

Mauritania Technology Fosters Tradition (TFT)

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1. Presentation of TFT, Overview

- Location, environment and people
- Objective and character
- Approach
- Output
- Scales and stakeholders
- Partners

Location, environment and people

- Location
 - SE Mauritania, near town of Aioun
- Environment and ecology
 - Semi desert and ephemeral wetlands
 - Isohyet for 400 mm precipitation moves south
- People
 - Mostly Maure and Haratins/Black Maure, some black Africans

Objective and character

- Objective
 - Document and formalize traditional property- and use-rights to resources, specifically rangelands, together with local people, and through using GIS/GPS and ICTs
- Character
 - Not investment, but research-cum-action

Approach

- Area assessment (survey)
- Identify land-use (interviews)
- Codify in local languages, translate into Arabic and French
- Establish a legal rural registry
- Set up new local and national co-management institutions
- Create GIS maps, publish on Internet

Output

- Body of trad. knowledge pertaining to natural resource management.
Available in print form in relevant languages and on the Internet
- Institutional and legal reform
- Decrease in the amount of conflicts
- Dissemination elsewhere in the Sahel
- World Bank policy paper

Stakeholders

Users and beneficiaries at various scales:



Global - Donors, Law com., Sahel countries

National - Donors, Govt., Public sector

Regional - Courts, Donors, Regional adm.

Local - Donors, Farmers, Herders, Trad. leaders

Partners

National:

- Government

International:

- CBNRM Net
- GLIN (and NASA)
- GTZ
- World Bank

2. Analytical framework

Law and legal paradigms:

- Legal pluralism
 - Trad. law, Islamic law, French law
 - Problems of application and coexistence
- Characteristics of codes
 - Written and unwritten
 - Roles of interpretation, translation and use
 - Applicable to a certain area/scale of society/culture

Power and empowerment

How to address power – and achieve empowerment – follows from the methodological approaches chosen:

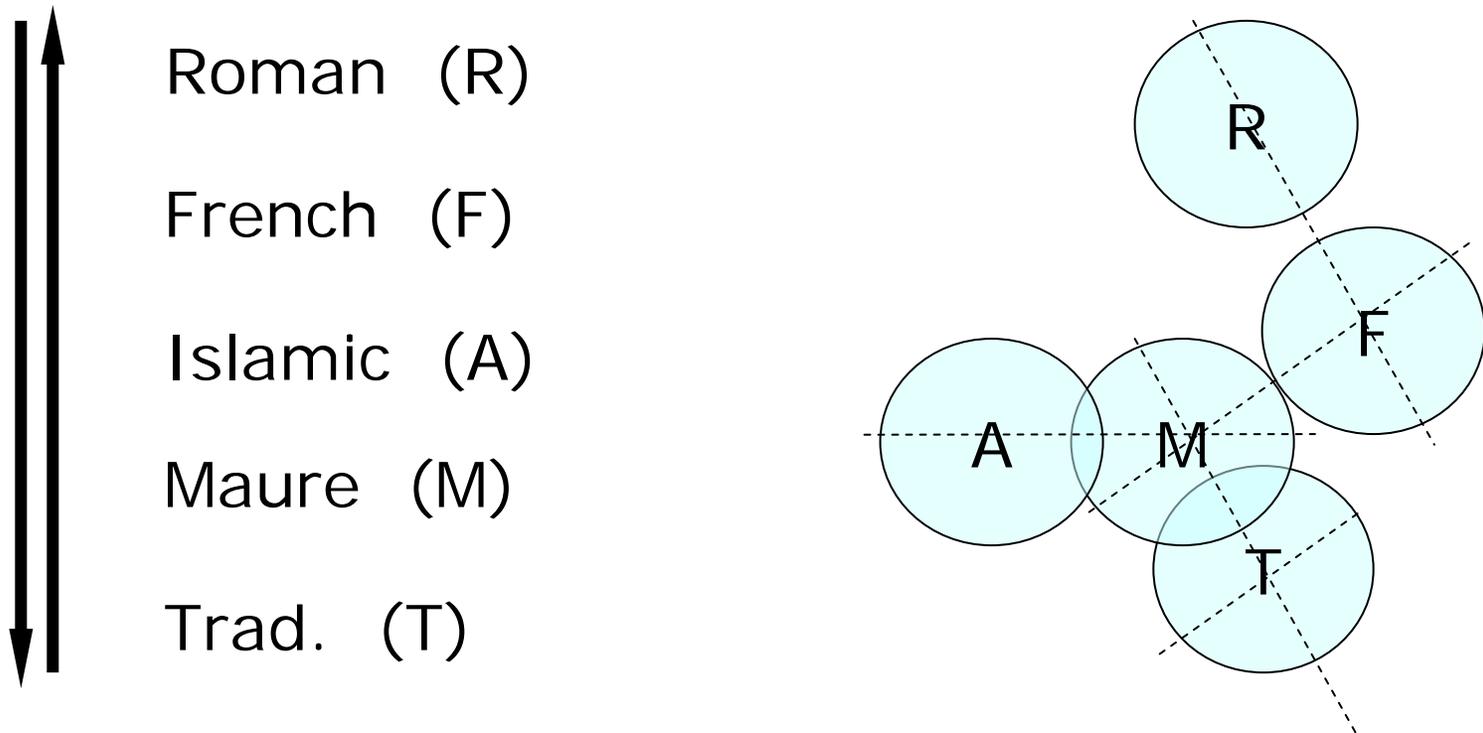
- Ethics - knowledge be used by whom and for what?
- Consensus-building, Consultation, Governance, Involvement, Participation, Transparency, etc.
- Trad. knowledge as means and goal
- Scaling of knowledge bottoms-up approach

