

Contributions of Charcoal Production to Socio-Economic Activities of Rural Dwellers in the Rain Forest Agro-Ecological Zone of Nigeria



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Abstract

Charcoal has been found to be a major forest product whose role as a source of rural dwellers' livelihood has not been fully examined. The study investigated the socio-economic contributions of charcoal production to rural dwellers' livelihood in the rainforest zone of Nigeria. Data were obtained through the use of structured interview schedule administered to eighty three respondents sourced through snowball. The data were subjected to descriptive statistics, analysis of variance and regression analysis at $p=0.05$. Most respondents were male (88.0%), 59.0% had primary school leaving certificate, married (90.4%), charcoal production (CP) as secondary occupation (81.9%) with mean age of 46.0 ± 9.4 years, mean for years of experience was 11 ± 4.3 , with income of ₦190,421.9 per annum from charcoal and 96.4% made use of earthen mound method with only 36.1% produced above 128000Kg of charcoal per annum. Charcoal was mainly produced in the dry season with an average of between 64032 and 96000kg per annum. One hundred percent of respondents got high/quick income, more material possessions and alternative venture to crop production from CP. Constraints included insufficient labour, funds, transportation, trees and lack of improved production methods. Significant difference existed between level of CP in the dry and rainy seasons ($t=18.262$). Significant relationship existed between sex ($X^2=46.358$), marital status ($X^2=14.358$), income from CP ($r=34.249$) and level of CP ($r=54.248$) had significant influence on the contributions of CP to the rural dwellers. There is urgent need to create more awareness on the need to replace cut trees and to use improved methods in producing charcoal so as to enhance rural dwellers' income.

Keywords: Charcoal production; Quick income; Earthen mound method; Rural dwellers

Introduction

Agriculture plays a dominant role in the economic development of any country. It dominates major policies in many developing countries such as Nigeria. It is a major source of income for most households, organisations and industries. Despite the dominant and significant role of the petroleum sector in Nigeria, agriculture serves as the bedrock of the economy as it contributes the largest share of the Gross Domestic Product. Agriculture also serves as the largest employer of labour [1]. Though crops, animal products, medicinal herbs, pulp, timbers and firewood as agricultural products contribute immensely to the livelihood of inhabitants of the study area, the contributions of charcoal to their livelihood cannot be ignored.

The importance of charcoal as a source of energy cannot be over emphasized when considering its domestic and industrial use. About 2.4 billion people rely on traditional biomass, mainly for cooking and heating [2].

Charcoal is largely produced and used in rural and urban areas to meet the various energy needs of both the urban and

rural poor, by providing a reliable, convenient and accessible source of energy for heating and cooking at all times and at a relatively stable cost in required proportions [3]. In addition to its export value, charcoal trade at the local level provides income opportunities for many people in the rural and urban areas through small scale retail and wholesale businesses [4]. It is an important and simple means of earning an income [5].

Charcoal is the most important commercial fuel derived from wood. Smoke free, capable of controlled use in a small and cheap stove, and also capable of producing greater heat than wood, it is suitable for a wide variety of industrial and domestic uses especially for use in urban environments. In most developing countries, it is the chief form in which wood fuel is used in towns. Charcoal is also easily stored, takes up less space than wood for a given production of heat and does not deteriorate; it is more easily handled in transport and distribution and is less easily ignited so that it is safer to use than wood [6]. Essentially, larger percentages of producers and marketers of charcoal reside in developing countries, and most of them live in rural areas.

In developing countries, the pressure on natural resources is more acute because nearly 70% of the populace are subsistence-based and live in the rural communities [7,8]. For instance, Eniola, and Odebode, opined selectivity of trees for charcoal production has reduced to between 11 and 15 species in the guinea savannah zone of Nigeria.

Thus, reliance on natural resources for food and energy implies that people source for their daily needs from their immediate environment [9]. Half of the world's population use biomass fuels for cooking and heating and the world's production of fuel wood increased between 1970 and 1995 from 1362.4 million M3 to 1875.9 million³ [10].

Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of this study is to assess the socio-economic contributions of charcoal production to rural dwellers livelihood in the rain forest agro-ecological zone of Nigeria. The specific objectives are: to identify the socio economic characteristics of respondents; to describe the methods used in charcoal production; to determine the level of charcoal production; to determine the contribution of charcoal production to rural dwellers livelihood; and to assess the constraints faced by charcoal producers in the study area.

