Center for Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)

Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

CBRM Database

Date:	August 10, 2012	Entry Number:	1238
Case Study Name:		Outcomes of Conservation Alliances with Women's Community-Based Organizations in Southern Mexico	
Author:		Radel, C.A.	
Document Type:		Paper in scientific journal	
Year:		2012	
Language:		English	
Document Location:		Society and Natural Resources 25:52-70	
Full Citation:		Radel, C.A. 2012. Outcomes of Conservation Alliances with Women's Community-Based Organizations in Southern Mexico. Society and Natural Resources 25:52-70.	
Region:		Latin America and the Caribbean	
Country:		Mexico	
Ecosystem Type:		forest	
Social Characteristics:		Community bordering protected area	
Scale of Study:		Protected area	
Resource Type:		Protected area	
Type of Initiative:		Research-driven project	

Community Based Work:	Resource management, conservation
Keywords:	agriculture, Calakmul, conservation, ecofeminism, gender empowerment, ICDP, land, Mexico, women
Summary:	Through alliances with local community-based organizations, including groups of women, conservationists have used integrated conservation and development projects as a strategy to integrate conservation and poverty alleviation goals; yet an antiessentialist critique of ecofeminism suggests little grounds for alliances between women and conservationists. This study questions that premise through a presentation of analysis results from interviews with women in three communities surrounding Mexico's Calakmul Biosphere Reserve. I compare the households of conservation-allied women with other households, on (1) the use of various farming practices on women's group parcels and on other land managed by households (conservation-related outcomes) and (2) women's access to and control of land and project income (women's livelihood-related outcomes). I find that alliances were partially successful in meeting conservation interests, contributed to the production of livelihoods for the women, and increased their relative position within households and communities through changes in the gendered control of resource decision making.