

# New mining at the margins : use-conflicts, territorial integration and uncertainty (Senegal Niger Chad)



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# Introduction

## Conceptual framework

- ◆ « New » mining
  - ◆ Not only recent
  - ◆ Set of rules to legitimate the recent rush to African resources
- ◆ Marginality of the extractive system
  - ◆ Periphery of the sector
    - ◆ New places
    - ◆ Small places
  - ◆ Contexts of geographical marginality
    - ◆ Africa, Sahel
    - ◆ National peripheries
      - ◆ Poverty, distance, weakness of the State
      - ◆ Political domination
- ◆ Conflict
  - ◆ Use-conflict
  - ◆ Conflict : when two stakeholders choose confrontation (van Vliet)

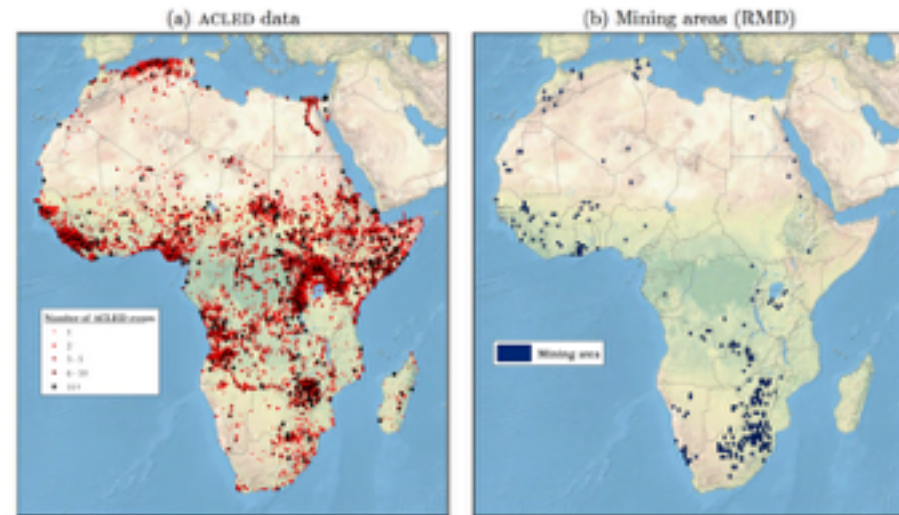


# Introduction

## Between two debate

- ◆ Curse or bifurcation
  - ◆ **Resource curse** (Auty, Ross, Collie Le Billon)
  - ◆ or **Critical juncture** (Rosser, 2006; Magrin, 2013, 2015; Lujala, 2016) ?
- ◆ Applied to the field of territorial dynamics in the Global South:
  - ◆ **fragmentation** (Watts, 2004; Antheaume & Giraut 2005 ; Ferguson, 2006)
  - ◆ or **new relations** (Perimarge project), including integration process and unexpected learning curves in situations of asymmetry ?

Figure 1: Conflict events and mining areas



Geo-location of conflict from the *Armed Conflict Location and Event dataset* (ACLED, 2013) and of active mining areas from *Raw Material Data* (RMD). Larger versions of these maps, featuring a distinction between different types of minerals, are provided in the online appendix.

Source : Berman *et al.*, 2016



# Introduction

## ◆ Hypothesis :

- ◆ The extractive booms are powerful enough to change the regional vocations of the margins despite their spatially concentrated form
- ◆ The new mining era produces an often unexpected integration of marginal areas within their national space
- ◆ The legitimation complex is not sufficient to prevent conflicts in a context characterized by the spamodic nature of the mining activity



# Introduction

## Methodology

- ◆ No case study nor recent extensive fieldwork
- ◆ A transversal perspective from ongoing research in new mining province in Western and Central Africa, through expertises or supervision of students
- ◆ Based on 3 cases study
  - ◆ Oil
    - ◆ Doba in Southern Chad (2000-2003)
    - ◆ Agadem in Eastern Niger (2009-2011)
  - ◆ Gold mining
    - ◆ Eastern Senegal (2007-2009)

# Plan

- 1. Extractive boom and use-conflicts**
- 2. Integrating peripheries**
- 3. Mining uncertainty and conflicts**



## 1. Extractive booms and use-conflicts

- ◆ Extractive industries against the Sahelian way of living Space
  - ◆ Multi-functionality of land
  - ◆ Point resources but land consuming activities
- ◆ Mining, drilling : exclusivity and exclusion
  - ◆ Exclusivity : legal and material
  - ◆ Environmental impacts beyonds the exploitation perimeters
  - ◆ Indirect impacts on existing activities (labor force)



