

ROUTLEDGE ISS STUDIES IN RURAL LIVELIHOODS

The Ecotourism-Extraction Nexus

Political economies and rural realities
of (un)comfortable bedfellows

Edited by
Bram Büscher and
Veronica Davidov



The Ecotourism-Extraction Nexus

Ecotourism and natural resource extraction may be seen as contradictory pursuits, yet in reality they often take place side by side, sometimes even supported by the same institutions. Existing academic and policy literatures generally overlook the phenomenon of ecotourism in areas concurrently affected by extraction industries, but such a scenario is in fact increasingly common in resource-rich developing nations.

This edited volume conceptualizes and empirically analyses the 'ecotourism-extraction nexus' within the context of broader rural and livelihood changes in the places where these activities occur. The volume's central premise is that these seemingly contradictory activities are empirically and conceptually more alike than often imagined, and that they share common ground in ethnographic lived experiences in rural settings and broader political economic structures of power and control.

The book offers theoretical reflections on why ecotourism and natural resource extraction are systematically decoupled, and epistemologically and analytically re-links them through ethnographic case studies drawing on research from around the world. It should be of interest to students and professionals engaged in the disciplines of geography, anthropology, and development studies.

Bram Büscher is Associate Professor of Environment and Sustainable Development at the International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands. He is also Visiting Associate Professor of Environmental Management and Energy Studies at the University of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Veronica Davidov is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Leiden University College, the Netherlands.

Routledge ISS studies in rural livelihoods

Editorial Board: A. Haroon Akram-Lodhi (Trent University), Saturnino M. Borras Jr. (Institute of Social Studies), Cristóbal Kay (Chair) (Institute of Social Studies) and Max Spoor (Institute of Social Studies).

Routledge and the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague, the Netherlands have come together to publish a new book series in rural livelihoods. The series will include themes such as land policies and land rights, water issues, food policy and politics, rural poverty, agrarian transformation, migration, rural-oriented social movements, rural conflict and violence, among others. All books in the series will offer rigorous, empirically grounded, cross-national comparative and inter-regional analysis. The books will be theoretically stimulating, but will also be accessible to policy practitioners and civil society activists.

1 Land, Poverty and Livelihoods in an Era of Globalization

Perspectives from developing and transition countries

Edited by A. Haroon Akram-Lodhi, Saturnino M. Borras Jr. and Cristóbal Kay

2 Peasants and Globalization

Political economy, agrarian transformation and development

Edited by A. Haroon Akram-Lodhi and Cristóbal Kay

3 The Political Economy of Rural Livelihoods in Transition Economies

Land, peasants and rural poverty in transition

Edited by Max Spoor

4 Agrarian Angst and Rural Resistance in Contemporary Southeast Asia

Edited by Dominique Caouette and Sarah Turner

5 Water, Environmental Security and Sustainable Rural Development

Conflict and cooperation in Central Eurasia

Edited by Murat Arsel and Max Spoor

6 Reforming Land and Resource Use in South Africa

Impact on livelihoods

Edited by Paul Hebinck and Charlie Shackleton

7 Risk and Social Change in an African Rural Economy

Livelihoods in pastoralist communities

John G. McPeak, Peter D. Little and Cheryl R. Doss

8 Public Policy and Agricultural Development

Edited by Ha-Joon Chang

9 Social Conflict, Economic Development and the Extractive Industry

Evidence from South America

Edited by Anthony Bebbington

10 The Ecotourism-Extraction Nexus

Political economies and rural realities of (un)comfortable bedfellows

Edited by Bram Büscher and Veronica Davidov

This page intentionally left blank

The Ecotourism-Extraction Nexus

Political economies and rural realities of
(un)comfortable bedfellows

**Edited by Bram Büscher and
Veronica Davidov**

First published 2014
by Routledge
2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN

Simultaneously published in the USA and Canada
by Routledge
711 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017

Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business

© 2014 selection and editorial material, Bram Büscher and Veronica Davidov; individual chapters, the contributors

The right of Bram Büscher and Veronica Davidov to be identified as the authors of the editorial material, and of the authors for their individual chapters, has been asserted in accordance with sections 77 and 78 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilised in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publishers.

