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ETHICAL DIMENSIONS IN THE FACE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACCORDING TO THE PEACE AGREEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research work is to present a documentary review on the ethical dimensions that are presented in relation to the environment from a special perspective of the peace agreements in Colombia, even when the environmental axis was not a central theme of the "final agreement for the termination of the conflict and the construction of a stable and lasting peace" but that of course should have an impact on its protection, if one takes into account that one of the fatalities in this armed conflict of more than 70 years is nature. Having then to highlight within the theme the ethical dimensions that can be presented in the development of the same from the protection of the environment as a limit of the actions and criteria of restorative justice, emphasizing the dimensions of environmental ethics such as: regulations institutional, subject and relational

KEYWORDS: Environmental Ethics, Armed Conflict, Peace Agreement.

1. INTRODUCTION

Actually, one of the points of the peace agreement that can impact the environment is comprehensive rural reform, so it is necessary to put into practice an environmental ethic where the responsibility is not only with the land from the consequences for man that its exploitation can generate, but from the effects on the earth in general and its living beings; The agreement does not stop at analyzing the environment in depth, much less ecological ethics, so it is necessary to review the dimensions that are immersed in the high points of the agreement.

It is of great importance to the United Nations that environmental exercise be part of conflict prevention and peacekeeping and peacebuilding strategies, because there can be no lasting peace if the natural resources that sustain livelihoods and ecosystems are destroyed (ONU, 2020).

Therefore, the dimensions of environmental ethics must be directed to the points of the peace agreement that can affect the environment, since as the UN (2020) states, "too often, the environment is among the victims of war through deliberate acts of destruction or collateral damage, or because during conflicts governments cease to control and manage natural resources".

The environment is one of the main victims of the armed conflict in Colombia and also one of the least visible. The challenges of the government and of the countries and even of the community itself in the post-conflict framework are too many if we take into account that not only the damage caused must be regulated and understood, but also those responsible and the solutions for its reparation and restoration.

In this way, delving into the dimensions such as the normative, the institutional, the subject as guarantor of duties and rights and the relational tending to specify the form of linkage with the different ways of accessing spaces, materials and, in general, the norms established socially, culturally and institutionally for the interaction of the actors of the environmental process, It is a necessary process in the research of solutions.

2. THE PEACE AGREEMENT AND ITS COMMITMENTS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

The maintenance of peace in the world has been a task supervised by the UN in all its stages and it is clear that in this the institutional dimension has been present since, for the UN, the leadership of a multipolar world would correspond to be in charge of different institutions. In order for international organizations to respond appropriately to the

aspirations of the peoples of the world, they must let the experience, perspectives and hopes of all the peoples of the world guide them and be their source of inspiration. The policies and strategies of international organizations must respond to the needs of all peoples (Boutros-Boutros, 1992).

It is therefore logical that an effort should be made to "decentralize" the peacekeeping and peacekeeping functions, which are currently entrusted to the United Nations again and again. Regional organizations are undoubtedly the entities called upon to perform functions of greater magnitude (Boutros-Boutros, 1992).

For its part, in Colombia there have been peace agreements since 1990, March 9 in Caloto, Cauca, the first peace agreement was signed between a guerrilla and the Colombian State. The M19 had declared that war was not the solution and decided to lay down its arms in a negotiation with the government of Virgilio Barco and thus the attempt with the FARC in 1999, an attempt in 2002 with the ELN, in 2005, after a two-year debate in Congress, have passed through the country. the Justice and Peace Law was approved, and the most recent was the peace agreement with the FARC, an Agreement that is really a second Agreement, while the final text was subject to a series of modifications - with exceptions, not very substantial - which resulted from the rejection of the first text by Colombian society, in a tight manner, by voting in the plebiscite of October 2, 2016 against it (Rios, 2017).

This agreement does not have the environment as a special point, if we realize the points are specifically Rural Reform, Political Participation, End of the Conflict, Solution to the Problem of Illicit Drugs, Agreement on Victims and the implementation, Verification and Endorsement.

However, the environment is one of the main victims of the armed conflict in Colombia and also one of the least visible, so it is necessary to know what the commitments are in relation to the environment in this agreement since the natural resources that have undoubtedly been victims of social conflicts are many. since to a large extent their deterioration, exploitation and damage take place in the dynamics of said conflict.

