

IRSA - CONGRESSO MUNDIAL DE SOCIOLOGIA RURAL (01/10/2025 A
20/01/2026) - IRSA 13 - BETWEEN CRISES AND HOPES: NEW AGENDAS
FOR TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

**ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICTS FROM THE
PERSPECTIVE OF ECOLOGICAL-DISTRIBUTIVE CONFLICTS AND
DETERRITORIALIZATION. CASE STUDY: CIÉNAGA DE MALLORQUÍN
(COLOMBIA).**

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Mallorquín Lagoon, located at the western end of the mouth of the Magdalena River in the city of Barranquilla, capital of the Atlántico Department in the Colombian Caribbean, is part of the Ramsar site of the Sistema Delta y Estuarino del Río Magdalena y Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta (CSGSM), designated in 1998. Various anthropogenic activities, as well as the implementation of District Development Planning mechanisms by the Barranquilla Mayor's Office, associated with construction, urban and ecotourism growth, and environmental problems such as tributary pollution, deforestation,

and mangrove loss, have intensified socio-environmental conflicts in the area. The objective of this study is to analyze these conflicts present in the lagoon through two approaches: Ecological-Distributive Conflicts (EDC) and deterritorialization, in order to understand how power dynamics shape the use, access, and control of natural resources. The methodology consists of a qualitative case study based on community interviews, documentary analysis of public policies and territorial planning instruments, and a review of relevant literature on socio-environmental conflicts. The findings show that actors with greater political and economic power have been favored, concentrating the benefits, while local communities bear the environmental costs, as explained from the EDC perspective. From the standpoint of deterritorialization, these processes unfold within a context of deep structural inequalities that redefine land use, generating dynamics of dispossession and exclusion affecting populations that have historically depended on the lagoon for their livelihoods. In conclusion, both approaches allow us to demonstrate that the conflict in Mallorquín is not limited to environmental or economic dimensions, but rather acquires a territorial character in which the exercise of power through the symbolic and material appropriation of space produces the displacement of communities from their territory and traditional ways of life.

Palavras-chave: ecological-distributive conflict (edc); deterritorialization; economic power; political power; displacement; and social dispossession.