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Patrimony for Resilience: Evidence from the Forest Agdal in the Moroccan High Atlas Mountains

*Laurent Auclair*¹, *Patrick Baudot*², *Didier Genin*¹, *Bruno Romagny*¹, and *Romain Simenel*¹

ABSTRACT. Patrimony and resilience appear today as key concepts for understanding the dynamics of systems confronted with natural hazards. Nevertheless, the theoretical comparison between these concepts drawn from different epistemic approaches is lacking. Our aim is to interrelate resilience and patrimony concepts on the basis of a real example: the Agdal, a traditional forest management system in the Moroccan High Atlas. The role played by the Agdal in safeguarding the patterns of forest resource use by village communities from both external and internal conflicts, from natural hazards, and by securing a long-term supply of resource diversity is highlighted. This role shows the patrimonial character of the forest Agdal for the village communities and suggests an adaptive perspective. The patrimonial construction of the forest gives rise to management systems that allow a major place to experience social and environmental feedback, contributing to strengthened social-ecological system resilience and adaptability in the High Atlas Mountains. The notion of patrimony as a tool of resilience opens up a new interdisciplinary line of research.

Key Words: *High Atlas; Morocco; patrimony; resilience; social-ecological system*

INTRODUCTION

Drawn from epistemic approaches of different origins, patrimony and resilience are concepts that have rarely been put into proper perspective. The first, perceived as a transgenerational social construction, dates back to Henri Ollagnon's earlier work within the French-speaking scientific community (Ollagnon 1979). The proposed definition by this author remains a reference in the domain: "an ensemble of material and immaterial elements centered on the ownership titleholder [individual or human community], which converges to maintain and to develop its identity and its autonomy by adaptation, in time and space, to a changing universe" (Ollagnon 2000:339). More recently, some authors have connected the patrimony notion, considered as collective memory, to that of culture and civilization. From this point of view, it is important to study "how social groups have assembled patrimonies, broken them up and reassembled over time, patrimonies that are specific to their community, in order to guarantee the permanence of their identity in time and space" (Barrière et al. 2005:19).

The concept of resilience, drawn from the physical characteristics of materials and from ecology, has become widely used among the English-speaking scientific community in recent years, most notably by the Resilience Network. Following Holling's earlier work (1973), resilience has made its mark in the systemic analyses field and in the social-ecological systems (SES) approach (Folke et al. 2002), as an "integrated concept of humans in nature" (Berkes 2004). Resilience is defined as the SES capacity to absorb disturbance and reorganize while undergoing change so as to retain the same function, structure, identity, and feedbacks (Walker et al. 2004). The idea that both adaptation and transformation are

essential for SES persistence has become the core of resilience thinking (Folke et al. 2010).

Key concepts for understanding the dynamics of systems confronted with uncertainties, patrimony, and resilience occupy a central place in the debate on environment and sustainable natural resource management. The two concepts are the basis of the action-focused approaches that have been significantly developed over the past decades: in particular patrimony management (de Montgolfier and Natali 1987, Weber 1996, Babin et al. 2002), adaptive and co-adaptive management (Olsson et al. 2004). In addition, the patrimonialization of nature and biodiversity, more recently of traditional knowledge, appear today as some of the main tools of sustainable development and conservation policies (Cormier-Salem et al. 2002, 2005).

Nevertheless, a theoretical comparison between resilience and patrimony concepts is dramatically missing from this field at the moment. The present article aims at interrelating these concepts on the basis of a real example: the *Agdal*, a traditional forest management system in the Moroccan High Atlas. The ubiquitous community practices of *Agdal* (plur. *Igdalan/Igdalen*), in the Moroccan mountains, correspond to temporary restrictions with regard to specific resource use within a specific territory (Auclair 2011). The results of multidisciplinary research undertaken over the past decade in the valley of the Aït Bouguemmez (central High Atlas) are taken into account here, particularly research on forest areas (Cordier and Genin 2008, Romagny et al. 2008, Aubert et al. 2009, Aubert 2010, Auclair et al. 2010, Hammi et al. 2010, Auclair and Alifriqui 2011, Genin et al. 2011a, Genin and Simenel 2011).

¹Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), ²Université de Provence

As a first step, we will show the central position of natural resource use in the SES structure and functioning of the High Atlas, as well as *Agdals'* importance in forest resource management. In particular, we will highlight the key role played by *Agdals* in safeguarding the use of forest resources by village communities. This latter property will be mobilized to show the forest *Agdal's* patrimonial character for village communities, and finally, the central place of this social-ecological patrimony in building SES resilience and adaptability in the High Atlas mountains.

SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS STRUCTURED BY THE PATTERNS OF USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES: THE AÏT BOUGUEMMEZ VALLEY IN THE CENTRAL HIGH ATLAS

A mountainous environment

The Aït Bouguemmez valley is located at the heart of the central High Atlas, between 1800 and 2200 m altitude in the rural district of Tabant, Province of Azilal. It is surrounded by high mountain ranges rising to over 3000 meters altitude, which render it particularly isolated. The Mediterranean highland-type climate presents two limiting factors for agricultural activities: the annual rainfall varies between 500 and 750 mm, depending on altitude, with an irregular distribution in time and space (mainly in autumn and spring), and a huge temperatures amplitude exists (extreme temperatures range from -15° to $+42^{\circ}\text{C}$). As a result, this region is severely exposed to natural hazards: recurrent drought, cold and snow, as well as sudden and devastating flood periods.

