


Questioning capitalistic power structures: a way to reconnect stakeholders with the land?

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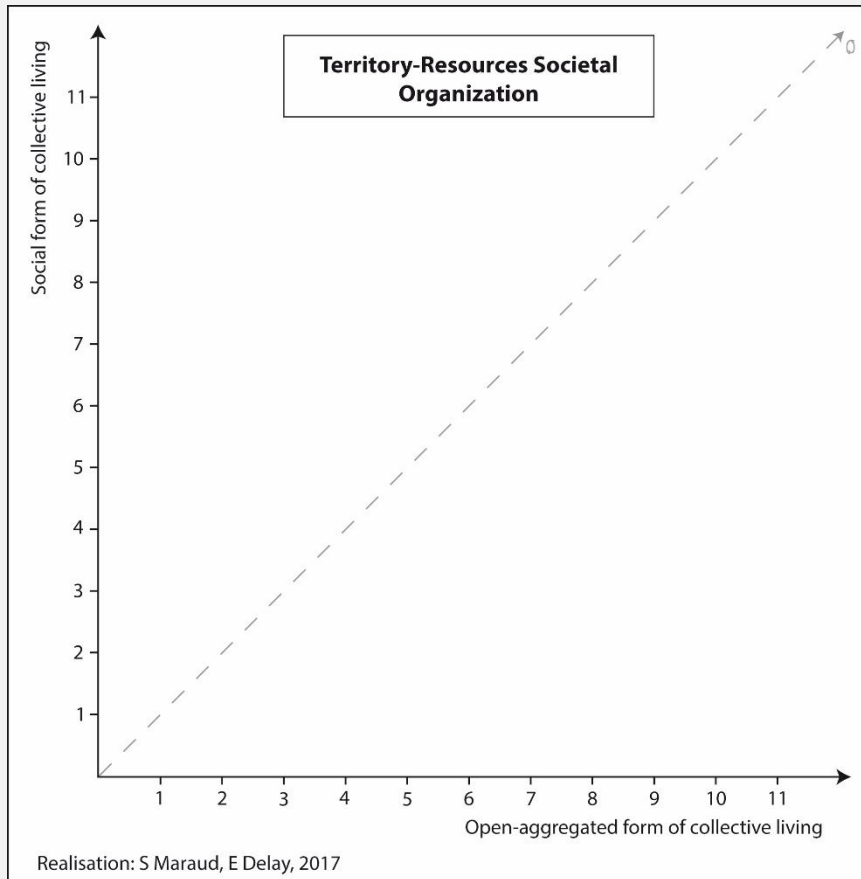
❖ The TORSO framework

TORSO: TerritOry-Resources Societal Organization

- Main influences: P. Kropotkine, M. Bookchin, C. MacDonald
- Analyzing the relationship of domination in resource management
- Created gap between stakeholder and land as a tool for the State to keep the control and the power
- Demonstrating that rethinking relationships between humans and environment depends on rethinking the relationships within humans