Methodology

The study was carried out in the rain forest agro-ecological zone of Nigeria. The tropical rain is marked with two seasons. The rainy season begins from April to October and the dry season from November to March. Absolute maximum temperature in the

coastal areas of the South is 37 °C while the absolute minimum temperature is 10 °C. The livelihood diversity of the inhabitants includes agriculture, oil and gas industries, mining, tourism and culture, transportation and others. In the agricultural sector, the following crops are predominantly grown; oil palm, rubber, cashew, pineapple, plantain, banana, citrus and mango. In Nigeria, this zone consists of several types of timber for all large constructional and cabinet making timber. The zone contains the most valuable species of vegetation. The zone also has some principal staple food crops such as yam, cocoyam, sweet potato, maize, rice, groundnut, cowpeas and beans as well as a number of fruits. A number of timber trees such as the African mahogany (*Khaya ivorensis* and *K. grandifoliola*), the scented sapele wood (*Entandrophragma cylindricum*) and iroko (*Vilicia excelsa*) and others are found in this zone. This zone can be found in the following states; Oyo (parts of Oyo state; Ibadan, Ogbomoso, parts of Ogun state, Osun state (Iwo), Ondo state (Akure), Edo state (Benin-city), Calaba, Uyo, Abia state (Umuahia) and others.

The population of this study comprised of all charcoal producers in the study area. Multi-stage sampling technique was used to select respondents from the population of charcoal producers. Major charcoal producing communities were purposively selected in the zone. Fifty percent of rural communities in the zone were selected using simple random sampling technique. Thirty percent of charcoal producers were selected through snow ball from the population of charcoal producers available in each of the selected communities using simple random sampling technique. A total of eighty three (83) charcoal producers were used as respondents for this study.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics of charcoal producers.

Socio-Economic Characteristics	Freq.	%	Mean	SD
Age (years)			46	9.3
25-34	7	8.4		
35-44	29	35		
45-54	26	31.3		
More than 54	21	25.3		
Sex				
Male	73	88		
Female	10	12		
Educational Attainment				
No formal education	14	16.9		
Koranic school	7	8.4		
Pry. School certificate	49	59		
Secondary certificate	11	13.3		
OND and above	2	2.4		
Marital Status				
Married	75	90.4		
Single	5	6		
Widow	3	3.6		

Divorced	3	3.6		
Primary Occupation				
Crop farming	45	54.2		
Fishing	9	10.8		
Charcoal production	11	13.3		
Trading	14	16.9		
Civil servant	-	-		
Hunting	4	4.8		
Secondary Occupation				
Crop farming	10	12		
Fishing	1	1.2		
Charcoal production	68	81.9		
Trading	-	-		
Weaving	-	-		
Hunting	4	4.9		
Working as hired labour	-	-		
Years of Experience			11	4.3
less than 5years	9	10.8		
6-10years	16	19.4		
11-15years	51	61.4		
more than15years	7	8.4		
Income from Charcoal Production			190421.9	99571.4
Less or equal to100.00.0	-	-		
101.000-200.000.0	38	45.8		
201.000-300.000.0	40	48.1		
301.000-400.000.0	5	6.1		
Household Size				
Less than 6	22	26.5		
6-10	23	27.7		
11-15	38	45.8		
Total	83	100		

Table 1 indicates that the modal age range was between 35 and 44 years (35.0%) with a mean age of 46 years. This result is in consonance with the study of Stockholm Environment Institute [2] and [11,12], which reported that charcoal production appears to be dominated by the active age-range of between 35 and 45 years. Majority (88.0%) of respondents were males. This result is in consonance with the study of [13] who indicated that a high number of women in charcoal production were not expected due to the physical nature of the activity. Moreover, 90.4% of respondents were married. This implies that a lot of money is being realised from the sale of charcoal. Also, 59.0% completed primary education and 16.9% had no formal education. Kammen et al [10] in contrast to this study revealed that majority of the people involved in charcoal production in sub-Saharan Africa countries are not formally educated, hence they fit into charcoal production. Furthermore, 54.2% of respondents had farming as their primary occupation. Shacklon *et al* [13], in a related study, noted that those who

have farming as their primary income generating activity have the tendency to be involved in charcoal production activities because they clear lands which provide easy access to wood for charcoal production. More than three quarter (81.9%) had charcoal production as their secondary occupation. The mean for the years of experience was 11±4.3. The modal class of respondents' years of experience was within the range of 11-15 years (61.4%). The mean of the annual income from charcoal production activities was N 190,421.9±55819.4, while 48.1% of respondents realized between N 201.00 and N 300.00 per annum from charcoal production. Moreover, Kalumiana [9] infers that 70.00% of the cash income was realised annually in Tanzania in an area suitable for charcoal production while 20 percent of cash was realised in areas with low availability of trees. About 45.8% had between 11 and 15 persons in their household. Majority of respondents (74.6%) made use of family members in charcoal production activities.