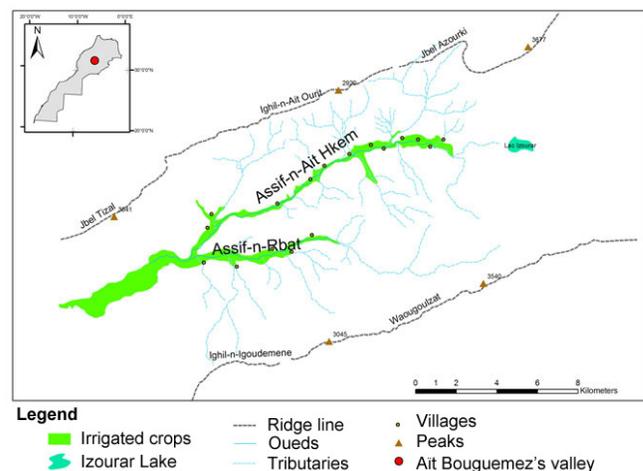
The landscape's vertical structure determines a stratified pattern within the ecological environment along the altitude gradient, and complementary natural resource use patterns: rangelands, forests, and agricultural lands. The upper parts resemble extensive rangelands, mainly composed of spiny xerophytic vegetation and reduced areas of short grasslands (*Almu*). The wooded areas above the villages are composed of holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) and three juniper species (*Juniperus thurifera*, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, and *Juniperus phoenicea*), the composition of which varies according to ecological conditions, orientation, and altitude. The forest areas provide the resource diversity necessary to rural societies: (1) wood used for cooking food and heating dwellings, (2) poles and beams used for timber construction, and (3) leaf fodder, an essential backup resource for winter feeding of herds (Genin et al. 2011a). The forest understory is grazed by livestock for most of the year. The bottom of the valley is devoted to irrigated agriculture.

A Berber agropastoral society

This valley is broadly oriented East-West with a length of about 40 km. It shelters more than thirty villages stretching along the bottom of the valley, with a population of

approximately 15,000 inhabitants (Figure 1). Berber-speaking people living there are typically transhumant or sedentary agropastoralists, even though other activities linked to ecotourism and migration have developed during the past thirty years, inducing structural and economic changes in the local society. The production systems are based on a combination of relatively intensive agriculture by irrigation, and extensive sheep and goat farming on the upper slopes and rangelands (Bourbouze 1999). Annual (wheat, barley, alfalfa, potatoes) and tree (apple, walnut) crops are cultivated in the bottom of the valley, irrigated by channels (*seguia*) diverting water from the river, along some plots of dry cultivation (*bour*) in the lower parts of the slopes. Livestock farming, mainly sheep and goat but with an increasing number of cattle, represents an important element of these farming systems, and is based on diversified forage resources coming from both agricultural fields, and surrounding or remote (transhumance) rangelands and forests (tree foliage). The use of natural resources still constitutes the mainstay of livelihood systems and is an important issue, both in the short and long term.

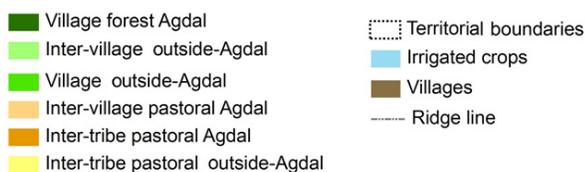
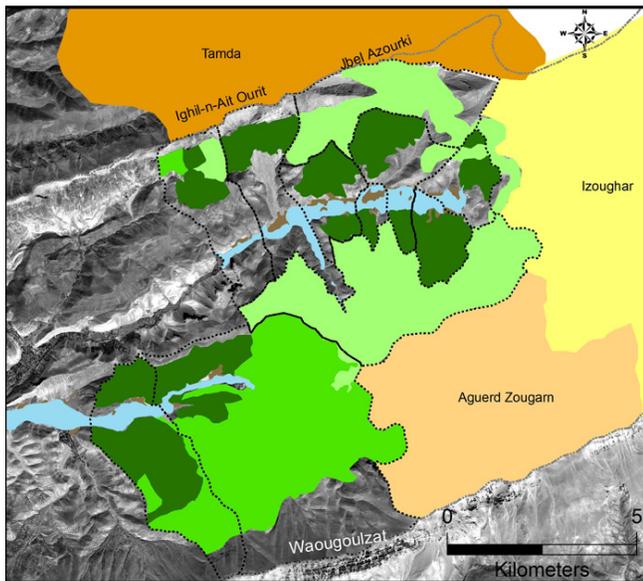
Fig. 1. Location of the Aït Bouguemmez valley (central High Atlas, Morocco) (source: Hammi 2007)



