

# **Environmental Bioethics And Socio-Environmental Conflict: Resigning Governance And Governance In Territory**

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## **Abstract**

The treatment of conflicts is based on the identification of those harmed in these dispute relations, has its origin in the development models, raised in territorial planning plans and level development plans, the outrage of nature and the environment has its effect on the quality of a country's democracy, this accompanied by extractivistic laws , disputes, negotiations, arbitrations and mediations, are conceived in processes of governance and governance, identified in the methodology described, to promote intergovernmental relations, individual treatment is provided for socio-environmental conflicts, based on a theoretical description we can relate as environmental bioethics with its actions considers the management of socio-environmental conflicts in guiding human behavior in the use of its resources , we wonder how governance and governance influence in a mitigating way, for this, we use a survey to learn how the two concepts have an intrinsic relationship, which influence the resolution of environmental conflicts, state coordination and civil society with citizen participation drive the strengthening of these processes that minimize extractivism and its environmental and social consequences , through peaceful solutions, applied to a viable long-term model.

**Keywords:** Public administration; governance; management; community participation; environment; Bioethics.

## **Introduction.**

This research allows a visualization of the socio-environmental conflict, transporting it from a social and environmental context to an existing reality, conflicts exist in all territories, scale when state assistance is minimal or laws are permissive in such disjunctions, communities see as a latent threat that are covered by institutional

weaknesses that do not have legislation environmental issues , because they generate individual and sometimes political interests, environmental organizations have been supported by what is called "environmental organizations", (Falconí, Hercowitz and Muradián 2004), communities, peasants, montubias and indigenous people defend their millennial land and their natural resources already point to it (Confortí, 2014, p. 129) "When states make decisions about the use and management of natural resources shared with other countries conflicts often arise" , that is, the policy expressed in national development plans and territorial planning plans consider within their strategies the use of resources and the private sector focuses their investment on the achievement of these policies so that companies and individuals who buy some properties in those sectors in which the commoners live look only for their individual and non-collective interests , harming the community in its rights.

In Latin America, immeasurable inequalities continue to arise as a result of actions taken by companies with particular interests and communities see a change "In terms of the environment, damage to it can be seen as the basis of a potential environmental conflict" (Walter 2009, 2). This assessment makes us think about the reflected effects of the socio-environmental conflict and we will divide it into three parts; (i) the earth, (ii) the environment, and(iii) the human being. This set of aspects, allow the interaction of their elements, individuals are grouped into populations this means by species, and when interacting form what is called the communities if this is added to the abiotic world, then represents an ecosystem, a quote from (MEA, 2003), taken from (Chávez Gonzáles, Gonzáles Guillén and Hernández of the R 2015), notes that "Ecosystems provide society with a wide range of services of provision, regulation, support and cultural; are the basis of subsistence, economic and social development on which humanity depends."

If we focus on the land one is part of an ancestral dynamism passed from generation to generation by its ancestors, and allows to identify a sense of belonging in peasants and economic-social status in the people who acquire them, an appreciation of (Lainez & Jones, 2020) indicates that, "entrepreneurs mask their industrial activity as if it were artisanal for their regulatory benefits" , this position affects the communities where these resources are located affecting the land. The second element of the environment, has a certain relationship with natural resources and triggers greater conflicts when its use is exploitation (Sánchez, Espinosa and Eguiguren 2016), state that "both from the government and the business sector, the option of large-scale mining is presented in a responsible way, relying on a supposed decrease in environmental impacts on its exploitation process". But this perception creates environmental disputes, because of the pollution of natural water sources, which serve communities for their livelihood, the third element is human beings and their relationship to the natural environment, as stated (Ortiz 1997)," overlapping conflicts such as economic, ethnic and political, which in turn do not depend exclusively on the management of natural resources , but also require specific treatment," affect humans.

The environmental bioethics condition highlights this (Pose 2020), "it should be remembered that the role of bioethics in what is probably the most important debate for

the continuity of human life on the planet, the debate on the environment has been minimal", therefore, the risk it poses to life and the environment must be considered the balance between the protection of human beings and the environment.

