

## Political Landscapes Forests Conservation And Community In Mexico

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*Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community ...*

Political Landscapes is an important contribution to Latin American environmental history." – David Barton Bray, coeditor of The Community Forests of Mexico: Managing for Sustainable Landscapes "Political Landscapes is an excellently researched and meticulously documented environmental and political history of modern Mexico. Christopher R. Boyer's focus on the forests shows us a new way of writing Mexico's history from the Revolution forward.

*Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community ...*

Based on exhaustive research in regional and national archives, most notably the archive of the forest service, Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community in Mexico traces the dynamic between government forestry policy designed in Mexico City, and indigenous and mestizo villagers in the states of Chihuahua and Michoacán during the twentieth century. Boyer's thesis is that deforestation in Mexico during the twentieth century was driven by the "politicization" of landscapes.

*Christopher R. Boyer, Political Landscapes: Forests ...*

Following the 1917 Mexican Revolution inhabitants of the states of Chihuahua and Michoacán received vast tracts of prime timberland as part of Mexico's land redistribution program. Although locals gained possession of the forests, the federal

*(PDF) Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and ...*

Political Landscapes is an incredible work of scholarship and an energetic example of environmental history's potential. As you read it, you learn about temperate forests and indigenous communities but also about lumber, turpentine, and avocados.

*Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community ...*

Christopher R. Boyer examines this history in "Political Landscapes," where he argues that the forests in Chihuahua and Michoacán became what he calls "political landscapes"—that is, geographies that become politicized by the interactions between opposing actors—through the effects of backroom deals, nepotism, and political negotiations.

*Political landscapes : forests, conservation, and ...*

"Political Landscapes seamlessly blends environmental and social history to expose how forest conservation reflected larger social and political processes in twentieth-century Mexico. . . . [H] makes an important contribution to the growing body of literature on Latin American environmental history."

*Duke University Press - Political Landscapes*

This chapter discusses forest and forest conservation in South and South-East Asia within a comparative perspective. It also discusses the future of political forests wherein reforestation movements will be in constant conflict with commerce and agriculture.

*Political Forests - Oxford Scholarship*

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*Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community ...*

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*Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community ...*

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*Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community ...*

Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community in Mexico. By Christopher R. Boyer. Christopher R. Boyer Christopher R. Boyer is Professor of History and Latin American and Latino Studies at the University of Illinois, Chicago. He is the editor ...

*Industrial Forests, 1942–1958 | Political Landscapes ...*

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*Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community ...*

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*Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community ...*

Christopher R. Boyer's Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community in Mexico contends that while the developmental priorities of the postWorld War II Mexican government mirrored the neocolonial policies of the Porfiriato, the revolution infused national forestry conservation policies with a social conscience in theory, if not always in practice.

*Political Landscapes: Forests, Conservation, and Community ...*

Large intact forest landscapes and inclusive conservation: a political ecological perspective Laura Zanotti. 1. Natalie Knowles . Purdue University, USA University of Waterloo, Canada . Abstract . Intact Forest Landscape (IFL)s are global conservation units that aim to combat fragmentation, alteration, s degradation, and loss of global forests.

Following the 1917 Mexican Revolution inhabitants of the states of Chihuahua and Michoacán received vast tracts of prime timberland as part of Mexico's land redistribution program. Although locals gained possession of the forests, the federal government retained management rights, which created conflict over subsequent decades among rural, often indigenous villages; government; and private timber companies about how best to manage the forests. Christopher R. Boyer examines this history in Political Landscapes, where he argues that the forests in Chihuahua and Michoacán became what he calls "political landscapes"—that is, geographies that become politicized by the interactions between opposing actors—through the effects of backroom deals, nepotism, and political negotiations. Understanding the historical dynamic of community forestry in Mexico is particularly critical for those interested in promoting community involvement in the use and conservation of forestlands around the world. Considering how rural and indigenous people have confronted, accepted, and modified the rationalizing projects of forest management foisted on them by a developmentalist state is crucial before community management is implemented elsewhere.

