

Sudan University of Science and Technology
College of Graduate Studies

**Study of the Main Constraints of Pastoral
Communities Development in
(Elbaja area - White Nile State)**

دراسة المعوقات الرئيسية لتنمية المجتمعات الرعوية

(بمنطقة الباجا - ولاية النيل الأبيض)

A Dissertation Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of
Requirements of M.Sc. Degree in Range Science

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صدق الله العظيم

سورة الأعلى الآيات 1-4

TABLE CONTENTS

Title	Page No
الإية	-
Table of Contents	I
Dedicate	III
Acknowledgements	IV
List of table	V
Abbreviations	VII
Abstract	VIII
Abstract (Arabic)	XI
CHAPTER ONE	
INTRODUCTION	
1.1 General	1
1.2 Research Problem	2
1.3 The objectives	2
1.4 Research question	3
CHAPTER TWO	
LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 General	4
2.2 Pastoral development	4
2.3 Concepts of Pastoralists	5
2.4 Characteristics of Pastoral Communities	7
2.5 The Pastoral Mobility	8
2.6 The pastoral system.....	8
2.6.1 Nomadic system.....	8
2.6.2 Semi- Nomadic pastorals.....	9
2.6.3 Transhumant system	9
2.6. 4 Sedentary	9
2.7 Concept of Development	10
2.8 Goals of Development	10
2.9 Community Development.....	15
2.10 Types of development.....	16
2.11 Concept of Sustainable Development.....	18
2.12 Concept of Indicator of Sustainability.....	18
2.13 Type of Development Constraints.....	19

2.15 The role of women in pastoral society.....	24
CHAPTER THREE MATERIALS AND METHODS	
3.1 General.....	26
3.2 General description of the study area:	26
3.3 Research methodology.....	31
3.3.1 Sample selection	31
3.3.2. Data collection tools.....	31
3.3.2.1 Secondary data.....	31
3.3.2 .2Primary data.....	31
3.4 Data Analysis.....	32
CHAPTER FOUR RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	
4.1 General.....	33
4. 2 Socio- economic characteristics of pastoral community	33
4.3 Grazing practices in Elbaja area	36
4.4 Problem and constraints	42
4.5 The Role of institutional in development of pastorals communities...	46
4.6 Marketing of animals.....	50
CHAPTER FIVE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
5.1 CONCLUSIONS	53
5.2 RECOMONDATIONS.....	54
REFERENCES.....	56
APPENDICES.....	-

DEDICATIONS

I dedicate this research to the soul of my
father, and

To my mother

To my brothers

To all my family

To all my friends

Mzar Ali Osman Omer

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LIST OF TABLE

No	Title	Page No
1	Distribution of respondents according to sex	33
2	Distribution of respondents according to age	34
3	Distribution of household according to educational level	35
4	Distribution of respondents according to marital status	36
5	The result of respondent according to patterns of grazing practiced	36
6	Distribution of household according to types of animals	37
7	The result of respondent according to condition of Natural rangelands	38
8	Distribution of household according to participation of women in the grazing activates	39
9	The result of respondent according to agriculture practices besides grazing	39
10	The result of respondent investigate according to their participation in rangeland protection	40
11	Distribution of household according to water sources	41
12	Distribution of respondent according to conflicts	42
13	The result of respondent according to reduction of routes (Morhal)	42
14	The result of respondent according to environmental and rangeland status	43
15	Distribution of household according to problems of land ownership	44
16	Distribution of household investigate according to animal diseases	45
17	Distribution of household according to provision of health services	45
18	The result of respondent according to provision of range administration services	46
19	Distribution of household according to pastoral union	47
20	Distribution of respondent according to provision of extension services	47

21	The result of respondent according to provision of veterinary services	48
22	Distribution of household investigate about implementation and Rehabilitation of improved rangelands projects	49
23	Distribution of household according to marketing activities	50
24	The result of respondent according to factors affecting the animals marketing	50
25	Distribution of household investigate about effect of current prices on animals production	51
26	Distribution of respondent according to transportation of animals	52

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AOAD	Arab Organization for Agricultural Development
EFA	Education For All
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
UNSO	United Nations Sahlian Organization
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Study of Main Constraints Pastoral Communities Development in El baja area - White Nile State

This study was conducted at El baja area, which is located west Eldueim locality in White Nile State. It aimed to investigate main constraints of pastorals communities' development in White Nile State. The methods of data collection depend on the socio-economic survey for pastoral communities. The questionnaire was designed to collect information, in addition to check-list for local authorities and officials in the area.