For this research we have asked ourselves the following research questions:

The methodology of governance and governance applied in territory will allow us to minimize environmental conflicts and promote these two concepts by positioning intergovernmental processes. Governance is a territory management mechanism that enables interaction between citizens and interacts against injustice and environmental conflicts in the ins and out of the violation of collective rights.

The latter term governance according to (Moyado, 2011, p. 228) states that: "to improve the social perception about the management and public services provided, as well as quality citizen participation, to strengthen transparency, accountability and democracy itself", in order to strengthen the elements indicated above interaction with citizens allows to improve the perception of public management , public services and the attainment of rights in a community. But governance allows public policy to be fulfilled with guidance as well as an appreciation of (Wiesenfeld & Sánchez, 2012) indicates that, "The recent boom in governance models, such as participatory democracy, has driven changes in ways of influencing public policy, as a strategy to reduce poverty," this related to the management of environmental conflicts assumes that participation is part of a governance model.

### **Conflictivity and bioethics**

In relation to the violence in which the conflicts mentioned above may be disputed, they may violate certain constitutional principles, such as access to water, adequate distribution of land, causing disputes, droughts, deforestation and displacement. State actors and social actors when such conflicts exist highlight a sharing, "even in violation of the law and generating environmental deterioration", (Romero 2014), in this sense, human rights and collectives deteriorate and private interests prevail, an appreciation of (González & Hashemi, 2015), states that, "respect for the collective rights of indigenous peoples, based on the right to difference and non-discrimination , and a set of efforts is needed to make them effective."

### **Ethical values and reason.**

We can name some ethical values such as: honesty, prudence, solidarity, responsibility, commitment, respect and protection for a healthy environment and physical integrity, from that perspective, to value in more or less when countries develop growth and increase work and consumption, but this does not go hand in hand with the environment, this causes to destroy nature and territory by such growth , also creates environmental conflicts by improperly using these values. An appreciation of (Uvalle, 2014), emphasizes that "the recovery of ethics is a relevant matter, because it nourishes and provides the best performance of institutional management".

Values are visible to the extent that a consideration of (Semuelli, et al., 2013), notes "that values play a fundamental role in public organizations", public institutions that practice ethical values become benchmarks for citizenship, the practice of values in communities according to (Velasco, et al., 2014), was "confirmed the relevance of segregation of communities with respect to their collective action".

For their part, companies agree with (Accinelli & De la Fuente García, 2013), the ability to "change the forms of production, materials and energy used in such processes; in addition, in the way of treating and disalting the waste resulting from them", they aim to adapt the development above these Rights, here operates the ethical valuation and the relationship within the question, economic, demographic and human, in that sense, a result of (Aranda & Rodríguez, 2017), states that, "the linkage they have with the economic development of the different societies , to give way to a brief description of the ways in which human beings have decided to manage such resources."

### **Anthropogenic impacts on the environment**

Environmental conflicts are diverse because people are generated by incidence from extractivistic activities, and because of the way we live to such an extent that our existence is at risk, the problems are: pollution, climate disruption, fragmentation and soil destruction, problems are unpredictable and development models influence impacts on the environment , which will continue to affect air, water and soil. An appreciation of (Azama & Ponce, 2014), emphasizes that, "Latin America is one of the regions with the greatest abundance of natural resources and is constituted as one of the main destinations of privatization and commodization of goods at the hands of transnationals with the newness of the states themselves", if we consider the soil resource an appreciation of (Vidal, et al., 2015), notes that "Parasites are accepted as an integral part of the environment and suffer the same kind of influence of variables and anthropogenics in their various stages of life."

Human actions aimed at altering or modifying the environment have a strong relationship with a country's transformative policy, according to (Ribot, 2017), "Vulnerability and at least part of the climate is now anthropogenic. A bifurcated analysis of the social cause is needed within the generative structures of vulnerability."

