

Mesa Cuadros, G. (Ed.) (2015). *Environmental conflict and damages to environmental rights*. Bogotá: National University of Colombia.

To contribute to the analysis and understanding of the different environmental conflicts existing in the country from a juridical-political perspective criticizes in a systemic and comprehensive perspective of the law.

It develops debates on environmental conflicts; environment, negotiation, post-agreements and post-conflict; conceptual legal contributions for the construction of an environmental management policy for soils in Colombia; Amazon environmental fund and environmental fund for the Sustainable Development of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; contributions to an analysis of the processes of subtraction of the Forest Reserve Zone for the correlative constitution of the Peasant Reserve Zone; global governance of forest environmental assets and rights of indigenous peoples and communities; principles of environmental prevention and precaution against the negative effects on health and the environment caused by electromagnetic waves and cell phone antennas.

Environmental conflicts, in the current period, are characterized by increased pressure for the exploration, extraction, transportation and disposal of environmental and natural assets and the reduction of environmental limits, to find alternative solutions that are respectful of the rights of individuals, communities and collectives as one of the urgent tasks of the environmental neo-constitutionalism of the 21st century.

It is pertinent to reorient the production of legal political knowledge to contribute to solving conflicts and environmental problems of the 21st century, from new conceptions that understand the complexity of human affairs in the environment and understand that the structural limitations of the modern vision of understanding and understanding the world and life are not enough for life and the world today and tomorrow.

In order to overcome the partial visions of legal research, it is opportune to depose the simplification paradigm and extend the supralogical principles of the analysis of legal phenomena to a perspective that allows self-eco-re-organizing or environmentalizing the knowledge of law and, therefore, the way in which they are produced, learned, taught and investigated; the concretion of these purposes leads to the development of an epistemology of the complexity of legal phenomena.

One of the two premises of the epistemologies of the south indicates that it is necessary to recognize that the understanding of the world is broader than the understanding that the West has of it, which implies that there are possibilities of interpretation of legal phenomena that the West is not capable of. to foresee and even to conceive; Accepting this forces us to promote the ecology of knowledge or dialogues of diverse knowledge environmentalized with peoples and societies, outside the majority epistemological canon.