Institutions and institutional analysis

- Understood both as organizations and in the sense of institutional economics
- Facilitates and constrains the flow of knowledge and data between scales
- Important for understanding and assessing power and empowerment

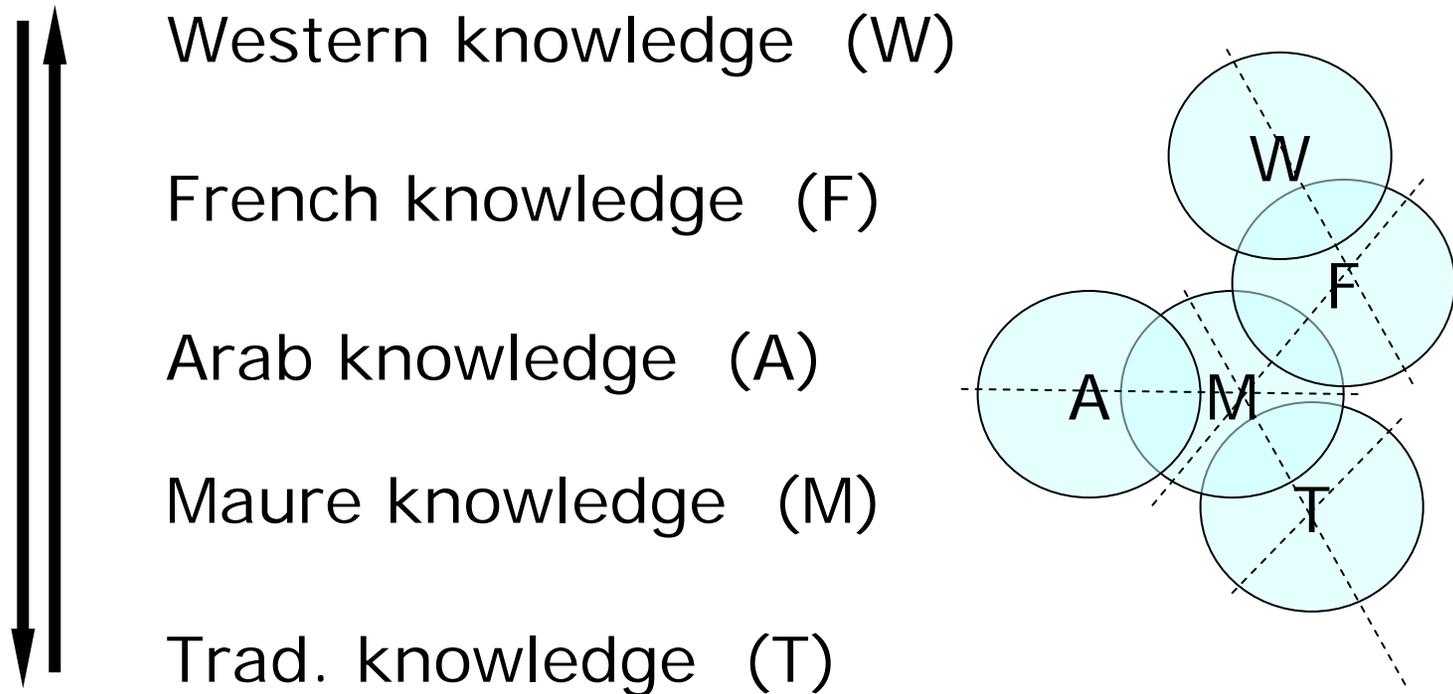
Legal paradigms in Mauritania

Legal paradigms and relations:



Knowledge systems in Mauritania

Knowledge systems and relations:



What is knowledge?