The main consequences of these damages could be summarized as exploitation of resources, defaunation, soil erosion, deforestation, destruction and contamination of water sources. Other consequences derived from this nature are worth mentioning, with equal importance, such as forced displacement, illicit crops and their eradication, land appropriation, indiscriminate logging of forests, just

to mention a few (Londoño, 2014). The above constitutes a discouraging panorama and that addressing a post-conflict scenario is an issue that must be put on the table, since the environment is one of the main actors affected (Vargas -Zamora, 2020)

And of course, in relation to the subjects responsible for these damages, it is clear that in the conflict there are two responsible parties, on the one hand, the illegal armed groups, such as the demobilized FARC, and on the other, the Colombian State in order to combat this group.

Therefore, this agreement must take into account that achieving peace includes the construction and strengthening of policies and institutions in the environmental sector in the country, since today they are still very fragile when it comes to demanding compliance and respect for all natural resources (Vargas -Zamora, 2020)

It is therefore necessary to emphasize that the Final Peace Agreement determined that the sanctions that may be imposed may include activities involving participation in or implementation of environmental protection programmes in reserve or environmental recovery areas in the affected areas, mainly for illicit crops and their eradication.

In addition to proposals that strengthen and develop agriculture and ecotourism in a real way, since they are a source of income for the communities that live in these protected areas and on the other hand represents a source of employment for the demobilized, making the most of their knowledge in these areas, all this activity being controlled and monitored by the competent authorities (Vargas -Zamora, 2020)

3. THE ETHICAL DIMENSIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENT SEEN AS A SOLUTION FOR ITS REPAIR AND RESTRUCTURING

Fortunately, today and after decades of denunciation and insistence on the installation of the problem in the mass media, the issue of the environmental crisis has become a global issue and then, states, individuals and organizations for the defense of the environment, have been proposing various solutions and alternatives, although of course, the task of education is not easy and as we said it requires a concrete commitment (CEUPE, 2020)

The origins of ethics that have to do with care and respect for the environment could be said to date back to the 50s, showing that moral thought should go beyond the perimeter of human interests to contain the interests of non-human natural beings (animals, fauna, etc.). Flora, was in the conclusions

of the memoirs of the American forestry engineer, Aldo Leopold, "A Sand County Almanac" (1949), that he entitled it: Land Ethic (Lecaros- Urzua, 2013).

However, this has been taken into account perhaps a couple of decades ago, which has undoubtedly been a delay in the treatment of the environment and of course an evasion both in the rules and in the behaviors that have been causing irreparable damage to nature, especially if it is wars. internal conflicts and even a very visible example was the atomic bomb, perhaps one of the reasons why people are beginning to think that the duty to care for the environment does not only imply taking care of human beings.

Environmental ethics is an applied ethics that reflects on the foundations of the duties and responsibilities of human beings towards nature, living beings and future generations (Lecaros- Urzua, 2013).

The armed conflict in Colombia could be classified for more than 70 years as a major cause of environmental damage if one takes into account the bombs that were detonated anywhere, the explosion of oil pipelines, illegal mines, the destruction of forests, the detriment of fauna and flora in some parts of the Colombian Amazon and jungles at the hands of drug traffickers and insurgent groups, among others. which was only taken into account in the 2016 peace agreements, but nevertheless in which no point dates the issue specifically.

The anthropocentrism reigning in capitalist countries can interfere in this environmental ethic, since if we have to be the measure of all, things are given the right to end everything and even more so if we are at "war", however from so many human and military errors the most developed States and those that tend to the protection of the earth have realized that environmental ethics without Doubt is more necessary at extreme moments.

The truth is that environmental ethics keeps its relations with the environmental sciences flourishing, contributing to a dynamic flow, in two directions, both from what is –science– to what should be –ethics–, and vice versa, however we live in a sleeping world that has not yet accelerated the necessary changes in environmental ethics that help to conserve and manage nature in a way that This is why we must clearly combat the misinformation of the population as a whole, since it is not uncommon for those who boast of having received a "quality" education to completely lack the slightest training in environmental ethics (González - Oreja, 2008).