The Aït Bouguemmez valley has conserved several of the characteristics of traditional Berber social functioning. It is characterized by active community institutions that govern local life and the uses of natural resources (Fay 1986, Lecestre-Rollier 1992, Auclair 1996, Garrigues-Cresswell and Lecestre-Rollier 2001, Riaux 2006). In parallel with the stratification of resources, the ownership and management styles are also stratified as substantiated by the mix of segmental anthropological approaches (Gellner 1969) and the analysis grid for the property laws established by the Common Pool Resources School (Schlager and Ostrom 1992). The segmental pattern is a social and political structure characterized by social groups overlapping segments such as:

family, village, fraction, tribe, etc., organized like Russian dolls. The segmental structure is spatially projected, expressing the various social segments' territorial control and resource management (Auclair 2000). In the High Atlas, the territories are set up perpendicularly to the main mountain axes, from the high altitude pastures down to the valley floor. Control over the resources moves up the segmental scale in phase with the increasing height of the slope and distance from the villages. One may schematically distinguish three main resource spaces along the altitude gradient (Figures 2 and 3):

Fig. 2. Segmentary level control and territorial organization of the upper valley of the Ait Bouguemmez (source: Auclair and Hammi 2008)



- Agricultural land on the valley floor: family appropriation;
- Forests: village community appropriation;
- Rangelands: inter-village common appropriation on the slopes, inter-tribal common appropriation on the summer pastures.

The use and management of natural resources assume a particular importance for the development and reproduction of local societies. It is hence not surprising that people have

developed highly refined tools in this domain, among these the *Agdal* practice is the archetypal example.

THE AGDAL AND SAFEGUARDING FOREST RESOURCE USE PATTERNS

Roots of an endogenous concept

Agdal is a Berber word that is frequently associated with grasslands and pastoral activities. In the local language, the verb *gdel* means “to graze livestock in a good pasture” (Laoust 1920). It takes its roots from the remote history of North African pastoral societies who have always had the necessity of protecting and deferring the use of certain pastoral areas in order to make forage available for their livestock at critical periods. It is not surprising that the *Agdal* system has been mainly documented in pastoral contexts (Gellner 1969, Bourbouze 1999, Ilahiane 1999, Mahdi 1999, Venema 2002). However in southern Morocco, it refers also to a diversified range of resources and ecosystems. *Agdal* management can be applied to forest, fruit, agricultural, forage, medicinal plant, and even marine resources.

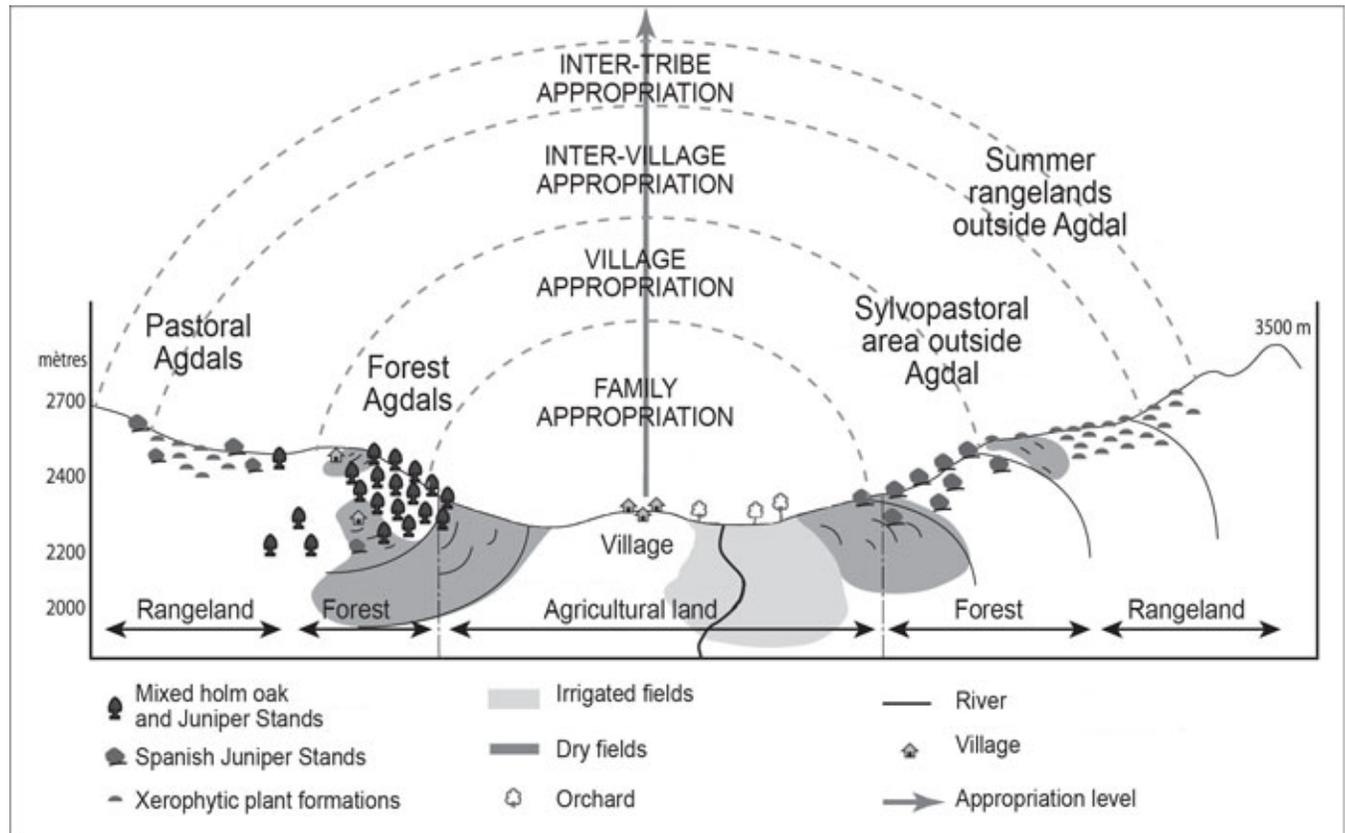
Genin and Simenel (2011) proposed a global definition for *Agdal* as “a generic Berber term designating areas where access rights and uses of natural resources are governed by a local institution – usually the village, inter-village or inter-tribe assembly – which fixes rules concerning periods and modalities of differentiated natural resource exploitation”. It always involves a temporary respite from use with the aim of conserving or deferring the use of resources for critical periods. Customary laws limit the boundaries of the *Agdal* and fix its closing and opening dates.

