### Millennium Assessment

Bridging scales and epistemologies

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Knowledges and legal reform in the Sahel: Mauritania Technology Fosters Tradition (TFT)

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supras.biz/library/web/tft

#### CONTENT

- Presentation of Mauritania Technology Fosters Tradition (TFT)
- 2. Knowledge: Management and systems
- 3. Assess TFT

#### Presentation of TFT, Overview

- Location, environment and people
- Objective and character
- Law and legal paradigms
- Methodology and approach
- Output
- Scales, stakeholders and epistemology
- Partners
- Code Pastoral

### Location, environment and people

- Location
  - SE Mauritania, near town of Aoun
- Environment and ecology
  - Semi desert
  - The isohyet for 400 mm precipitation moves south
  - Drivers: desertification, population increase
- People
  - Some black Africans, mostly Maure

### Objective and character

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

### Law and legal paradigms

- Legal pluralism
  - Traditional law, Islamic law, French law
  - Problems of application and co-existence
- Characteristics of codes
  - Written and unwritten
  - Roles for interpretation and use
  - Applicable to a certain area or scale of culture/society

### Methodology and 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 national co-management institutions
- Create GIS map, publish on Internet

# Scales, stakeholders and epistemology

Users and beneficiaries at various scales:

Global - Donors, Law comm., Sahel countries

**National** - Donors, Govt., Public sector

**Regional** - Courts, Donors, Regional adm.

**Local** - Donors, Farmers, Herders, Trad. leaders

Culture vs. Nature

Culture vs. Nature

Culture vs. Nature

Culture vs. Nature

#### 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

#### **Partners**

#### The partners at the present time:

- External
  - CBNRM Net, GLIN (and NASA), GTZ, World Bank
- Domestic
  - Government

#### **Code Pastoral**

#### An example of law-making:

- National law on nomadism/herders, initiated by local NGO, supported by GTZ/World Bank
- Characteristics: Participatory process followed, Based on Sharia/trad. law, Good language that is easily understood, Conflict resolution mechanism
- Not yet adopted
- TFT aims to implement it in its project area, and emulate its drafting methodology

### 2. Knowledge: Management and systems, Overview

- What is knowledge?
- Characteristics of knowledge
- Knowledge management
- Stakeholders: Societal sectors, relations and co-management
- Knowledge systems

# Knowledge vs. information, ethics, power and empowerment

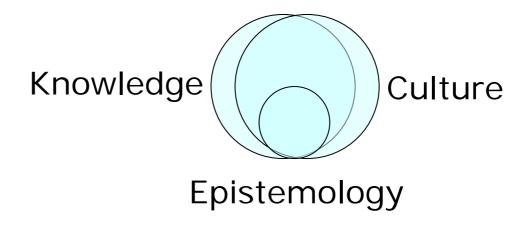
"In the terms of modern communication theory, information ... is everywhere, but knowledge can occur only within the ecosystemic context of a goalseeking adaptive system peopled by goalseeking subsystems. If this is the case, then we are required to ask how the knowledge has been coded and filtered; and what it is being used for, and for whom." (Anthony Wilden)

### What is knowledge, 1?

- Broad view: the 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 and epistemology
  - Epistemology as a theory of nature and the grounds for knowledge, including its limits and validity, is part of a culture's knowledge

#### What is knowledge, 2?

Relations between knowledge, culture and epistemology:



# Characteristics of knowledge

Knowledge can be characterized by a set of overlapping and dichotomized variables, that operate between and within scales:

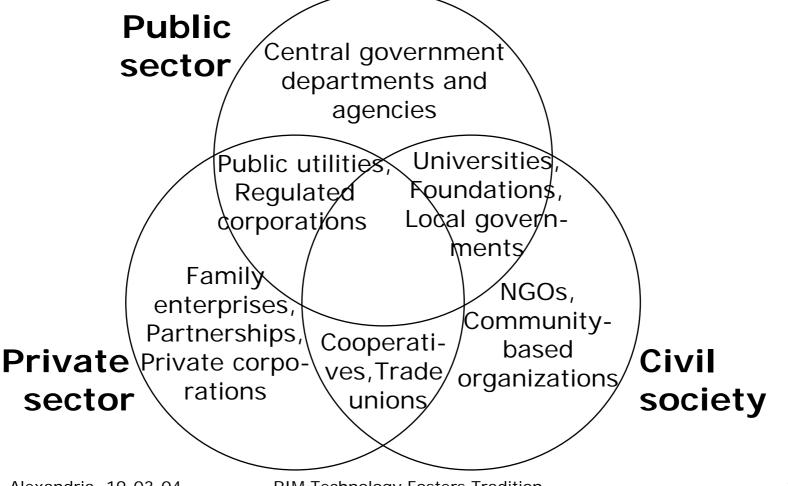
- External —— Internal

# Knowledge management

Aspects of managing knowledge within and between scales:

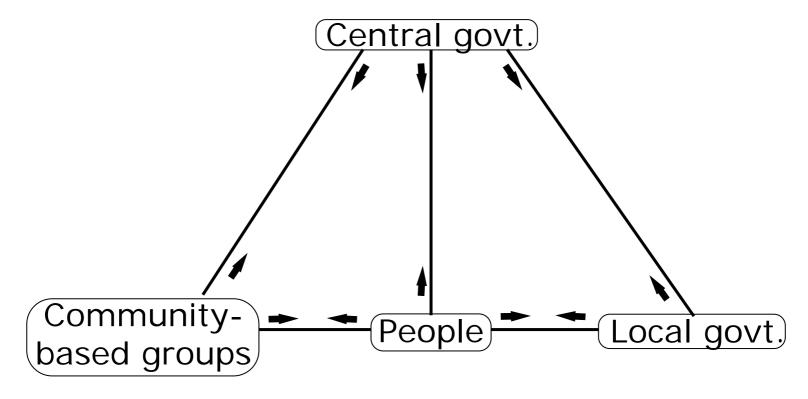
- Dimensions
  - With whom to share, what to share, how to share
- Tasks
  - Collection, evaluation, categorization, storage, retrieval, dissemination, as well as production of new knowledge

### Societal sectors and stakeholders



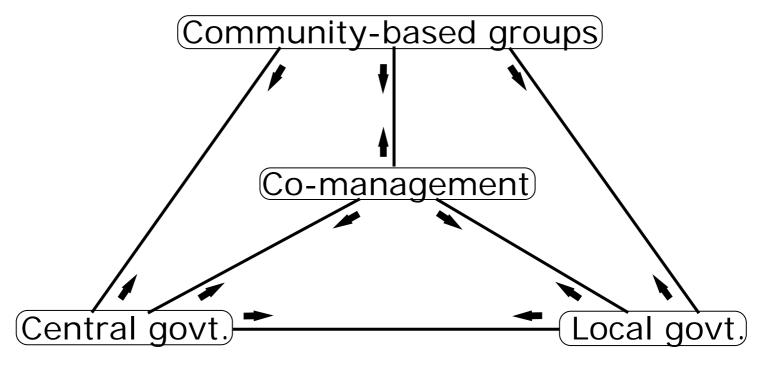
### Stakeholders, Relations 1

#### The traditional model:



### Stakeholders, Relations 2

The alternative and better model:



### Knowledge systems: Traditional view

Two types, with different knowledge, for separate use, by separate stakeholders, and vertically related:

Modern

Trad.

### Knowledge systems in Mauritania

Knowledge systems and relations:

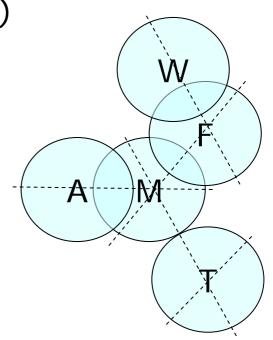
Western knowledge (W)

French knowledge (F)

Arab knowledge (A)

Maure knowledge (M)

Trad. knowledge (T)



### Legal paradigms in Mauritania

Legal paradigms and relations:

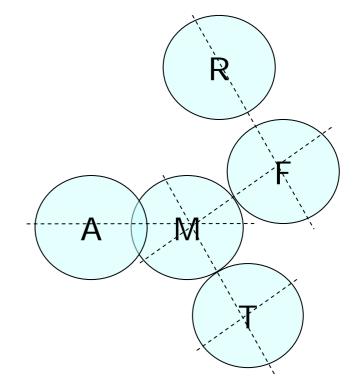
Roman (R)

French (F)

Islamic (A)

Maure (M)

Trad. (T)



#### 3. Assess TFT, Overview

- Methodology revisited
- Institutions and institutional analysis
- Power and empowerment
- Scaling legal paradigms

### Methodology revisited

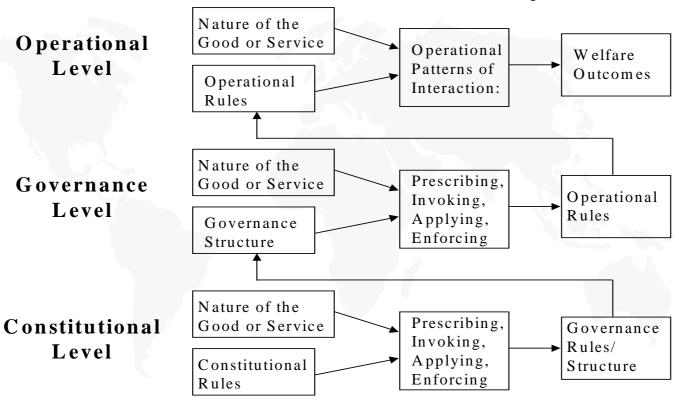
- Methods to be adapted to purpose and respondents
- Mix of qualitative and quantitative methods
  - Focus group interviews, GIS, ICTs, In-depth interviews, Participatory mapping, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Satellite photography, Surveys
- Validation

# 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

### Scales and institutions

#### Levels of an institutional system



# Power and empowerment

The way to address power – and achieve empowerment – follows largely from the methodological approaches chosen:

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

# Scaling legal paradigms

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

# Flow chart: Scaling legal paradigms

