

## Part II

# Governance of the Coviability: Norms, Policy and Actors

### Preview 2: The Governance and Environment and Humans

Governing is regulating. The first part of this volume positions regulation as a central element of coviability. The works undertaken by mathematicians (the space of constraints, the core of viability, etc.), jurists, biologists, geographers or philosophers, underline the place of the regulation in the viability of human and non-human systems. The contribution of this second part consists in formalizing the regulation through the governance of natural environment and humans.

Thinking about coviability at the time of decision-making, adoption of public policy guidelines and practices, and the implementation of standards is about designing and building social, economic, and ecological links. This notion of links brings us back to that of connecting local actors to their territory, to their living environment. The nature of these links determines the human/non-human nexus.

If the creation of protected areas aims to shape forms of reconnection to the biosphere, the economic issues rapidly compromise this ideal. The demonstration of this drift by commodification, referred to as the principle to pay a price to ensure this socio-ecological link, is already a practice (the example of pollination, yet so vital to human societies). Thus, the appropriation of the common reflects a form of regression. This is the case of pastoral practice, which is increasingly constrained by the pressure placed on the remaining common space. Whether it is food (herbaceous-wooded) or land, the common pastoral activity calls for the intervention of public policies to preserve its existence, “enhancing coviability” between the practice and the environment. The preservation and development of a practice that is both material and immaterial, yet locally rooted and declared patrimonial by the international sphere, will therefore depend on territorial regulation.

The issue of the coviability of social and ecological systems certainly requires man to reconnect to himself: how are we supposed to think ‘biosphere’ when the humans cannot think “humanity”? Does not assuming sociability start with a human diversity associated with biological diversity? Here again we are caught by the notion of the link associated to that of diversity . . . of the living.

Reconnecting humans to the biosphere is also reconnecting humans to humans. International environmental law is moving in this direction when it is in synergy with human rights. Maturation is underway, and while the concept of “sustainable” development is so well entrenched, its legal interpretation and implementation remain highly dependent on an exclusively Western economic model, with the system of values and representations that it entails.

Governance consists in regulating the relationships between humans and the relationships between humans and non-humans. At different scales and areas, the natural environment and humans interweave. Coexisting means living together. Governing includes integrating.

Four regulation rationales animate this part. Each includes two or three chapters dealing with the governance of protected areas, pastoral activity, human diversity and the environment:

### **1. Environmental Regulation: governance of protected areas**

Chapter 13 – Governance Of Protected Areas As A Tool For Coviability

Chapter 14 – Social-ecological coviability of protected marine areas in Brazil

Chapter 15 – Socio-ecological coviability confronted with the neoliberal system, the peace parks experience (Southern Africa)

### **2. Territorial Governance: governance of pastoral activity**

Chapter 16 – Coviability In The Governance Of Pastoral Systems, Permanence and Change

Chapter 17 – Developing coviability through an eco-pastoral approach, the European project LIFE + MIL'OUV

### **3. Regulation of human relationships: governance of human diversity**

Chapter 18 – Reconnecting man to man: socio-cultural coviability ties and interculturality (Practical research in a sensitive neighborhood in Montpellier, France)

Chapter 19 – Kinship as an Instrument for Coviability: Study Cases in Pará, Amazonia

### **4. Regulation of human relationships to the biosphere: environmental governance**

Chapter 20 – The price of coviability: pollination at all costs; legal approach of a new relationship between man and pollinators

Chapter 21 – Can International and French environmental law accommodate coviability?

As in the previous introductory chapter, we propose the heuristic maps of each chapter that will support our discourse on the ontology of coviability.

## Protected Area Governance

Chapter 13 presents the governance of protected areas as an example of coviability between anthropic and natural dynamics (Figs. Preview 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3).

Chapter 14 presents the case of marine protected areas in Brazil in which governance recognizes the role of traditional and ancestral knowledge in managing society and nature dynamics.

Chapter 15 is dedicated to the analysis of peace parks and the divergence of points of view within their governance.

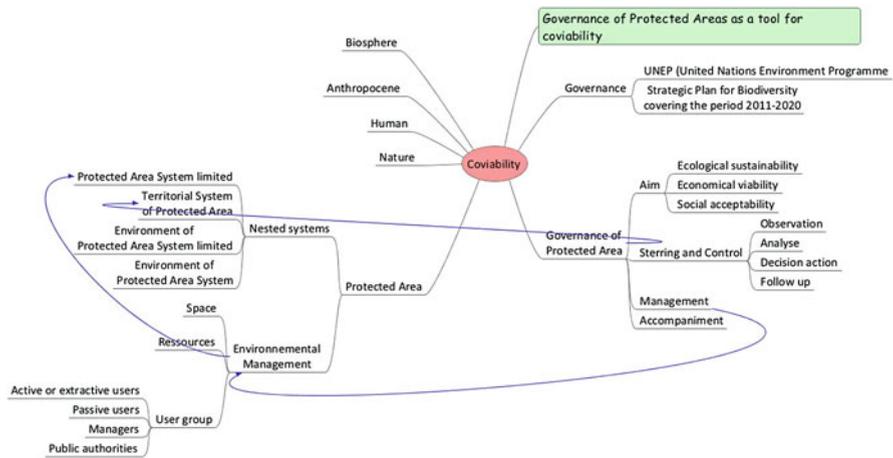


Fig. Preview 2.1 Mind map of Chap. 13 (©Thérèse Libourel)

