

Harnessing the Potentials of NTFPs for National Development in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Development is a desirable change that brings improvement in the standard of living of majority of the people. Especially improvement in the nutritional status and health of the people, increase in their real income and per capita income as well as improvement in the educational achievement or access to education, fairer distribution of income and better livelihood options. However the potentials of NTFPs in contributing to national development in Nigeria have not been fully tapped. Therefore, this paper examined the potentials of NTFPs for national development. These potentials, namely, provision of food, provision of income, provision of communal peace and provision of medicinal materials. The study revealed some of the ways of harnessing the potentials of NTFPs in contributing to national development include revision of States forest policy, adoption of open door forest policy, Commercialization of NTFPs, improved extension service for NTFPs and promoting conservation of NTFPs. The States forestry Departments in the country should strive hard to create a unit for NTFPs that will coordinate and monitor the exploitation of NTFPs in their States and ensure their sustainable contribution to national development.

Keywords: Forest Policy, Livelihood Strategies, Sustainable Forest Management, Non-Timber Forest Products, National Development, Nigeria.

1. INTRODUCTION (ARIAL, BOLD, 11 FONT, LEFT ALIGNED, CAPS)

The forest and its resources are precious resources to man. The welfare of man and his wellbeing are linked with the forest and its resources. Forests and their products play critical roles in the human environment, needs and livelihood [1]. [2] noted that man cannot live a convenient and satisfying life without the forest and its resources. Not even the application of today's technology can provide a suitable and acceptable alternative to the use of the forests and its resources. Among the diverse products provided by the forests, non -Timber Forest Products (NTFP) represent a significant part. NTFPs have been playing significant roles in the livelihoods of many rural households not only in Nigeria but all over Africa. NTFPs provide small but significant sources of income, particularly for women and for families that do not have access to agricultural markets [3]. NTFPs also provide critical supplies of food during periods when agricultural crops fail or are otherwise scarce. NTFPs are so important that at a time NTFPs were seen as a possible 'magic bullet' to solve deforestation issues [3]. NTFPs are many and varied. They include forest fruits, ropes, resins, snails, mushrooms, leaves, firewood and bush meat. They are biological resources other than timber, which is harvested from either natural or managed forests. Examples include nuts, oil seeds, latexes, resins, gums, medicinal plants, spices, wildlife and wildlife products. Others are dyes, ornamental plants, poles, raw materials such as bamboo and rattan [4].

NTFPs are highly valued either for their leaves, roots, barks or fruits. They are the forest treasure that sustains rural dwellers by providing income, foods and medicinal materials. It is however sad to note that the utilization of NTFPs in Nigeria has been faced with a myriad of problems which has limited their great values and potentials in contributing to national development. Table 1 shows that the major problems faced by the people in the utilization of NTFPs in Ondo State, Nigeria are; long distance covered in search of NTFPs, increasing scarcity of many NTFPs, bad roads and seasonality of NTFPs. It is sad to note that many people trekked long distances in order to get NTFPs. This is a problem because lots of time that could have been used for other productive ventures is wasted as a result of the long distance covered. Closely connected with this is increasing scarcity of NTFPs, bad roads and seasonality of NTFPs making it difficult to utilize NTFPs. [5] noted that NTFPs market in Ghana is highly characterized by seasonality. This shows that seasonality of NTFPs is a problem that cuts across the West African sub-region. As such the potentials of NTFPs in contributing to national development have been reduced drastically by these problems. It is in view of this that this paper takes a look at how the potentials of NTFPs in contributing to national development can be harnessed with a view to improving the contributions of NTFPs to national development in Nigeria. The paper takes a look at the concepts of national development and NTFPs. This is with a view to having a good theoretical knowledge of the two concepts. The paper also takes a look at the potentials of NTFPs for national development and how these potentials can be harnessed for national development in Nigeria.

Table 1: Problems encountered by People in the Collection of NTFPs in Ondo State, Nigeria

Problems faced in the Collection of NTFPs	n	%
Long Distance	103	43
Bad road/ high transportation cost	29	12
Restriction by the Guard	17	7
Increasing scarcity of NTFPs	38	16
Seasonality of NTFPs	17	7
Insect bite	22	9
Unfavorable Weather	14	6
Total	240	100

Source: Adapted from Falade (2012) Federal University of Technology Akure, Nigeria. Unpublished M. Agric. Tech. Thesis.