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Lake Chad





## 1. Extractive booms and use-conflicts

# ◆ Southern Chad : from cotton to oil



© Magrin 1997



© Magrin 1999



© Magrin 2004



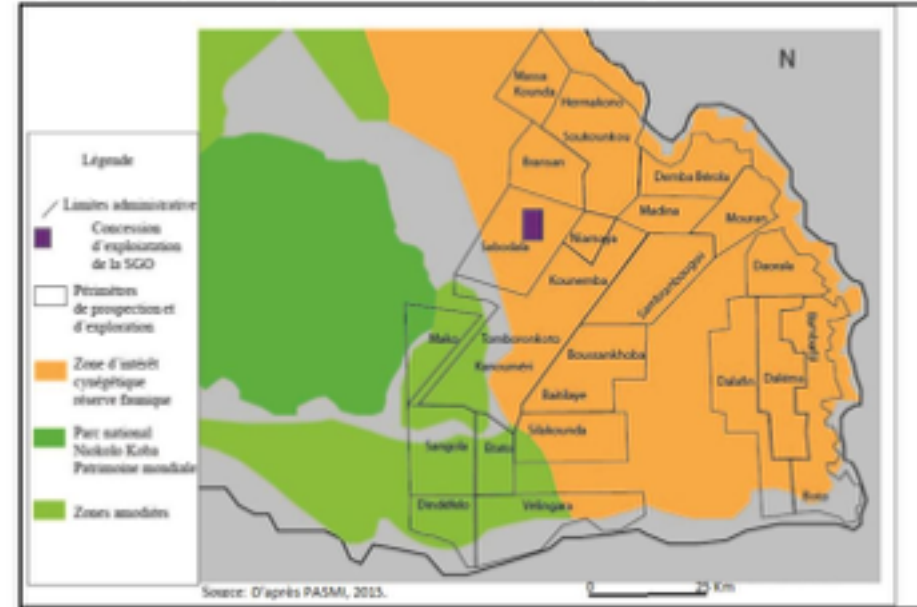
# 1. Extractive booms and use-conflicts

## Regional scale

### ◆ Eastern Senegal : the Land reserve becomes the mining frontier

- ◆ Reserve of space
- ◆ Mining frontier
  - ◆ Iron project (2004-2009)
  - ◆ Gold

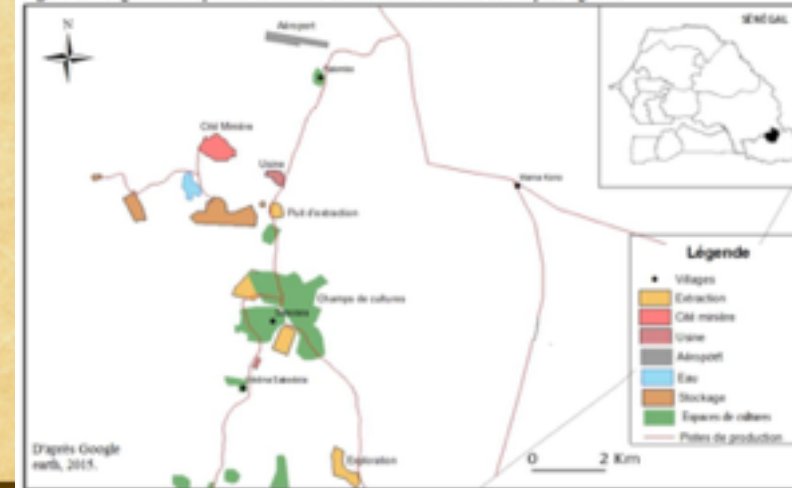
Figure 18: L'emprise des périmètres miniers sur les aires protégées du sud-est



## Local scale

Source : Diallo, 2014

Figure 23: Organisation spatiale de la mine de Sabodala au milieu de l'espace agricole

