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## Supporting Information I

### Governance and governance for sustainable development

For Fonseca & Bursztyn (2009), the idea of "governance" emerged in the more encompassing process of reducing the size of the State and incorporating external actors to the political process and the management of public policies. This relates to the dissemination of neoliberal ideas and practices in the 1980s, which, throughout time, included social, environmental and cultural aspects that go beyond the mere transference of regulatory responsibility from the government to the market. Initially, the idea was adopted by international development agencies like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, based on a set of necessary components for good governance, which were required for the financing of projects of different types. The list of criteria was considered too extensive, generic, encompassing and, often, distant from the specific realities in which they were to be implemented (Bebbington *et al.*, 2008; Fonseca & Bursztyn, 2009).

Grindle (2007) points out that governance is centered in the relations of power and accountability between government institutions and citizens, in the rules and norms that establish who has power and how decisions on the exercise of authority and the ability of the government to make policies, to handle administrative and fiscal issues of the State and provide goods and services will be made. Therefore, environmental governance can be understood as a series of agreements between State and non State actors, in a multisectoral process that creates a turning point in the curve of ecosystem degradation, by strengthening and mobilizing strategic actors (Cadman, 2012).

Schmidt & Guerra (2010) highlighted that governance for sustainable development must include the commitment and the involvement of the State, as to ensure that the decision process considers the results of the discussion, of the public consultation and the aspirations of the citizens, beyond executive mandates and the mere fulfillment of legal or official obligations. Political decisions must be linked to the will of the civil society and to negotiations, establishing a relationship between the power of communication and the decision centers, as highlighted by Habermas (1997).

## Supporting Information II

### The situational strategic planning and empowerment

Since it establishes a work strategy in which power is shared, the situational / strategic planning suggested by Matus (1993) could be used by social movements to create a shared model of management and to influence the political agenda (Matus, 1993). The goal is to develop a contextualized approach, that is applied to territorialized initiatives in the fields of sustainable development and health, that is encompassing in terms of the variables it needs to account for, that is demanding regarding the integration of problems, that is innovative in its prospective models and that contributes to solving the traditional tension between environment and development (Schmidt & Guerra, 2010), acting on power relationships.

Michel Foucault, in *Microfísica do poder*, speaks of power from top to bottom, that is, from the State to peripheral powers (micropowers), in different levels and from different perspectives of the society, integrated or not to the State. Since power is a social, historically-constructed practice, power relations are exercised and disseminated throughout the entire social structure (Foucault, 2012). Empowerment is crucial for determining who expands their power and who cannot do it, not only in families and interpersonal relationships — between its different members — but also through many administrative structures and the access to resources and opportunities (Santos, 2000).

The goal of empowerment is to intervene in unbalances in the distribution of power and increase the power of those groups that have no formal or informal power (Santos, 2000). Empowerment is assumed in sustainable and healthy development initiatives as a means to implement positive changes in individuals and communities related to organization and negotiation (Oakley & Clauton, 2003). Therefore, participation and empowerment are even more important in this context of local governance and traditional communities.

## Supporting Information III

### The Mosaico Bocaina Region

The Mosaico was established by Law 9.985, of July 18, 2000, which created the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC), and whose Article 26 states the following:

*“if there are conservation units — of different categories of not —, which are close to one another, juxtaposed or superposed, and other protected areas — whether public or private —, in a way that they make up a mosaic, their management will have to be carried out in a integrated and participatory manner, although considering their different conservation goals, so as to harmonize biodiversity, the valorization of sociodiversity and the sustainable development of the region”* (DOU, 2000).

The Mosaico Bocaina is composed of a set of conservation units in the federal, state and municipal levels and their respective buffer zones at the southern part of the Paraíba do Sul Valley, the northern part of the state of São Paulo and the southern coast of the state of Rio de Janeiro. The Mosaico Bocaina was created by order 349 of the Ministry of the Environment, on December 11, 2006 (DOU, 2006), with the goal of stimulating the integrated management of conservation units and contributing to the preservation and conservation of natural and fishing resources, as well as promoting sustainable development within the territory (Gallo & Setti, 2012). The region is part of the Serra do Mar Biodiversity Corridor, one of the richest areas in terms of biodiversity in all Atlantic Forest (Gallo & Setti, 2012).

## Supporting Information IV

### **Bocaina Project / Observatory of Sustainable and Healthy Territories of Bocaina (OSHT)**

Subsequently, in 2014, with the perspective of coordinating converging agendas of the FCT, of Fiocruz and of the National Health Foundation (Funasa), as well as promoting actions on the territory that not only are based on needs identified via the ecology of knowledges, but also produce actual technologies and solutions that promote equity, autonomy and sustainability on the territory, the Observatory of Sustainable and Healthy Territories of Bocaina (OSHT) was implemented.

OSHT's goal is to implement structural and structuring actions dedicated to promoting health, socioenvironmental sustainability and the development of the idea of "sustainable and healthy territories" based on the identification, the coordination and the evaluation of territorialized social agendas, thus allowing the development of methods, technologies, parameters and indicators to characterize, analyze, monitor and evaluate sustainable and healthy experiences (Setti *et al.*, 2015).

The Observatory includes research (generating knowledge and recovering daily practices), development (the systematization of new technologies), networking and horizontal cooperation (the hybridization of knowledges and practices in networks), which constitutes the observational network and a repository of the history of communities to ensure their promotion and sustainability (Setti *et al.*, 2015).

