

DEDICATION

To my Great Prophet Mohammed

(Peace and prayers be upon him)

To the soul of my parents and sister Samia.

To my brothers and sisters.

To my great brother Omer for this encouragement and moral
Support.

To my teachers and all friends for their encouragement

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Abstract

**Communities Involvement in the Sustainable Natural Resources
Management in Semi-arid Areas in Sudan
(El-Rawakeeb Areas - Khartoum state)**

This study was conducted in El-Rawakeeb area west Omdurman, where natural resources (forests and range) were degraded. The objective of the study for is to investigate communities involvement, awareness and use pattern for sustainable natural resource management

The data collection based on direct observations and use of questionnaire of the sample constitutes 30 families forming 17 % of the total 180 families in the study area.

The results showed that 33.33 % of the respondents are illiterate; this percentage is relatively high in an area where there is a need for awareness raising. The high percentage 86.7 % of those confirmed domination Sheikh tribal system is a good mean for social control for the involvement of local communities. High percentages of the households raise goats 40 % and 30 % sheep, and goats are suitable to the environment of the area.

The results showed that, the number of livestock was higher within the past 100 % compared with now, 83.33 % of the respondents are settled compared with 16.67 % migrate as a result of the destocking, which happened in the last years., mostly during the day depending 80 % on tree browsing.

The study revealed that 90 % of the tree cover is *Acacia tortilis* (Seyal) the most suitable and adapted tree, with other scattered trees such as *Acacia mellifera* (Kitter) and *Boscia senegalensis* (mokhat).

Concerning the community involvement 66.67 % are willing to participate in natural resource activities, and almost all the participants are aware about the desertification, this resulted from the work of the project of El-Rawakeeb and considered positive in sustainability context.

Agricultural practiced in the study area, traditional 100 % during the

rainy season for growing sorghum , 56.67 % , millet 43.33 % but the production do not cover the need of the area as informed by all the respondents which may need to be addressed.

The source of income depends mainly on migrating to work in urban areas 50 % , animal sale 36.67 % and marketing activities 13.33 %.

The growing need for fuel wood 66.67 % is not online with the life style that more people are using gas, and this is very important subject that will need to be addressed in the semi- arid areas through availing energy alternative means.

In general sustainability of natural resources in semi-arid area should handle the communities involvement, awareness raising in addition to dealing with resources themselves.

خلاصة البحث

تفاعل المجتمعات المحلية مع الإدارة المستدامة للموارد الطبيعية في المناطق شبة الجافة بالسودان
"منطقة الرواكيب - ولاية الخرطوم"

تم إجراء هذه الدراسة في منطقة الرواكيب غرب أم درمان وهي من ضمن المناطق (التي تدهورت مواردها الطبيعية) غابات + مراعي هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة مدي استيعاب المواطنين من حيث تفهم ، إدراك .وممارسة سكان هذه المنطقة بإدارة مواردهم الطبيعية اعتمدت طريقة جمع المعلومات على الملاحظات المباشرة والاستبيان . ولجمع

المعلومات تم تصميم استبيان استهدف مجموعة من السكان والذين أعمارهم من 20 فما فوق ل 180 أسرة بنسبة 17% أشارت النتائج إلى أن 33.33% أميين هذا قد يؤثر على مدى إدراكهم بمواردهم الطبيعية، كما أشارت إلى أن أغلب القادة المحليين من الشيوخ بنسبة 86.67% لأنهم الأكثر تأثيراً بالنسبة للسكان مما يساعد على تعبئة المجتمع في عمليات الإدارة أشارت النتائج إلى أن هناك اختلاف بالنسبة لامتلاك السكان من الحيوانات إلا إن أغلبهم يمتلكون الماعز بنسبة 40% لملايمته للمنطقة، 30% الماعز والضأن معا ثم 16.67% للماعز والجمال. أيضا أشارت النتائج بصورة واضحة إن الحيوانات أكثر في السابق بنسبة 100% مقارنة بالوضع الراهن هذا مما يدل على تدهور الغطاء النباتي بالمنطقة وفقدان الحيوانات.

أوضحت النتائج أن 83.33% لا يترحلون بحيواناتهم من أجل الرعي فقط لقلّة حيواناتهم بينما 16.67% يترحلون إلى بعض المناطق لقلّة الرعي كما أن 80% يمارسون الرعي الشجري طول العام وذلك لقلّة النباتات العشبية أشارت النتائج إلى أن أغلب الأشجار السائدة هي السبال بنسبة 90% لملايمته للمنطقة بالإضافة إلى بعض الشجيرات المتفرقة مثل المخيط والكتر، حيث إنها غير كافية % للرعي الشجري بنسبة 100.

أثبتت النتائج إلى أن 66.67% لهم الرغبة في المشاركة من أجل حماية موادهم الطبيعية مما يدل وعيهم التام بتدهور مواردهم الطبيعية. أيضا أثبتت النتائج إلى أن هناك وعي تام عن ما هو التصحر بنسبة 100% وذلك يدل على أن هناك عمل إرشادي بالمنطقة " محطة أبحاث الروايب

أثبتت النتائج أن النظام الزراعي المتبع هو التقليدي 100% خلال موسم الأمطار فقط وان المحاصيل المنتجة هي الذرة بنسبة 56.67% والدخن بنسبة 43.33% وإنها غير كافية لاحتياجات الأسرة في العام بنسبة 100% وذلك لقلّة الأمطار وإنهم يلجؤون لسد النقص من حاجتهم الغذائية على الهجرة بنسبة 50%، بيع الحيوانات بنسبة 36.67% ثم التجارة بنسبة 13.33%. كما أشارت إلى أن الطلب المتزايد لحطب الو قود بنسبة 66.67% هو أكثر الأسباب المؤدية لتدهور هذه المنطقة

أوصت الدراسة بضرورة الإسراع لرفع الوعي البيئي لمواطني هذه المنطقة بأهمية المحافظة على مواردهم الطبيعية من أجل استدامتها مع الاستفادة من الخصائص الأخرى مثل تأثير النظام القبلي على تعبئة المجتمع

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