### **From behavior in new actions such as Bioethics**

It is emerging to apply a new form of development by postulating community change and the change of human actions, certain changes in society, consumption habits, reduction of environmental conflicts, immediate support actions such as: sustainable governance integrated by socio-economic systems, allows to interact to reduce impacts, the following actions are externalized : sustainability, clean technology, recycling, reuse, mitigation, adapting, ecological consumer, green architecture, this is what is fundamentally Community for the present. A reflection of (Cordera, 2017), states that, "Trade opening, control of inflation and the public deficit, as well as the thinning of states and the dominance of the market; they have only exacerbating poverty and income

concentration." Society has a certain degree of evolution a particularity is, "technoscience produces new theoretical-methodological elements that allow groups and individuals to speak intersubjectively of the world" (Arellano, 2014), within these advances appears technology as a form of relationship with the world and its environment, according to (Moya, 2018), "They are the individuals, and the groups to which they belong, those who have to create by agreement how they should act and resolve their disputes", in the same position we can mention how companies intervene in activities with technology and use it companies, institutions and individuals, and it is increasingly dependent on their interactivity here appears the exploitation of resources through technoscience and genetic transformation in every living being has been promoted genetic biotechnology has been promoted, proposed in plants and animals the results, transgenic crops and cloning of animals, bioethics has to act in this type of technological development but even more so in the genetic intervention of every living being, so conflicts and ethical dilemmas that it can represent.

Social transformation mentions this (Borrero & Hernández, 2014, p. 16), "the social and economic conditions of these communities and also of the factors that may be influencing the profitability of current economic activities that produce forest degradation".

Human behavior and the application of ethics from the social and moral side are "required to strengthen awareness of the economic and environmental aspects of sustainability" (Monforte, et al., 2017), such appreciation becomes its relationship with the environment should focus on the preservation of nature, as a duty and a necessity, reflection on such relationships individually and in a group way seeks the ethical legitimacy of action between man and the ecosystem, all activities in favor of resource valuation in an idea welcomed and supported by the majority of the population, but today new attitudes and moral behaviors are demanded, with sound ethical principles, applied to minimize the conflict caused by the exploitation of resources. According to (Garcia, 2017, p. 297) "a socio-environmental conflict as a confrontation between two or more actors arising from the control, ownership and impact of natural property", and ratified by (Rubio, 2017), when it notes that "conditions of socio-environmental fragility and risk occur", when we alter one ecosystem we alter the rest, so a source of water contaminated by mining can alter rivers and this in turn crops and Community.

An appreciation of (Left, 2000, p. 7) states that "What emerges from this limit is not a reordering ecological awareness of a fragmented, antagonistic and alienated world, guided by the mission of a widespread ecology that would resolve the contradictions and conflicts of today's world."

### **Reflecting governance and governance in the face of environmental conflicts**

The management of socio-environmental conflicts, developing between Governance and Governance, an appreciation of (Sánchez & Eguiguren, 2017), emphasizes that "local decision-making on socio-environmental conflict, enhancing collaborative work between local institutions", this relates to governance, as well as an idea of (Muñoz, 2017, p. 115), notes that "incorporating the local community into the management of the protected area

taking into account that conservation is a social event where conservation is a social event where it is interrelation of various legal, legal, judicial, territorial, educational tools." It relates to governance, with the active participation of the community, on the other hand, public institutions are considered in exercise of their competences, and in fulfillment of their organizational objectives, they promote specific issues of coordination where institutional and social actors converge, with concrete purposes in terms of public, political and communication management, aspects are presented the relationship with Ecuadorian society with equal rights , in the provinces, cantons and rural parishes that demand a style of government characterized by a greater degree of cooperation and interaction between the State and the public within a structure of mixed public and private decisions, for this, we realize that the re-element of governance and governance is essential, constituting a set of Inter-relations of non-State citizens in organized spaces , improve political management through strategies, mechanisms, action goals and communication codes that operate articulately in a network structure based on dialogue with different political and social organizations addressing comprehensive, coherent and transformative responses to local problems.

The process we propose is linked to the management of rules and procedures that regulate the operation of a group or collective; and the so-called Governance considered by (Meléndez and León 2009), as "actors pursue political legitimacy and control of power", so it is the capacity of government in the social context that record demands of citizens that are prosecuted to a lesser or greater extent by the political system.