Territories are at the center of the action, as suggested by Santos (2003); the goal is to promote the coordination of local action with other spheres, as well as intersectorality to produce critical knowledge and innovative technologies (Gallo & Setti, 2014; Gallo *et al.* 2015; Setti *et al.*, 2015). Currently, ongoing projects are below:

- 1- An Ecological Sanitation project to implement ecological sanitation built with ecosanitary modules (septic tanks, anaerobic filters, filter trench systems and root zones) at Praia do Sono and Quilombo do Campinho da Independência;
- 2- A Project to Enhance the Forum of Traditional Communities, strengthening its strategic and operational management capacities to improve its actions in the territory;
- 3- A Project to Provide Training for the Technological Transition, which is based on the critical evaluation of the current social and economic modes of production and their impact on technology, especially regarding its deterritorialization and its concentration in hard technology and dead labor. The goal is for more relational modes of production to be operated, modes that are capable of triggering subjectivizations that affect others but, at the same time, build themselves as subjects of the process (Merhy, 2002; Gallo, 2009; Setti & Gallo, 2013). In this context, it adopts the principles of emancipatory education, permaculture and health promotion to carry out projects in agroecology, community-based tourism and ecological sanitation through the Incubator of Social Technologies;
- 4- A Project to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Sustainable and Healthy Territories. The goal is to develop the idea of "sustainable and healthy territories" based on one actual experience focusing on reducing inequalities, promoting autonomy and sustainability, identifying and evaluating territorialized social agendas, developing technologies, methods and parameters, as well as indicators for characterization, analysis, monitoring and evaluation.

## Supporting Information V

### Traditional communities in Mosaico Bocaina

The definition of "traditional peoples and communities is in the Brazilian legal order, in Decree 6040 of February 7, 2007, which creates the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (PNPCT), in its article 3, item I, which states that:

*“Traditional Peoples and Communities: culturally different groups that recognize themselves as such, that have distinct forms of social organization, that occupy and use territories and natural resources to their cultural, social, religious, ancestral and economic reproduction, using knowledge, innovations and practices generated and communicated by tradition”* (DOU, 2007).

To implement the PNPCT, the National Commission for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT) — a consultative and deliberative body composed of 15 representatives from government units and entities and 15 representatives from the civil society and presided by the Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Alleviation (MDS) and the Executive Secretariat of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) — was created (Creado *et al.*, 2008).

#### **Consultative Council of the Mosaico Bocaina**

The Consultative Council of the Mosaico Bocaina is a collegiate unit working toward the integrated management of conservation areas — as established by Order 349, of December 11, 2006 — with the goal of contributing to the effective implementation of a mosaic of conservation areas at the region of Serra da Bocaina — the Mosaico Bocaina —, stimulating the preservation and conservation of natural and fishing resources, as well as the sustainable development of this territory in the border between the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo (DOU, 2006).

Created in 2007, the Consultative Council of the Mosaico Bocaina is composed of representatives of Conservation Areas, of the Indigenous, Quilombola, Caiçara and Caipira communities, of public administration units, NGOs, academic institutions, institutions of the tourism and cultural sectors, as well as of private organizations. Fiocruz and the FTC have seats at the Council.

#### **The Forum of Traditional Communities of Angra dos Reis, Paraty and Ubatuba**

The Forum of Traditional Communities of Angra dos Reis, Paraty and Ubatuba (FTC) was created in 2006 with the goal of defending the territory and the rights of traditional communities. The Forum is substantiated by Decree 6040 of 2007, which instituted the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Communities (DOU, 2007).

The aim of the FTC is to defend the territory via not only its participation in the implementation of public policies that value traditional culture and knowledge, but also through actions of resistance and affirmative actions in response to the influence of capital, seeking to assure access to the territory, attain land regularization and make the life styles and ways of life of traditional peoples more visible.

## Supporting Information VI

### Analysis of the Effectiveness of Territorialized Sustainable Development Strategies

Table 1: Matrix for the Analysis of the Effectiveness of Territorialized Sustainable Development Strategies

Matrix for the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Territorialized Sustainable Development Strategies		
Analytical Dimensions	Evaluational Parameters	Indexes/ Variables
Equity	Diversity	Representativeness of ethnic groups
		Generational representativeness
		Gender equity
		Gender representativeness
		Valorization of the culture of the different ethnic groups
		Conservation of biodiversity
	Vulnerability	Improvement and distribution of income
		Generational exposure to risk
		Right to land
		Environmental reservation
		Mitigation of and adaptation to environmental risk
		Promotion and adhesion to programs on neglected diseases
		Mobility of the community
		Access to services
		Racism
		Self-esteem
	Integrity	Generational integrity
		Assurance of provision of different services
		Assurance of human rights
Establishment of bonds with the territory and between actors / Sense of belonging		
Sustainability	Ecology of Knowledge	Collective management spaces
		Well-being
		Mechanisms for knowledge generation
		Valorization of popular/traditional/native knowledge
	Territorialization	Territorial needs
		Hierarchy of priorities
		Shared management, co-management
	Intersetorality	Convergence of Agendas
		Integration of stakeholders
		Inter-scale integration
		Idea / holistic perspective
	Productive Inclusion	Local workforce
		Implementation of public policies
		Local materials
		Social technology
		Mapping of marine resources
		Natural water reserves and other resources

		Natural capital
		Biodiversity
		Climate change (pollution, water, sanitation, etc.)
	Solidarity Networks	Technical-scientific cooperation
		Horizontal management
		Articulation in networks
		Social capital and network
Autonomy	Participation	Capacity for intervention
		Decision-making power
		Intensity of representativeness / Adhesion to project
		Intensity of participation
	Empowerment	Capacity for formulation
		Coordination in networks
		Management capacity
		Capacity for articulating in networks
		Transparency, Ethics, Communication
		Resilience
		Capacity for identifying and articulating partners
		Capacity for innovation
		Protagonism of the social movement
		Strengthening communities
		Social capital support / Participation structures
		Emancipatory / problem-based education