- Sum total of a culture's accumulated experience, incl. transfer, views on itself, the environment, and relationships with the environment
- Knowledge and culture
 - Knowledge is part and parcel of culture

Knowledge management

Aspects of managing knowledge within
and between scales:

- Dimensions
 - With whom to share, what to share, how to share
- Tasks
 - Collection, evaluation, categorization, storage, retrieval, dissemination, as well as production of new knowledge

3. Drivers and trends

Drivers:

- Population increase
- Desertification

Trends, I

These trends are partly overlapping, and the causalities are complex:

- Ecological system under stress
- Deforestation
- Decentralization and role of the State
- Diminishing role of traditional law
- Privatization
 - Of land (fencing)
 - Of water (dams, access to wells)

Trends, II

- Change in production systems
- Absentee pastoralism/agriculture
- Sedentarization
- Valuation of land
- Infrastructure developments
- Increase in conflicts
- Increased focus on biodiversity
 - RAMSAR

4. Property and use rights

The property rights system has to be understood through the role of pastoralism in history:

- Reciprocal adaptation between pastoralism and environment
- Immigration, wars and rulers
- The French colonial legacy

Characteristics

- A system well adapted to the specific characteristic of the local ecosystems
- Emphasis on making resources available to those that need it
- A non-equilibrium system
 - Availability of water – when, where, how long, and how much determine the operation and productivity of the system

Systemic changes

- The trad. property rights system was a common property system for the original users, members of the Maure tribe Ould Nacer, Faction Abdel Wahab
- Lack of a fit between the trad. system and today's situation is growing
- Today's situation can be characterized as open access