A Political Management System (Aguilar 2007) states that "its decisions and actions may have managerial purposes, but not managerial effects in crucial areas of coexistence and social survival", therefore it is determined by the will of the institutional actors of the public sector and subject to the particular capacity of its authorities. The organizations involved in this methodology are: the executive, legislative function, sectional governments and the Ombudsman's Office. Common topics to be addressed are: Land Treatment, Security, Environmental Risks, Constitutional Guarantees, Environmental Justice, Institutional Coordination, Civil Organization and Evaluation of Institutional Planning Plans and Development Plans at different levels. The following elements were highlighted:

The Organic System: in public institutions they consist of structures, authorities and competences that determine their relevance is a system consisting of activities, through which the State provides the active exercise of its powers in order to meet the collective needs of a society.

Dialogue with citizens in territory: proposals and responses are obtained that lead to an obligation of implementation.

The organization: It consists of groups of people and media organized for a certain purpose, is the fundamental element to be considered as a system, and in which it seeks to define the degree and way of action of the group of members. The following aspects should be considered at this structural level:

Definition of the design of the methodology of the governance system to be implemented: Roles, Actors, Forms of Articulation, relationship with various perspectives and levels of reality. Citizen participation mechanisms see the possibility that citizens can participate in events of national interest, this is part of Governance, pronouncing based on collective interests.

Visualized the system we identify the conflict, which are the perception of problems i.e. assign membership to a type of equivalence based on shapes or functions in a descriptive way, is defined at the highest level of government that refers to a set of guidelines and general instructions. The temporal perspective is dilated and may span several years; conceptualizing and classifying socio-environmental identification requires the definition of objectives. Consequently, the negotiation of socio-environmental conflicts is treated, at least in part, by a government institution or organization in order to guide the behavior of individual or collective actors in order to modify a situation perceived as unsatisfactory or problematic.

This is where Governance (Righetinni and Lizzi 2019) intervenes, "it intersects at multiple levels of government and questions the formulation of consolidated public policies for new forms of government" this new way of governing, based on the participation of civil society at all levels: national, local, international and regional. For which it will focus on conflict prevention. Which is a situation in which one actor is in conscious opposition to another, because they pursue objectives that are incompatible, leading them to a confrontation.

In a conflict there are two or more parties involved, locked in a struggle for incompatible objectives, using incompatible means to achieve them, usually a conflict is the result of multiple and complex factors. Despite its latent or manifest dimension of violence it is not always negative: it often expresses the need for evolutionary change.

In the analysis of the causes of conflicts, it is important to differentiate between the nearby causes, which are the circumstantial events that bring about a conflict at any given time; and the underlying causes, which are the long-term factors that create the conditions under which the upcoming causes that trigger conflicts occur, if it comes to conflict prevention, attention should be focused on the underlying causes that may be factors such as:

- Control of vital resources, e.g. aquifers, energy, miners, labor, social.
- The exercise of government: The sharing of power, legality and legitimacy, repression.
- Identity: Components of the culture of society, the sense of belonging.
- Ideologies and religions: The use of values and beliefs in political processes.
- The functionality or dysfunctionality of the State as a public organization, especially situations of failure, health crises or collapse of institutions.
- Structural social factors, such as: Deep social inequality, poverty and destitution, government dependence, exclusion and marginality, and finally insecurity.

Government coordination has emerged in recent decades since attempts to analyze the executive's structures and operating mechanisms, with the fundamental concern of generating support, coherence and effectiveness to State action, with the aim of reducing interference with functions, duplications, ensuring that the objectives are not frustrated by the action of the administrative units, an appreciation of (Plaza, et al., 2011, p. 154) indicates that "Environmental management represents an organizational change and implies the realization of an important effort".

It is important to define a categorization from three different approaches to government coordination: (i) Political control and responsibility for bureaucracy (political approach), is the central key for the government to have effective developmentist principles, (ii) Alignment of organizational structures (administrative approach), relates to processes for results through the planning, organization, direction and control of officials, and, (iii) Policy coordination/integration (specific public policy approach), a kind of "integrative approach". They are national government guiding actions determined in a sector of society or in a geographical area.