The *Agdal* concept is inseparable from the representation and belief systems of Berber rural societies (Mahdi 1999, Dominguez et al. 2010, Simenel 2010). It expresses the links between two orders of fundamental Berber values (Jamous 2002): honor, which guides exchanges and relationships between human beings, and *baraka* which guides the ones between men and God, by intermediary of Saints and genies (*jnoun*) who are usually devoted to the protection of sanctuary *Agdals* (Simenel 2010). Those latter areas, as “domains of the forbidden” placed under the intervention of Saints, present the properties of the “sacred things” described by Durkheim (1912).

It is noteworthy that *Agdal* is probably a very ancient practice, found in all the Berber-speaking regions of North Africa and Sahara; furthermore, it is evident in rock graves which are more than three thousand years old and are commonly found in the vicinity of High Atlas pastoral *Agdals*. The concept has continued throughout the centuries, with successive appropriations and adaptations (Auclair 2011).

Agdal offers a holistic conceptual framework integrating ecosystems and resources, knowledge and practices, rules and

Fig. 3. Cross section of the main resource spaces and appropriation levels in the upper valley of the Aït Bouguemmez (adapted from Romagny et al. 2008).



institutions, representations and beliefs, within a territory. This type of land and resource management offers ecological responses to environmental constraints, which show common features with the contemporary new opportunistic range management at disequilibrium approach (Benhke et al. 1993, Roe et al. 1998), and adaptive arrangements to social dynamics, conforming to a holistic approach beyond nature and culture (Descola 2005). It shares several similarities with other concepts and practices in the semitic cultural area, such as Ethiopian protected “church forests” (Bongers et al. 2006) and the Hema pastoral system found in the Middle East (Masri 1991), but also in other parts of the world, such as the Swiss alpine rangeland management integrating private and common property regimes (Netting 1981), or the *Aynuqa* system found in the Andes for managing climatic and social risks and soil fertility (Rivière 1994).

A spatialized differentiation within the rural territory

In the Aït Bouguemmez valley, a twofold customary regime system (*Agdal*/ outside-*Agdal*) characterizes the forest and pastoral territories managed by the communities at different segmental scales (Table 1, Figures 2 and 3):

- The *Agdal* territory is placed under one social group's exclusive control; it is subject to temporary deferred grazing or forest product use. Customary assemblies (*jmaâ*), including all the heads of family of the “proprietary” segments are the forum for the exercise and negotiation of rights at the collective level. A control and sanction system governs the collective rules. Each village in the valley possesses one or two forest *Agdals* with an area ranging from 20 to 200 ha (Figure 2), territories treated as deferred use areas for most of the year (prohibition on cutting live wood and green foliage). The exploitation of *Agdal* resources, including leaf fodder, firewood, and construction timber, is subject to a wide range of rules imposed by the village assemblies, which were described in detail by Cordier and Genin (2008) for forest resources. To summarize, they can refer to at least four aspects: periodicity of use, quantity of harvest, division of *Agdal* into sectors in order to allow rotational cutting, and tree species to be cut.
- The outside-*Agdal* territory may be placed under one social group's exclusive control, but within the “frontier”

areas situated at the confines of segmental group's territories, this type of space is often claimed and exploited by several competing groups. The outside-*Agdal* area is open for use throughout the year and is not governed by exploitation rules, except for communities that have been able to keep exclusive control of this kind of space, and where some rules have been established by the village assembly in order to limit forest depletion (Cordier and Genin 2008).

The rights to access to different resources (forests, rangelands, irrigation water) are subject to ongoing negotiations, and give rise to numerous inter-community agreements and an integrated and cross-scale management system. However, the patterns of forest use and ecological status have been subject to drastic changes. Over the past few decades, the Aït Bouguemmez valley has become increasingly open to outside influences with accelerated social, economic, and institutional changes which have been analyzed by Riaux (2006), Romagny et al. (2008), Aubert et al. (2009), and Aubert (2010).