Trademark notice: Product or corporate names may be trademarks or registered trademarks, and are used only for identification and explanation without intent to infringe.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

The ecotourism-extraction nexus : political economies and rural realities of (un)comfortable bedfellows / edited by Bram Büscher and Veronica Davidov.

pages cm

Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. Ecotourism. 2. Natural resources--Political aspects. 3. Natural resources--Environmental aspects. I. Büscher, Bram, 1977--

G156.5.E26E3539 2013

910.68'4--dc23

2013010375

ISBN: 978-0-415-82489-7 (hbk)

ISBN: 978-0-203-38485-5 (ebk)

Typeset in Times New Roman
by Werset Ltd, Boldon, Tyne and Wear

Contents

<i>List of illustrations</i>	ix
<i>Notes on contributors</i>	x
<i>Foreword</i>	xiii
ROSALEEN DUFFY	
<i>Preface</i>	xvii
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xix
1 Introduction: the ecotourism-extraction nexus	1
VERONICA DAVIDOV AND BRAM BÜSCHER	
2 Conceptualizing lived experiences within the political economy of the ecotourism-extraction nexus	17
BRAM BÜSCHER AND VERONICA DAVIDOV	
3 Gems of Ankarana: the commodification and generification of Madagascar’s natural wonders	35
ANDREW WALSH	
4 ‘Horticulture in harmony with wildlife’: the awkward marriage of ecotourism and industrial floriculture in Naivasha Kenya	55
MEGAN A. STYLES	
5 Between the cattle and the deep blue sea: the Janus face of the ecotourism-extraction nexus in Costa Rica	69
ROBERT FLETCHER	
6 Mother Nature’s Best Kept Secret? Exploring the discursive terrain and lived experience of the ecotourism-extraction nexus in Southern Belize	88
JAMES STINSON	

7 Mining the forest: epic and novelesque boundaries along the Upper Bulolo River, Papua New Guinea	110
JAMON ALEX HALVAKSZ, II	
8 Ecological tourism and elite minerals in Karelia: the Veps' experience with extraction, commodification, and circulation of natural resources	129
VERONICA DAVIDOV	
9 Crude desires and 'green' initiatives: indigenous development and oil extraction in Amazonian Ecuador	149
TIMOTHY J. SMITH	
10 'Greening' dispossession: mining nature through ecotourism in the Dominican Southwest	171
LUISA J. ROLLINS-CASTILLO	
11 Ecotourism and extraction in Saami lands: contradictions and continuities	193
FLORENCE REVELIN	
12 Local sovereignty in the context of the extraction-ecotourism nexus in Northwest Ecuador: post-neoliberal vignettes from Intag-Manduriacos cloud forests	215
LINDA D'AMICO	
13 'Ecotourism, not mining, in Palawan!' Territorial narratives on the last frontier (Palawan, the Philippines)	236
ELISABET DUEHOLM RASCH	
14 Concluding engagements at the (ecotourism-extraction) nexus	255
WOLFRAM DRESSLER	
<i>Index</i>	266

Illustrations

Figures

1.1	Welcome sign for Kruger National Park in South Africa, featuring the logos of financial and oil industry sponsors	2
6.1	STNP regional map	98
8.1	Display dedicated to raspberry quartzite mining brigades in the Veps Ethnographic Museum in Sheltozero	137
8.2	A gabbro-dabase quarry on the shore of Lake Onega	139
9.1	A jungle tour agency	150
9.2	Abandoned club in Tena. Graffiti reads 'oil = death'	158
9.3	Tourists crossing Río Puni in a canoe piloted by a Kichwa guide	160
9.4	Promotional poster from the Ecuadorian Ministry of Tourism	161
9.5	Indigenous items for sale in gift shop	164
9.6	Kichwa women demonstrating the making of <i>chicha</i>	165
9.7	Entrance to Ivanhoe exploration well, between Sindy and Venecia-Derecha	167
9.8	Tanker from Ivanhoe drilling site on the Napo River shore	168
10.1	Map of the Dominican Republic	171
10.2	Map of the Jaragua-Bahoruco-Enriquillo Biosphere Reserve	172
10.3	Map of the Jaragua National Park	173
10.4	The colourful bungalows built by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources near the entrance to the Jaragua National Park	174
10.5	Larimar stone, held by one of the miners at Los Checheses	184
11.1	Mines, protected areas and major tourist infrastructures in Saami lands of Norrbotten, Sweden	193

Tables

2.1	Contradictions or dichotomies associated with the ecotourism-extraction nexus	17
6.1	Belize tourist expenditure, 1988–2007	92
6.2	Oil production in Belize, 2005–2009	93

Contributors

Bram Büscher is Associate Professor of Environment and Sustainable Development at the Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands, and visiting Associate Professor at the Department of Geography, Environmental Management and Energy Studies of the University of Johannesburg, South Africa. His research interests revolve around transfrontier conservation and conservation/development interventions, the political economy of nature and environmentalism, new media, ecotourism, and the politics of energy. He is the author of *Transforming the Frontier: Peace Parks and the Politics of Neoliberal Conservation in Southern Africa* (Duke University Press, 2013).