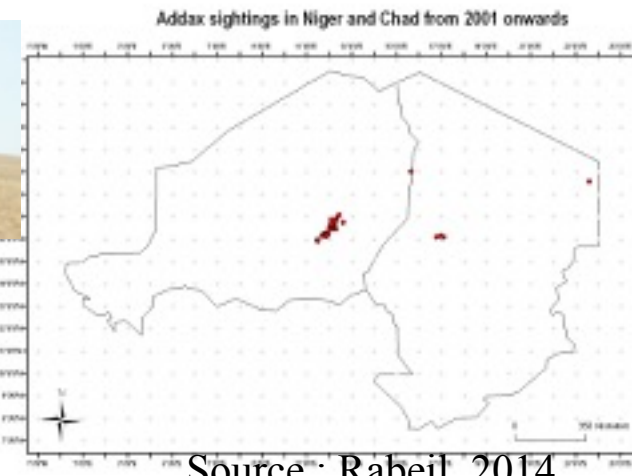
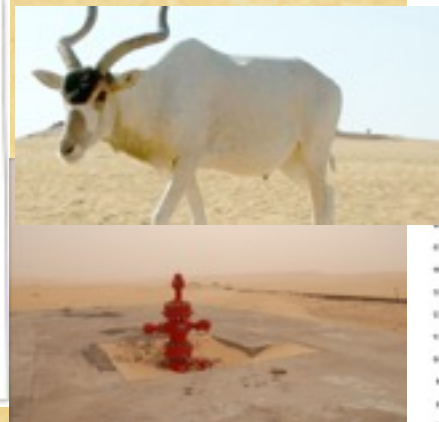
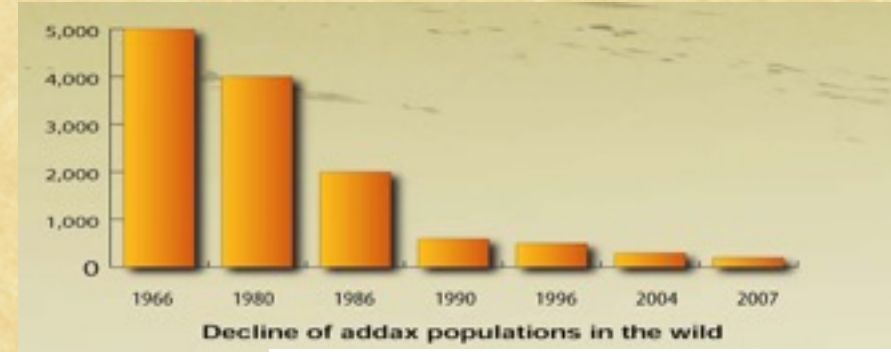


- ▲ Exploited gold mine
- ▮ Iron deposit



## 1. Extractive booms and use-conflicts

- ◆ Eastern Niger : a problematic cohabitation
  - ◆ A margin in the margin (archimargin)
  - ◆ Simultaneous implementation
    - ◆ RNNTT (National Natural Reserve of Termit Tin Touma) (2012)
    - ◆ CNPC Agadem Project (2009-2011)



« Let's invest massively in the oil sector in Niger » (Ministry of Oil)