2. Concept of National Development

All over the world, every society strives for development. This is because development is a desirable change that brings improvement in the standard of living of the people especially their nutritional status, improvement in health, increase in real income of the people and per capita income as well as improvement in the educational achievement or access to education, fairer distribution of income and better livelihood options. As noted by [6] national development is the ability of a county or countries to improve the social welfare of the people e.g. by providing social amenities like quality education, potable water, transportation infrastructure and medical care. In the same vein [7] defined national development as the ability of a nation to improve the lives of its citizens. Measures of improvement may be material, such as an increase in the gross domestic product, or social, such as literacy rates and availability of healthcare.

Development helps to bring improvement into all aspects of human lives including income and consumption levels. However, achieving this development in Nigeria and in many other African countries seems to be a herculean task. This is as a result of failure on the part of government and individuals to take advantage of the country's human potentials and resource endowment. National development refers to the ability of a nation to improve the

lives of its citizens. Measures of improvement may be material, such as an increase in the gross domestic product, or social, such as literacy rates and availability of healthcare. To achieve this development many countries embarked on development strategies code-named National Development Plan (NDP). This is a long/ medium-term development plan, developed by the government (National Planning Commission) to ensure that strategies are put in place to achieve national development and at the same time ensure that the strategies are followed.

Nigeria has great potentials in agriculture and forestry that can help to bring rapid national development. It is however sad to note that many of these potentials have not been properly harnessed both by the government and by individuals. [1] noted that throughout ages, the presence or absence of forests is an indication of civilization. In any habitat, the botanical content of the forest is vital to the welfare of the people.

2.1 Concept of NTFPs.

[8] defined NTFPs as all biological materials (other than industrial round wood, derived sawn timber, wood chips, wood-based panels and pulp) that may be extracted from natural ecosystem, managed plantations and be utilized within the household, be marketed or have social, cultural and religious significance. This means NTFPs cover a wide variety of forest products that are not timber products. [9] also defined NTFPs as plants, parts of plants, fungi and other biological materials that are harvested from within and on the edge of natural, manipulated or disturbed forests. NTFPs include fungi, moss, Lichen, herbs, vines, shrubs or trees. Many different parts are harvested including the roots, tubers, leaves, bark, fungi, branches, resin, fruits, seeds as well as the wood. NTFPs are plants and plant materials used for food, fuel, storage fodder, and medicine etc. [10]. [11] noted that Non-timber forest products, often referred to as NTFPs, are an important aspect of forests and forest use in many parts of the world. In addition to timber, paper, and bioenergy, a number of products are extracted from forests that have important local and economic uses and have been, suggested by researchers and some environmental NGO's and agencies to offer additional economic benefits for local communities. Examples of NTFPs include the game, medicinal plants, resins, bamboo, fruits, fibers, fungi, and palms. These products include those naturally occurring in forest ecosystems, as well as products that are managed (by manipulating forest ecosystems) or planted. As these products depend on forest environments for their production, they are thought of as a potential economic "win-wins" that will promote forest conservation while providing local benefits. It has been shown that NTFPs can be extracted sustainably - however, other cases have shown that uncontrolled extraction due to high demand or population pressures can cause forest degradation or species extinction.

They are the forest treasure that sustains rural dwellers by providing income, foods and medicinal materials. As a matter of fact, the majority of the rural poor all over Africa would have been showing obvious signs of malnutrition if not for the food provided by NTFPs to them in form of forest fruits and vegetables. Forest foods help to supplement and complement the daily diet of the rural poor.

Potentials of NTFPs for National Development

Provision of Food; - One of the glaring potentials of NTFPs to national development is the provision of food to many people. Food is a necessity and one of the major indices of national development is improved nutritional status of the people. NTFPs provide diverse types of food to many people in Nigeria. These include different types of forest fruits (like *Adansonia digitata* and *Chrysophyllum albidum*) and leaves (like *Ocimum gratissimum* and *Vitex doniana*), snails, honey, bush meat and mushrooms. Table 2 shows a list of forest plant species in Nigeria that provide food to the people either as fruits or as leaves which serve as vegetables. It is important to note that many of these forest fruits and leaves are very rich in vitamins, minerals and proteins. They therefore help to improve the nutritional status of many Nigerians. [12] noted that Forest foods such as wild fruits, nuts, vegetables,