How do societies negotiate the apparently competing agendas of environmental protection and social justice? Why do some countries perform much better than others? Democracy in the Woods answers these questions by explaining the trajectories of forest and land rights - and the fate offorest-dependent peasants - in the forested regions of India, Tanzania, and Mexico. To organize a comparative inquiry that straddles the fields of comparative politics, historical institutionalism, and policy studies, this book develops a political economy of institutions framework. It shows thatdifferences in structures of political intermediation - venues that help peasant groups and social movements engage in political and policy processes - explain the varying levels of success in combining the pursuits of social justice and environmental conservation. The book challenges the age-oldnoion that populist policies produce uniformly deleterious environmental consequences that must be mitigated via centralized systems of environmental regulation. It shows instead that the national leaders and dominant political parties that must compete for popular support in the political arenaare more likely to fashion interventions that pursue conservation of forested landscapes without violating the rights of forest-dependent people. Mexico demonstrates the potential for win-win outcomes. India continues to stumble on both environmental and social questions despite longstandingtraditions of popular mobilizationfor forestland rights, and Tanzania's government has failed its forest-dependent people despite a lucrative wildlife tourism sector. This book's political analysis of the control over and use of nature opens up new avenues for reflecting on nature in theAnthropocene.

A significant contribution to political ecology, Conservation Is Our Government Now is an ethnographic examination of the history and social effects of conservation and development efforts in Papua New Guinea. Drawing on extensive fieldwork conducted over a period of seven years, Paige West focuses on the Crater Mountain Wildlife Management Area, the site of a biodiversity conservation project implemented between 1994 and 1999. She describes the interactions between those who ran the program—mostly ngo workers—and the Gimi people who live in the forests surrounding Crater Mountain. West shows that throughout the project there was a profound disconnect between the goals of the two groups. The ngo workers thought that they would encourage conservation and cultivate development by teaching Gimi to value biodiversity as an economic resource. The villagers expected that in exchange for the land, labor, food, and friendship they offered the conservation workers, they would receive benefits, such as medicine and technology. In the end, the divergent nature of each group's expectations led to disappointment for both. West reveals how every aspect of the Crater Mountain Wildlife Management Area—including ideas of space, place, environment, and society—was socially produced, created by changing configurations of ideas, actions, and material relations not only in Papua New Guinea but also in other locations around the world. Complicating many of the assumptions about nature, culture, and development underlying contemporary conservation efforts, Conservation Is Our Government Now demonstrates the unique capacity of ethnography to illuminate the relationship between the global and the local, between transnational processes and individual lives.

In an era of market triumphalism, this book probes the social and environmental consequences of market-linked nature conservation schemes. Rather than supporting a new anti-market orthodoxy, Charles Zerner and colleagues assert that there is no universal entity, "the market." Analysis and remedies must be based on broader considerations of history, culture, and geography in order to establish meaningful and lasting changes in policy and practice. Original case studies from Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the South Pacific focus on topics as diverse as ecotourism, bioprospecting, oil extraction, cyanide fishing, timber extraction, and property rights. The cases position concerns about biodiversity conservation and resource management within social justice and legal perspectives, providing new insights for students, scholars, policy professionals and donor/foundations engaged in international conservation and social justice.

Reflecting new thinking about conservation in Southeast Asia, Beyond the Sacred Forest is the product of a unique collaboration involving ethnographic research in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Scholars from those countries and the United States rethink the translation of environmental concepts between East and West, particularly ideas of nature and culture; what conservation might mean; and how conservation policy is applied and transformed in the everyday landscapes of Southeast Asia. As this collection of essays demonstrates, the researchers focus more on folk, community, and vernacular conservation discourses than on those of institutions and the state. Thick with ethnographic detail, their essays provide powerful examples of why social, political, historical, and economic factors are central to the success or failure of conservation initiatives. Natural resource managers and policy makers who accept and work with these factors are likely to enjoy greater and more enduring success than those who simply seek to remove the influence and impact of humans from the landscape. As many of the essays suggest, this requires the ability to manage contradictions, to relinquish orthodox ideas of what conservation looks like, and to practice continuously adaptive management techniques. It requires practitioners who are deeply reflexive and able to focus less on short-term goals and more on long-term engagement with the relationships between people and nature. Contributors: Upik Djajins ; Amity A. Doolittle ; Michael R. Dove; Levita Duhaylungsod; Emily E. Harwell; Jeyamalar Kathirithamby-Wells; Lye Tuck-Po; Percy E. Sajise; Endah Sulistyawati; Yunita T. Winarto