Linda D'Amico is a cultural anthropologist whose recent work focuses on gender and the environment in Intag, Ecuador. She is interested in collaborative processes that lead to empowerment. Currently, she is a Professor of Global Studies and Women's and Gender Studies at Winona State University in Winona, Minnesota, where she likes to bicycle and garden. She is the author of *Otavalan Women, Ethnicity and Globalization* (University of New Mexico Press, 2011).

Veronica Davidov is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Leiden University College, the Netherlands. Her research interests include human-nature relations and the transformation of 'nature' into 'natural resources'. She has done long-term fieldwork in Ecuador since 2002, and is currently also working on a project on Northern Russia. She is the author of *Ecotourism and Cultural Production: An Anthropology of Indigenous Spaces in Ecuador* (Palgrave-Macmillan, 2013).

Wolfram Dressler loves studying the particular and odd in forest settings, things that are unique, deserving of attention, and deserving of survival. He has done so in settings as diverse as Laos, the Philippines, the Caribbean, and the Western Arctic. He is currently Associate Professor, Forest and Nature Conservation Policy Group, Wageningen University and the author of *Old Thoughts in New Ideas: State Conservation Measures, Livelihood and Development on Palawan Island, the Philippines* (Ateneo de Manila University Press, 2009).

Robert Fletcher is Associate Professor of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development at the United Nations mandated University for Peace in Costa Rica. His research, conducted in North, Central, and South America, explores how culturally specific approaches to human–environment relations inform patterns of resource use and the contestation among these. He is the author of *Romancing the Wild: Cultural Dimensions of Ecotourism* (forthcoming from Duke University Press).

Jamon Alex Halvaksz, II received his PhD in Anthropology from the University of Minnesota and is an Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Texas at San Antonio. His research has focused on comparing mining and conservation projects in Papua New Guinea, but includes work on songs, marijuana, and photography. His current research focuses on agricultural transformations brought about by mining compensation and employment opportunities.

Elisabet Dueholm Rasch is Assistant Professor of Anthropology of Development at Wageningen University, the Netherlands. She wrote her dissertation on local politics, indigenous identity, and citizenship in Guatemala. Her research topics include: indigenous peoples, indigenous movements, anti-mining activism, local politics, citizenship, democracy, criminalisation of activism. Her research areas include Guatemala and the Philippines.

Florence Revelin is a PhD candidate in Environmental Anthropology at the National Museum of Natural History, Paris. Her research addresses the issues of tourism, protected areas, and World Heritage sites in European mountain regions (Lapland and the Pyrenees). She explores the interfaces between traditional livelihoods based on transhumant pastoralism, landscape conservation, and changes related to tourism development.

Luisa J. Rollins-Castillo is a PhD candidate in Anthropology at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Her research interests include the political ecology of neoliberal conservation, including the social relations involved in conservation labour, emerging environmental markets and green economies, and environmental justice. She is currently conducting fieldwork on reforestation projects linked to carbon sequestration and debt-for-nature swaps along the Dominican/Haitian border.

Timothy J. Smith is a sociocultural anthropologist who has done fieldwork in Guatemala, Ecuador, and France. His research interests include a critical examination of community participation, linguistic revival and change, violence and conflict, development, human rights, citizenship and the state, environmental conservation, and grassroots indigenous politics in Latin America. He has taught at the University of Illinois, University of South Florida, and Appalachian State University and has held visiting positions at Harvard University, Columbia University, and Princeton University.

James Stinson is a doctoral candidate at the University of Toronto, Canada. His research explores the issues of protected area management, ecotourism, and resource extraction, in Belize, Central America, and how these processes intersect with the lives of the region's indigenous peoples.

Megan A. Styles holds a PhD in Environmental Anthropology from the University of Washington, Seattle. She is currently a Postdoctoral Teaching Fellow in the University of Washington's interdisciplinary Program on the Environment. Her research and teaching interests centre on issues of environment, work, and development.

