



El medio ambiente como víctima del conflicto armado en el departamento del Chocó [

2019

text (article)

Analítica

The department of Chocó is one of the most biodiverse in the world, but it is also one of the most affected by the Colombian armed conflict, since it presents in one of its sub regional constant, massive and systematic violations of rights humans who have marked the macondiana reality of this beautiful and rich department, for cases such as the massacre of May 2, 2002 in Bojaya?, where there were a large number of victims from the person component, such as the environment, the last because the river, the forest and other components of this diversity suffered significant effects such as: soil, air, and water pollution; and consequent deforestation and devastation caused by the chemical components used by armed groups outside the law to combat their enemies. It is intended to make the environment visible as a victim of it and the factors that allow us to give it this connotation. The hermeneutical method based on the revision of doctrine, jurisprudence and norms that recognize the environment as a right was used. It is necessary to address and take into account by the entire legally organized community called the Colombian State, incurred in an international concert that the environment must be taken into account as an autonomous human right that is necessary for life, development of each of the rights and guarantees enjoyed by the associates of the rule of law today conventionalized.

Resumo O departamento de Chocó é um dos mais ricos em biodiversidade do mundo, mas também é um dos mais afetados pelo conflito armado que existe na Colômbia, já que o mesmo apresenta em alguma de suas sub-regionais constantes, massivas e sistemáticas violações aos direitos humanos que marcaram a macondiana realidade deste belo e rico departamento - como o massacre de 02 de Maio de 2002 em Bojaya?, onde houve uma grande quantidade de vítimas humanas y ambientais porque o rio, o bosque e demais componentes desta diversidade foi afetado significativamente como: contaminação de s

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