### Method

We worked through non-experimental research based on the cross-cutting method, whose purpose is data collection in a given time, this allowed us to describe variables and observe their incidence, managing to establish a qualitative analysis that allows to demonstrate the hypotheses based on the perception of 252 public officials working in the communities and have seen the environmental conflicts that arise, when they operate their localities and do not socialize their activities with the inhabitants of the territories where pollution from their water sources occurs, deforestation and the use of natural resources. The two-dimensional survey was conducted on one governance and one on governance, one of which was highlighted as an innovation tool for governance.

Table 1. Research data sheet.

<b>Features</b>	<b>Survey</b>
Universe	1 140 rural parishes
Scope of study	Central area of Ecuador
Sample unit	Public officials
Simple Random	Sampling Procedure
Sample size	252 civil servants (75 women; 197 men)
Sample margin of error	5% overall for a confidence level of 95%
Field work date	February-March 2020

Source: field work



## Results

In order to design governance and governance methodologies, we have relied on environmental conflicts that violate the rights of communities involving certain social actors defending their territory, their natural resources and the population immersed in such disputes.

The survey allows to identify certain significant variables that position the actions of public management related to the analysis of governance and governance in territory. The following are the most significant variables:

What we intend to know is how public officials through negotiation and applying governance and governance can resolve environmental conflicts in communities, so that the survey presents 12 items, of which they are organized as follows: two dimensions (i) governance were designed, and, ii) governance, the scale of governance has 5 items and the governance scale has 7 items.

Table No. 2 Summary of variables dimension governance.

Category	Valid Data	If	Not	Maybe
Participation is a tool against injustice and environmental and social conflict	251	96.4%	3.6%	-
The interaction of different levels of government drives public management to solve collective problems	252	90.9%	2.4%	6.7%
Government by having an interaction with citizens achieves a long reach in the local environment	252	91.7%	1.6%	6.7%
The connection with social media and government, expressing a new model of governing, much more cooperative between the public and private sectors.	252	76.6%	11.1%	12.3%
Environmental conflicts can be controlled with cooperative public management, involving local institutions and citizens through networks of public and private actors.	252	86.1%	4%	9.9%

Source: Field research

Elaboration: By the authors

Describing Table No. 2 We can see that most of the responses are positive the different actions by the government try to ensure that, in environmental and social conflicts, different levels of government participate, negotiating through the interaction of government and citizens, highlight the participation of citizens and the interaction of different levels of government, finally environmental conflicts can be controlled by cooperative public management , an appreciation of (Alcántara & Marín , 2013, p. 99), stresses that "governance is also an instrument for improving social and institutional governance". Then the most relevant results.

Table No. 3 Summary of variables dimension governance.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Valid Data</b>	<b>If</b>	<b>Not</b>	<b>Maybe</b>
Governance is a form of coordination, guidance and direction between society and government.	251	96.4%	3.6%	-
Public innovation in the use of social media enables GADs and public institutions to be accountable in a responsible and transparent manner.	252	90.9%	2.4%	6.7%
The credibility of quality public management restores legitimacy and good performance in decision-making processes, to citizens, through efficient information and transparency systems involving cross-sectoral and intergovernmental coordinators and citizens.	252	92.1%	2.4%	5.6%
Quality management allows to maintain the responsiveness in the poor services provided to the citizen and user satisfaction in a timely manner.	252	92.9%	1.2%	6%
For public policies to reach the territory, the regulations for their implementation must be coordinated with the GAD's and the resources used for that policy	250	89.6%	10.4%	-

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monitored, monitored and assessed.

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The proactive citizen participation of all local actors allows public policy to reach the microterium and begin to empower itself in the locality with actions to boost it.

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253      96.4%      3.6%      -

Source: Field research

Elaboration: By the authors

Most responses in the governance dimension are positive for the management of environmental and social conflicts, typical of the territory, the key is the participation of citizens proactively, with quality management driving public policies, where accountability allows sectional governments to monitor, monitor and assess the resources used, anything based on territorial planning plans and institutional planning.