Methods Used in Charcoal Production in The Study Area

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to methods used in charcoal production in the study area.

Methods Used in Charcoal Production	Freq.	%
Earth mound	80	96.4
Pit method	2	2.4
Metal kiln	-	-
Mud method	1	1.2
Total	83	100.0

Table 2 shows that majority (96.4%) of respondents made use of earth mound method of charcoal production. The inherent advantages of the earth mound method such as convenience and high yield of charcoal production may be reasons for the continuous use of the method. According to the World Bank (2008), charcoal is mainly produced with earth mound technology in most countries of Africa.

Respondents' Level of Charcoal Production

Table 3: Distribution of respondents based on the level of charcoal production in the rainforest zones.

Kilogram of Charcoal	Freq.	%
Total Dry Season Quantity		
32 - 32000kg	11	13.3
32032- 64000	13	15.7
64032- 96000	26	31.3
96032-128000	2	2.4
More than 128000	31	37.3

Contributions of Charcoal Production to the Livelihood of Rural Dwellers in the Study Area

Table 4: Distribution of respondents based on contributions of charcoal production rural dwellers livelihood in the study area.

Contribution of Charcoal	Yes		No	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Charcoal production increases my income	83	100	-	-
It increases the chances of getting more material possession.	83	100	-	-
Charcoal production is an alternative venture to crop production	83	100	-	-
It enables me to meet my family's social responsibilities e.g. payment of school fees etc.	82	98.8	1	1.2
One can never run at a loss by producing charcoal	7	8.4	76	91.6
It is a source of gainful employment	83	100	-	-
Storing charcoal for sale off season commands a high price	83	100	-	-
It enhances household energy security	83	100	-	-
Monetary returns from charcoal is higher compared to other agricultural activities	82	98.8	1	1.2
It serves as security against crop failure.	83	100	-	-
Cost of purchasing inputs is cheap compared to farming	82	98.8	1	1.2
No special skill is required for charcoal production	82	98.8	1	1.2
Charcoal production is good as an off season business	81	97.6	2	2.4
Total	83	100	83	100

Table 4 reveals that charcoal production contributed the following to their livelihood; 100.0% of respondents got high/

Total Wet Season Quantity		
32 - 32000kg	8	9.6
32032- 64000	1	1.2
64032- 96000	1	1.2
96032-128000	-	-
More than 128000	-	-
No production	73	88
Overall Total Quantity		
32 - 32000kg	11	13.3
32032- 64000	13	15.6
64032- 96000	25	30.1
96032-128000	5	4.9
More than 128000	30	36.1
Total	83	100

Table 3 reveals that 36.1% respondents in the rain forest zone produced more than 128000Kg of charcoal per annum. During the dry season, 37.3% and 31.8% of respondents produced more than 128000kg and between 64032 and 96000kg of charcoal per annum, respectively. However, in the rainy season, 88.0% of respondents did not produce charcoal at all, while only 9.6% produced between 32 and 32000kg of charcoal per annum. The implication of the result is that high production of charcoal is only attainable in the dry season in the study area. This may be as a result of high rainfall and thick forest of the zone which prevent charcoal producers to involve in production. This result corroborates the findings of Chaposa [3] that output from charcoal production depends on the season, availability of water, types of wood, vegetation and occupation of the producer.

quick income, more material possessions, charcoal production as an alternative venture to crop production, source of gainful

employment, storing of charcoal for sale off season commands a high price, enhancement of household energy security as well as security against crop failures. Furthermore, 98.8% said that charcoal production enabled them to meet their family and social responsibilities, that monetary returns from charcoal are higher when compared to other agricultural activities and that the cost of purchasing inputs was cheaper compared to farming.

Findings by WEC [14] corroborated this study that charcoal production increases people’s income and enhances household energy security. Guo (2007) adds that charcoal is a source of off-farm income in the long lean season. Shacklon, et. al. [13] further observed that ability to meet producers’ daily needs is the greatest benefit derived from charcoal production.

Level of Contributions of Charcoal Production to the Rural Dwellers’ Livelihood

Table 5: Level of contribution of charcoal production to rural dwellers’ livelihood.

Level of Contributions of Charcoal to Rural Dwellers Livelihood	Scores	Freq.	%	Mean	SD
Low	≤ 11	2	2.4	11	0.3
High	≥11	81	97.6		

Table 5 shows that majority of respondents (97.6%) received greater contributions from charcoal production. The implication of this is that greater contributions derived from charcoal production encouraged respondents to continue with charcoal

production in the study area. CHAPOSA [3] and Wunder [15], also infer that charcoal production attracts high income and is a source of subsidy for crop production.

