

Re-commoning forest through bricolage.

A plea for a “turn” in traditional Commons’ research

Theoretical gap

- Traditional commons research:
- **MAIN FOCUS:** communities already managing resources collectively or places where top-down co-management approaches are implemented.
 - **OVERLOOKS** how communities’ agency can re-build previously enclosed Commons through commoning.

Objective

To contribute to research explaining the institutional dynamics underlying traditional commons for better accounting the agency of commoners and the power dynamics in the community.

Methods

- Two case-studies in Galicia (Spain).
- Mixed qualitative methods (interviews, observation, document analysis).
- Qualitative analysis: every-day practices, discursive frames for negotiation.



Teis (peri-urban)
20.000 inhabitants
Urbanization pressure
Conservation focus

O Carballo (rural):
200 inhabitants
Rural abandonment
Multifunctional use



What do we look at?

How actors engaged in **commoning**

- AGENCY -
NEGOTIATE- AND
STRUGGLE

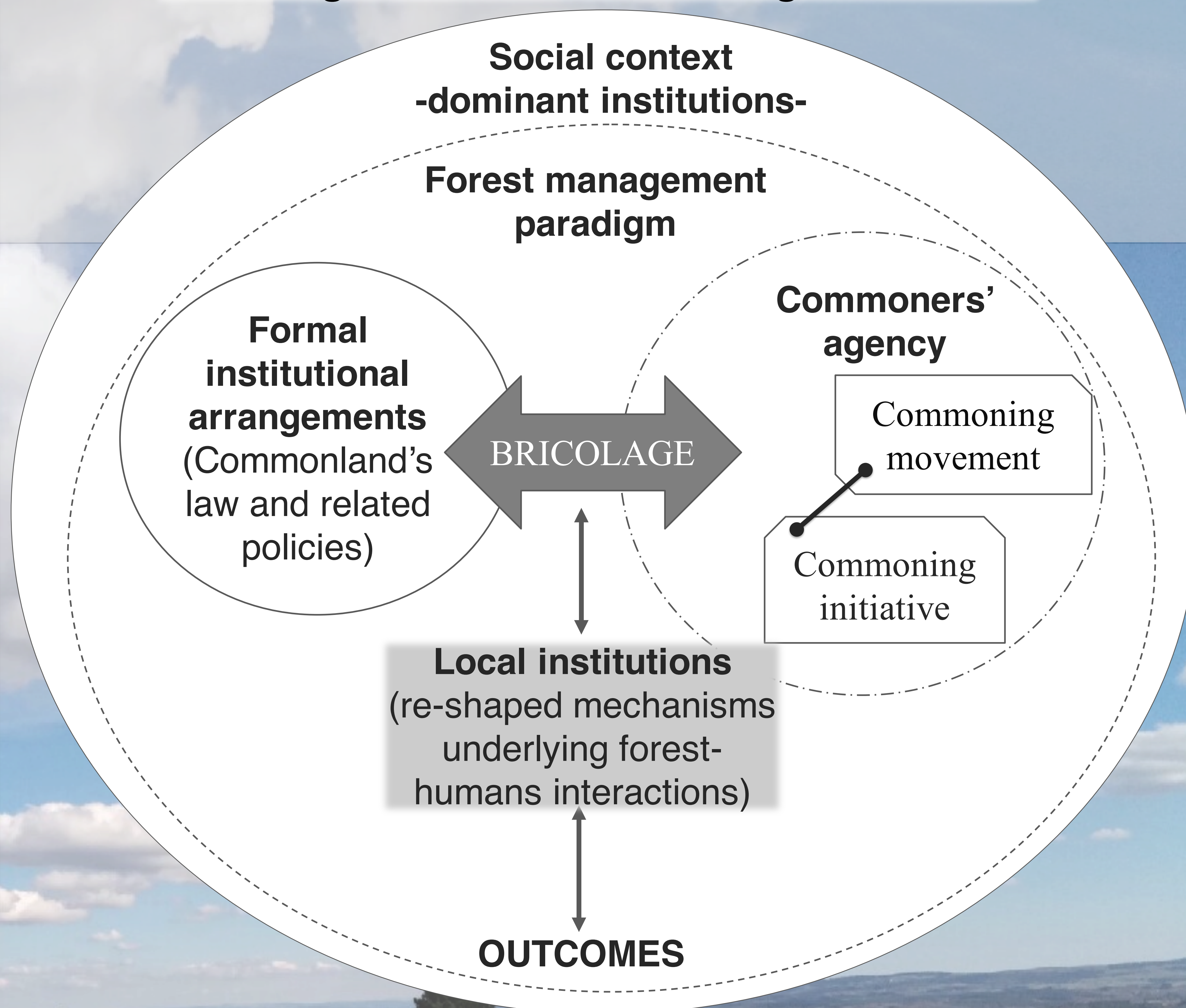
POWER

**OUTCOMES FOR PEOPLE
AND ENVIRONMENT**
(at different points in time)

To create **social relations** that maintain the rules or protocols for **access** and **use** of a resource in ways that the community:

- ✓ takes **care** of a resource
- ✓ accept **responsibility** for a resource
- ✓ distributes the **benefits** in ways that take into account the well-being of humans and non-humans

Re-visiting the Institutional Bricolage Framework



Research questions

- What happens when a commoning movement is institutionalised?
- How is it translated in commoning local initiatives, and which barriers are encountered in this process?
- How local commoners re-shape formal regulations, and what are the local effects of local commoning initiatives at different moments in time?

Expected impact

- Within Europe, Galicia is a paradigmatic case of commoning.
- Here, a commoning movement is challenging the dominant unsustainable forest management.
- Studying Galician commoning dynamics, its institutionalisation and its impact on the ground can **help to better understand pathways to re-common traditional commons in ways that enhances sustainability for people and the environment**