

## **La generación de acciones ambientales impulsadas por las políticas públicas en temas medioambientales**

***The Generation of Environmental Actions Promoted by Public Policies on  
Environmental Issues***

***A geração de ações ambientais promovidas por políticas públicas de  
meio ambiente***

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## Resumen

Este trabajo emprende una revisión del concepto de *política pública* y la relevancia que puede tener en temas ambientales, ya sea local o internacionalmente. El concepto permite ver acciones puntuales y la necesidad de interacción social entre diversos actores para marcar la diferencia en ciertas regiones del planeta; la manera en que gobiernos, comunidades, ciudadanía e individuos trabajan de forma articulada para el establecimiento de reglas mundiales que comprometen a los gobiernos a desarrollar acciones que reivindican costumbres, tradiciones, pueblos originarios, estilos y calidad de vida. Entre los resultados, se enfatiza igualmente que la falta de acuerdos y estrategias de intervención socavan y exterminan regiones o territorios, así como culturas.

**Palabras clave:** acciones ambientales, calidad de vida, interacción social, medio ambiente, políticas públicas.

## Abstract

This work undertakes a review of the concept of *public policy* and the relevance it can have on environmental issues, either locally or internationally. The concept allows us to see specific actions and the need for social interaction between various actors to make a difference in certain regions of the planet; the way in which governments, communities, citizens and individuals work together to establish global rules that commit governments to develop actions that claim customs, traditions, native peoples, styles and quality of life. Among the results, it is also emphasized that the lack of agreements and intervention strategies undermine and exterminate regions or territories, as well as cultures.

**Keywords:** environmental actions, quality of life, social interaction, environment, public policies.

## Resumo

Este trabalho faz uma revisão do conceito de *política pública* e da relevância que ela pode ter nas questões ambientais, seja local ou internacionalmente. O conceito permite enxergar ações específicas e a necessidade de interação social entre diversos atores para fazer a diferença em determinadas regiões do planeta; a forma como governos, comunidades, cidadãos e indivíduos trabalham juntos para estabelecer regras globais que comprometam os governos a desenvolver ações que reivindiquem costumes, tradições, povos nativos, estilos e qualidade de vida. Entre os resultados, destaca-se também que a



falta de acordos e estratégias de intervenção minam e exterminam regiões ou territórios, bem como culturas.

**Palavras-chave:** ações ambientais, qualidade de vida, interação social, meio ambiente, políticas públicas.

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## Introduction

The importance of public policies in environmental matters has forced States to implement real actions and solutions beyond symbolic speeches. In this work, a review is made of the different initiatives that at the international level have permeated public policy on environmental issues and that allow us to see the efforts of different governments to attend to and resolve intervention projects, giving priority to issues of public interest that they try to contain. damage to our environment.

The following section seeks to emphasize the way in which public policies have become a process of collective learning to solve problems, in the way in which this permeates the public agenda and to show that through dialogue and communication between society and government, it is possible to reach real interventions.

Subsequently, some case studies are described in Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Mexico that give the guideline to reflect on the importance of public policies. This is because, although they manage to articulate efforts to establish and give priority to environmental issues, they also demonstrate the need to identify priorities in each State to claim public affairs and advance in the construction of more benevolent, ethical and environmentally committed societies.

## Methodology

For this research, an exploratory documentary review was carried out in digital databases: EBSCO, SciELO, Google Scholar and Emerald. As Barranco (2001) indicates, documentary sources offer us a vast thematic knowledge, as well as the possibility of approaching and integrating the information that is generated due to the constant contributions. The keywords used for the search were: public policies, environment, social interaction, environmental actions, quality of life and some combinations derived from these.

Ander-Egg (2011) explains that, regarding the problem to be investigated: "It is not a question of formulating the research problem, but of explaining 'what' it is that one



wants to investigate. It is about fine-tuning the research topic through a question or questions that express the object of the research” (p. 85). As for the exploratory phase, it is the process of searching, consulting and collecting various documents. But, Ander-Egg (2011) points out, simply searching for existing references is not enough, it is necessary to systematize and order the reading of the set of facts or processes studied. In this case, the search was carried out specifically in the databases that were already mentioned above. The texts had to meet the conditions of being in Spanish or English, including web articles, reports and reports issued by national and international organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the National Council for Science and Technology (Conacyt), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (Semarnat), as well as independent publications like Mongabay, as long as they appeared in the top 10 of the search.

For the documentary review, an information repository was designed where the following general data was emptied: name of the publication, authors, keywords, title, year of publication, publisher or magazine or organization that publishes it, themes and main ideas and observations. The review of the selected documents was the reconciliation of keywords, objectives and findings. With the above, the main ideas of each reading were identified, paraphrases and critical comments were made on these ideas. In short, an organization was carried out according to the way in which world rules have been established that commit governments to develop actions and generate favorable changes that claim customs, traditions, native peoples, styles and quality of life.

The characteristics of this methodology are very useful for various sectors, public or researchers. Here it allowed an initial approach to issues related to public environmental policies. Needless to say, digital technology and the Internet have made it possible to access more information and have optimized information processing. As indicated by Barranco (2001), "digitization gives the advantage of integrating the different kinds of information: visual, numerical, textual and graphic". (p. 3).

## **Developing**

### **The international context of public policies in environmental matters**

The natural world seems to be disapproving the behavior of human beings: the immoderate consumption of products and the use and disposal of containers and packaging, for example, without considering the impact that this generates. The problem has already been questioned and addressed by the population and even among the various



world associations related to the survival of the environment. However, the proposed solutions have not had the expected impact. And, consequently, the axis of action has had to escalate, which is why various initiatives have been working for a long time in the public and government sector. International agreements such as the Stockholm Declaration (1972), the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) and the Paris Agreement (ratified in 2017) establish the guidelines that each attached State must abide by in order to achieve better effects on the environment. environment (Donoso et al., 2021)

If it is assumed that public policies are actions and information that meet a social and community need, it is understood that the different social sectors intervene in them. This includes organizations of any kind, which act as communicators of these agreements, but also, in many cases, as executors of the proposed actions (Lahera, 2002).

The proposed public policies on the environment have been implemented for decades. Thus, in 1972, the Stockholm Declaration issued, which emerged in Sweden, which establishes that the *raison d'être* of environmental policies is to seek the economic growth of the countries, involving the States and international bodies. In this way, governments must establish a position of constant protection and generate actions that support the improvement of the environment. (ONU, 2002).

In 1992, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Brazil is carried out, which gives continuity to the principles established in Stockholm. This declaration emphasizes the duty to do more than the want to do of the nations. This determines a global commitment by governments to develop and collaborate in actions of local, national and international impact for the benefit of the environment.

However, given the behavior of the communities and the lack of response by the rulers, it has become imminent to implement sustainability as an emergency strategy that rescues economic development and environmental protection (Parra, 2021). With these environmental postulates, the actions of the committed countries are aimed at sustainable development: the conscious use of natural resources to produce goods and services, preserving the different ecosystems and biodiversity and without compromising the survival of future generations (Durán, 1997) .

These initial public policies defined the environmental priorities of the different countries. In this regard, in 2003 the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) prioritized the details that this type of decision should contain. Of course, the work with large organizations stands out, since they are the ones that have the power to establish



links between the exposure of the needs of society, the development of public policies that address them and the execution of actions that protect the environment.

In 2015, during the United Nations General Assembly, 193 countries met to approve the 2030 Agenda. Part of this was the establishment of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and 169 goals in three dimensions: economic, social and , of course, the environmental one (General Assembly, October 21, 2015). It is an action plan in favor of the human being, the planet and prosperity. Universal peace and freedom are privileged. And eradicating poverty in all its dimensions stands as a requirement for sustainable development. Thus, the countries affiliated to the UN established a strategic collaboration alliance to follow up on the actions that each of the SDGs establishes as actions to be followed during the next 15 years (ONU, 2018). As of 2016 they came into force and are now a guide in the decision-making of all UN countries.

This commitment was moving towards a sense of acceptance by other powerful sectors, namely the private sector and public-private partnerships. An example of this was the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (General Assembly, August 17, 2015). This is a program that marks the inclusion of private companies and financing and the so-called partnerships or multi-stakeholders, or interest groups, in sustainable development. As the problems are so demanding, the public sector made strategic alliances to combat them.

A noteworthy body on international public policy that has survived since 1945 with honorably established initiatives is the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which has since promoted action that fight poverty, hunger, inequality and health. José Graziano da Silva, director of the FAO from 2011 to 2019, accepted at the time the commitment to comply with the 2030 Agenda. UNESCO, of course, did the same. The 195 member states and eight associate members, including Mexico, have aligned themselves with the actions established by the 2030 Agenda (Asamblea General, 21 de octubre de 2015).

### **Public policies on environmental issues**

The way in which public policy is made has been a subject that has not been worked on much compared to the various existing political or sociopolitical issues. Vásquez (2002) mentions that politics is a punctual action of an expected social situation (for example, the environment), but that unfortunately the elaboration of policies bends to the convenient power relations of the various social actors, which that turns public policies into a collective learning process to solve problems and leads to influencing the



authentication of the public agenda through dialogue and democratic communication between society and the Government.

Of course, not all social issues can be public policy, which means that planning must be carried out on similar issues handled by the State. However, for a public policy to have the criteria of general, non-militant and transformative, the purposes and results must be very clear. There are various public policies depending on their nature: constitutional, technical, issues of international public interest and some others, due to execution or participation. In general, public policies aspire to claim public affairs issues.

It is important to recognize that public policies address the law, legislation, population, and territory while improving the allocation of resources, the distribution of wealth, economic stability, and the promotion of development. It is clear that it is counterproductive for the State to expose its goals to the scrutiny of public policies, however, the intention to do so implies that it is capable of putting itself before things so that things improve. (Gutiérrez, Restrepo, Zapata, 2017, p.2)

Regarding environmental problems, the creation of public policies has been worked on, initially by the so-called conservationists, and currently from what is called eco-development or sustainable development, that is, from a biological and ecological vision to the dimension environment in the society-nature relationship. In the 70s of the 20th century, as a result of the visible environmental deterioration, actions were launched that outlined the development of environmental laws worldwide, norms and basic rules to try to contain environmental damage. By the 1980s, the so-called green economy appeared and by the 1990s, new environmental policy rules were implemented through which various elements of so-called governance were incorporated, that is, the participation of multiple social actors in management decision-making. environmental.

The development of environmental policies of the different public powers has run parallel to the awareness of society. It has become clear that unlimited economic growth is not possible, and that this not only generates a serious environmental problem, but also great social inequality (Grajal, del Río and Ruiz, 2021, p.75).

In this same order of ideas, Zenck, Urrutia and Ríos (2018) warn that governments of small or large cities should focus not only on economic and social problems, but also incorporate environmental care and socially responsible strategies into their agenda.

In Spain, in 2019, one of the most important forums was held: the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP25). In this conference, the importance of public policies in environmental matters and the relevance they have to try to reverse the effects

of human activity on the environment were made clear. (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente [UNEP], 2019).

### **COP25 and public policies on protected natural areas**

COP25 was one of the most important forums in terms of an analysis of climate change situations. Undoubtedly, the environmental issue mobilizes both organizations and individuals. Small and large working groups such as local and regional governments, organized civil society, non-governmental organisations, scientific and academic communities, private sector organisations, indigenous communities and different parliamentary groups in their various forms and structures from countries around the world that sought to demonstrate the cause-effect relationship and responsibility in individual and collective behavior for the environment (UNEP, 2019)

Although there was a feeling that the agreements reached at COP25 were not up to the climatic urgency experienced in different parts of the world, the vision and mission of transforming our ecological footprint locally and globally continues to be maintained.

And in that sense, it is worth highlighting the "little big" achievements that have been achieved in this task. To begin with, the increase in the sectors committed to addressing this situation, as well as the leadership of women in climate action, the greater involvement of the different productive sectors, but above all the perseverance of the agenda, the interest and the social participation to achieve transformations at the local level.

One of the categories that should be rescued is that of protected natural areas. According to Monroy (October 30, 2015), "they are the most popular and used environmental policy instrument for the conservation of biodiversity" (párr. 2).

An example of these efforts can be seen in Peru from the creation of the Carpish Montane Forest Regional Conservation Area, decreed by the Peruvian Government on January 1, 2020. As a result, the 50,559 hectares of this ecosystem became the Huánuco's first conservation area (Sierra, January 27, 2020). The achievement extends to several points: social participation, given that a committee for the protection of the area has been created; the collaboration between different groups, since the administration of the place obeys a co-management figure between the regional government and the different towns to which the protected area belongs; the crystallization of the previous effort of municipal authorities to protect birds and endemic flora; the halt to illegal practices of logging, as





well as mining, and, among other things, investment for the conservation of natural areas and indigenous territories exposed to organized crime (Sierra, January 7, 2020).

In Chile, for its part, there is the Network of Parks of Patagonia, made up of land belonging to the National System of State Protected Areas (Snaspe), which seeks to consolidate and ensure management plans for the protection and conservation of ecosystems in Chile (Carrere, 2019). With these policies, it is sought that the 15.4 million hectares of protected areas in the Southern Cone have certainty, in the face of budget reductions, of being protected. Indeed, in the face of uncertainty, public policies must ensure mechanisms for financing, social participation, training and involvement of the public, social and private sectors to address the situation that is currently one of the main challenges to be resolved.

Another case of protected natural areas is that of the Bolivian Amazon, specifically with the Tipnis and the Madidi, located in the departments of Cochabamba and Beni, in the first case, and in the department of La Paz. These protected natural areas have been the scene for several years of a constant struggle between their original inhabitants and the Government. The community struggle seeks to protect these areas from the construction of two hydroelectric plants and a highway (El Deber, Paredes and Fernández, April 23, 2019). The public policies that have been working in the area for several decades have at some point protected the interests of the people who resist these constructions, but, on the other hand, have also allowed crossing these areas and dispossessing the communities. indigenous houses, customs, traditions and even the lives of some of them. El Deber, Paredes and Fernández (April 23, 2019) point out that “these areas are the scenario that exposes the mistreatment of these communities despite the fact that this country was governed for 13 years by the indigenous Evo Morales” (para. . 1). The main challenge of public policies for the care of protected areas, in this case, is focused on the human rights of these indigenous communities.

As for Mexico, before the 1970s the issue was not of political relevance; the concern was focused on the academic field. International pressure, however, forced the Mexican government to focus on economic development projects and consider them a national priority.

The foregoing resulted in attending to aspects of regulations, ecological planning of the territory, protected natural areas, conservation, management and sustainable use of wildlife, industrial environmental regulation, hazardous materials and waste and air quality, decentralization, communication and social participation, information and



evaluation and the proposal of a transversal aspect in environmental matters of growth with quality and social and human development.

The Ministry of the Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries (today Semarnat), created in the six-year term of Ernesto Zedillo (1994-2000), made up of various advisory councils, had the objective of promoting the participation of society in environmental policy. Initially, only the social, non-governmental, academic and business sectors were considered as part of the advisory council, to later join the local congresses, indigenous representatives, youth and finally incorporate the gender perspective (Vásquez, 2002).

Mexico is one of the countries with the greatest international participation in the management of protected areas. To date, it has 182 protected natural areas of a federal nature (terrestrial, maritime and coastal), to which are added the natural areas protected by the state, municipal, community, ejido and private levels. In Mexico, federal and non-federal protected natural areas are recognized as instruments of the greatest importance for the conservation of biodiversity (Semarnat, November 26, 2018).

Recently, one of the policies implemented to care for the environment in Mexico was the Environmental Gendarmerie:

The Gendarmerie is a specialization of tasks that is part of the collaboration of the National Security Commission, through the Federal Police and the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (Semarnat), which have conferred on the Gendarmerie Division the mission of preventing crimes and administrative offenses in environmental matters, due to its security model and police operation.

Two years after its creation, it has 1,380 elements spread over 21 Natural Protected Areas and has carried out more than 6,000 operational tactical actions (Semarnat, 26 de noviembre de 2018, párrs. 1-2).

Through this grouping, attention has been given and environmental crimes have been prevented. One of the characteristics of this is the intersectoral work with other organizations, such as the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (Conanp) and the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (Profepa), as well as with other divisions of the federal police. Within the work carried out by this group, one of the points that is interesting to highlight is the construction of bonds of trust with the community so that they are the ones who detect and contribute to the efficient work of this specialized group.

The results that this group has had have been recognized by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) association, specifically for its work in the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve and in the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve, where the crimes of both clandestine logging and poaching of priority species (Government of Mexico, 2018). Various cases were also managed in the Upper Gulf of California Biosphere Reserve and the Colorado River Delta, among other cases.

In this way, public policies, hand in hand with the enactment of laws, social participation, intersectoral work and the co-responsibility of the public, social and private sectors, in the case of Mexico, have made it possible to attend to some of the emergencies in the areas protected natural. However, greater efforts are required that not only imply the reinforcement of security, but, as Bezaury and Gutiérrez (2009) point out, public policies on environmental matters need to be accompanied by:

A support program by the federal government that allows both a horizontal exchange of experiences and best practices, as well as providing opportunities for access to funds from the federal budget, intended for the direct management of areas and the development of local capacities to conserve the Protected natural areas (p. 415).

Although Mexico is part of a privileged group of countries that have collaborated at an international level for the protection of the environment, its challenges include reconfiguring and advancing in the legal framework, the training of human resources, planning instruments, public participation, environmental education and financial resources.

## Discussion

On several occasions, it has been seen that what is established in a regulation requires the collaboration of different agents, that is, of governmental, public, private, non-governmental institutions, but also of the different social sectors. As a whole, they must work to prevent the institutions themselves from being the main limitation of common well-being. However, there are public policies dedicated to the construction of development that have worked for decades to see concrete results, as has happened with the FAO, which, almost 30 years after its foundation, remains today one of the main organizations poverty fighters. Similarly, UNESCO has taken years to shape effective actions. In this sense, for Gutiérrez et al. (2017) public policies must be clear about their purposes and relevance to society, so their intervention becomes essential for the success of the actions they implement.



The cases presented have shown the success of public policies on environmental issues. Particularly in Mexico, although there are already organizations, the interaction between social participation and the obligatory work of governments and institutions to prioritize strategies for the environment, without compromising, is still lax, as Paredes and Fernández (2019) comment. , indigenous territories, and, on the contrary, privilege them.

Undoubtedly, it is necessary to create public policies that protect the integrity of the environment in Mexico and the world.

### **In conclusion**

The most outstanding public policy that is related to the well-being of the surroundings, of human beings and of the environment is undoubtedly the 2030 Agenda, together with the establishment of the 17 SDGs, an international initiative of the UN Member States. Although the commitments have not yet been achieved, the actions to be followed have been established. And despite the fact that the situation of resistance to change and the adoption of new behaviors persists, there is the certainty that we are collaborating for the benefit of the entire world.

The relevance of public policies in environmental matters cannot be denied; however, it cannot be ignored that unfortunately even when protected areas exist, the extermination of forests and fauna, soil erosion and water pollution due to late conservation policies is evident. Thus, more than remedial public policies, which, furthermore, almost always fail to rescue what has already been lost, there is a need for greater involvement in caring for the environment, preventing and avoiding environmental deterioration,

The creation of environmental public policies for the protection, care and conservation of the environment becomes, then, a priority for the State. Participation should be encouraged, taking into account the contributions of society, business groups and groups that make up the State, all so that environmental issues are always on the public agenda. Significant progress has been made in caring for the environment in Mexico, as seen with protected natural areas; however, in terms of public policies there is still much to plan and build to improve the environmental future.

## Future lines of research

The progressive and vertiginous deterioration of the environment, as well as the lack of prevention in the development models of the countries that contemplate the attention of this problem and the phenomena associated with it such as poverty, epidemics, migration, among others, make evident the the need for plans and strategies that involve the sustainability of aspects such as energy, water, natural areas, fauna and even the efficiency of community infrastructure. Therefore, joint work is required, collaboration between various public, private and social sector institutions, as well as the organized participation of citizens to take actions that become stricter and more specific public policies. This work delves into environmental public policies, their effectiveness and reasons for it, as well as the mechanisms by which they become public knowledge, in search of calling for the participation of the various social, political, governmental and economic sectors. considering theories such as social systems and emphasizing the importance of codes and institutions towards a balance in social processes. Documenting the creation, application and monitoring of environmental public policies that represent a hope of preserving our environment and, therefore, of life, as well as promoting environmental education in combination with communication as a discipline, will be essential to contribute to the transmission and assimilation of significant practices towards a transformative and sustainable culture. In this sense, work on the planning of environmental communication is essential, as well as the reinforcement of corporate social responsibility strategies.



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Conceptualización	“Igual” María Guadalupe Curro Lau, Edith Molina Carmona, Andrea Estupiñán Villanueva
Metodología	“Igual” María Guadalupe Curro Lau, Edith Molina Carmona
Software	No aplica
Validación	“Igual” Andrea Estupiñán Villanueva, Edith Molina Carmona
Análisis Formal	“Igual” María Guadalupe Curro Lau, Edith Molina Carmona, Andrea Estupiñán Villanueva
Investigación	“Igual” María Guadalupe Curro Lau, Edith Molina Carmona,
Recursos	No aplica
Curación de datos	Andrea Estupiñán Villanueva
Escritura - Preparación del borrador original	“Igual” María Guadalupe Curro Lau, Edith Molina Carmona, Andrea Estupiñán Villanueva
Escritura - Revisión y edición	“Igual” María Guadalupe Curro Lau, Andrea Estupiñán Villanueva.
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