Respondents’ Constraints on Charcoal Production in the Study Area

Table 6: Distribution of respondents based on constraints to charcoal production.

Constraints to Charcoal Production N=327	Not A Constraint		Mild Constraint		Major Constraint	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Insufficient labour	28	33.7	16	19.3	39	47.3
Insufficient funds	13	15	16	19.3	54	65.1
Transportation problem	31	37.3	5	6.3	47	56.6
Lack of market for sale of charcoal	80	97.4	-	-	3	3.6
Lack of sufficient trees	27	32.5	13	15.7	43	51.8
Lack of technical know-how	41	49.4	27	32.5	15	18.1
Lack of improved production methods	38	11.6	82	98.8	46	14.1
Lack of personal tree plantation	3	3.6	4	4.8	76	91.6
Insufficient demand for charcoal	76	91.6	1	1.2	6	7.2
Little price attraction of charcoal	57	68.7	20	24.1	6	7.2
High tax payment on charcoal	13	15.7	4	4.8	66	79.5
High chains in supply is required	78	94	2	2.4	3	3.6

Table 6 shows that 65.1%, 56.6% and 47.0% of respondents observed that insufficient funds, transportation problems and insufficient labour were the major constraints. Almost 100.0% of respondents lacked awareness about improved production

methods and personal tree plantations. However, 78.6%, 79.5% and 51.8% of respondents had insufficient number of trees, had high tax payment as major constraints to charcoal production respectively.

Difference Between Level of Charcoal Production in the Dry and Rainy Season

Table 7: Significant difference between level of charcoal production in the dry and rainy season.

Season N	Df	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error Mean	Mean Difference	T-Value	Sig.	
Dry	83	82	2786.747	1390.23871	152.59852	2786.74699	18.262	0
Wet	9	8	697.7778	747.15758	249.05253			

Table 7 reveals that there was a significant difference between the level of charcoal production in the dry and rainy seasons in the study area (t=18.262). This implies that quantity of charcoal produced depends on the season. Factors such as easy access to the forest, availability of woods and primary occupation of the people may influence the quantity of charcoal production.

Significant Relationship between Socio-Economic Characteristics and Contribution of Charcoal Production to the Rural Dwellers in the Study Area

Table 8 reveals that age (r=0.161), years of experience (r=0.219), income from charcoal production (r=34.249), level of charcoal production (r=54.248), household size (r=1.488),

sex ($X^2=46.358$) and marital status ($X^2=14.358$) had effects on the contribution of charcoal to the livelihood of rural dwellers. This implies that the greater the income accrued from charcoal

production, the more it contributes to the rural dwellers' livelihood [16,17].

Table 8: Significant relationship between socio-economic characteristics and contribution of charcoal production to the rural dwellers in the study area.

Variables	Statistical Tool	R-Value		P-Value		Decision
Age	PPMC		0.161	0.004		S
Years of experience	PPMC		0.219	0.05		S
Income from charcoal production	PPMC		34.249	0.012		S
Household size	PPMC		1.488	0.675		NS
Level of charcoal production	PPMC		54.248	0		S
		Df	X 2 value	P value	Contingency Coefficient (CC)	
Sex	Chi-square	1	46.358	0	0.352	S
Marital status	Chi-square	3	14.358	0.002	0.205	S
Level of education	Chi-square	4	3.931	0.415	0.109	NS
Primary occupation	Chi-square	2	2.412	0.299	0.86	NS
Secondary occupation	Chi-square	5	3.9	0.564	0.109	NS
Membership registration	Chi-square	1	1.306	0.287	0.018	NS

Conclusion

Most charcoal producers were males in their active age, married with formal education, having farming as their primary occupation with a high number of years of experience and household size. They made use of the earth mound method of charcoal production which gave them a high quantity of charcoal production in the dry season. Majority of respondents received greater contributions from charcoal production. Respondents observed insufficient funds, transportation problems and insufficient labour, lacked awareness about improved production methods, insufficient trees, high tax payment and personal tree plantations as major constraints. However, marital status, sex, method of charcoal production, output and income from charcoal production as well as constraints to charcoal production had effects on the contributions of charcoal to the livelihood of rural dwellers. Based on this study, the following recommendations were made; there should be specific agro ecological zones that should be allowed for charcoal production. There should be more awareness on the need to use more environmental friendly methods to produce charcoal. More foresters/environmental extension agents should be employed and equipped to monitor the activities of rural dwellers in the forest.

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