5. Methodology, Overview

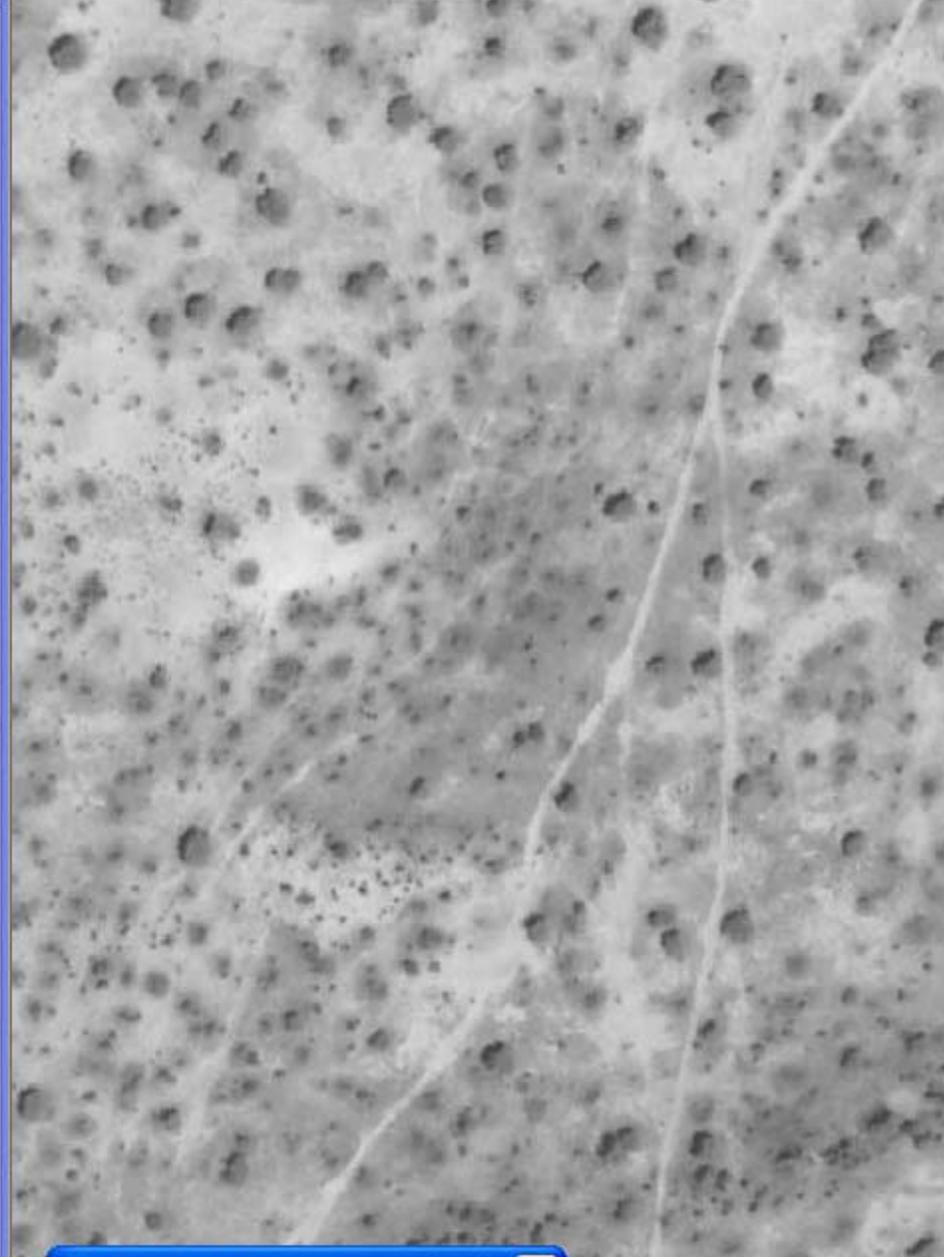
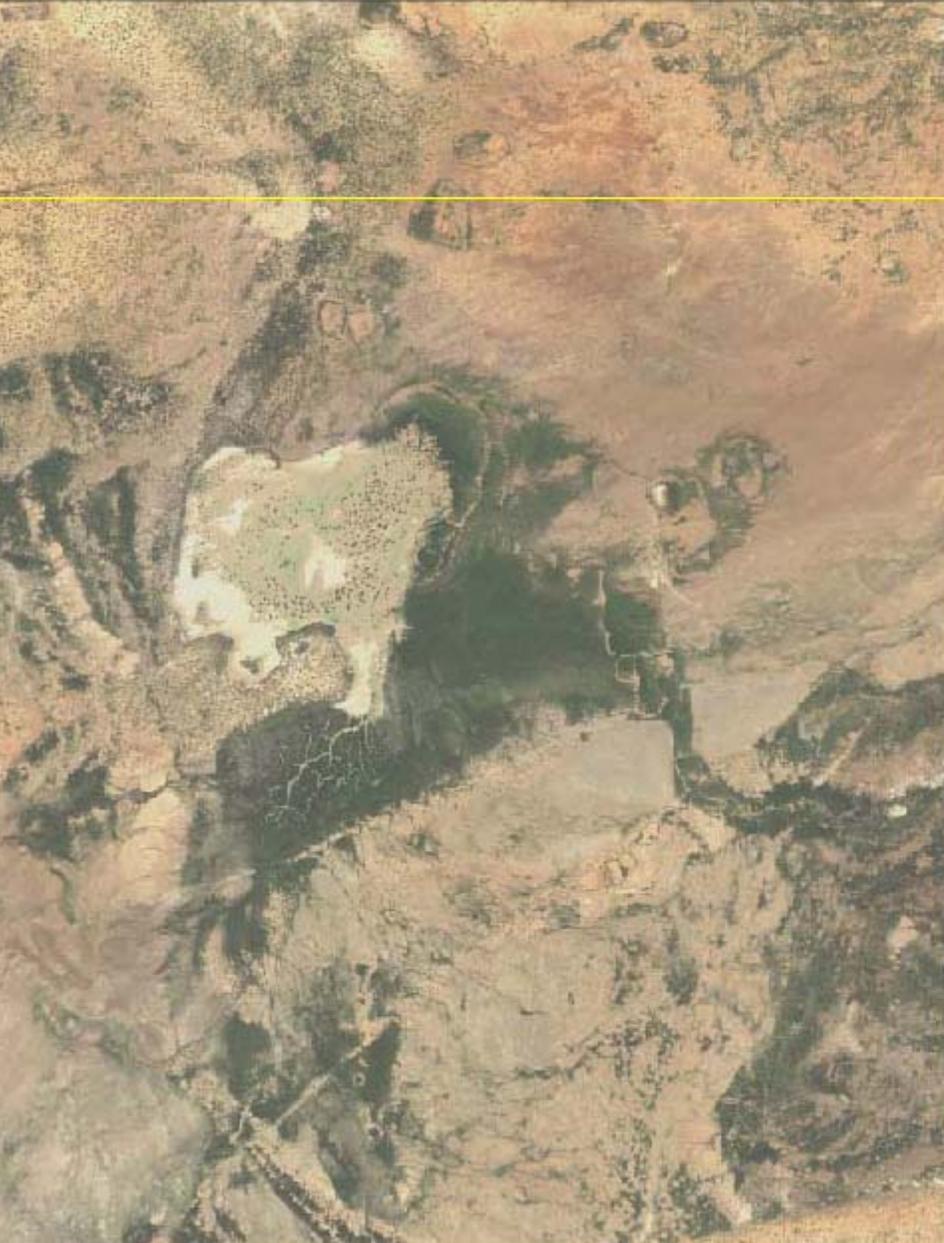
- Character of operation determines the methodological approach, the bundle of methods used, and their sequencing
- Adapted to purpose and location