Despite carefully-constructed conservation interventions deforestation in Indonesia is not being stopped. This book identifies why large-scale international forest conservation has failed to reduce deforestation in Indonesia and considers why key stakeholders have not responded as expected to these conservation interventions. A history of deforestation in Indonesia in the context of global political economy is included, and the author explores the relationship between international historical trade and economic realities and the failures of forest conservation and sustainability in Indonesia. It is shown how international trade and global economic and political ideologies have shaped deforestation considering the interests of and agendas behind major global forestry conservation and sustainability. Case study chapters are included on: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+); the Norway-Indonesia bilateral partnership; and the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) in Indonesia. The findings are pulled together providing an insight into the failures of global climate change policy and the ways in which the proposed theoretical model can be used to analyse other complex environmental problems. The book will be a useful reference for students of environmental science and policy, political theory, international relations, development and economics. It will also be of interest to forestry professions and practitioners working in NGOs.

Forests are alive, filled with rich, biologically complex life forms and the interrelationships of multiple species and materials. Vulnerable to a host of changing conditions in this global era, forests are in peril as never before. New markets in carbon and environmental services attract speculators. In the name of conservation, such speculators attempt to undermine local land control in these desirable areas. Moral Ecology of a Forest provides an ethnographic account of conservation politics, particularly the conflict between Western conservation and Mayan ontological ecology. The difficult interactions of the Maya of central Quintana Roo, Mexico, for example, or the Mayan communities of the Sain Ka'an Biosphere, demonstrate the clashing interests with Western biodiversity conservation initiatives. The conflicts within the forest of Quintana Roo represent the outcome of nature in this global era, where the forces of land grabbing, conservation promotion and organizations, and capitalism vie for control of forests and land. Forests pose living questions. In addition to the ever-thrilling biology of interdependent species, forests raise questions in the sphere of political economy, and thus raise cultural and moral questions. The economic aspects focus on the power dynamics and ideological perspectives over who controls, uses, exploits, or preserves those life forms and landscapes. The cultural and moral issues focus on the symbolic meanings, forms of knowledge, and obligations that people of different backgrounds, ethnicities, and classes have constructed in relation to their lands. The Maya Forest of Quintana Roo is a historically disputed place in which these three questions come together.

This book investigates the bitterly contested development of environmental conservation in France from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, suggesting that conflicts over forests between the state, landowning elites, and the peasantry not only reflected escalating demand for this most vital of natural resources but also shaped the country's revolutionary struggles.

"Empire forestry"—the broadly shared forest management practice that emerged in the West in the nineteenth century—may have originated in Europe, but it would eventually reshape the landscapes of colonies around the world. Melding the approaches of environmental history and political ecology, Colonial Seeds in African Soil unravels the complex ways this dynamic played out in twentieth-century colonial Sierra Leone. While giving careful attention to topics such as forest reservation and exploitation, the volume moves beyond conservation practices and discourses, attending to the overlapping social, economic, and political contexts that have shaped approaches to forest management over time.

As conservationists, ranchers, and forest workers join together to protect the wide open spaces, diverse habitats, and working landscapes upon which people, plants, and animals depend, a new vision of management is emerging in which the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem integrity, and sustainable resource use are seen not as antithetical, but as compatible, even symbiotic goals. This book explores that expanded, inclusive vision of environmentalism as it delves into the history and evolution of Western land use policy and of the working landscapes themselves.

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