

Referência Completa do Artigo:

Smith, Harriet Elizabeth, Daniel Jones, Frank Vollmer, Sophia Baumert, Casey M. Ryan, Emily Woollen, Sá N. Lisboa, Mariana Carvalho, Janet A. Fisher, Ana C. Luz, Isla M. Grundy, and Genevieve Patenaude. 2019. "Urban Energy Transitions and Rural Income Generation: Sustainable Opportunities for Rural Development through Charcoal Production." World Development 113:237-45.

Resumo Original (Abstract):

Sub-Saharan Africa's charcoal sector is rarely considered a mechanism for rural development or poverty alleviation; instead, current regulations often marginalise rural producers. The development of a sustainable sector, that does not further marginalise rural populations, is restricted by limited understanding of these stakeholders. We assess the heterogeneity of rural producers supplying two differentially sized urban charcoal markets in Mozambique. Drawing on data from 767 household surveys, our findings suggest that the size of the urban market affects the type of rural producer and their scales of production. Overall household income of producers supplying the larger urban market were proportionally more dependent on charcoal for income generation; small-scale producers in particular relied most on charcoal income, contributing >95% of household incomes. In contrast, producers supplying the smaller market had more diversified incomes, and were thus less dependent on charcoal income. Larger-scale producers were generally wealthier; their absolute incomes were higher and they were proportionally the least dependent on charcoal income. Further findings suggest that rural charcoal production was not necessarily the domain of the poorest of the poor and the existence of producers trapped in small-scale production may be a consequence of larger urban markets, rather than an intrinsic characteristic of the sector. Predicted growth of smaller urban areas and associated higher demand for charcoal will provide substantial opportunities for rural income generation, most likely leading to shifts in producers and production scales. Rather than transferring existing formal approaches, which marginalise rural stakeholders, small urban areas provide opportunities to develop equitable production systems, with potential to deliver sustainable

energy and rural development. The heterogeneity of rural producers calls for better-targeted interventions that incorporate the importance of charcoal production for rural livelihoods.

Palavras Chave (Keywords):

Livelihoods, Poverty, Africa, Smallholder, Woodfuel, Charcoal

Quadro (s) do Departamento de Engenharia Florestal envolvido(s):

- **Sá Nogueira Lisboa (Assistente Universitário, MSc)**

Revista e Journal:

Elsevier, World Development

Link de Acesso ao Artigo:

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2018.08.024>