



Routledge Handbook of Latin America and the Environment

Edited by Beatriz Bustos, Salvatore Engel-Di Mauro, Gustavo García-López, Felipe Milanez and Diana Ojeda Cover image: Pau-Brasil. Arissana Pataxó, 2020

First published 2023

by Routledge

4 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN

and by Routledge

605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158

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

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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

Names: Bustos, Beatriz (Bustos Gallardo), editor. | Engel-Di Mauro, Salvatore, editor. | García López, Gustavo A., editor. | Ojeda, Diana, editor. | Milanez, Felipe, editor.

Title: Routledge handbook of Latin America and the environment / edited by Beatriz Bustos-

Gallardo, Salvatore Engel-di Mauro, Gustavo García-López, Felipe Milanez, Diana Ojeda.

Other titles: Handbook of Latin America and the environment

Description: Abingdon, Oxon; New York, NY: Routledge, 2023. | Series: Routledge international handbooks | Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: LCCN 2022053844 (print) | LCCN 2022053845 (ebook) | ISBN 9780367361860 (hardback) |

ISBN 9781032478364 (paperback) | ISBN 9780429344428 (ebook)

Subjects: LCSH: Latin America--Environmental conditions. | Environmental degradation--Latin America. | Environmental sociology--Latin America. | Environmental economics--Latin America. | Environmental justice--Latin America. | Environmental policy--Latin America. Classification: LCC GE160.L29 R68 2023 (print) | LCC GE160.L29 (ebook) | DDC 363.70098--dc23/eng20230328

LC record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2022053844

LC ebook record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2022053845

ISBN: 978-0-367-36186-0 (hbk)

ISBN: 978-1-032-47836-4 (pbk)

ISBN: 978-0-429-34442-8 (ebk)

and researcher at the Department of Anthropology of the Philosophy and Humanities Institute of Unicamp. Her research interests center around issues related to the way of life of peasant populations, social movements, territorialities, the state, and the social effects of contemporary collective claims.

Angus Lyall is a political and economic geographer located in Quito, Ecuador. His ethnographic research explores uneven development in Latin America through the lens of resource governance and rural livelihoods and labor. In particular, his work has focused on oil governance in the Amazon and labor regulation in Andean agroindustrial enclaves. He is a member of the Collective of Critical Geography of Ecuador and teaches critical social and spatial theory at the Universidad San Francisco de Quito (USFQ).

Rocío Silva-Santisteban PhD, is a Principal Professor at Antonio Ruiz de Montoya Univerity, Peru. She is also a writer, journalist, and human rights activist. Rocío is the former Executive Director of the National Human Rights Coordinator and is a prominent public commentator on issues of human rights, culture, and the environment.

Daniela Manuschevich is Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography at the Universidad de Chile in Santiago. Her background is in biology and ecosystem ecology conservation. She received her PhD from the College of Environmental Science and Forestry of the State University of New York, where she held a Fulbright Fellowship. She is conducting research on land use change and tree-farm expansion. Recently, she has been working on how peasants live at the margins of expanding tree farms in the Araucanía region, focusing on land use modeling and forest policy.

Givânia Maria da Silva is a Substitute Professor at the University of Brasília (UnB). She holds a Master's degree in Public Policy and Education Management (2012) from the UnB and is currently a doctoral student in Sociology at the same university. She is Associate Researcher of the Association of Black and Black Researchers (ABPN), the Center for Afro-Brazilian Studies (Ceam/UnB/Brazil) and Geppherg/UnB, and a researcher of the research group Cauim/UnB. She is also a Co-founder of the National Coordinator of Articulation of Quilombos (Coordenação Nacional de Articulação de Quilombos—CONAQ).

Amsterdam University in cooperation with the CCSS Department (PUCP) and is sponsored by the European Union.

Evelyn Moreno Ortiz is a member of Citizens of the Karst, dedicated to education for the conservation of the Puerto Rican Karst region, and co-founder of the Institute for Permaculture of Puerto Rico, where she writes about health and teaches about healthy and vegetarian cooking. She is co-author (with Luz E. Cuadrado Pitterson, Lucilla Fuller Marvel, Mariecel Maldonado LaFontaine, and Mari A. Villariny Marrero) of the book *Planificación para un Puerto Rico Sostenible:* Fundamentos del Proceso.

