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GOUVERNANCE ET INSTITUTIONS TRADITIONNELLES DANS LES PECHERIES DU BURKINA FASO

GOUVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN FISHERIES IN BURKINA FASO

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PLAN (1/1)

- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- conclusion

INTRODUCTION (1/5)

- Burkina Faso is developing with an economy based on the rural sector (86% of the total population. Approximately 40% of GDP countries from agricultural activities (agriculture 25%, 12% livestock, forestry and fishing 3%)
- Sahelian countries where the majority of the river is intermittent, Burkina faced a severe drought in 70 years

INTRODUCTION (2/5)

- The revival of the rural economy through irrigation schemes.
- fishing is promoted as a development factor:
 - ✓ food security
 - ✓ Fight against poverty
- It follows a variety of actions :
 - ✓ Development of water bodies

INTRODUCTION (3/5)

- ✓ Implementation of the legislative and institutional framework

However, the modern organization is not done in a pristine environment. Hence the need to understand the interaction between the traditional and the modern management of water resources.

INTRODUCTION (4/5)

Questions of research

Modes of modern fisheries management would result locally by legitimizing traditional forms of resource management (What role now play traditional management in the current management of water resources?)

What are the foundations of modern regulation in the management of resources at national level?

How local fits or does not fit in this regulation?

What prospect for reconciliation between legality and legitimacy for sustainable resource management?

INTRODUCTION (5/5)

OBJECTIVES

Contribute to a better understanding of the interaction between both traditional and modern managements of fisheries in Burkina Faso.

1. Describe the foundations of modern regulation

2. Determine the condition of adaptation of traditional rules

3. Identify the minimum requirements of reconciliation of the two management methods

METHODE (1/2)

STUDY AREA

- The study covers three villages :
 - ✓ Moussodougou ;
 - ✓ Tengrela ;
 - ✓ Tiéfora.
- Location: Comoé province, whose watershed The Comoé.
- Main ethnic groups: Karaboro, Turka, Gouin.

METHOD (1/2)

WHAT TOOLS ?

QUALITATIVE METHODS

- GROUP INTERVIEWS
- INDIVIDUEL INTERVIEWS
- STORIES OF LIFE
- PARTICIPANT OBSERVATIONS



WHO?

- LOCAL AUTHORITIES
- RFISHERMEN
- FISH SALERS
- PUBLIC SERVICES

RESULTATS (1/19)

Traditional water management and fisheries

- Water representation

- "Water is not empty": it is the seat of the geniuses who allow or deny access. They are also masters of all that is in the water;
- Water bodies occupy an important place in the history of the study area. They are loaded with symbolism and contain very often places of worship.

RESULTATS (2/19)

Traditional water management and fisheries

- Water representations
 - The aim of sacrifices are:
 - ✓ happiness of all people ;
 - ✓ good rainfall ;
 - ✓ peace in the village ;
 - ✓ the productivity of the dam ;
 - ✓ the safety of users.

RESULTATS (3/19)

Traditional water management and fisheries

- Power of water or Water of power?
 - In Tengrela and Tiéfora, the village chief is primarily responsible for water, he is assisted by a master of the water / Kotigi /.
 - Besides the rivers, families can develop ponds or dams, the head of the lineage is / Kotigi /
 - In Moussodougou each neighborhood chief is responsible for the waters that are on its territory.

RESULTATS (4/19)

Traditional water management and fisheries

Power of water or Water of power?

- The master of water each year makes sacrifices for the good of the village. Each / kotigi / do this ritual, even in ponds
- It sets the date of the collective fishing and invites everyone to take part.

RESULTATS (5/19)

Traditional water management and fisheries

Power of water or Water of power?

- This fishery is preceded by a sacrifice to protect fishermen and ask genius to let "free fishes" for the abundance of fishing.
- At the end of the fishing the master water fee fish catching on each fisherman.