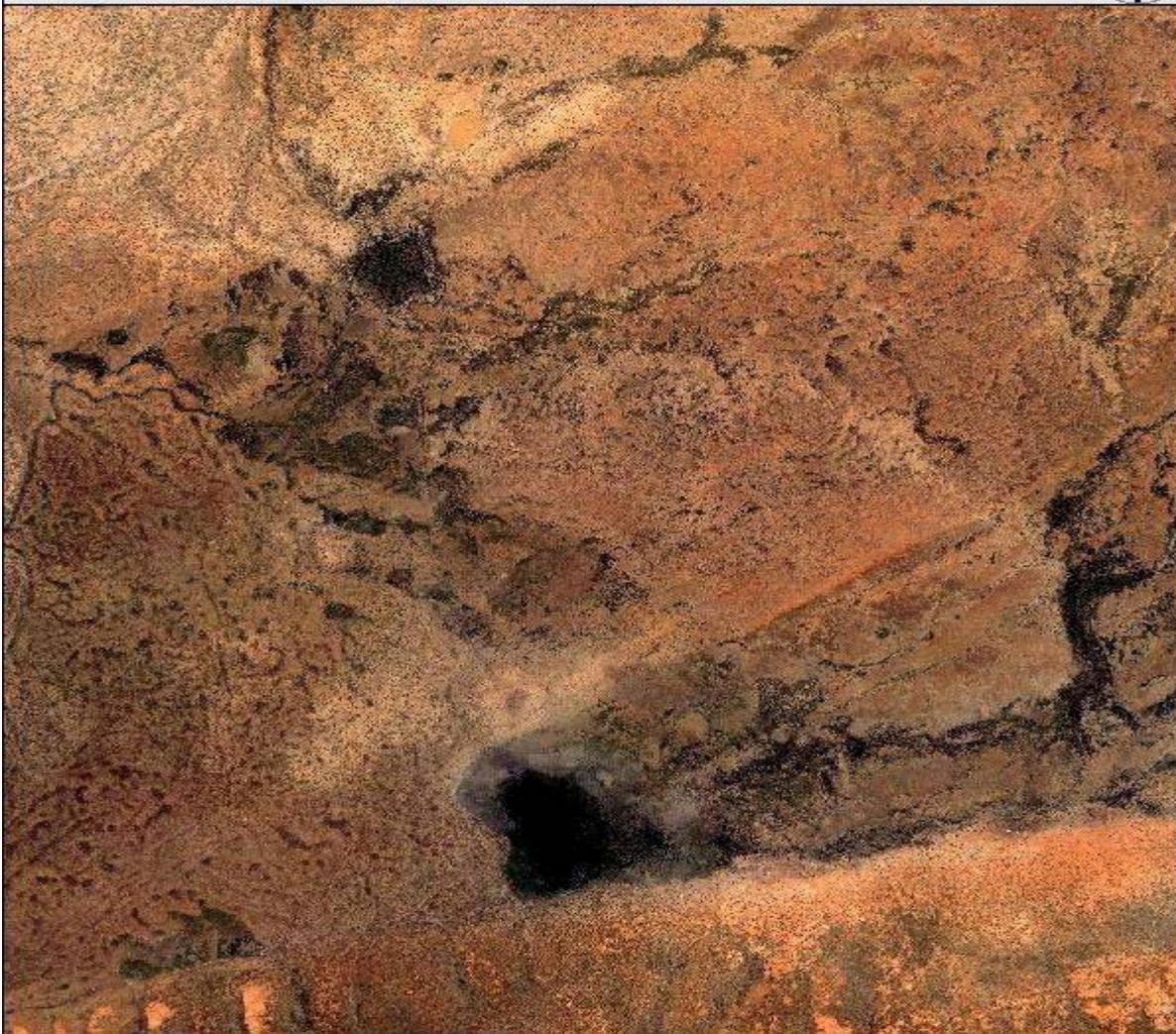
Methodology

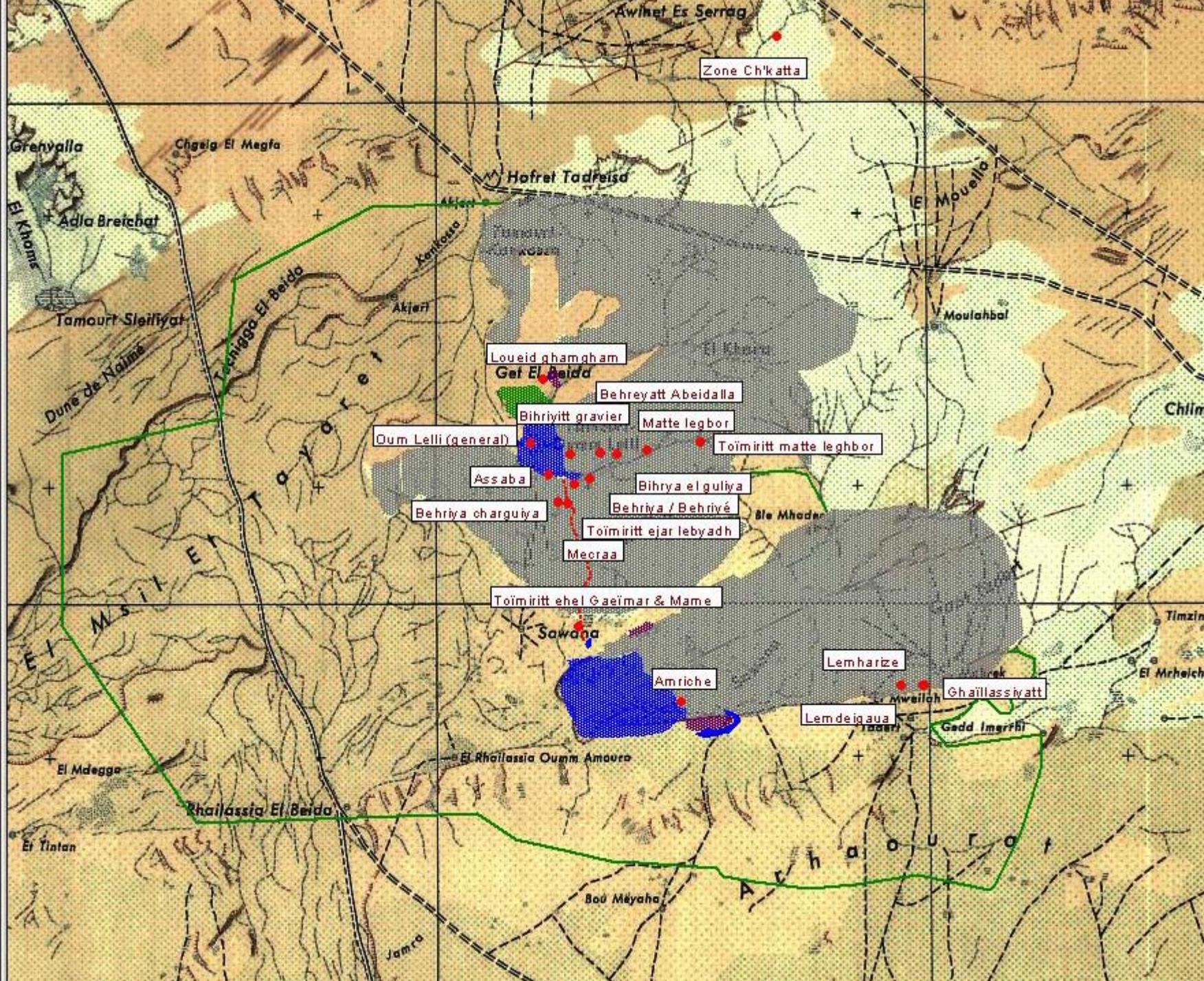
- Mix of qual and quant
 - Focus groups, interviews, surveys, ICTs, GIS/GPS, satellite imagery
- Participatory Research Mapping (PRM)
 - Local people help identify research issues and collect data
 - Elements: (1) socio-economic survey, (2) toponymy survey, (3) resource use survey, (4) property and use rights

6. Data, Overview

- PRM ongoing since May 2004
- Focus on two wetlands (Oum Lelli and Sawana) and one village (H. Tadreissa)
- Satellite imagery
- Toponymy and resource use
- Agricultural and gathering production







Zone Ch'katta

Ghenyalla

Chigga El Magfa

Hafret Tadfeiso

E M'pouello

El Khams

Adla Brechat

Tamourt Sleifiyat

Dune de Naïma

Tachiga El Beida

Kerkoua

Akjer

Loueid qhamgham

Get El Beida

Behreyatt Abeidalla

Bihriyitt gravier

Matte legbor

Oum Lelli (general)