129 mushrooms and animal products contribute in many ways to food security. The dietary
 130 quality of many forest foods is high. Many of the micronutrients provided by forest foods
 131 have important health and developmental functions, and their absence in diets, therefore,
 132 has important health implications. [13] also noted that forests are the source of a variety of
 133 foods that supplement and complement what is obtained from agriculture. This shows that
 134 foods obtained from the forests as NTFP foods play important role in ensuring that the
 135 nutritional status of many people is improved. NTFP foods are even much more important in
 136 ensuring that many households in Nigeria stay out of hunger during emergencies and
 137 difficult periods. These include periods of drought, floods, wars or insurgency as well as
 138 during prolonged dry season and during periods of crop failure. It is a well-known fact that
 139 poor people live precariously without any savings against emergencies or crop failure. NTFP
 140 foods therefore provide a cushion against these adversaries and help households to
 141 maintain high nutritional status even during adverse periods. It is important to note that many
 142 rural households in the country are faced with the problem of malnutrition. Most of them
 143 often feed on bland and monotonous diet of carbohydrate which often leads to malnutrition.
 144 Therefore NTFP foods have the ability to improve and enrich this monotonous diet. [14]
 145 noted that many NTFPs that serve as food help to add flavor to the otherwise bland food
 146 eaten by the rural dwellers in the country. Especially vegetables like *Ocimum gratissimum*
 147 and the succulent leaves of *Adansonia digitata*. He noted further that these NTFPs help to
 148 improve the nutrition of rural dwellers by providing protein, energy, vitamins and essential
 149 minerals. For instance [15] stated that the nutritional composition of *Blighia sapida* per 100g
 150 of fruit is fat 18.8g, protein 8.8g and phosphorous 98mg. Some NTFP fruits are very
 151 nutritious in the country. They include the fruits of *Tamarindus indica*, *Parkia biglobosa*,
 152 *Vitellaria paradoxa*, *Spondias mombin* and *Borassus aethiopum*. The processed seeds of
 153 *Parkia biglobosa* is particularly known to be rich in proteins and vitamins. It is therefore
 154 included in the soup preparations of many households in the country.

155 In the same vein many leaves that are NTFPs serve as vegetables to many households in
 156 the country. [6] noted that through trial and error over generations, African societies have
 157 discovered and utilized myriad plant species whose leaves can be used for food. The leaves
 158 contribute to the richness of diets, hence reducing various dietary deficiencies. Worthy of
 159 note are the leaves of *Adansonia digitata*, *Ocimum gratissimum* and *Vernonia amygdalina*
 160 which are widely used as vegetables by many rural dwellers and some urban dwellers in the
 161 country. This shows that NTFP foods play important role in ensuring that a lot of people are
 162 not malnourished in the country.

163 **Table 2: List of Forest Plant Species that provide edible Fruits or Leaves to the people**
 164 **in Nigeria.**

S/N	Name of Plant Species	Type of Food
1	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Fruits and Leaves
2.	<i>Artocarpus cuminis</i>	Fruit
3.	<i>Blighia sapida</i>	Fruit
4.	<i>Borassius aetopium</i>	Fruit
5.	<i>Chrysophyllum albidum</i>	Fruit
6	<i>Dacryodes edulis</i>	Fruit
7.	<i>Garcinia cola</i>	Fruit
8.	<i>Gongronema latifolium</i>	Leaves
9.	<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>	Fruit
10.	<i>Moringa oleofera</i>	Leaves
11.	<i>Morus mesozygia</i>	Fruit
12.	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>	Leaves
13.	<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	Fruit
14.	<i>Spondias mombin</i>	Fruit
15.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Fruit

16.	<i>Tetracarpidium conophorum</i>	Fruit
17.	<i>Treculia africana</i>	Seed
18	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Leaves
19.	<i>Vitellaria paradoxum</i>	Nuts
20.	<i>Vitex doniana</i>	Leaves

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Source: Adapted from [17] and [18]