Table 1. Customary status (*Agdal*/ outside *Agdal*) and segmentary level control of the main resource spaces in the Aït Bouguemmez valley

	Village	Inter-villages	Inter-tribes
<i>Agdal</i>	Village forest (exclusive use) (1 to 2/ village)	Pastoral <i>Agdal</i> of Aguerd Zougarne (shared use between 10 villages)	Pastoral <i>Agdal</i> of Tamda (shared with Aït Atta and Aït Mohamed tribes)
Outside <i>Agdal</i>	Village forest (exclusive use)	Forest and rangeland areas (shared use with neighboring villages)	Rangeland of Izoughar (shared with Aït Atta tribes from Southern facing High Atlas)

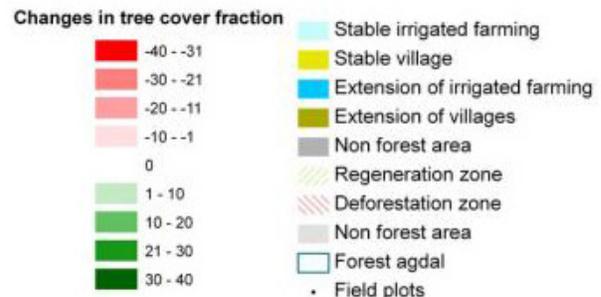
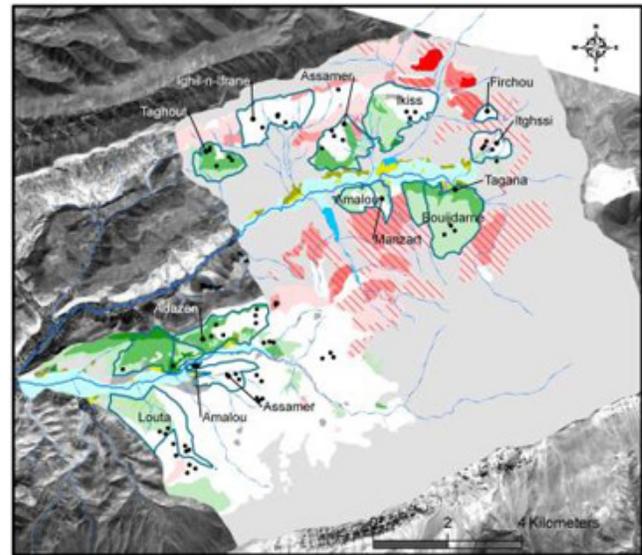
Resource safeguarding functions of forest *Agdals*

“The *Agdal* is the community safeguard”. This affirmation, frequently expressed by inhabitants, suggests a systemic *Agdal* interpretation as a safeguard for the community against the random aspects of natural disturbances. In the Aït Bouguemmez valley, four main arguments demonstrate the key roles of *Agdals* in safeguarding the use of forest resource systems:

Long-term forest resource conservation

The deferment of seasonal use in the forest *Agdals* causes long-term ecological effects. The forest cover diachronic analysis on the basis of aerial comparison and remote sensing documents from 1964 to 2002 (Hammi et al. 2007, 2010) shows highly contrasting dynamics according to the customary forest status. The *Agdal* areas are characterized by

Fig. 4. Dynamics of the tree cover in the upper valley of the Aït Bouguemmez between 1964 and 2002 (adapted from Hammi et al. 2010).



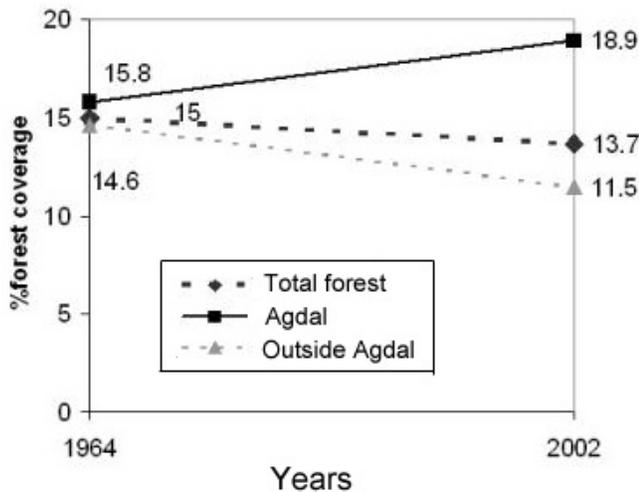
tree cover mean expansion, whereas the outside-*Agdal* areas have suffered a marked reduction in forest cover (Figures 4 and 5). The long-term maintenance of tree cover in the *Agdals* is accompanied by the maintenance of available biomass in these areas, guaranteeing temporal continuity of systems, and the provision of forest products in a strong demographic growth context (Aubert 2010).

The constitution of a stock of resources as a safeguard against natural hazards

The deferred use of resources in the *Agdal* provides a consistent reserve to cope with sudden disturbances. From this point of view, the *Agdal* is a kind of emergency kit, particularly useful in the harsh Moroccan Atlas. In the absence of large fodder stocks, and considering that many livestock farmers have abandoned winter transhumance over the past decades, the leaf fodder from holm oak and juniper, protected in the *Agdal* forest located in the village's immediate proximity, offers the means to feed animals in the event of heavy

snowfalls (Genin et al. 2011a). The leaf fodder exploitation rules and *Agdal* opening and closing periods are dovetailed to snow episodes, with a wealth of detail on harvesting spatial modalities (Table 2).

Fig. 5. Patterns of change in the mean tree coverage according to customary status (*Agdal*/ outside *Agdal*) between 1964 and 2002 (adapted from Hammi et al. 2010).