Toimiritt matte leghbor

Assaba

Bihrya el gulya

Behriya charguiya

Behriya / Behriyé

Toimiritt ejar lebyadh

Meeraa

Toimiritt ehel Gaeïmar & Mame

Sawana

Amriche

Lemharize

Lemdeigaua

Ghaillassiyatt

Gadd Imarrbi

El Mdegge

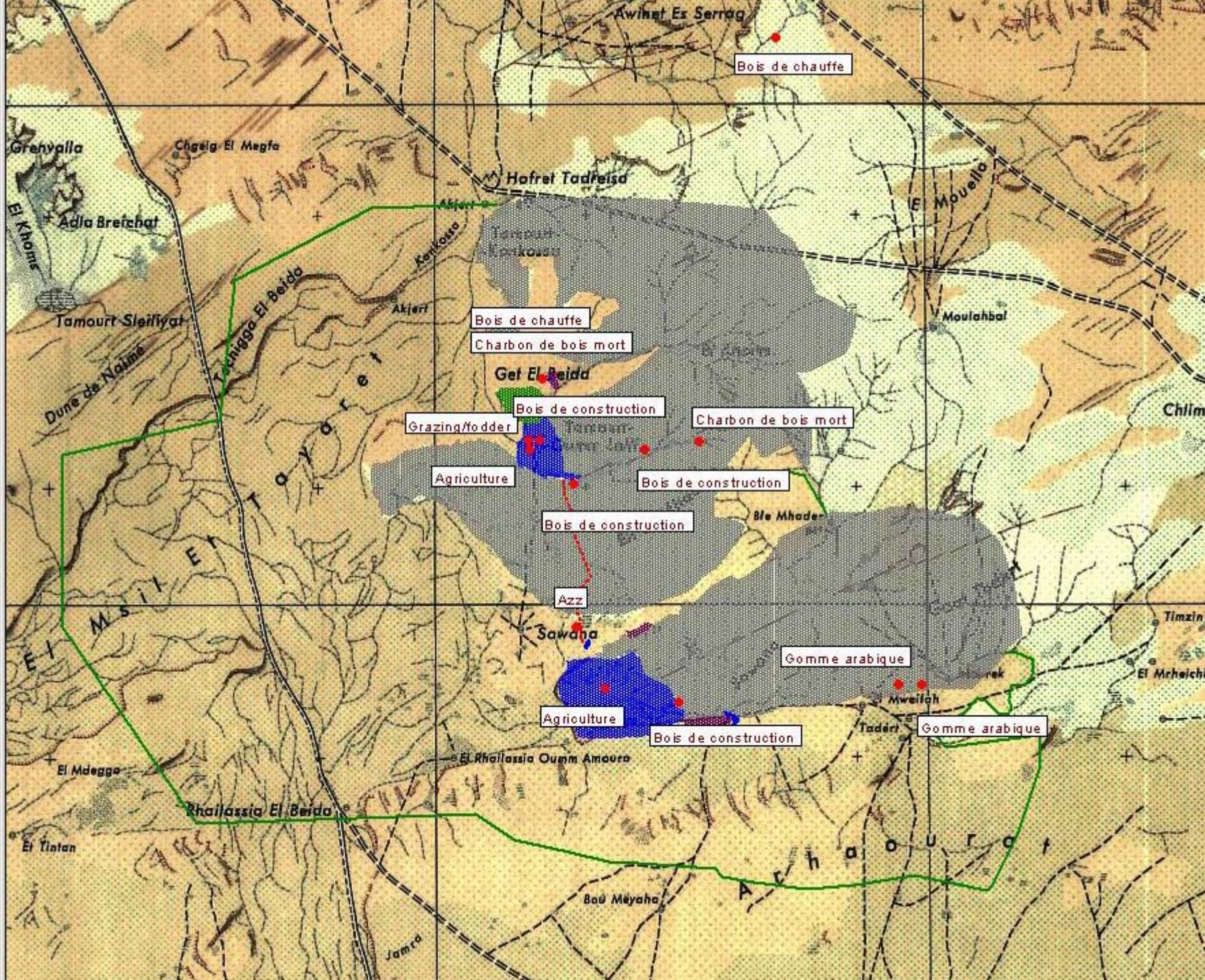
Rhailassia El Beida

El Tintan

Bou Mèyaha

Jamra

Archaoour



Agricultural produce: quantities

	Produit 1 [076] Sorgho (mil)	Produit 2 [077] Petit mil	Produit 3 [078] Haricots	Produit 4 [079] Pastèque	Produit 5 [080] maïs	Produit 6 [081] autre (<i>spécifiez</i>) R'haya
Quantité totale (kg)	12.854	3480	3037	1275 ,5	0	3500
Quantité vendue (kg; argent famille)	3040	1230	742	101	0	960
Quantité vendue (kg; argent exclusivement femme)	360	240	160	100	0	320
Quantité consommée (kg)	3717	700	562	682	0	581
Quantité conservées (kg)	4639	1063	1490	292,5	0	1394
Quantité donnée en aumône (kg)	419	90	78	100	0	235
Quantité donnée en zakat (kg)	679	157	45	0	0	50
Autre (kg; spcifiez)						

Gathering of forest products: quantities

	Quantité collectée par année	Quantité vendue	Produit forestier	Quantité collectée par année	Quantité vendue
Jibjib (kg) [084]	2670,5	1062,5	Maru riz Mauritanie (kg) [090]	0	0
Azz (kg) [085]	1270	100	Plantes médicinaux (kg) [091]	1782	1105
Bois de chauffe (m ³) [086]	6050	3800	Salaha (kg) [092]	1036	815
Bois de construction (m) [087]	778	550	Tilba ndiri (kg) [093]	16	0
Charbon (kg) [088]	46500	33100	Autre (spécifiez) [094] Touga	540	415
Gomme arabique (kg) [089]	1999	1747	Autre (spécifiez) [095] Togba	Brique en banco : 2024 togba : 52	Brique en banco : 400 togba : 42