The following question is important and we have identified it individually, because it directly influences the governance applied in the territories identified as "entities with the greatest spending needs" (Arévalo & Mayo, 2015, p. 108), respondents' responses focus on the implementation of public policy, to resolve environmental conflicts. Therefore, a number of activities are demonstrated to measure the application of governance using mechanisms to reduce them.

Table No. 4 Products considered in the governance dimension to resolve environmental conflicts.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Valid data</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Methodology and administrative governance tools.	252	22.6%
Governance-based management model.	252	27.8%
Local governance policy-making	252	15.1%
Local leadership teams for boosting governance	252	34.5%

Source: Field research

Elaboration: By the authors

In this context, the most valued responses to the implementation of governance in the territories with one (34.5%), local leadership teams for the boost to governance, follows with (27.8%) the governance-based management model, with (22.6%), refers to the methodology of administrative tools and finally to (15.1%) local governance policy-making.

## **Discussion**

A conclusion from (Aceves, 2013, p. 277) notes "that it is identified by the government's ability to frame social demands within its proposals and has been referred to as "good governance" or "governance", it is up to it to be a vertical model", i.e. that the needs of civil society in trying to find solutions to manage conflicts that may be immersed in communities can be promoted by governance and in trying to seek solutions a top-down model called governance.

(Durand, 2014) and (Ouviaña, 2013), address the issue of political representation from mobilization, political representation and social movements, among their agenda, demands and demands is the management of environmental conflicts, this is consistent with reality in Peru and Ecuador.

On the other hand, a reflection of (Rousseau, 2017):

The presence of new infrastructures in communities that are in themselves too sensitive to external interference polarizes these shortcomings of governance. The new social impact management regulation alone cannot remedy conflicts emanating from other areas.

The authors address the issue of conflict management by considering information as a means by which the social impacts of pollution and the behavior of organizations interested in reducing impact can be negotiated and reduced to the scale of environmental conflict, on the other hand, a position of (Hernández 2015, p.920), notes that:

The possibility of obtaining an expeditious and complete solution to a legal conflict of an environmental nature requires consideration of the characteristics of environmental damage, otherwise we will always be faced with insufficient procedures and the objective of achieving environmental protection will be left to fruitless intentionality.

The author disputes that governance and governance are sufficient, he points out that, legal procedures should consider the characteristics of the environmental conflict identified when environmental damage is evident and that the procedures are insufficient and fruitless in such a way that the conditions of the conflict and its solution are incomplete when they do not consider such characteristics. Similarly, we reflect on the role of governance with the construction of a more active citizenry and with some participation in public policy management, here is key the era of information and knowledge, a reflection of (Ramos, 2015, p. 138) confirms that:

The governance management model was proposed, recognizing the complexity of problems related to distribution and access to information, as this model considers more plural participation and a more cooperative way of decision-making.

Having greater means makes the citizen actively involved in problems caused by infringement of rights and relationships with nature, when conflicts arise due to the misuse of natural resources, can be communicated and disseminated through their electronic devices immediately, governance becomes the means to ensure that governance efficiently fulfills its actions to do so, public management is the mechanism to facilitate compliance with its activities, part of that is the resolution of environmental conflicts.

### **Conclusions**

The results highlight the importance of governance and governance in the face of the management of social conflicts by being based on visible methodologies, the research carried out with public officials, underpins the use of methodologies as a boost to their applicability, the data have value by the interest group that promote community management actions to protect the threatened community resources that indicate belongs to them by passing from generation to generation.

The information collected made it known that environmental conflicts can be managed with governance and governance the needs of the population as a whole, when an environmental conflict is evident, the population can see contaminated their water resources or community lands are deforested and the mountains are devastated by the use of different chemicals resulting from extractivism, communities gather to sue the State to defend their rights.

Here it is appropriate to apply the methodology to observe the set of actions and to interact in coordination with the public institutions of the State, to promote the management of environmental conflicts in participatory governance and the appearance of new local leaders, which allow continuity of administrative tools of management, negotiation.

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