In certain villages that are well-endowed with forest resources, collective timber cutting is carried out periodically in the forest *Agdals*. The product can be shared among the community families or sold. In the latter case, the money obtained contributes to the village’s financial reserves and is used to cover collective costs, or to carry out community projects. In these examples, the money obtained by the felling of *Agdal* trees constitutes a collective revenue source and a “safety net” for the village community.

The diversity of ecological environments and complementary resource shaping

The traditional forest management system is the basis of a spatial and functional duality in the forest area within the villages territories. This duality includes complementary ecological environments and resource spaces (*Agdal*/ outside-*Agdal*) associated with exploitation practices, and original ecological and forestry knowledge (Cordier and Genin 2008, Genin and Simenel 2011).

The forest areas managed under the *Agdal* system are characterized by relatively well-balanced proportions with regard to the tree morphotypes (Genin et al. 2011b). The physiognomy of the outside-*Agdal* forest areas is very different. Here, the landscape is usually made up of matorral comprised of shoots on stumps of holm oak and juniper that

supply most of the firewood and leaf fodder for the population, as well as providing important grazing areas.

Genin and Simenel (2011) have shown that, in certain villages, forest territory is clearly subdivided into compartments, individualized from a morphological point of view, and characterized by exploitation practices and specific management modes. The latter determine the differentiated resource space patterns providing villagers with the range of diversified products necessary to maintain their livelihood. They hence play a role in the patchy landscape constitution within the village territory (Figures 6 and 7). This landscape patchwork is the basis of the systemic biodiversity that is one of the biodiversity components (Blondel 2006).

Fig. 6. Complementary resources of landscape patchiness (photography by Laurent Auclair).



Fig. 7. Overview of the diversified landscape found in the Aït Bouguemmez valley (photography by Didier Genin).



Table 2. Diversity of village rules for tree foliage recollection in the upper valley of the Aït Bouguemmez (extracted from Cordier & Genin 2008).

Village	Forest ‘Outside <i>Agdal</i> ’	Forest “ <i>Agdal</i> ”
Rbat n Oufela	O : October to April F : Cutting: 2 days/week Q : 1 human or donkey load per household	O : only if snow F : every day Q : no restrictions
Akourbi	O : October to March F : No restriction Q : Free amount, but use of mule or donkey forbidden	O : only if snow F : every day Q : Quantities depending upon size of family flock
Ibaqallium	Reduced surface O: No restriction where cutting is authorized. An area has been fully excluded from harvesting due to its advanced degradation.	O : Only if snow, decision by the community representative (Naïb) : 6-10 days/year Q : Free amounts One <i>Agdal</i> has been closed for many years
Taghoulid	O : only if snow F, Q : No restriction	O : Only if snow Q : No restriction C : Rotation between 2 sectors
Ifrane	O : November to March Q : 1 to 3 loads/household depending upon flock size	O : Only if snow Q : 1 to 3 loads/household depending upon flock size C : 2 sectors : 2 opened per year
Aït Ouchi	O : October to April F, Q : No restriction Current negotiation for more restrictive rules because of degradation	O : Only if snow Q : 1 to 3 loads/household depending upon flock size C : Only 1 <i>Agdal</i> opened per year (2 <i>Agdals</i> on the village territory) E : Some years only holm oak cutting authorized
Ighirine / Iguelwane	O : November to March F, Q : No restriction	O : Only if snow C : 2 sectors opened per year (on 6) F : 1 day/week Q : 2 to 3 loads per household (annual decision of the village assembly) E : Only holm oak
Aït Ouham	Almost no availability	O : Very scarce opening (12 ultimate years of enclosure) 1 to 10 days if particularly heavy snowfall
Zaouit Alemzi	Almost no availability	O : Only one <i>Agdal</i> opened per year (2 <i>Agdals</i> in the village territory) if snowfall event Q : 1 human load/household

O: periods of opening; F: Week frequency of authorization of cutting; Q: amounts authorized; C: eventual rota schemes for the use of *Agdals*; E: Tree species to be exploited

Safeguarding rights and conflict management with regard to resources

In the context of demographic growth, both inter- and intra-community conflicts and competition over forest resources represent a constant threat capable of affecting the sustainability of forest resources. This threat is contained and managed, to a certain extent, by the maintenance of the forest *Agdals*.

Inter-community conflict is managed as a result of the exclusive village control over *Agdals*. In the forest *Agdal*, the safeguarding of rights is guaranteed: (1) in space, through the

exclusive control of the *Agdal* territory (establishment of a spatial frontier) by a clearly identified village community (establishment of a social frontier), and (2) in time, by the inter-generational transmission of these rights within the village community. Forest resource exploitation is strictly reserved for village community members, who are the operational and collective management right titleholders. Inter-village conflicts are contained by the social conditions that clarify access to the resources. The *Agdal* concept represents a certain security for the users.

Internal conflict is managed through the fair allocation of resources. Within the *Agdal* users community, the rules for

resource exploitation and sharing are based on egalitarian values that make it possible to limit conflict and to manage internal competition. The *Agdal* opening date, decided by all, is an effective way to put all the users on an equal footing. In addition, the concern for equitable sharing of *Agdal* resources has led the villagers to develop a highly detailed quota system for leaf fodder harvesting by each household. Depending on the village, quotas are the same for all families, guaranteeing perfect equality, or are established on the basis of the size of a family's flocks (Table 2).