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Provision of Income; - NTFPs have great potentials in providing income to many people especially the rural dwellers and some urban dwellers not only in Nigeria but all over Africa. The provision of income by NTFPs has helped to contribute to national development. It is important to note that one of the indices of national development is a fair distribution of income. National development cannot be achieved in any decisive manner without an increase in the income earnings of the majority of the grass root people. It is increasing in the income of the majority of the grass root people that will lead to a fairer distribution of income which will bring about national development. NTFPS are capable of providing and increasing the income levels of millions of rural inhabitants and urban poor in Nigeria. Table 3 shows that rural women in north central Nigeria earned a reasonable income from the sale of forest fruits which is an important NTFP in the area. An average of 37% of them earned between ₦31, 000.00 and ₦40, 000.00 per annum from the sale of forest fruits alone in North Central Nigeria. [19] and [20] noted that though NTFPs may not be the most important income generating products for local people living close to the forests, they contribute significantly to household income, food security, and household health care as well as, provision of multiple social and cultural values . [21] noted that exploitation of NTFPs plays an important role for the rural poor as gap filler and source of income in situations where alternative livelihood activities are scarce.

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Table 3: Estimate of annual Income realized by rural women from the sale of forest fruits in North Central Nigeria.

Ethnic Group	A N	B %	C N	D %	E N	F N	G N	H N	Total
Yoruba	2	3	17	21	27	33	1	0	80
Nupe	6	8	19	24	28	26	1	0	80
Berom	1	1	16	20	33	30	0	0	80
					41	38	0	0	

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NB: A= <₦10, 000.00, B= ₦ 10,000.00- ₦ 20,000.00, C= ₦ 21,000.00- ₦ 39,000.00, D= ₦ 31,000.00- ₦ 40,000.00, E= ₦ 41,000.00- ₦ 50,000.00, F = ₦ 51,000.00- ₦ 60,000.00, G= ₦ 61,000.00- ₦ 70,000.00, H= >₦ 70,000.00
Source: [22].

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Promotion of Communal Peace: - The exploitation of NTFPs has a great potential in promoting communal peace and community development, and by extension, national development. It is important to note that peace brings development and progress to the society. Without peace, development is not possible As a matter of fact businesses as well as all forms of livelihoods can only thrive well under a peaceful atmosphere. Exploitation of NTFPs can bring peace to the society because it could help to engage many members of the community in one thing or the other. Some people are engaged in harvesting, some in processing and some in the sale of NTFPs. [23] noted that NTFPs provide employment for 57% and 43% of women involved in marketing and processing, of NTFPs respectively in Benin, Nigeria. What this means, in essence, is that many people who otherwise would have been jobless found employment in the utilization chain of NTFPs. As such they are busy with

202 their NTFP jobs rather than getting involved in any criminal activities or in any form of
 203 insurgency. It is a known fact that an idle hand is the devils workshop. The implication of this
 204 on peace is that those that are jobless are the ones that are often into criminal activities or
 205 insurgency, but when these people are engaged in the utilization of NTFPs, the tendency of
 206 their involvement in criminal activities or insurgency is drastically reduced. The role of
 207 exploitation of NTFPs in promoting societal peace is an unquantifiable role which is of
 208 extreme importance in ensuring national development.

209 **Provision of Medicinal Materials:** NTFPs are known to provide medicinal materials that are
 210 used in curing different kinds of ailments. It is the medicinal materials provided by NTFPs
 211 that has helped majority of them to be in a state of good health. The health of an individual
 212 and by extension the health of a community is important to the survival, welfare and
 213 development of the individual or community. [24] noted that many Nigerians and other
 214 African countries sought alternative medical care through the use of medicinal plants in order
 215 to maintain their health and cope with the rigours of daily struggle for survival and hard work.
 216 He noted further that for millions of the poor people in tropical African countries, forest plants
 217 are well cherished and sought for medicinal use. It is when people are in a state of good
 218 health that they can be engaged in hard work that can bring about development. [25] noted
 219 that though it has not been scientifically proven but it has been observed and locally proven
 220 that traditional medicine are well known to be used in the treatment of various human
 221 ailments especially by the rural people in developing countries. They also provide the
 222 necessary nutrients for the growth and development of the human body. Table 4 shows a list
 223 of plant materials that are used for medicinal purpose by rural women in Kogi State, Nigeria.

