size from these villages which constituted about 5%. The questionnaire was design to collect the information's from the household in order to achieve the objectives of this study. Beside these, focus groups discussion was conducted with stakeholder and chick list with forest manager at the state level. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 18 and descriptive statistical methods were applied .The majority of Households (67.8%) were dependents on forest mainly in providing the basic needs of people such as charcoal, firewood collection, opportunities of work inside the forest, producing honeybee and fodder for animals. And also majority of respondent 72.2% mention that forest managers in study area provided different extension message throughout production of seedling in home nurseries and distribution of those seedling, which reflected a great awareness among the rural people about the importance of trees in their life. The result also indicates that about 46.7% of respondent describe that the forest contributed directly to their life through representing as the source of income for poor family in surrounding villages. The study recommended that local people should be encourage to participate in forest management lead to sustain production of forest and reduce the pressure of people to depend on natural forest, then alternatives source of

energy and income generating should be introduce in the study area to reduce the consumption of wood and charcoal.

## المستخلص

أجريت هذه الدراسة بغاية الديسة النيلية المحجوزة بمحلية الدمازين - ولاية النيل الأزرق، هدفت الدراسة لمعرفة دور الغابات في تحسين سبل كسب العيش وتقليل حدة الفقر للمجتمعات الريفية، بالإضافة إلى التحقق من آراء وأفكار المجتمعات المحلية تجاه المشاركة في إدارة الغابة بجانب التعرف على دور الارشاد في زيادة الوعي بالنسبة للسكان المحليين للمحافظة على الغابة والمشاركة في أنشطتها. اعتمدت طريقة جمع المعلومات بصورة أساسية على المعلومات الأولية والتي اشتملت على الزيارة الميدانية و المسح الاجتماعي والاقتصادي للمجتمعات المحلية التي تسكن حول الغابة لمعرفة الخصائص الشخصية المميزة بجانب الأنشطة الاقتصادية التي يمارسونها كمصدر للدخل. بناء على ذلك تم تصميم استبانة استهدفت عدد 90 رب أسرة حيث تم اختيارهم بصورة عشوائية من مجموع عدد الأسرة في تلك الثلاثة قرى المختارة عشوائياً وهي ( الديسة،قوني والبان جديد) لتمثل مجتمع البحث من مجموع عدد القرى المجاورة والمستفيدة من الغابة بالإضافة إلى ذلك تم طرح بعض الاسئلة البحثية مع القادة المحليين وإدارة الغابة بالولاية لمعرفة دور الغابة مساهمتها في زيادة الدخل وتقليل حدة الفقر للمجتمعات الريفية. تم الحصول على المعلومات الثانوية والتي غطت الموضوعات ذات الصلة بالبحث من الكتب ، المراجع ،البحوث العلمية والأنترنت. تم تحليل البيانات إحصائياً باستخدام الحاسوب عن طريق برنامج الحزم الاقتصادية للعلوم الاجتماعية SPSS لاستخراج النتائج في شكل نسب مئوية و تكرارات. أظهرت النتائج غالبية المستهدفين بنسبة 67.8% يعتمدون بشكل رئيسي على غابة الديسة في تلبية احتياجاتهم المختلفة والتي تتمثل في جمع حطب الوقود وإنتاج الفحم ، توفير الأعلاف للحيوانات ، جمع بعض المنتجات غير الخشبية بالإضافة لإتاحة فرص العمل داخل الغابة مما ساعد ذلك في تحسين سبل كسب عيشتهم وزيادة دخل الأسر الفقيرة بالمنطقة. كما توصلت الدراسة الي أن أكثر من 50 % من السكان المحليين يسمح لهم بممارسة الزراعة لإنتاج المحاصيل الغذائية داخل الغابة وذلك من خلال العقود الموسمية مع إدارة الغابة وفي نفس الوقت يقومون بالمحافظة ورعاية الأشجار ، بجانب مشاركتهم في كثير من الأنشطة التي تستهدف الغابة مثل الرقاعة ، نثر البذور ، تخفيف كثافة ، الشلخ بالإضافة الى القطع النهائي للأشجار. أوصت الدراسة بضرورة أن تعمل إدارة الغابات على استيعاب و مشاركة السكان المحليين فيإدارة الغابات مما يساعد ذلك مقابلة احتياجات الاسرة الفقيرة بجانب ضمان استدامة الإنتاج والمحافظة على الغابة . كذلك أوصت الدراسة بأهمية تعزيز وتفعيل الإرشاد الغابي لزيادة وعي وسط السكان المحليين بأهمية الغابات في حياتهم وتشجيع قيام الغابات المجتمعية لتقليل الضغط على الغابة، بالإضافة لإدخال مصادر بديلة للطاقة وزيادة الدخل للحد من استهلاك حطب الوقود والفحم من قبل السكان المحليين.