The forest Agdal as a village community patrimony

This *Agdal* interpretation, as a buffer against natural hazards and a decentralized territorial practice aimed at safeguarding the use of the forest resource system, is in strict conformity with the patrimony definition proposed by Ollagnon (2000). By safeguarding the system of use of forest resources in time and space, the *Agdal* makes an essential contribution to the communities' autonomy and identity maintenance, and hence to their social reproduction because they are highly dependent on the integrity of resource availability. The *Agdal* enables the village community to control its territory and to envisage, on a long-term basis, a pool of common resources and a range of modes of conservation and exploitation. This governance mode constitutes a support for community solidarity, strengthening group autonomy and cohesiveness over time.

In addition, the following two points demonstrate the extent to which the *Agdal* is of fundamental importance for the cultural construction and maintenance of the Berber community identity.

The Agdal place in the collective memory and the perception of community origin

In the Aït Bouguemmez valley, the forest *Agdals* are perceived as "very ancient". Their presence in the collective memory, according to the inhabitants, is associated with the village community's foundation, as united and indivisible as the trees of the *Agdal*. The surveyed people see the memory transmission of this twofold foundation (*Agdal*-community) to future generations as a duty. "We have received the *Agdal* as our heritage from our ancestors and should pass it on to our children".

The Agdal protection status supported by local values and beliefs

The mosque, a religious and sacred place, and the symbol of village unity (Rachik 2003), occupies a central position in community governance. The mosque is the *Jmaâ* meeting place, where communal decisions are deliberated and made after the collective Friday prayers; it is also the meeting place for the men who stay up during the long winter nights around a permanent fire that symbolizes community unity and permanence. In all the villages within the valley, the wood for

the mosque is exclusively collected in the forest *Agdals*. The honor code, as well as religious and ritual practices underpin the *Agdal* rules, and more generally reinforce the protection status of the community institutions (cemetery, mosque, *Agdal*), which are the collective memory and guarantors of the village identity.

In summary, the forest *Agdal* holds all the attributes of a community heritage in order to "conserve to transmit" (Cormier-Salem et al. 2002, Auclair et al. 2010): (1) a key role in the reproduction of village communities in space and time, (2) a central place in the collective memory and perception of local history, and (3) a protection status supported by common values and beliefs.

The Agdal patrimony as a tool of SES resilience and adaptability

SES resilience factor

On the basis of the four points developed previously, the *Agdal* patrimony builds use systems which contribute to forest resource resilience, offering the means to respond to: (1) biological and climatic hazards affecting resources and their use, and (2) demographic and socio-political crises resulting in increased conflicts and competition with regard to resources. These two aspects are closely linked to the *Agdal* institution, which offers an overall territorial response. In the *Agdal*, conflict and competition over resources determine to a large extent the governance rules. They play a major role in the collective regulation system. Hence, as argued by several authors (Ilahiane 1999, Aubert 2010), insecurity linked to resources appears to be a necessary condition for *Agdal* activation.

In a society that is strongly dependent on local natural resources, social resilience and ecological resilience are closely interrelated. This interrelation is fully illustrated by the *Agdal* patrimony, which allows resource system resilience. This resilience type, at the core of social-ecological interactions, governs the functioning of rural societies, for which holistic patrimonial resource management is a condition for sustainability in a harsh environment.

The safeguarding of forest resources in the *Agdal* strengthens the village communities' resilience, viewed as the capacity of human communities to cope with and overcome various types of upheaval (Adger 2000, Carpenter et al. 2001).

The forest *Agdal's* explicit purpose is not the protection of the environment and biodiversity (Genin et al. 2011b), but the safeguarding of forest resource use systems in the *Agdal* has a marked ecological impact. By guaranteeing in the long term the maintenance of forest cover and ecosystem biodiversity (landscape patchiness), the *Agdal* patrimony contributes to the ecological system's resilience, which has historically been shaped by resource use patterns.

The *Agdal* patrimonial management thus presents the characteristics of a resource management system “from a resilience point of view”, as described by Berkes (2004):

- Locally developed usage rules, put into operation by the users themselves;
- A flexible resource management system;
- Accumulated ecological knowledge enabling a response to environmental constraints and hazards;
- Use of a complementary resource diversity system enabling livelihood maintenance and risk reduction;
- A qualitative management system sensitive to resource and ecosystem “feedback”.

SES adaptability factor

As for the resilience concept, the definition of patrimony given by Ollagnon (2000) highlights the dynamic and adaptive processes at stake. Walker et al. (2004), and Folke et al. (2010) distinguish three characteristics for the SES trajectories: (1) resilience, (2) adaptability, i.e., “the capacity of a SES to learn, to combine experience and knowledge, to adjust its responses to changing external drivers and internal processes, and to continue developing within the current stability domain of attraction” (Berkes et al. 2003, Folke et al. 2010:2), and (3) transformability, i.e., “the capacity to create a fundamentally new system when ecological, economic or social structures make the existing system untenable” (Walker et al. 2004:5).