Laura Ortiz Hernández, known as Soma Difusa, is a Colombian illustrator and muralist. She studied graphic design at the National UniversityLater, she became involved in independent publishing events and fanzines, and had the opportunity to work with a group of muralist women through which she approached street art. She is interested in talking about collective and personal feelings expressed through customs. Within her compositions she draws a lot of hands and flowers because she thinks that they can express many different things without the need for faces. @somadifusa

Arissana Pataxó belongs to the Pataxó people in Bahia, Brazil. She is a visual artist and art and Patxôhã language teacher at the State Indigenous School Coroa Vermelha. As an artist, she uses different media to provide an interlocution about her people and issues that cross their lives. She has a degree in Arts from the School of Fine Arts of Bahia (UFBA), Master in Ethnic and African Studies (CEAO- UFBA) and is a doctoral researcher in visual arts at UFBA. @arissanapataxoportfolio

Jorge Perez-Quezada graduated as an Agronomist from the University of Chile, and obtained his MS and PhD degrees at the University of California, Davis, specializing in ecosystem ecology. Currently, Dr. Perez-Quezada is a professor in the Department of Environmental Science and Renewable Natural Resources at the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences of the University of Chile. His research is focused on estimating carbon stocks and greenhouse gas fluxes in natural and managed ecosystems, as well as on sustainable management planning. He is the Academic Director of the Master's program in Territorial Management of Natural Resources at the University of Chile.

Marco Pfeiffer holds a Bachelor in Agronomy and a Master's degree in Geology from the University of Chile, along with a PhD in Environmental Sciences from the University of California, Berkeley. He is currently an Assistant Professor at the Department of Soil Science and Engineering at the University of Chile. His research interest is in understanding the environmental factors that explain the spatial and temporal distribution of soils, as well as how soil variability gives rise to an array of different interactions with the other spheres of planet Earth.

Patricio Pliscoff is an Associate Professor in the Institute of Geography and Department of Ecology at the Universidad Católica de Chile. The focus of his research is biogeography. Their research lines are the description and mapping of biodiversity patterns at different spatial and temporal scales, applying spatial analysis techniques. He was working in the characterization of the spatial distribution of ecosystems and species in Chile and Latin America and relating these analyses of the spatial distribution of biota with climate change. He has also been part as a fellow of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity (IPBES).

Roberto Thomas Ramírez has been formed in the heat of diverse collective and community experiences that have been fundamental to his life, and to how he relates and connects, in terms of his dedication and character. First from the culture accompanying his mother in community presentations of popular theater, then in the university, and for eleven years he has accompanied and facilitated processes of organization and community development with the regional organization Ecodevelopment Initiative of Jobos Bay (IDEBAJO), which is a community-based organization that serves as an umbrella for various and diverse organizational structures in the southeast-central region of Puerto Rico. IDEBAJO seeks to facilitate grassroots organizing processes for the transformation of excluded communities through the defense of the natural and cultural heritage, and endogenous sustainable community development. Roberto currently serves as General Coordinator of this organization contributing to the organizational growth, the emergence of various socio-productive projects, and the birth of a space for training and popular education called the School of Formation and Community Training, from where he works with the recognition and development of community knowledge, offering training in various technical and organizational areas in order

Soil degradation and land cover change in Latin America

Daniela Manuschevich, Marco Pfeiffer, and Jorge Perez-Quezada

Introduction

In the seminal work Land Degradation and Society by Blaikie and Brookfield (1986), the issue of land degradation was defined as a social problem: soil degradation, such as that caused by erosion or salinization, is not a problem until it affects society. Historically, land has had a pivotal role in the conceptualization of production and productivity. Human labor interacts with nature (land) to produce food, fiber, and fodder; if land is degraded, more labor is required to produce the same quantities. That essential idea of productivity has evolved with the development of biotechnology and the use of fertilizers and machinery; however, much of the idea of productivity is based on fossil fuels and not on human labor. All of these new technologies seem to have increased the productivity of the land at an everincreasing pace—yet the world has witnessed a dramatic increase in the Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production (HANPP), defined as the overall biomass produced on the Earth's surface through photosynthesis (Rojstaczer, Sterling, y Moore 2001; Vitousek et al. 1986). HANPP has doubled in the last century, and will probably reach 78% if biofuels become mainstream by 2050 (Krausmann et al. 2013). The demand for land, whether for carbon sequestration, timber, or biofuels, is already competing with the demand for food production worldwide.

Simultaneously, in the name of progress, governments have facilitated the creation of resource frontiers, using agriculture sustained by fossil-fuel inputs, such as fertilizers and pesticides. This reflects a narrow-minded framework oriented to agribusiness and global exports, in which deforestation and the agrarian frontier keep advancing over naturally-forested areas (Armesto et al. 2010). As demands on global land area increase and climate change intensifies, it is more important than