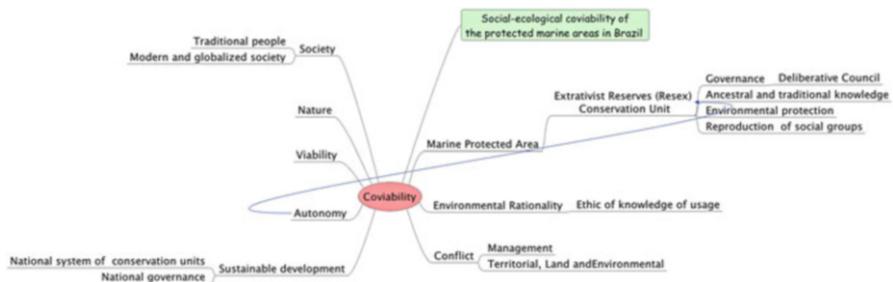


Fig. Preview 2.2 Mind map of Chap. 14 (©Thérèse Libourel)

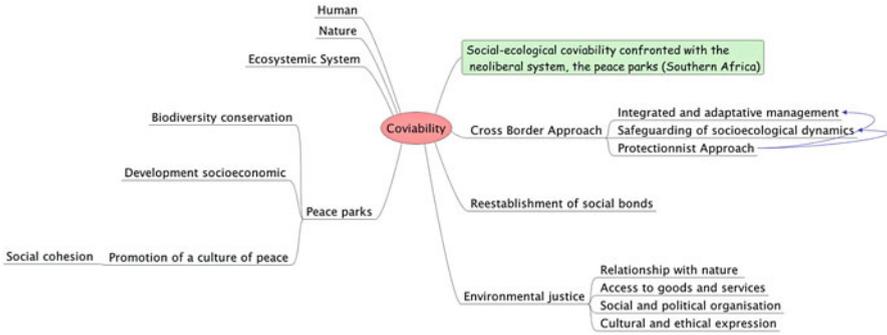


Fig. Preview 2.3 Mind map of Chap. 15 (©Thérèse Libourel)

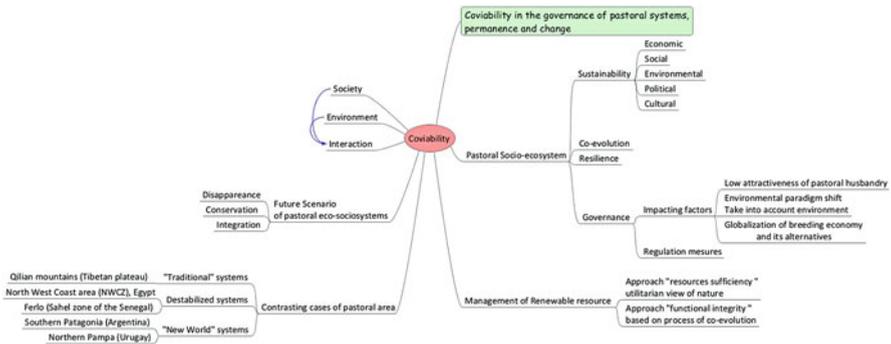


Fig. Preview 2.4 Mind map of Chap. 16 (©Thérèse Libourel)

## The Governance of Pastoral Activity

Chapter 16 presents the governance of pastoral systems through the illustration of various situations (Fig. Preview 2.4).

Chapter 17 is dedicated to the approach implemented in the LIFE project which illustrates a cross-analysis of the viability of livestock farming and the natural environment (Fig. Preview 2.5).

## The Governance of Human Diversity

Chapter 18 is dedicated to an experiment carried out within a multicultural society (Fig. Preview 2.6).

Chapter 19 analyzes the role of kinship in an Amazonian society in the State of Para, Brazil (Fig. Preview 2.7).