224 Table 4: Name of Plants and the ailment cured used by rural women in Kogi State, Nigeria.

S/N	Name of Plant Species	Parts used	Ailment Cured
1	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Leaves	Malaria
2	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Leaves and bark	Fever
3	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Leaves	Fever
4	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Leaves, Fruits, Exudates	Malaria, Typhoid
5	<i>Cassia alata</i>	Flowers and roof	Fever
6	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Leaves	Malaria
7	<i>Magnifera indica</i>	Leaves, bark	Malaria
8	<i>Garcinia cola</i>	Seed	Cough
9	<i>Spondias mombin</i>	Leave	Blood replacement
10	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Bulb	Cough, Hypertension, Worms
11	<i>Aloe barteri</i>	Leaves	Constipation, Intestinal Ulcer
12	<i>Allium cepa</i>	leaves	Fever and Pile
13	<i>Annona senegalensis</i>	Leave	Low sperm count
14	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Leave	Rashes
15	<i>Daniellia oliveri</i>	Bark	Malaria, Diabetes
16	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Leaves and root	Back pain
17	<i>Piliostigma thonningii</i>	Leave, Bark	Malaria
18	<i>Vitex doniana</i>	Leaves	Fever
19	<i>Cola nitida</i>	Bark	Low sperm count
20	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	Leave, Bark	Cough, Diaorhea
21	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Exudate, Root	Mouth diseases, Sore
22	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Whole plant	Gonorrhea, Fever, Pile
23	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Leave and seed	Fever, high blood pressure
24	<i>Anthocleista djalensis</i>	Leave	Cough. Malaria
25	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	Bark	Pile, malaria
26	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Bark, Leaves	Control of heart beat

27	<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	Bark	Skin Rashes
28	<i>Piper guineense</i>	Seed	Rotting teeth
29	<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Leave	Dysentery
30	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Green Fruit	Diabetes
31	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i>	Leave, Seed	Women sterility
32	<i>Morinda lucida</i>	Leaves, bark	Malaria, Diabetes
34	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>		Cough, Asthma, Jaundice
35	<i>Spondias mombin</i>	Leaves	Malaria
36	<i>Alstonia boonei</i>	Bark	Rashes, Fever
37	<i>Xylophia aethiopica</i>	Seed	Teeth Rotting
38	<i>Ocimum gratissium</i>	Leaves	pile
39	<i>Afzelia africana</i>	Root	Hypertension
40	<i>Fagara zanthoryloides</i>	Root	Rheumatism

Source: [26]

3.1 Harnessing the Potentials of NTFPs for National Development

The potentials of NTFPs in contributing to national development cannot be overemphasized. They include the provision of food, income, contribution to peace and provision of medicinal materials. These potentials can be harnessed in the following ways.

- 1. Review of States Forest Policy:** It is essential that the forest policies of all the states in the country should be reviewed. There is the need to review the forest policy of many states in the country in view of the emerging contemporary issues in forestry that are germane to the development of forestry sector (especially NTFPs) and the reduction of rural poverty. Presently the forest policy of most states in Nigeria allows for people to have open access to NTFPs in free areas. Members of a community are also given free access to NTFPs on communal lands while members of the public are given free access to a limited number of NTFPs on government lands. This limited access includes free access to exploit leaves, snails, mushrooms, herbs and some fruits. This situation has not really helped in the sustainable management of NTFPs on communal lands. There is, therefore, the need to review state forest policy to take care of NTFP governance especially on communal lands. For instance, issues that concern NTFP governance are necessary to be addressed by the forest policy of each state of the country in order to take care of competition and their over-exploitation. State forest policy should particularly pay attention to NTFP governance by ensuring that a unit is created in the Department of Forestry in each state that will see to all issues that is related to NTFPs especially NTFP governance. This will go a long way in helping local community dwellers to direct the utilization of NTFPs on their communal lands in a better and more sustainable manner. This no doubt will be in line with the current trend in the management of NTFPs worldwide. This will help to ensure sustainable management of NTFPs towards meeting the needs of the people.
- 2. Adoption of Open door Forest Policy:** - Forest policymakers should adopt an open door policy on issues that are related to NTFPs. This is because if the utilization of NTFPs is to improve considerably among the people and contribute more to national development forest policymakers must adopt this strategy (open door policy) that will allow for easy flow of information and communication from the people to the NTFP unit and forest policymakers and from NTFP unit back to the people. NTFP units created in the States forestry Departments in the country or forest policymakers in each state forestry Department should be able to have a free flow of information on the various indigenous uses of NTFPs in the state as well as uses of NTFPs in others in the country. This will help policy makers come up with a

262 holistic policy that will help to promote the contribution of NTFPs to national
263 development.