Source : Rabeil, 2014



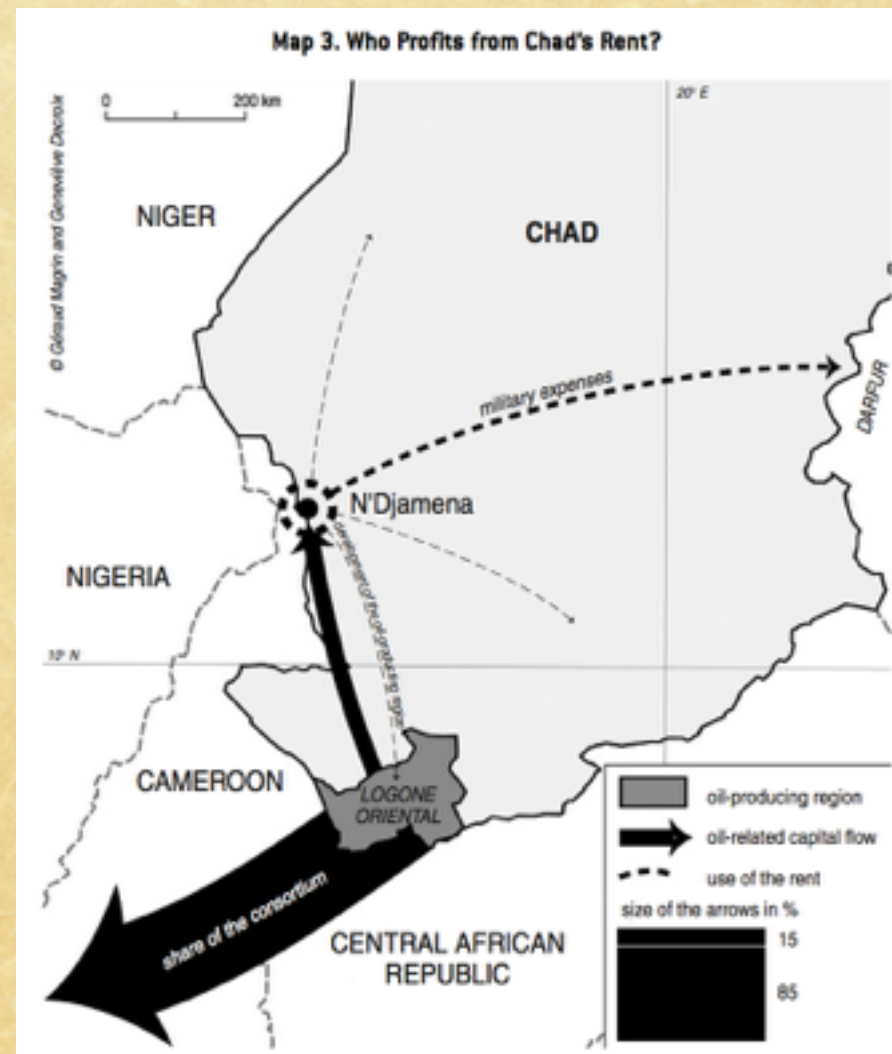
# Plan

1. Extractive boom and use-conflicts
2. Integrating peripheries
3. Mining uncertainty and conflicts



## 2. Integrating peripheries

- ◆ Mining projects as key drivers of unexpected integration ?
- ◆ This is not very obvious in Southern Chad
  - ◆ The oil producing area is a small part of the former cotton area
  - ◆ The oil doesn't reinforce the place of the region in the national political arena
    - ◆ Oil enclaves
    - ◆ Rentier State



Source : Magrin and van Vliet, 2009

## 2. Integrating peripheries

- ◆ Mining projects as key drivers of unexpected integration ?
- ◆ Eastern Senegal :
  - ◆ Despite the failure of the mega-iron project...
  - ◆ ...The gold rush contributes to the regional integration
    - ◆ Circulations
    - ◆ An other factor : international road
- ◆ Integration in the national representations



Source : Magrin *et al.*, 2016



## 2. Integrating peripheries

- ◆ Mining projects as key drivers of unexpected integration ?
- ◆ Eastern Niger :
  - ◆ Physical connexion (pipeline)
  - ◆ Zinder refinery
  - ◆ Some public services providing
    - ◆ NGO: conservation-development
    - ◆ Security
    - ◆ National representations