Andrew Walsh is Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Western Ontario, and the author of *Made in Madagascar: Sapphires, Ecotourism and the Global Bazaar* (University of Toronto Press, 2012).

Foreword

Rosaleen Duffy

This is an important book which offers us a new perspective on both ecotourism and on a range of extractive industries. It draws two apparently separate sets of dynamics together to pose an intriguing challenge: are they actually at odds with one another?

The debate on ecotourism has long revolved around a particular set of issues: how do we define it? How useful is it for biodiversity conservation? Can it contribute to economic development? The dominant frame is that ecotourism can deliver sustainable development, although this has been increasingly criticised by those interested in how ecotourism is linked to the wider context of neo-liberalism. This book pushes that debate even further and offers us a sustained analysis and critique of how ecotourism and extractive activities often co-exist and even support each other.

We are accustomed to the idea that for ecotourism to succeed it must be practised in places that are pristine, untouched and unspoiled, wild and untamed. Ecotourism operators attempt to persuade us that 'nature' can be conserved via our holidaying habits. Yet these categories are produced by social, economic and political contexts. Critics of ecotourism offer key insights into the ways that nature is 'produced' both materially and discursively by the industry: images of empty palm-fringed beaches sell holidays, landscapes are reshaped to suit the tourist tastes that are produced by the industry in the first place (see West and Carrier, 2004; Neves, 2010). Likewise, images of pristine wilderness, devoid of people but teeming with animals are used to sell safaris, and that, in turn, supports the continued, artificial separation of human communities from protected areas (Brockington and Igoe, 2006). These arguments are, by now, well worn.

If we examine the debates around oil and mining as an extractive industry, they are also wrapped in a set of stereotyped images. Mining is assumed to be ecologically destructive; it is assumed that it benefits only national and global elites able to capture its profits, while its economic, environmental and social costs are paid by poor and marginalised peoples. This is certainly the case with many extractive projects that hit the headlines; the activities of Shell in Nigeria and Sherritt International's Ambatovy nickel mine in Madagascar are obvious cases. By contrast, the development of diamond mining in Botswana is regularly referred to as an excellent example of benefits that diamond-driven development

can bring to a large cross-section of decidedly non-elite population (though certain indigenous groups have been displaced by it). A number of studies on mining, especially artisanal mining, further disrupts simplistic ways of thinking about extraction. Work by De Boeck (2001), for example, weaves a more complex and sophisticated picture that reveals the everyday lives of diamond miners on the border between DRC and Angola. Previous work by Walsh (2003) offers a window into the world of sapphire miners and the dynamics created from an increase in disposable income (also see his Chapter 3 in this volume). What this tells us is that extractive industries do not have homogenised, negative consequences for the environment and poorer communities. Such ethnographic studies remind us that we need to have a more nuanced understanding of extraction. And this book takes up that challenge and responds to it in a systematic way.

What is so important about this book is that it takes the wider body of work on ecotourism and extractive industries, and opens up an entirely new way of looking at them: as an *ecotourism-extraction nexus*. Much existing work assumes that extraction and ecotourism are polar opposites. This collection presents the intriguing critical interrogation of the ways that they can in fact co-exist and even co-produce each other. This can be related to the wider debate about the neoliberalisation of nature and debates on how we think of ‘value’ or valorisation of nature in this case (see Bakker, 2010; Braun, 2008; Castree, 2009; 2008; Heynen *et al.*, 2007; McCarthy and Prudham, 2004: 275–277; Peck and Theodore, 2007). If we take the chapter by Walsh, for example, the discursive and material re-creation of sapphires and landscapes in Madagascar allows both mining and ecotourism to exist in the same place and for both to be ‘sold’ to international markets. The sapphires and the landscapes are cast and refashioned as natural wonders that are able to generate profit. This deepens and extends neoliberal logics to a greater range of non-human natures, allowing nature to be captured, entrained and re-created by neoliberalism (see Büscher, 2010; Igoe and Brockington, 2007). Smith’s chapter offers an account of how, for indigenous communities in the region, oil extraction might not stand in the way of ecotourism – but rather may engender and in some sense even provide support for it. Davidov’s Chapter 8 looks at the longer-term patterns of state support for mining and for ecotourism as parallel sources of livelihood and how more recent processes of privatisation shaped them into parallel sources of dispossession. We see such convergences in other examples around the world: the creation of new protected areas and tourism schemes as ‘offsets’ for ilmenite mining by Qit-Fer Minerals Madagascar (a division of Rio Tinto), or the well documented Campo Ma’an Park as part of the offset scheme for the Chad Cameroon pipeline. The link between ecotourism, extraction and neoliberalism is perhaps made most explicit in Chapter 5 by Fletcher on Costa Rica: that ecotourism encourages the commodification of nature via the creation of conservation areas. In this sense nature is a key arena in which neoliberalism is constituted (Brand and Gorg, 2008). We need to develop a better understanding of the role nature itself plays in the expansion and deepening of neoliberalism, as well as how this plays out in

