

Mesa Cuadros, G. (Ed.) (2019). *Environmental rights, conflict and environmental peace*. Bogotá: National University of Colombia.

It compares the ways of confronting the regimes of injustice after 1945 and 1989 in Germany, beyond the a priori comparability of their regulatory systems, taking into account the distinctions between the two regimes of injustice.

The analysis includes some debates in environmental conflict and environmental rights in Latin America and Colombia; the problems of legitimacy and viability of sustainable development; the peace agreement in Colombia and environmental protection; the legal-political recognition of intercultural territories; environmental licensing; a conceptual-legal approach to mining environmental liabilities; the analysis is transitional justice in developing countries an opportunity to protect the environment harmed by armed conflict ?; a reference to rural development, extractive and the process of destroying peasants within the framework of the last two national development plans of Colombia; and a reflection on an environmental language.

Environmental injustice arises from the persistence of an unresolved environmental conflict in which human beings unjustifiably appropriate what belongs to others.

From an integrality approach, the rights belong to all human beings, but also to other different subjects such as animals, ecosystems and the environment or nature; Furthermore, rights are interconnected, not separate, and belong to both present and future generations of humans and other species.

Rights are processes and not just instants, they exist not only in their normative consecration by the constituent or the legislator, or when they are recognized by a judicial decision, but also in the fight and resistance to overcome the conditions of environmental injustice, both human and ecosystem, which are based on colonial, racial, discrimination and geographic, rational and climatic determinism.

Human conflicts are represented in the struggle and dispute for the interests that originate in the appropriation, distribution, transformation and dispossession of the environment as a source of wealth and well-being, and that cause pollution, predation and displacement, as well as a multiplicity of phenomena that they are a permanent source of historical environmental injustices towards humans and nature.

In the different negotiation scenarios of armed conflicts that have been generated in recent years in the world, environmental aspects are usually relegated by the actors who intervene and negotiate, since it tends to reproduce the same vision on a series of imposing interests and continued domination, while the victims remain, who are the most vulnerable populations and local ecosystems, who, after the agreements, may experience greater pressure due to the over-exploitation of environmental assets.