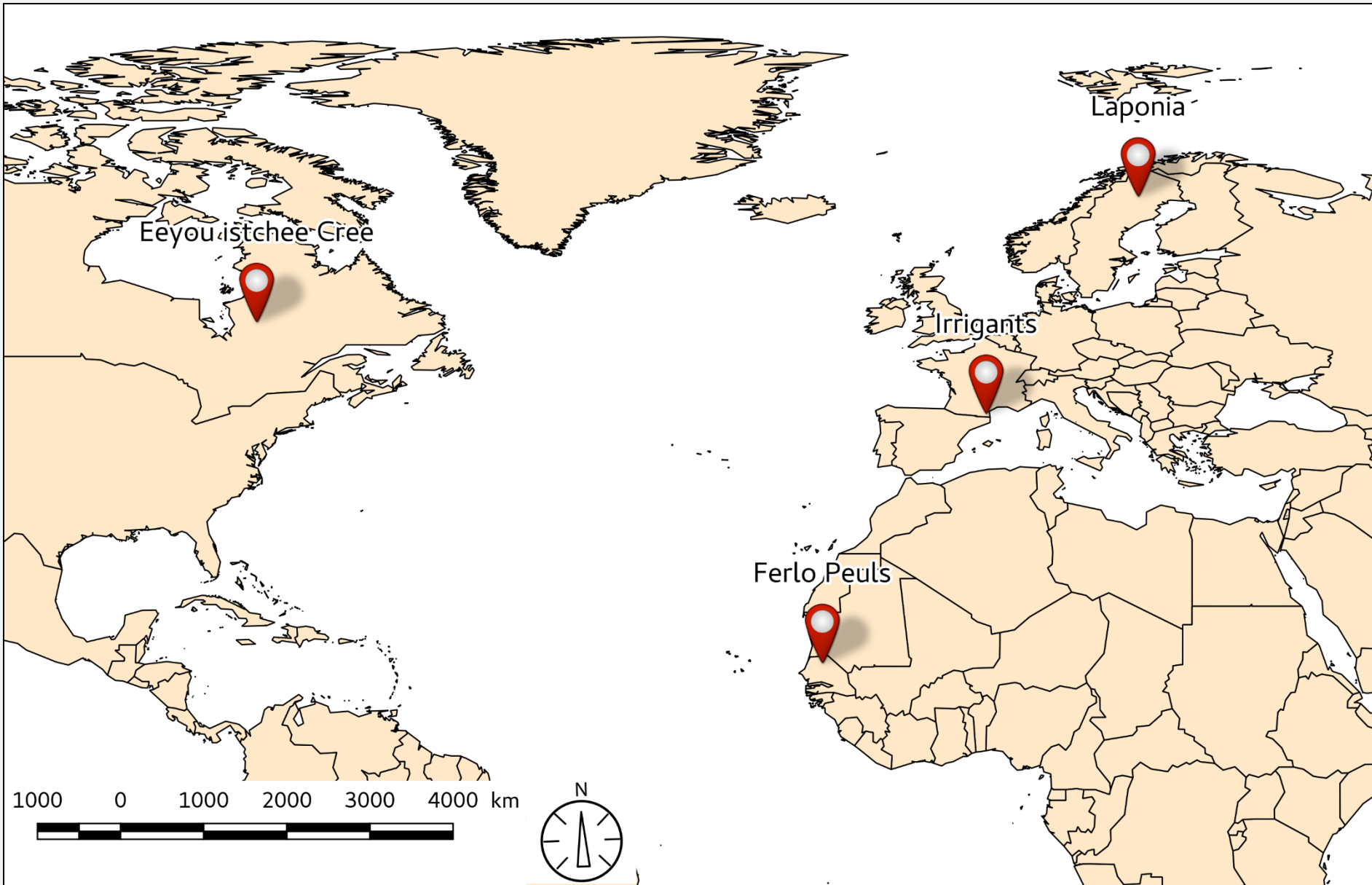
❖ The TORSO framework

■ Criteria



Society / Time	Open-aggregated of collective living +1	+0.5	0	-0.5	Social form of collective living -1
Management practice	Associative profile				Representational profile
Spatial scale	Ultra-local				Supra-national
Demographic scale	Hundred(s) of inhabitants				Million(s) of inhabitants
Bureaucracy	Low				High
Accessibility	Including				Excluding
Dependence on market	Low				High
Form of ownership	Low				High
Authority	Nonexistent				High
Consensus	High				Low
Dependence on resources	High				Low
Impact on resources	High				Low
Morphology	Multipolar				Centralized
Total	12	6	0	-6	-12

❖ Our field studies



❖ The irrigants in the Eastern Pyrenees

- A long history / evolution (XIIe – XXIe century)
- Since water was for agriculture, water management was made locally
- The global trend is modernization of agriculture
-> modernization of water



First canal: Perpignan Royal Canal (XIIe)



Canal (XIXe)

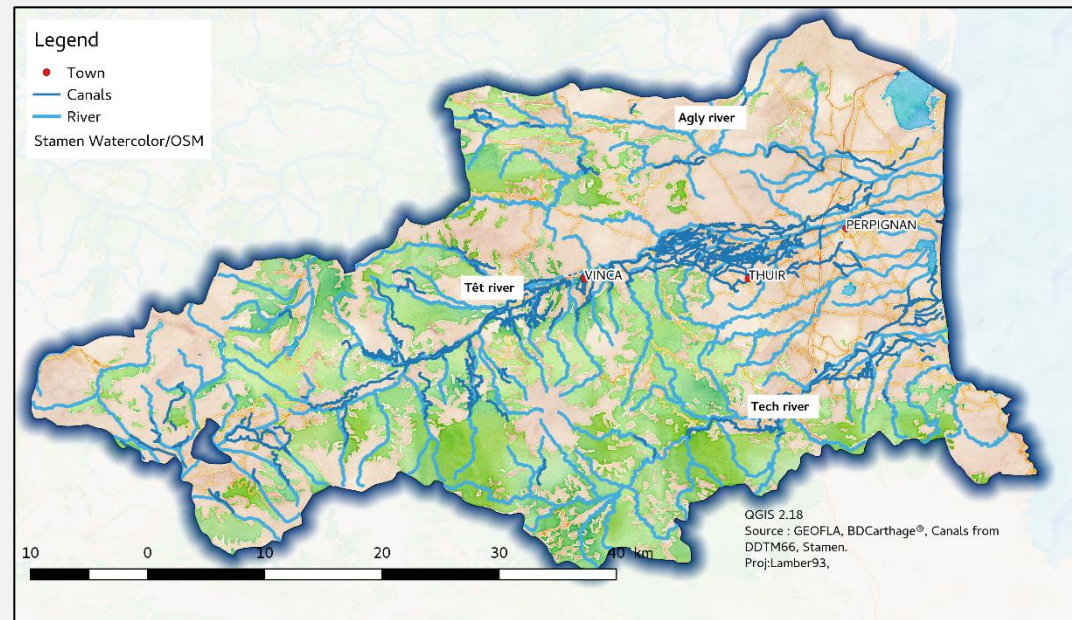
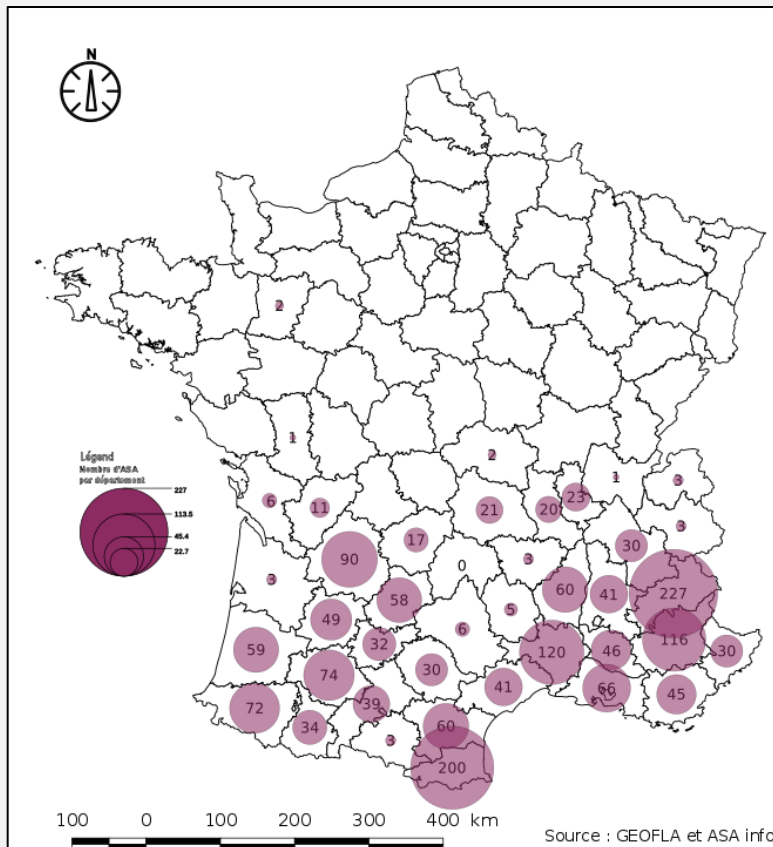


A pump under pressure

❖ The irrigants in the Eastern Pyrenees

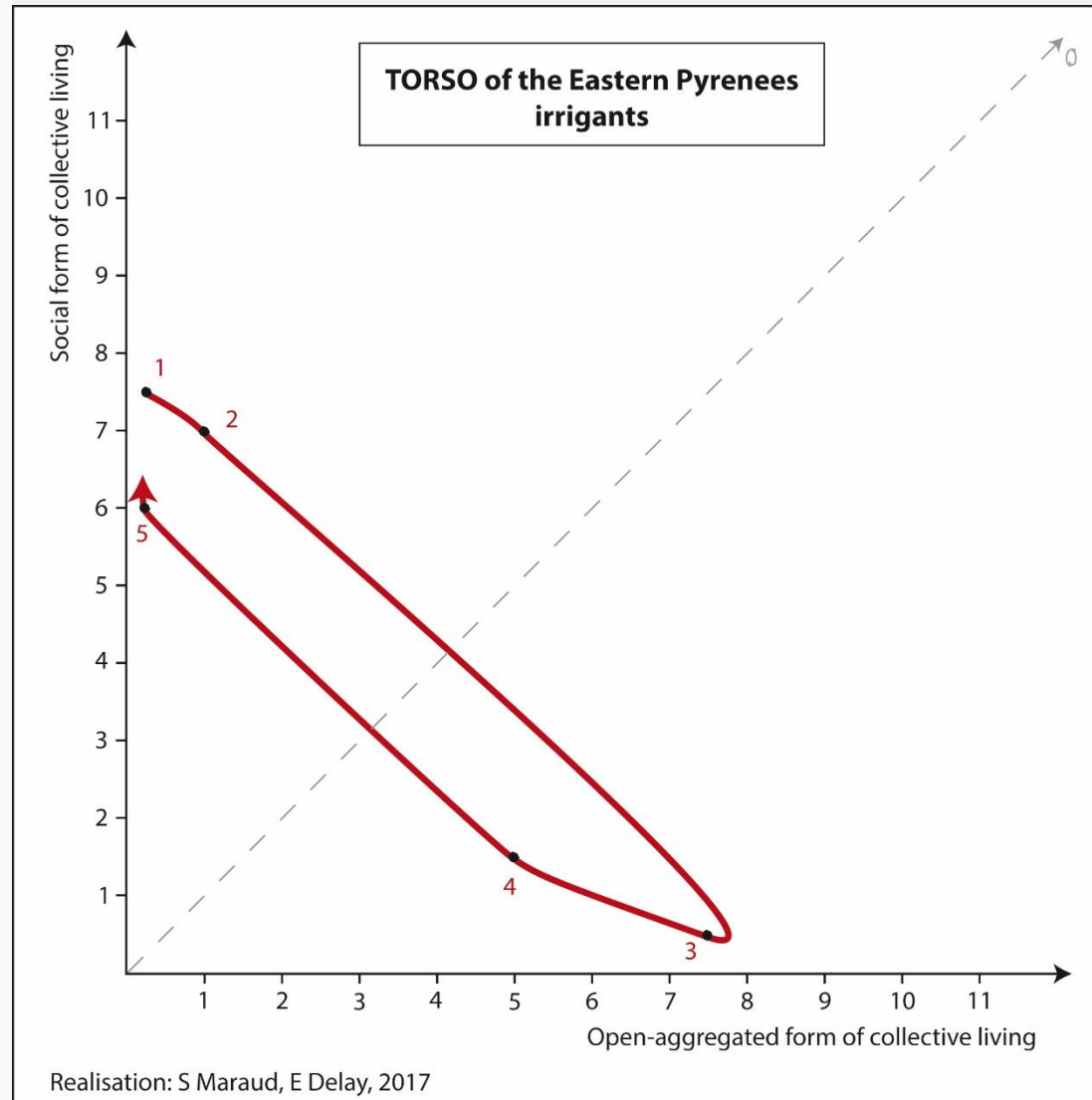
In the region canal matter:

- In 2015, 200 local water management associations are identified (left)
- Canals are now essential on to the plain for agriculture (right)



❖ The irrigants in the Eastern Pyrenees

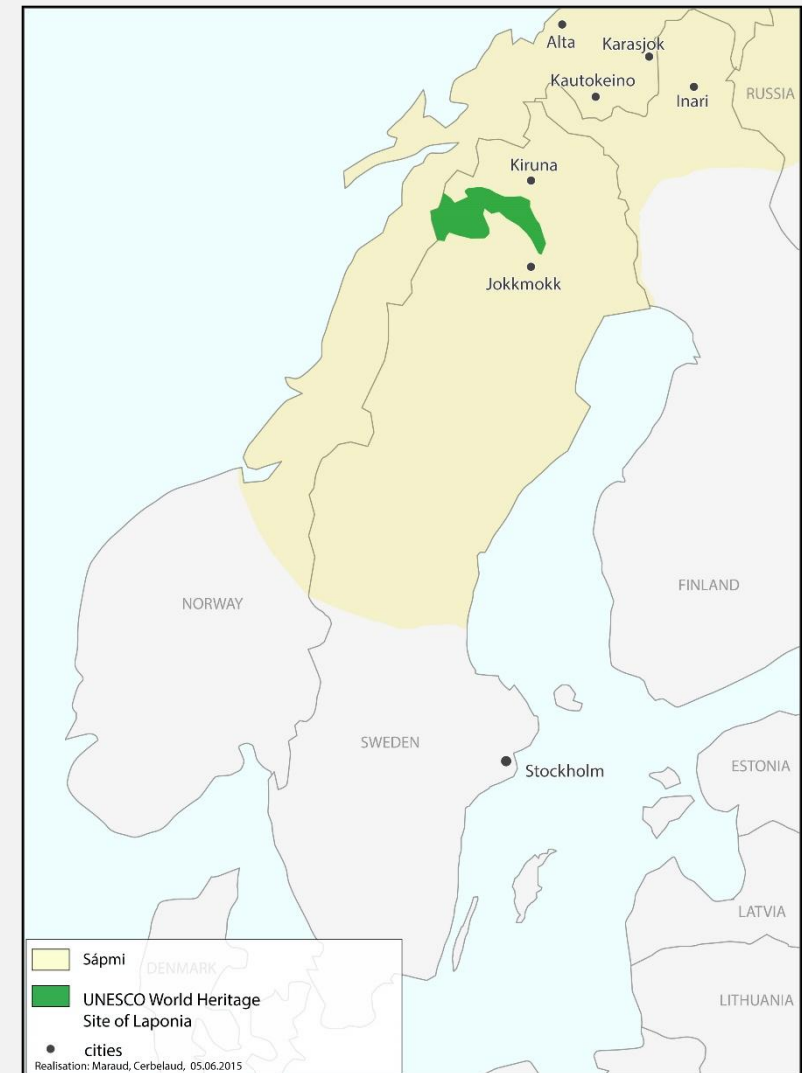
- 1) Canal is built by the Majorca kings (1200s)
- 2) Slow transition with industries taking over control of the water resource
- 3) Irrigants slowly become more important than industries (multi-polarity)
- 4) The collective management of water organisms still present but State injunctions emerge in the region
- 5) Reduction of the amount of collective management groups and multiple State injunctions. State takes a territory control with the dam.



❖ Laponia Unesco World Heritage Site

- Laponia: 4 national parks and 3 natural reserves
- Nature and culture heritage
- Symbolic arena of the Sami fight for decolonization

LAPONIA
WORLD HERITAGE IN SWEDISH LAPLAND



❖ Laponia Unesco World Heritage Site

- Vision of decolonization within Laponia
- But:
 - Low economic value of the space
 - Already « condemned »
 - Consensus but still hierarchy
 - No say on Gállok
 - > became the real sami fight



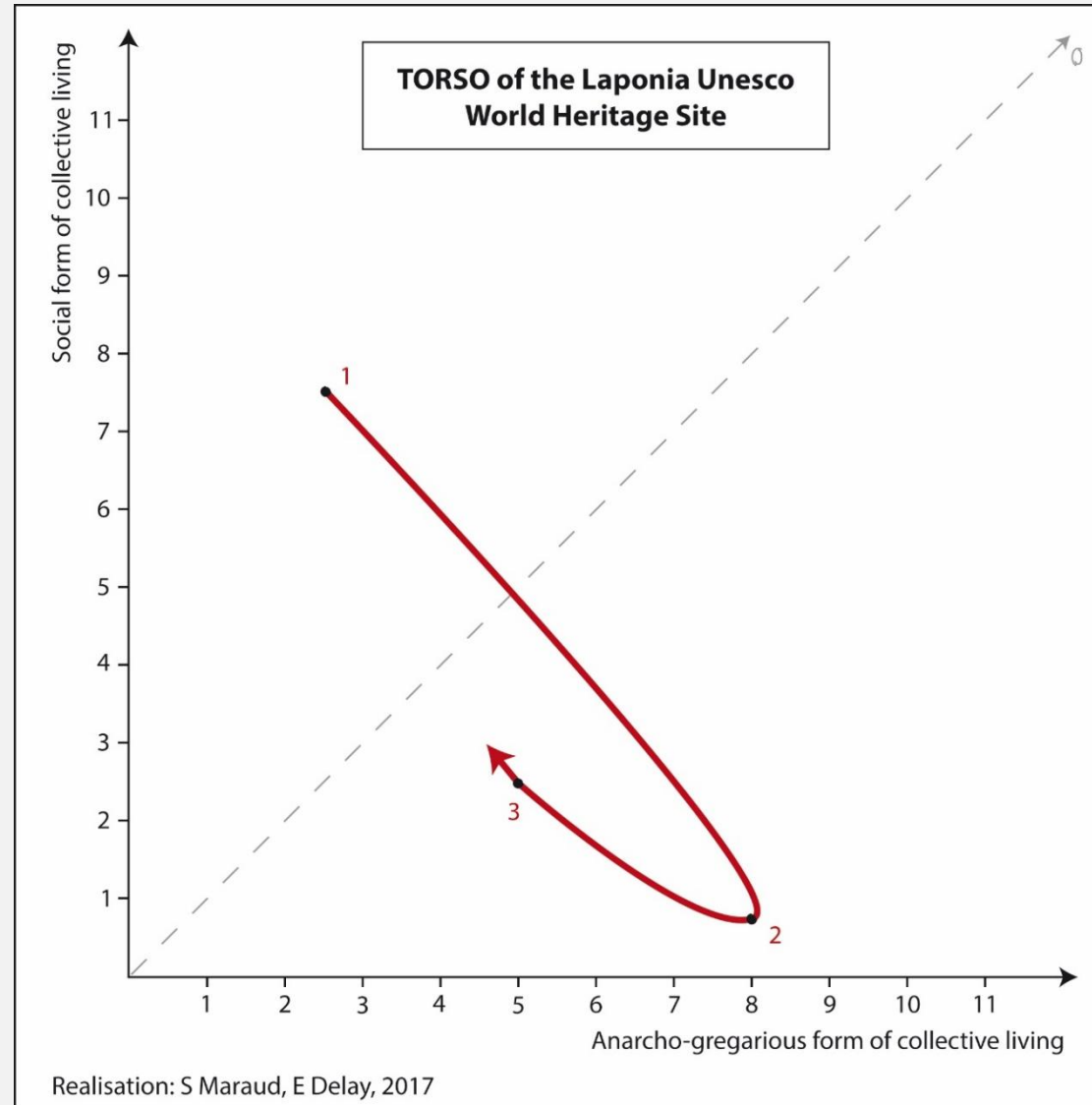
CEO of BFC, ~~WHL~~ ~~mining~~
in Gállok



Reindeer ~~gatherings~~ ~~to~~ ~~Sweden~~ ~~January~~ 2017
Gállok protesters (Sweden, January 2017)

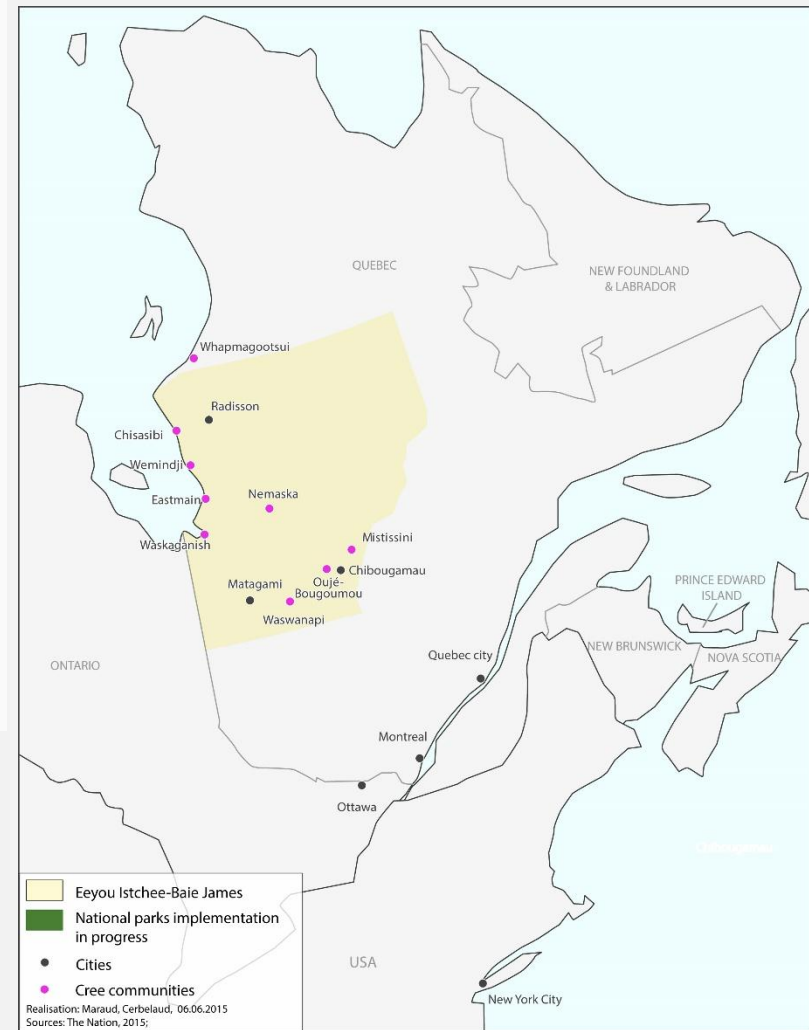
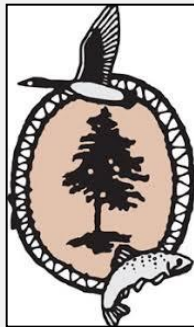
❖ Laponia Unesco World Heritage Site

- 1) 1996: Unesco recognize Laponia as a Natural and Cultural World Heritage site
- 2) 2011: *Laponiatjuottjudus*
- 3) Laponia as an institution and confronted to Gállok mining project



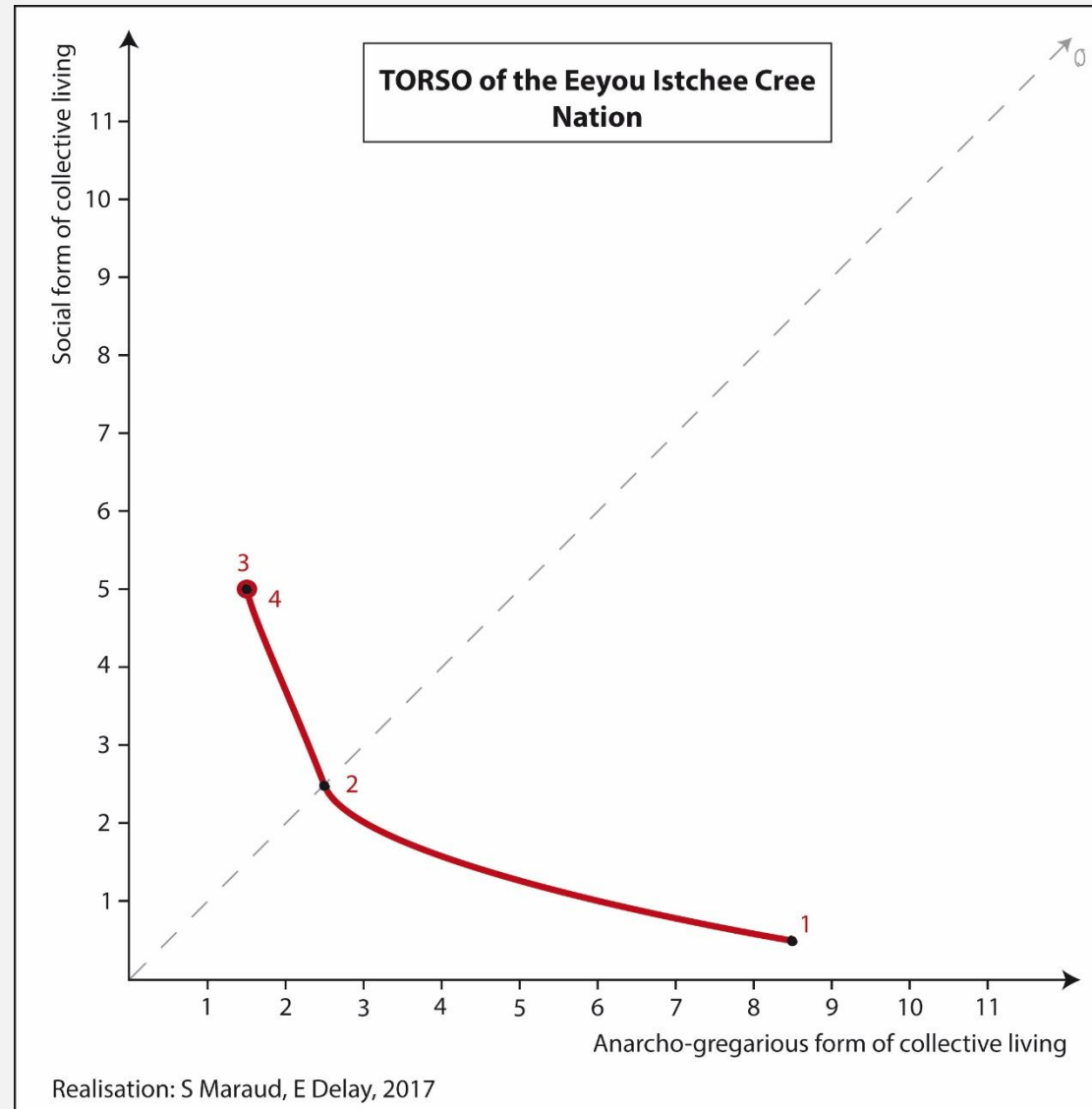
❖ Eeyou Istchee Cree Nation

- Eeyou Istchee: 1970's: biggest dams of the world in order to make the North the engine of Quebec modernity
- Emblematic fight of the Cree Nation
- The most advanced First Nation in Quebec regarding rights
- Transformed Cree way of life

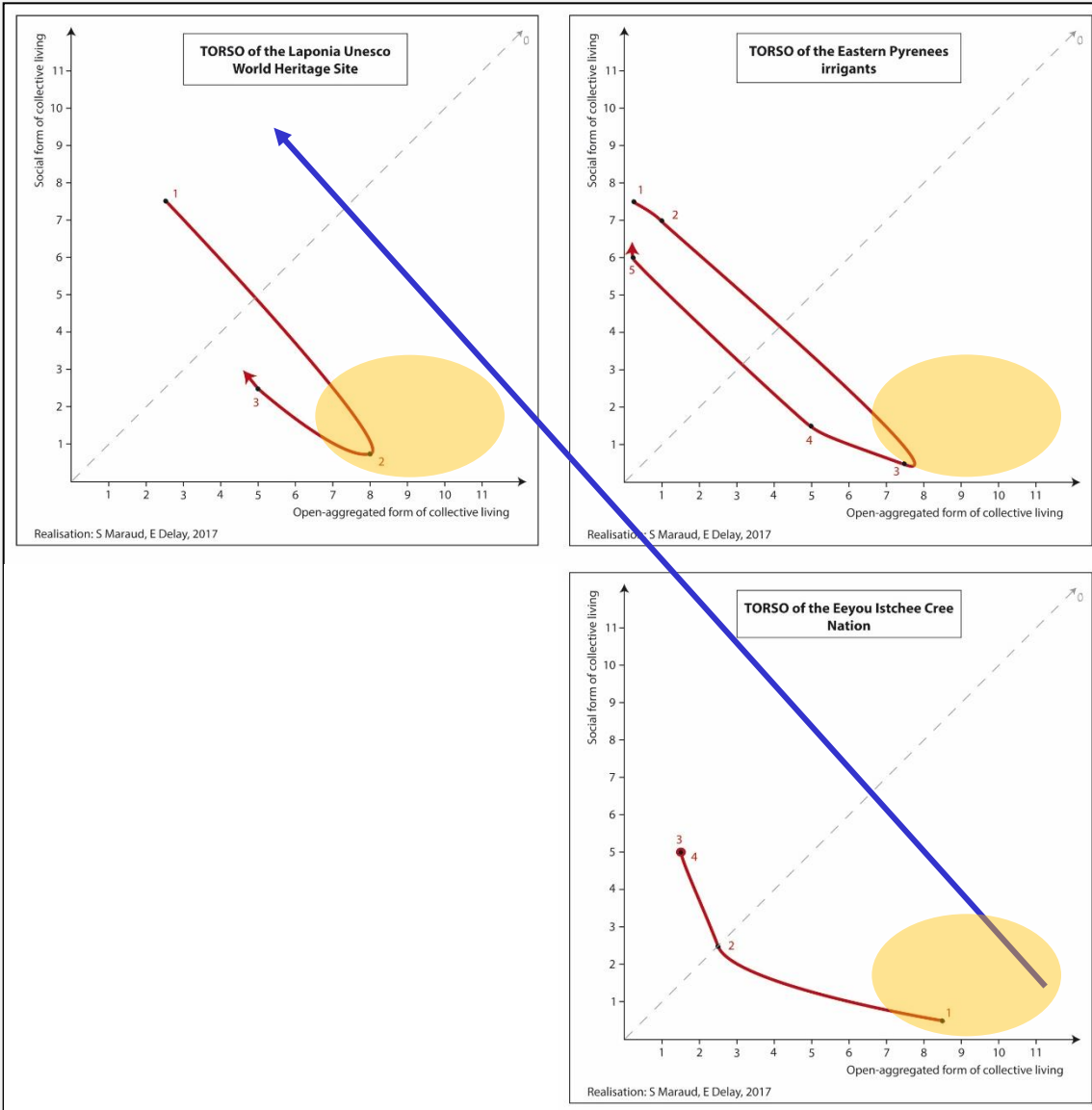


❖ Eeyou Istchee Cree Nation

- 1) Around 1800's, the big contact with the settlers is with the Hudson Bay Company
- 2) 1975: James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement is signed
- 3) 2002: « Paix des Braves » is signed
- 4) Nowadays, if some criteria change, the position is the same



❖ Conclusion



- Presence of a **conservative magnet** in our cases:
 - In our results
 - Also in our method

- Need of **Rational territoriality** (Combination of all local territorialities in the management)

- Potential participative tool

- Improvements and advices ?

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