varied ways on the ground. This book is a vitally important step in that direction. The links seems so clear in this book that it poses a question: why has it taken until now to have a volume dedicated to debating these issues?

Part of the answer to this question lies in ways we think of ecotourism and extraction as opposites. But that is not enough to explain it. We also need to examine how academic researchers might operate in terms of topic silos: we become known for working on a particular area. Researchers who examine mining are not usually experts on ecotourism, those that focus on climate change might examine the oil industry but miss the links to biodiversity conservation, and so on. As researchers we need to reflect back on the ways that we continually produce and reproduce these dichotomies via training in particular disciplines. Being part of a discipline can enhance our intellectual engagement with a particular topic, but it may also make some important issues invisible to us. That is why this book *matters* – it makes the links between the topic areas. It is an important book for another reason as well: its rich empirical case studies. Much of the debate on neoliberal nature is conceptual and deals with the macro-scale (with some notable exceptions) (see Castree, 2008). By contrast, this volume offers a range of carefully researched case studies that draw our attention to common patterns in the ecotourism-extraction nexus. They are able to achieve this because they concentrate on local communities and particular places as appropriate scales of analysis. This means they offer new challenges to the conceptual and supranational scale analyses of the neoliberal nature debate. These are discernible from Kenya (Styles) to Russia (Davidov) to Papua New Guinea (Halvaksz) to Belize (Stinson) to Sweden (Revelin), to name but a few. These might seem like disparate cases that might have little in common – but it is clear that the dynamics of neoliberalism draw them together and make ecotourism and extraction compatible. To conclude, this book matters in conceptual and empirical terms, it is a rarity because it opens up a new field of understanding. For those reasons, it is important that researchers and policy makers engaged in these industries read, understand and act on the arguments contained within it

References

- Bakker, K. (2010) 'The Limits of "Neoliberal Natures": Debating Green Neoliberalism', *Progress in Human Geography*, 34: 715–735.
- Brand, U. and C. Gorg. (2008) 'Post Fordist Governance of Nature: The Internationalisation of the State and the Case of Genetic Resources – A Neo-Poulantzian Perspective', *Review of International Political Economy*, 15: 567–589.
- Braun B. (2008) 'Environmental Issues: Inventive Life', *Progress in Human Geography*, 32: 667–679.
- Brenner, N. and N. Theodore. (2002) 'Cities and the geographies of "actually existing neoliberalism"', *Antipode*, 34: 356–386.
- Brockington, D. and J. Igoe. (2006) 'Eviction for Conservation: a Global Overview', *Conservation and Society*, 4: 424–470.
- Büscher, B. (2010) 'Derivative Nature: Interrogating the Value of Conservation in Boundless Southern Africa', *Third World Quarterly*, 31(2): 259–276.

- Butcher, J. (2003) *The Moralisation of Tourism: Sun, Sand ... and Saving the World?* London: Routledge.
- Castree, N. (2009) 'Researching Neoliberal Environmental Governance: A Reply to Karen Bakker', *Environment and Planning A*, 41(8): 1788–1794.
- Castree, N. (2008) 'Neo-liberalising Nature 1: The Logics of De- and Re-regulation', *Environment and Planning A*, 40(1): 131–152.
- De Boeck, F. (2001) 'Garimpeiro worlds: digging, dying and hunting for diamonds in Angola', *Review of African Political Economy*, 28(90): 549–562.
- Neves, K. (2010). 'Cashing in on Cetourism: A Critical Ecological Engagement with Dominant E-NGO Discourses on Whaling, Cetacean Conservation, and Whale Watching', *Antipode: A Radical Journal of Geography*, 42(3): 719–741.
- Heynen, N. and P. Robbins. (2005) 'The Neoliberalization of Nature: Governance, Privatization, Enclosure and Valuation', *Capitalism Nature Socialism*, 16(1): 5–8.
- Heynen, N., J. McCarthy, W.S. Prudham and P. Robbins (eds) (2007) *Neoliberal Environments: False Promises and Unnatural Consequences*. London: Routledge.
- Igoe, J. and D. Brockington (2007) 'Neoliberal conservation. A brief introduction', *Conservation and Society*, 5(4): 432–449.
- McCarthy, J. and S. Prudham (2004) 'Neoliberal nature and the nature of neoliberalism', *Geoforum*, 35(3): 275–283.
- Peck, J. and N. Theodore (2007) 'Variegated Capitalism', *Progress in Human Geography*, 31(6): 731–777.
- Peck, J. and A. Tickell (2002) 'Neoliberalising Space', *Antipode: A Radical Journal of Geography*, 34(3): 380–404.
- Walsh, A. (2003) "'Hot Money" and Daring Consumption in a Northern Malagasy Mining Town', *American Ethnologist*, 30(2): 290–305.
- West, P. and J. Carrier (2004) 'Ecotourism and Authenticity. Getting Away from It All?', *Current Anthropology*, 45(4): 483–498.