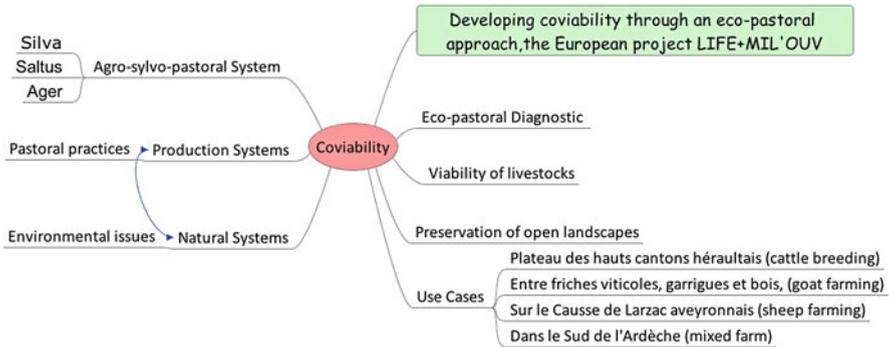


Fig. Preview 2.5 Mind map of Chap. 17 (®Thérèse Libourel)

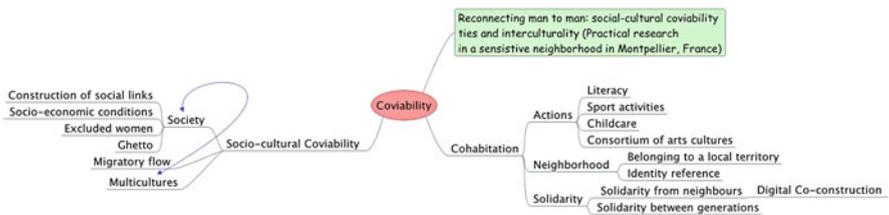


Fig. Preview 2.6 Mind map of Chap. 18 (®Thérèse Libourel)

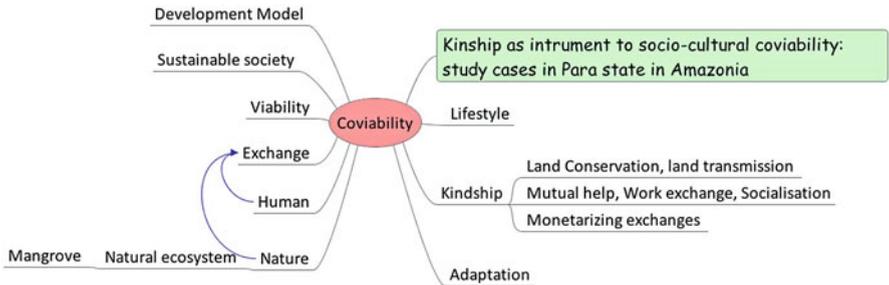


Fig. Preview 2.7 Mind map of Chap. 19 (®Thérèse Libourel)

## Environmental Governance

Chapter 20 explains the approach in French and European laws of pollination by demonstrating the trend of coviability commoditization (Fig. Preview 2.8).

Chapter 21 questions the ability of international law and positive French law to mainstream the concept of coviability (Fig. Preview 2.9).

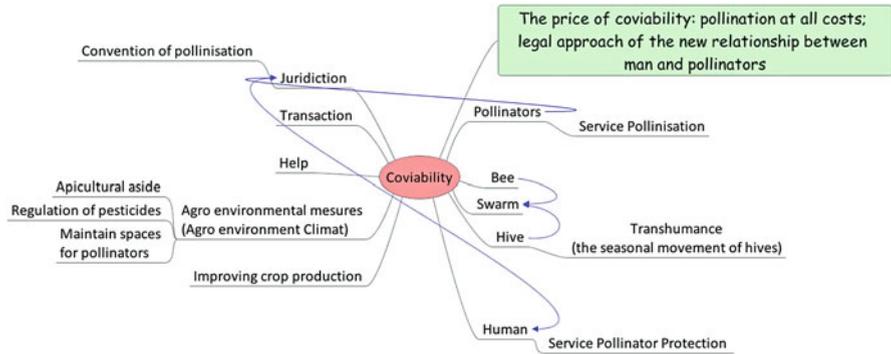


Fig. Preview 2.8 Mind map of Chap. 20 (®Thérèse Libourel)

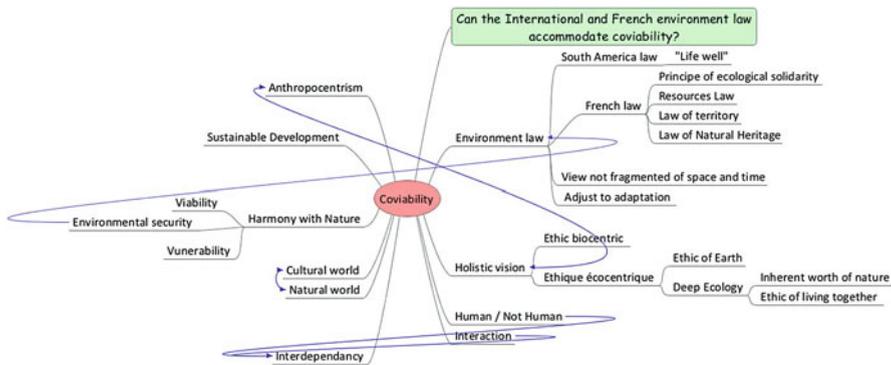


Fig. Preview 2.9 Mind map of Chap. 21 (®Thérèse Libourel)