Only by doing everything possible to promote the

discussion and debate of ethical problems and approaches within the society in which we live, at all conceivable levels, will it be possible to live in a better way towards nature (González -Oreja, 2008).

And of course, for this it is necessary to reconnect with the dimensions of environmental ethics such as norms, the institutional, the subject and the relational dimension. For example, environmental regulations require a scale of values that invite responsibility and care for the environment, that is, environmental ethics proposes a moral regulation that demands responsibility on the part of companies and men in terms of caring for our natural environment (CEUPE, 2020).

Overall, this dimension is made up of the set of rules and principles that establish the limits of action in social education, such as the Declaration of Human Rights, the code of ethics for social education and the guides to good practice. Although it is the most developed dimension in theoretical discourses, learners and educators consider it of little practical use since it is not present in their daily lives. In fact, they attribute the establishment of this set of rules to common sense. Even so, it is necessary to highlight that there is a greater sensitivity on the part of educators to work with the guides of good practices since they are considered more useful and in governments the guides of good practices in agronomic, agriculture, food manufacturing and in relation to the armed conflict the rules related to the use of weapons, exploitation of the land, protection of flora and fauna since there can be no peace if there is destruction of nature and the environment.

The institutional dimension of environmental ethics includes entities such as the ministries of housing, health, education, entities such as Corporinoquia and of course the PBOT plays an important role in Colombia since it is a technical and normative instrument for planning and management of the territory; It is made up of a set of actions and policies, administrative and physical planning, which guide the development of the municipal territory in the short, medium and long term, regulating the use, occupation and transformation of urban and rural physical space.

On the other hand, the dimension of the subject must be combined with the relational one, since, as stated by González-Escobar (2017), it is necessary to auscultate the pedagogical exercise and the role of environmental education in the supreme task of forming a cognitive, ethical, political, and historical subject, with the capacity to assume the new planetary challenges. The structural order of this essay focuses on a critical reflection on the

environmental crisis, questions the restrictions of environmental education and why, from the point of view of complexity, it is intended to incorporate new fields of study with a transdisciplinary approach (p.296).

Already Morin presented his approaches to an anthropo-ethics (Morin, 1999) from the possibilities for human beings to make decisions consciously, for which it refers to the interaction of the individual with society and the species in a human condition capable of understanding and acting in a complex world. This interaction full of further humanity must be found in the biotic paths of life in constant awareness of its natural environment (González-Escobar, 2017).

In this way, if the normative, social, and institutional dimensions are brought together, it is true that if war is linked to nature, the possibilities of a lasting peace are also linked. In other words, if the conflict partially revolved around natural resources and the environment, the fate of the peacebuilding process will be shaped by multiple socio-environmental factors: government policies on the subject, environmental movements, the place and modalities of the exploitation of natural resources in the economic model of the future, the strength of national and local States to implement environmental laws and policies, the participation of citizens in decisions about the environment that affect them, the foreseeable pressures of climate change on populations that would have to be forcibly displaced by new extreme climatic events and the territorial planning of biodiverse zones (such as the Amazon, the biogeographic Chocó and the Catatumbo) that would be accessible from now on, among many others (p, 11)(Rodríguez - Garavito, 2017).

In particular, given that the future of peace will be played out on the periphery of the national geography that has experienced the worst of the armed conflict, and which also coincides with some of the most biodiverse areas, the policies of the State and the actions of civil society and the private sector in those territories will be decisive (Rodríguez - Garavito, 2017).

Thus, making environmental ethics coincide in all its dimensions with the peace agreements and commitments of the State and society not only to protect the environment, our nature is not only necessary but indispensable for the achievement of a just, equitable, stable and lasting peace.

4. CONCLUSION

In 2016, the government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

signed a long-awaited peace agreement, although it is true that it was a good social decision and for the victims, it also poses environmental challenges given that vast areas of forest were involuntarily conserved due to the conflict, and there are large areas of water and crops that pollute the environment. without limiting with illegal mines and other activities that

caused risks and continue to cause them, in short, the protection of the environment in Colombia depends on the empowerment and cooperation of the local population, in addition to the union of international and national entities that allow a great assembly and that materialize the commitments and dynamically put the dimensions of environmental ethics to work.

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