In the present example, the *Agdal* village patrimony contributes to the system's adaptability defined as the capacity of actors to influence and govern SES resilience (Walker et al. 2004). Three processes that show *Agdal's* incidence on the adaptive SES capacity may be distinguished:

- **Flexibility:** in the existing *Agdals*, the dates of opening/closure, set of prohibitions, and rights regarding resource exploitation rules may be adjusted and adapted in order to cope with social and ecological variability, in an iterative process in which both traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) and traditional institutional knowledge (conflict management/ resolution in particular) are mobilized. The *Agdal* offers an institutional framework enabling adjustment of the resource management system in the face of social-ecological disturbances. The *Agdal* is not only a traditional ecological knowledge system, “a Knowledge-Practice-Belief complex” in the sense of Berkes et al. (2000), but also a traditional social-ecological knowledge system, a Knowledge-Practice-Institution-Belief complex.
- **Innovation:** in the face of situations of unexpected insecurity regarding the use of common resources, the *Agdal* provides the conceptual framework that is mobilized to orient the system toward the creation of a

new *Agdal*. Each time, the same framework is reworked, modulated, and adapted according to the particular social-ecological configurations. In Berber rural society, “*agdalization*” is the privileged route toward the patrimonialization of common resources (Auclair et al. 2010). *Agdal* creation usually enables strengthening of SES resilience and adaptability to deal with resource use insecurity. But the *Agdal* may also be a tool for SES transformability. For example, in the Aït Bouguemmez valley, the *Agdal* concept was called upon recently to favor the transformation of production systems enabling the protection of young apple tree plantations in the irrigated area (Herzenni 2011).

- **Accountability:** *Agdal* and its arsenal of representations has the effect of reengaging the community as an actor in the governance of natural resources against the intrusion of external actors, primarily government and forestry officials, and to reinterpret some forms of disempowerment. For example afforestations, located in between-village conflicting areas, are also called “forester” *Agdals* by locals, which allow them to include foreign elements in order to conserve their proper interpretation of forest management.

The *Agdal* is both a social-ecological knowledge system and a patrimonial concept. Equipped with a full historical and symbolic representation corpus, the *Agdal* lies at the crossroads between ecological, sociological and cultural patrimony. Hence, it is a hybrid patrimony that can provide a real basis for SES resilience and adaptability.

CONCLUSIONS

The patrimony notion as a SES resilience and adaptability tool opens up a new interdisciplinary line of research. Patrimonialization cannot be reduced to a static vision of conservation and transmission of unchanging elements inherited from the past. The *Agdal* example suggests, as proposed in the Ollagnon definition, a dynamic and adaptive perspective. It shows that the patrimonial process of construction of a social-ecological object (the forest) may give rise to governance systems that allow an important role for experience and learning from social and environmental feedback, which contribute to strengthening the adaptive capacity as well as the social-ecological system's resilience.

At a time when the patrimony notion is increasingly successful, inspiring numerous government policies in Morocco and elsewhere, a number of questions are worth asking. To what extent are “exogenous” natural resources, biodiversity, or local knowledge patrimonialization processes, carried out and sustained by government intervention (Fairhead and Leach 2002), adaptability or transformability factors of SESs? How do they interfere with the “endogenous” patrimonialization processes?

As a social-ecological patrimony, a support for the response to natural disturbances, adaptive, informal and decentralized, the *Agdal* enables the safeguarding of systems of use of resources by, and for, rural communities. The theoretical debate on the “SES’s sustainability” is stimulated by such examples, which can be seen as classic examples presenting within a single spatialized object (a territory) a heuristic link between “Traditional Ecological Knowledge” (TEK), “Common Pool Resources Management” (CPRM), “patrimonial” and “adaptive management”, and “Community-Based Conservation” (CBC). This greatly facilitates the interdisciplinary process.

It would nonetheless be naïve to see in the *Agdal*, as practiced today in the Moroccan Atlas, an easily generalized plug-and-play tool for the sustainable management of resources. In the course of the 20th century, the resource use systems in the rural environment, the production and livelihood systems, the resources, and the perception of what makes a resource have undergone profound changes. The systems of use are changing in relation to the production systems dynamic, the ever closer link between agriculture, sheep farming, and the market, the development of the tourism industry, and the mobility of seasonal populations or definitive emigration. Resource management systems are confronted with a regulatory and institutional framework that calls into question the autonomy of traditional local community governance. The introduction of sustainable development policies, whereby participative management and local knowledge are a priority, perpetuates the vision of a strict separation between nature and culture (Genin et Bencheikroun 2007, Aubert 2010).

In the face of these changes, the *Agdal* presents an astonishing capacity for adaptation and for resilience, in particular due to the ritual and symbolic system plasticity and to the hybridization and cross-breeding of norms observed on the ground (Auclair et al. 2010, Simenel 2010). Nevertheless, the *Agdal* practices, increasingly linked to the national institutions from which they are claiming support and arbitration, are being transformed and are losing their autonomy.

In the perspective of “participative conservation” and “adaptive co-management” of the environment and of natural resources, the priority today is to invent tomorrow’s *Agdals*, and to make the most of a patrimonial concept and a local knowledge system of which we have highlighted the symbolic power and heuristic value.

RESPONSES TO THIS ARTICLE

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