7. Conclusions

Code Pastoral

An example of modern law-making:

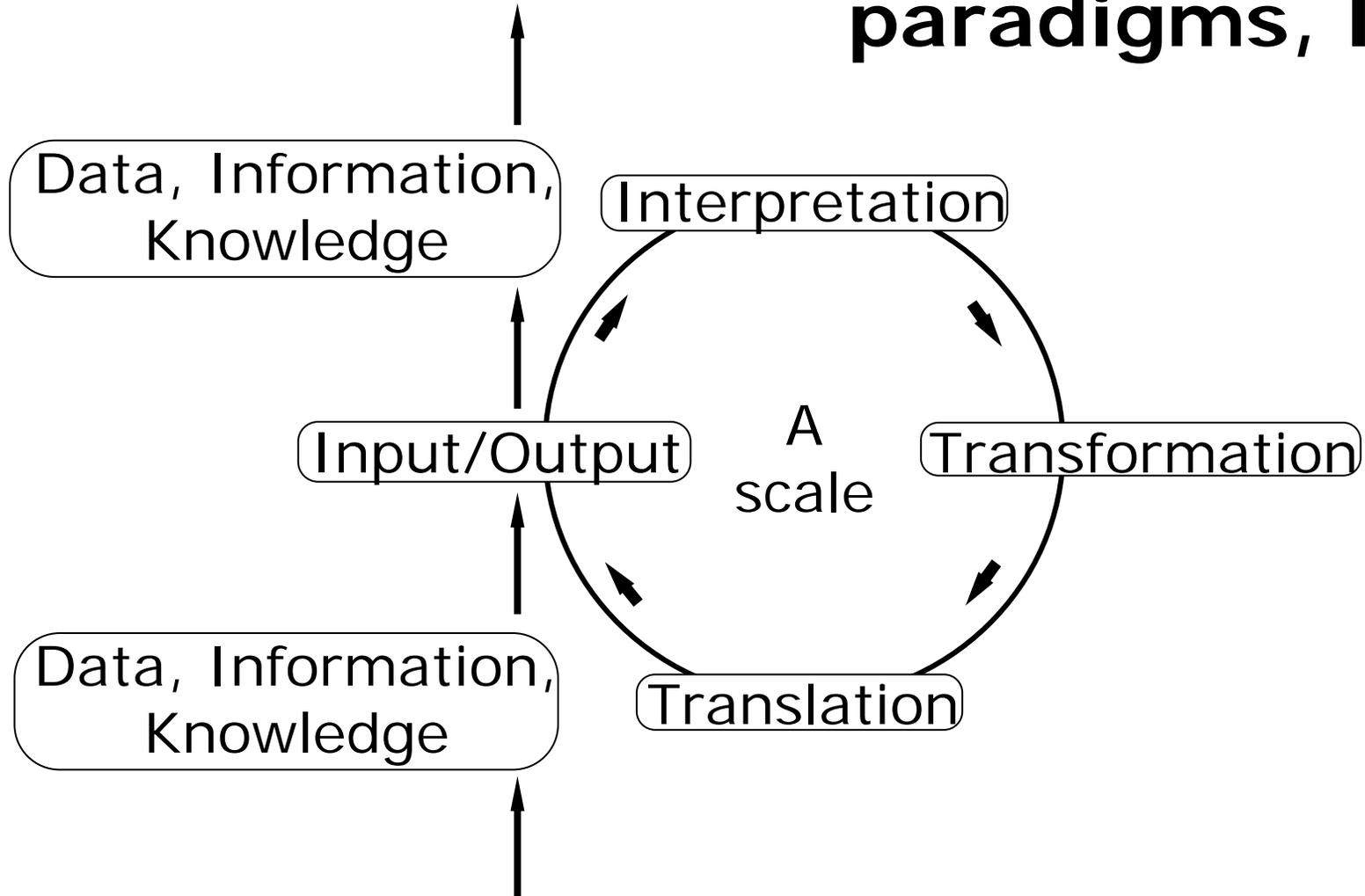
- National law on nomadism/herders, initiated by local NGOs, supported by GTZ/World Bank
- Characteristics: Participatory process followed, Based on Sharia/trad. law, Good language that is easily understood, Conflict resolution mechanism
- TFT aims to implement it in its project area, and emulate its drafting methodology

Scaling legal paradigms, I

On each scale three operations are involved in dealing with knowledge:

- Interpretation
 - Analysis of incoming knowledge/data
- Transformation
 - Adaptation to present scale
- Translation
 - Enabling transfer to next scale

Scaling legal paradigms, II



Next steps

- Data collection continues
 - Quant - extend to Chlim
 - Qual – on conflict: causes and implications
- Prepare maps
- Build collaboration, locally and internationally
- Extend partnerships, international