264 **3. Commercialization of NTFPs:-** Commercialization is one sure way by which the
265 interest of the people in the utilization of NTFPs can be increased. This is because
266 commercialization will help to increase income earnings people can get from NTFPs
267 tremendously. [27] noted that the rationale for NTFP commercialization is often to
268 improve the livelihoods of poor people, especially NTFP producers. By creating and
269 capturing more value, it is hoped that NTFP producers will gain from improved
270 income and employment opportunities. The strategy of commercialization can be
271 achieved in the following ways.

272 **a.** Existing markets of NTFPs should be upgraded and expanded by the state or
273 local government. Markets with shelter facilities should be provided for traders of
274 NTFPs both in rural markets and in urban markets. In addition new sales outlets
275 for NTFPs should be created at strategic locations in urban centres. The
276 strategic locations are those locations that can advertise or help boost the
277 awareness of NTFPs among urban dwellers. This will help to boost the level of
278 patronage of NTFPs and help to increase the income derived from them.

279 **b.** Another way of improving the commercialization of NTFPs is by encouraging
280 market research on NTFPs. Part of the market research will be to identify the
281 best selling points for specific NTFPs and the best selling method (wholesale,
282 retailing or hawking). Market research will also provide information on the best
283 way of linking producers of NTFPs with the markets. Most importantly market
284 research should be able to identify important roads that can be developed that
285 will link the majority of the producers of NTFPs with the markets.

286 **c.** Another way of improving commercialization of NTFPs is to provide improved
287 storage facilities to the producers and sellers of NTFPs. Improved storage
288 facilities will help to reduce loss through spoilage as it is currently experienced
289 by some sellers of NTFPs due to poor storage facilities. Improved storage
290 facilities will, therefore, help to encourage the sales of some NTFPs.

291 **d.** Value addition to NTFPs can also help to improve their commercialization.
292 Processing of some NTFPs can help to add more value to them thereby helping
293 to increase sales and income derived from them. [28] noted that local
294 processing of forest fruits (which are also NTFPs) can increase returns on them.

295 **e.** Removing marketing barrier that prevent marketers of NTFPs from changing
296 from being a retailer to wholesalers can also help to improve commercialization
297 of NTFPs. This is because if commercialization of NTFPs is to be encouraged
298 there must be free entry into their marketing. [29] and [30] noted that
299 commercialization of forest fruits can be improved by removing marketing
300 barriers that prevent women from changing from being a retailer to wholesaler.
301 They noted further that unnecessary road checks and permits should be
302 avoided. This will promote easy movement of NTFPs and it will help to promote
303 their commercialization.

304 **f.** Grading and packaging of NTFPs can also help to improve their
305 commercialization. Grading will help to remove NTFPs that are low quality, while
306 packaging will help to attract the attention of many people. This will thus boost
307 its commercialization.

308 **4. Improved Extension Service for NTFPs: -**The extension service for NTFPs in
309 each state in Nigeria should be improved. Hitherto the extension service for NTFPs
310 in most states is either non existence or at a low ebb.. If NTFP units are created in
311 the States Forestry Departments, the unit will ensure that the awareness of NTFPs
312 is promoted among the people through improved extension services. Improved

313 extension services will help to create awareness among the people the various
314 potentials of NTFPs in improving the income earnings of the people.

315 **5. Promoting Conservation of NTFPs:** - awareness must be created among the
316 people on the need to avoid over-exploitation of NTFPs and ensure their
317 conservation. Conservation according to [31] means the management of human use
318 of the biodiversity so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to the present
319 generation while maintaining it's potential to meet the needs and aspirates of future
320 generations When NTFPs are conserved it ensures sustainable utilization of NTFPs.
321 When there is sustainable utilization of NTFPs it will ensure its continuous
322 contribution to national development.

323 **4. Conclusion**

324 This study examined the great potentials of NTFPs and how they could be harnessed for
325 national development. These potentials include provision of food, provision of income,
326 provision of communal peace and provision of medicinal materials. The study showed that
327 the potentials of NTFPs in contributing to national development can be harnessed by
328 reviewing of States forest policy, adoption of open door forest policy, commercialization of
329 NTFPs, improved extension service for NTFPs and promoting conservation of NTFPs. Each
330 State of the federation will do well by creating a unit for NTFPs in order to properly harness
331 the potentials of NTFPs for national development.

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