Source : van Vliet, Magrin, 2012



Dental cares provided by Dr. Rabo Mamadou during the mission

Source : Sahara Conservation Fund, 2015

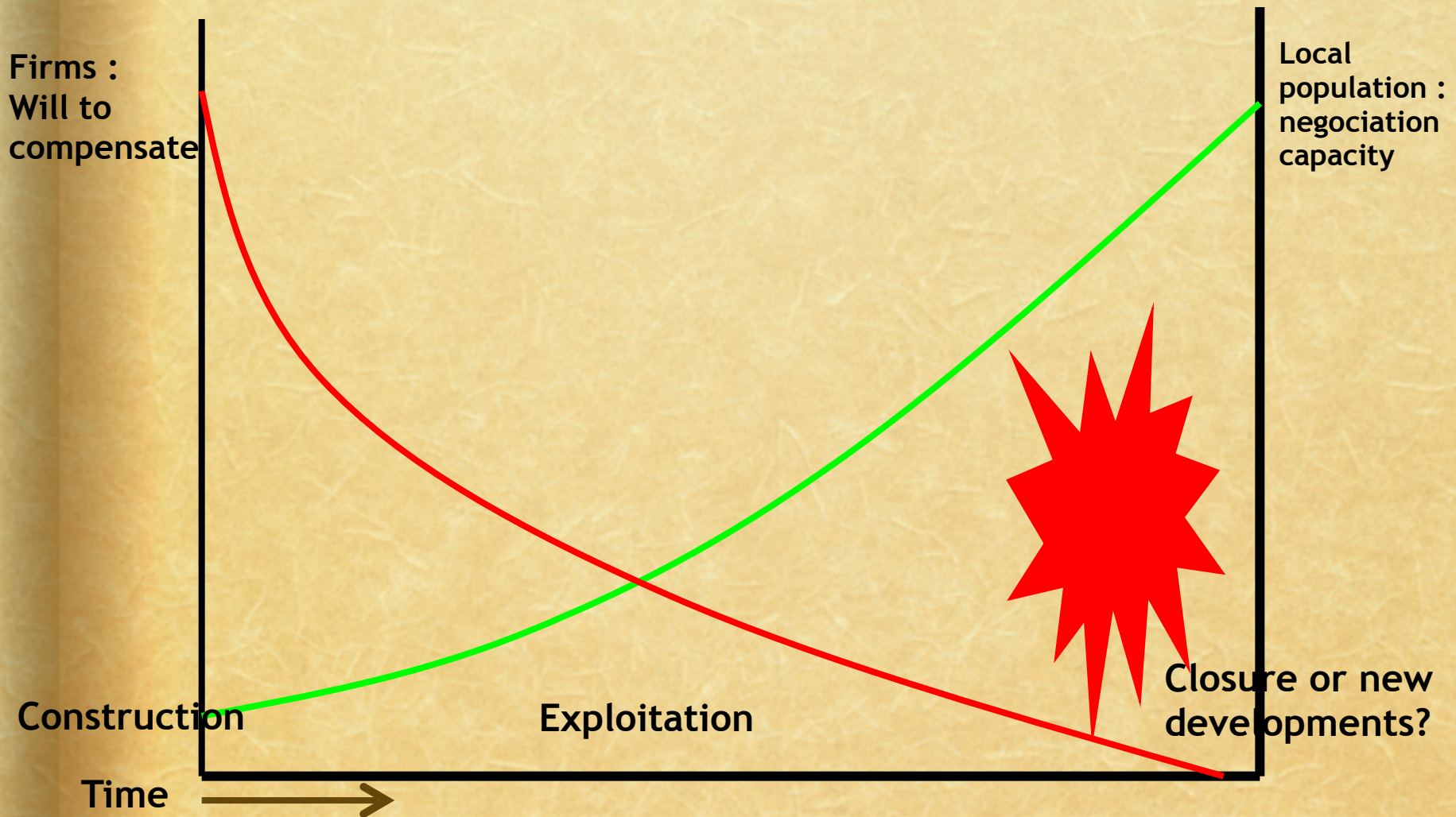
# Plan

1. Extractive boom and use-conflicts
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### 3. Mining uncertainty and conflicts

- ◆ The demand and comply curves are antagonists (van Vliet, 1998)
- ◆ Uncertainty as a mean of control





### 3. Mining uncertainty and conflicts

#### ◆ Chad / Doba

- ◆ Compensation and social disruption
- ◆ New wells kills wealth => critical loss of land (Hoinathy, 2013)
- ◆ No major conflict
- ◆ Why ?

2004 (initial design)



End 2009 (new wells)





### 3. Mining uncertainty and conflicts

#### ◆ Eastern Senegal

#### ◆ Failure of the iron project

#### ◆ Kedougou riot (2008)

Photographies 9 ; 10 : Violence du côté des manifestants

Source : Diallo, 2014



Source : B. D. 23/12/2008.  
La foule des manifestants composés d'étudiants, d'élèves et des jeunes de la ville, armés de pierres sillonnent la ville.



*Ibidem*  
La violence a commencé avec le renversement du bus, de la mairie et sa mise à feu. Il s'en est suivi une série de destruction.

Photographie 9 : Dégâts matériels des émeutes de Kédougou, 2008



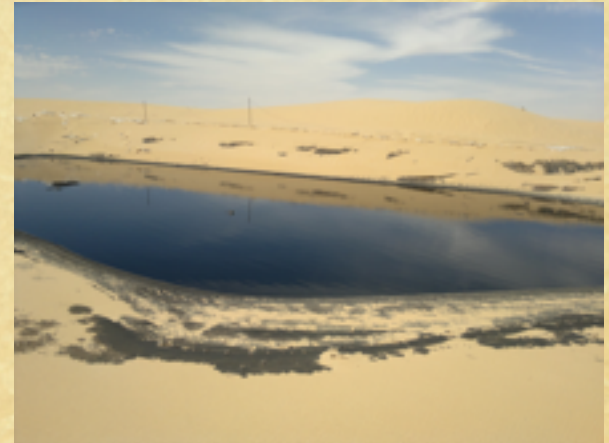
B.D. 23/12/2008.  
Cet édifice en feu est la préfecture de Kédougou, qui a connu le même sort que le bâtiment du tribunal dont la Construction venait d'être achevée.



*Ibidem*  
À l'inspection département de Kédougou, une bonne partie des documents ont été incendiés y compris les archives.

### 3. Mining uncertainty and conflicts

- ◆ Eastern Niger :
  - ◆ Local impacts
  - ◆ Uncertainty
    - ◆ Geography of new discovers
    - ◆ Implementation of the new law : rent for local territories ?
- ◆ A new rebell movement in 2016 (MJRN)



© The Mayor of Ngourti (2014)



Source : Sahara Conservation Fund, 2015



# Conclusion

- ◆ An other conflictuality than during the 'resource wars' decade (1990')
- ◆ Numerous, small and finally managed conflicts
- ◆ Why ?
  - ◆ Role of the legitimization complex
  - ◆ Territorial integration
- ◆ Managing uncertainty as key issue

Oil Prices



Gold Prices





# Doba's Unter den Linden

**Thanks for your attention**