Preface

This book has been a delight to work on. Where academics habitually say that editing books is a tenuous and stressful process, we feel this collection has been a breeze. Obviously, it required hard work, long nights and dedication from the authors, the publisher, and ourselves, but like with any labour of love, these are quickly forgotten when the end result is so exciting. From the start, we truly felt that this volume deserves a place in the literatures on ecotourism, resource extraction and the broader debates on conservation and (rural) development, simply because the ecotourism-extraction nexus has gone remarkably unnoticed so far. When we started the discussions that led to this volume in July 2011, we found each other in a common ‘discovery’: that in our fieldwork sites we increasingly noted the intersection of ecotourism and resource extraction, where seemingly sustainable conservation and unsustainable extraction activities were increasingly intertwined in policy, practice and theory. We wondered whether other researchers had similar experiences in their field sites.

We decided to write a call for papers to solicit abstracts for a session at the European Association for Social Anthropology (EASA) conference in Paris, in July 2012. To our surprise, we received a lot of response. So much so, and of such high quality, that we immediately felt we needed to bring these together in a collection. As the Institute of Social Studies – the intellectual home of one of the editors – and Routledge were involved in a successful book series on rural livelihoods, the choice for a publisher was quickly made. We immediately informed the authors of our intentions. Most responded positively, and we set some planning goals. Again, to our pleasant surprise, almost all of the authors kept to the deadline, and even before the European Association of Social Anthropology (EASA) triple session we put together, we were able to present Routledge with a proposal and sample chapters. The EASA sessions deepened conversations between all the authors and the editors, and afterwards, armed with peer comments, the authors set out to revise their chapters. Many of these then went through several iterations, in order to ensure high quality, and the result is a book we are truly proud of. We are especially proud of the geographical diversity of the represented case studies – showing that the ecotourism-extraction nexus is a truly global phenomenon. Yet, this is only the beginning. The study of the ecotourism-extraction nexus, and indeed many other (un)comfortable bedfellows

that inhabit global and local conservation and development realms, is a project we believe can and should be taken much further. We hope this volume contributes to that objective.

Bram Büscher and Veronica Davidov

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to all those who helped make this volume a reality. First, we want to thank the contributors to the volume. Their hard work and persistence is what truly makes this volume the exciting collection that it has become. Second, we want to thank the series editors of the Routledge-ISS studies in rural livelihoods: A. Haroon Akram-Lodhi, Saturnino Borrás Jr., Cristóbal Kay, Max Spoor, and our editors at Routledge, Emily Kindleysides and Natalie Tomlinson, for their support, encouragement, advice and help in all stages of the development of this volume. We also want to thank the two anonymous reviewers solicited by Routledge for their endorsement, engagement, and for their helpful suggestions. Third, we want to thank Professor Rosaleen Duffy and Professor Wolfram Dressler for working under tight deadlines to write respectively a preface and conclusion for the volume. Last, we want to thank our partners, families, and friends for their general support, which enabled us to pour our energy and dedication into this project.

Bram Büscher wants to extend a special thanks to Andrew Walsh for writing a chapter about Ankarana and so providing the inspiration for his daughter's name, and to Stacey and Arana for their love and support. Veronica Davidov wants to thank her parents, Mark and Rita, for their love and support from across the ocean, and James and Fionn for their love and support at home.

Bram Büscher and Veronica Davidov
The Hague, December 2012