RESULTATS (6/19)

Traditional water management and fisheries

- Alongside the collective fishing, some members of the community engaged in individual fishing occasionally.
- A Tengrela, individual fishing was conducted regularly by foreigners, with the permission of the chief of the village.
- Fishermen should give every Monday capture to the chief of the village

RESULTATS (7/19)

Traditional water management and fisheries

Table 1: Traditional rules base on village

Villages	Tengrela	Tiéfora	Moussodougou
Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Prohibition on fishing Friday;- bFishing for Monday is the head;- Do not get red clothing lake- Prohibited from fishing in the ponds before the great day of fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Prohibition on killing boas;- Prohibition to go to the pond with shoes, dishes or pots;- Prohibition on mustuating women to wash ;- Prohibition on fishing before the great day of fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Prohibition to kill crocodiles- Prohibition on cutting wood board backwaters

RESULTATS (8/19)

Gestion Traditionnelle de l'eau et de la pêche

Tableau 2: l'organisation de la pêche

	Stakeholders	Periode	Equipements	Sacrifices	produits sharing
Individual	Men (alloctonous and natives)	No determined	- large Nasse - Cordeau - line - Traps - canoe - poison	No ritual	Fisher
Collective	Men and Women	- Low-flow period, - the date set by the chef or owner of the water	- Machetes, - pots, - baskets, - piece of mosquito net	Sacrifice before fishing	- Fishers; - Chief or water owners

RESULTATS (9/19)

Changes in fishing

Formal institutions

- State ;
- Agents of Water and Forests: sworn by the state to monitor resources and apply the law officers. Delivering securities enjoyment, organize and train the actors

RESULTATS (10/19)

Changes in fishing

Formal institutions

- The Committee on Fisheries Management: This structure exists only Moussodougou. It is a consultation framework for the management of the water. It is composed of representatives of groups and residents



RESULTATS (11/ Changes in fishing

Formal institutions

- Groups of fishermen: water bodies of Moussodougou, Tengrela and Tiéfora are operated by groups of fishermen. They are responsible for the organization of fishing.
- Groups of fish processors (in Tengrela).

RESULTS (12/19)

Changes of fishing

Traditional intitutions

Tables 3: Interventions of local authorities

Villages	Local practices
Mossodougou	Sacrifices in cases of drowning
	Participation in the sacrifice of fishermen
	Prohibition on fishing Friday
	Presidency of the CGP
Tengrela	Sacrifices in cases of drowning
	Participation in the sacrifice of fishermen
Tiefora	Sacrifices in cases of drowning
	Appointment as Chairman of the fishermen

RESULTATS (13/19)

Changes in fishing

Preeminence of modern regulation

The fisheries management is governed by the modern law

- RAF: governs the management of natural resources and allocates fishing on public waters in the state;
- Forest Code: regulates fisheries conservation, management and development of fisheries and aquaculture

These rules are relayed by fishermen groups or associations at the local level

RESULTATS (14/19)

Changes in fishing

Organizations of fishing and fishing rights

Groups of fishermen	Fishing rights
Group of fishermen on line of Moussodougou	Concession (10 % de 450000 F) Be a member
Friendly fishermen group of Banfora (Moussodougou)	Concession (15 % de 450000 F) Be a member No access to foreigners
Group Yiguèbougou of Tengrela	Fishing Licence (8000) Be a member of the group No access to foreigners
Group Dougou Yiriwa Ton of Tiéfora	Fishing Licence (8 000 FCFA) Be a member of the group

RESULTATS (15/19)

Changes in fishing

Rules in fisheries

Groups	Rules
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wramba ;- Dougou Yiriwaton ;- Yiguèbougo ;- Amicale des pêcheurs de Banfora ;- Group of fishermen online	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prohibition on fishing fryProhibition on fishing in spawning areasBan hawk netWeigh catchesNo cultivation at the edge of the damReducing the number of nets in times of recessionProhibited to fish FridayProhibition on mesh less than 35 mm

