Do Institutions Matter in the Management of Commons?

A field-based analysis of the monitoring, controlling and sanctioning instruments in the communal villages' *obște*.

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Outline

- What is an *Obște*?
- Two types of *Obște*
- Three periods of the Obște development
- The relevance of the 4th and 5th Elinor Ostrom's design principles
- Monitoring & Sanctioning instruments in the Old Obște
- Monitoring & Sanctioning instruments in the New Obște
- Discussions & Implications

The Communal village and the Obște

- The Communal Village
 - Archaic associative form of property characterized by indivisibility and communality
- The Obște
 - The leading organization (founded on local-based institutions) of the communal village
- The commons owned by the village and managed by the Obște
 - Forest areas
 - Pasture
 - Common infrastructure (headquarters, ballrooms, cemetries, etc).



Two Types of Obște

and the data collection process

Inegalitarian The membership is based on a number of shares VRANCEA COUNTY ARGES COUNTY

Egalitarian All the villagers are part of the Obste



For the case of Vrancea I had the opportunity to collaborate with the research team of the Romanian Forest Commons Project (P.I. Monica Vasile) – http://romaniacommons.wixsite.com/project

Three periods of development & analysis

• The period until 1948 (The Old Obște)

The communist period

• The period since 1990(2000) (The New Obște)

Ostrom's design principles (4th and 5th)

• A design principle should be understood as "an essential element or condition that helps to account for the success of institutions in sustaining the CPRs and gaining the compliance of generation of participants to the rules-in-use" (McGinnis and Ostrom 1992, 8)

- 4th design principle: *Monitoring*
- 5th design principle: *Graduated Sanctions*

M & S instruments in the Old Obște's Forest

	Inegalitarian Obște	Egalitarian Obște
Monitoring instruments	Each member was in charge with the monitoring process. (The personal interest of the villagers that owned more shares was higher than the others')	Each member was in charge with the monitoring process.
Sanctioning instruments	Light: admonition Medium: curses proposed by the priest Severe: ostracization from the village	Light Medium Severe
Other details	 All the members were involved into the Obște's economic activity There is not any differentiation between the monitorization capacity or the sanctioning instruments depending on the number of shares detained. 	☐ All the villagers were involved into the Obște's economic activity

M & S instruments in the New Obște's Forest

	Inegalitarian Obște Egalitarian Obște	
Monitoring instruments	Forestry District (private or public)	
Sanctioning instruments	Graduated Sanctions proposed and applied by Police or Judicia	al Court
Other details	 The villagers are not involved into the Obște's economic activity The state is the only entity that is allowed to sanction persons, even though they are part of a local-based institutional arrangement. 	

Discussions & Implications

□ The Communist Period acted as a Critical Juncture (Acemoglu & Robinson 2013)
 □ There are probabilities linked to the sanctioning instruments in the New Obște
 □ The implication in the Obște's economic activity
 □ The imposition of the new monitoring and sanctioning systems may represent a part of a "Leviathan Solution"

The CPRs institutions robustness level decreased in the case of the New Obște than in the case of the Old one. A tragedy of the commons cannot be fully avoided in a long – term perspective.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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