Three villages were selected to represent Elbaja area, these are Donki Elhart, El Homara, Allaota , and a total of 60 respondents (10% of the total number of herders in each village) were randomly selected and interviewed.

The study found that pastoral groups in Elbaja area suffer from a scarcity in sources of water, where they mainly depend on Donki Elhart, as a source of drinking water for humans and animals, in addition to other sources such as hafir and wells. Also the study showed existence of a high percentage of illiteracy among pastoralists due to the insufficient number of schools in the area in addition to the fact that parents don't send their children to schools

and prefer to assist them in grazing process. Moreover, results indicated that there was a clear absence for role of range administration in providing the necessary services such as extension and veterinary services, seed broadcasting, open fire lines, in-order to conserve and protect the natural rangeland. Thus the present. Study also expressed that there were conflicts between pastoralists in utilizing natural rangeland as a result of narrow and block routes, due to expansion of agricultural activities in the area. Furthermore, results showed that a great concern should be given to water source especially Donki Elhart, because it represents the main source of water for human and animals as well as to develop other water sources like wells and Hafirs .Finally, the study recommended that priority attention should be given for education of pastoral children through increased number of schools and adoption of mobile education system in case of nomadic herders. Also the government is responsible about the establishment of the main infrastructures such as veterinary and extension services agencies, in-addition it has to determinate rangelands boundaries and landownership to reduce the conflicts between the pastoral and other use

ملخص الدراسة

دراسة المعوقات الرئيسية لتنمية المجتمعات الرعوية بمنطقة الباجا - ولاية النيل الأبيض

أجريت هذه الدراسة بمنطقة الباجا غرب محلية الدويم بولاية النيل الأبيض. هدفت الدراسة إلى التحقق ومعرفة معوقات تنمية المجتمعات الرعوية، حيث اعتمدت طرق جمع المعلومات على إجراء المسح الاجتماعي والاقتصادي للمجموعات الرعوية، وتم تصميم الاستبيان للرعاة بالإضافة للأسئلة البحثية للإدارة الأهلية والمسولين بالمنطقة ومن ثم اختيرت ثلاثة قرى لتمثل منطقة الباجا وهي (دونكي الحرت، الحمراء، اللعوتة). وبناءا على ذلك أقيمت عينة عشوائية بنسبة 10% من جملة عدد الرعاة حسب حجم كل قرية ليصبح عدد المبحوثين حوالي 60 راعي.

توصلت الدراسة إلى أن المجموعات الرعوية بمنطقة الباجا تعاني من شح في موارد ومصادر المياه حيث نجدهم يعتمدون بصورة أساسية على الدوانكي كمصدر ماء لشرب الإنسان والحيوان بالإضافة للموارد الأخرى كالحفائر و الأودية والآبار.

كما أظهرت الدراسة وجود نسبة عالية من الأمية وسط الرعاة نتيجة لقلّة عدد المدارس بالمنطقة بالإضافة إلى عدم رغبة الإباء لتعليم الأبناء وذلك للاستفادة منهم في عملية الرعي. أيضا دلت النتائج على أن هنالك غياب واضح لإدارة المراعى في تقديم الخدمات الضرورية للمجتمع الرعوي كالخدمات الإرشادية والبيطرية بالإضافة للقيام بعمليات نثر البنور وفتح خطوط النار للمحافظة على المراعي الطبيعية، كما أوضحت الدراسة على وجود نزاعات بين الرعاة والمزارعين وأحيانا بين الرعاة أنفسهم حول استغلال الموارد الطبيعية نتيجة لضعف وقفل المسارات والتوسع الزراعي على حساب المراعي.

أوصت الدراسة بضرورة الاهتمام بمصادر المياه بالمنطقة خاصة الدواكى لأنها تمثل المصادر الأساسية لمياه شرب الإنسان والحيوان بالإضافة إلى تطوير الموارد الأخرى للمياه مثل الحفائر والرهود والآبار، كذلك العمل على إتاحة فرصة لتعليم أبناء الرعاة وذلك بزيادة عدد المدارس بالمنطقة بالإضافة إلى تبنى نظام التعليم المتنقل في حالة الرعي الترحالي وتنشيط وتفعيل دور إدارة المراعى بالمنطقة بالاهتمام بتنمية وتطوير المجتمعات الرعوية من خلال تقديم الخدمات الإرشادية والبيطرية وتنفيذ عمليات فتح خطوط النار ونثر البذور بالاضافة الي العمل على إعادة خارطة استخدام الأراضي بالإضافة إلى تحديد حدود الرعي وتوزيع نقاط المياه لتجنب النزاعات بين الرعاة والمزارعين أو بين الرعاة أنفسهم .