RESULTATS (16/19)

Changes in fishing

Fishing Equipements

Group
Wramba

- Gillnets, longlines, canoes

Group Dougou
yiriwaton

- Gill nets, nets hawk, longlines, canoes

Group
Yiguèbougo

- Gillnets, nets hawk, longlines, traps, nasse, canoes

RESULTATS (17/19)

Implications of changes

Economical implications: commodification of fish

	Categories	Natives	No natives	Others nationalities
Licence of fishing	Comercial fishing	8 000 F	35 000 F	35 000 F
	Spotive fishing	2 500 F		
	Traditional fishing	0	0	0
Processing Licence	Processing	2 500 F	10 000 F	5 000 F
	Fishmonger M1	50 000 F		
	Fishmonger M2	10 000 F		

RESULTATS (18/19)

Implications of changes

Social implications

- Disarticulation of traditional governance
- An organization of sectors (Groups, Association)
- New roles of women in the transformation
- Peasants were transforming as fishermen
- Resistance of populations to new regulations
 - ✓ Use of nets of mesh <35 mm
 - ✓ Practice of fishing without a license

RESULTATS (19/19)

Implications du changement

Ecological Implication

- The protection of resources (weighing, controlling of cash...)
- Shares of bank protection;
- Sanctions on offenders

DISCUSSION (1/9)

- Our results show the existence of a traditional water governance of fisheries based on the traditional and customary authorities. The results are similar to those of studies in the Niger Delta (Fay, 1990) in Côte d'Ivoire (Verdeaux, 1992), in Central-Est region of Burkina Faso (Toé, 1999)
- Like other natural resources (land, forest, bush,) water is part of the human environment and is the subject of an administration.

DISCUSSION (2/9)

- There is a transformation of fishing due to the emergence of new rules that give water a character of resources under public law, and promote joint ownership of the resource.
- Free-riding and fraud are differences with the rules. If it can be interpreted as ignorance of the texts they may also reflect the strength of some stakeholders to deal with changes (Zougouri, 2008).



DISCUSSION (3/9)

- However, traditional fishing combines production and reproduction through mystical and technological knowledge (Fay, 1990; Verdeau 1992) with more complex hydraulical phases.
- Despite the changes there is a resurgence of traditional practices (sacrifice by fishermen, traditional fishing). Actors combine elements of modernity with elements of tradition; what Balandier calls a “syncretism” (Balandier, 1971)

DISCUSSION (4/9)

➔ Governing resources refers to representations of the actors and is based on a principle of negotiation resulting in power relationships, inclusion and exclusion dynamics in time.

➔ Traditional stress management seems to change or slip away to leave any room for modern management

However, the combination of the legitimacy of traditional and modern perspective seems a participatory and responsible management of natural resources such as conflict management.

RESULTS (5/9)

	BEFORE WATER BODIES INSTALLATION	AFTER WATER BODIES INSTALLATION	DECENTRALIZATION
Strong stakeholders	Chief of village	State	State
	Land chief		local authorities
	Head of water	Public Services	Organization of civil societies (NGOs, Project Group)
	Lineage pond owners		Traditional authorities (chief of villages, land chief, Head of water, ponds lineage owners)
Weak stakeholders	Natives	Chief of village	Natives
	Allochtonous	Chief of land	
		Head of water	
		Allochtonous	

DISCUSSION (6/9)



DISCUSSION (7/9)



DISCUSSION (8/9)



DISCUSSION (9/9)



CONCLUSION

- This work has allowed us to describe the governance and traditional institutions in fisheries Moussodougou, Tengrela and Tiéfora.
- The fishing industry is experiencing a modern rule of law that gives the state ownership of public waters.
- Traditional management mechanisms are back but continue to influence the management of water resources
- One can observe cooperation of traditional institutions and modern ones



THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION !