

Mettere la salute e i diritti umani al centro, sempre e ovunque

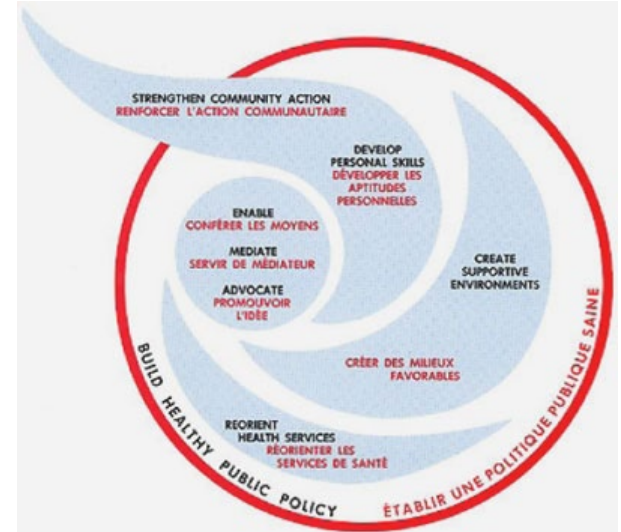
Webinar, CNaPS, 28.5.2025

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Carta di Ottawa (1986)

- Le condizioni e le risorse fondamentali per la salute sono **la pace**, l'abitazione, l'istruzione, il cibo, un reddito, un ecosistema stabile, le risorse sostenibili, la giustizia sociale e l'equità
- Il miglioramento dei livelli di salute deve essere saldamente basato su questi prerequisiti fondamentali
 - che vengono tutti danneggiati dalla guerra
- La promozione della pace rappresenta quindi un compito professionale di sanità pubblica



“Die eigne Friedensliebe zu betonen, liegt denen nahe, die den Krieg gestiftet haben.

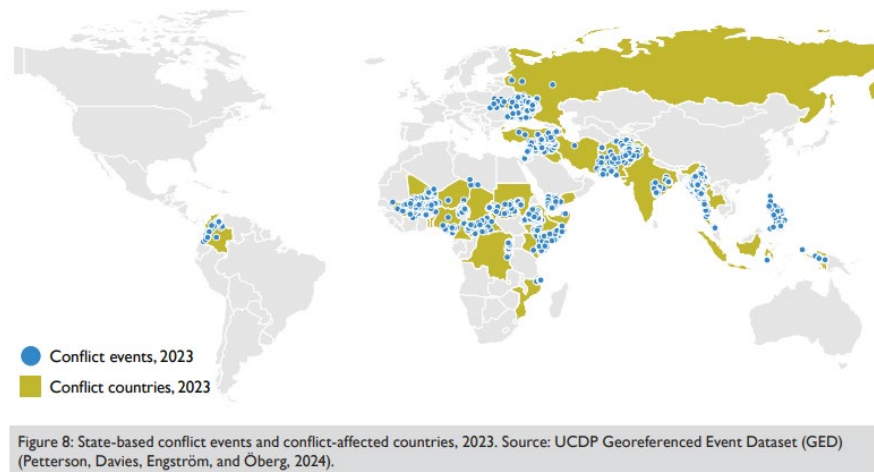
Wer aber den Frieden will, der rede vom Krieg.”

Walter Benjamin

*Enfatizzare il proprio amore per la pace è tipico dei guerrafondai.
Chi invece vuole la pace parli della guerra.*

Conflitti armati nel mondo

- A livello globale guerre e militarismo continuano a provocare ingenti danni alla salute delle persone, degli animali e all'ambiente
- Nel 2023 i conflitti armati tra Stati erano 59, il numero più alto registrato dal 1946, secondo la più recente analisi del Peace Research Institute di Oslo (PRIO)
 - Il rilascio dei dati aggiornati al 2024 avverrà l'11 giugno 2025
- Per effetti diretti dei conflitti a livello globale centinaia di migliaia di persone perdono la vita e molti di più vengono feriti e mutilati



Fonti: PRIO (10 June 2024), New data shows record number of armed conflicts, <https://www.prio.org/news/3532>

Figura: PRIO (2024), Conflict Trends: A Global Overview, 1946–2023, <https://www.prio.org/publications/14006>, pagina 15

Oltre ai danni diretti sono da
considerare anche i danni provocati
attraverso meccanismi *indiretti*

Morti e feriti per effetti indiretti
rappresentano solitamente un multiplo di
quelli diretti



Tutto diventa bersaglio

- Militari e civili (solitamente più colpiti)
- Infrastrutture civili, di approvvigionamento elettrico, alimentare, idrico e di smaltimento dei liquami, le strutture sanitarie, scuole, università, le industrie, i campi agricoli, strade, ponti, la rete ferroviaria, etc
- Il risultato è la creazione di una *biosfera della guerra (1)* che impatta pesantemente sulla salute con effetti che perdurano molto oltre il cessate il fuoco

(1) Mark Zeitoun, Reflections, Oxford University Press, 2023, p 53



L'importanza degli effetti combinati che creano la *biosfera della guerra*

- Carenza elettrica e/o di carburante e/o di pezzi di ricambio ☐ danni alle infrastrutture idriche e dello smaltimento dei liquami anche se non venissero colpite direttamente
- Acqua inquinata da materiale fecale ☐ rischio di malattie a trasmissione oro-fecale
- Carenza alimentare ☐ maggiore suscettibilità alle malattie infettive per riduzione delle difese immunitarie
- Condizioni di vita dei campi profughi ☐ maggiore rischio di trasmissione delle malattie per le condizioni di affollamento
- Distruzione delle infrastrutture sanitarie/carenza di farmaci ☐ impossibilità di fornire assistenza appropriata
- Blocco degli aiuti umanitari internazionali

Situazione a Gaza e Israele

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OCHA (update 21.5.2025)

REPORTED CASUALTIES (Cumulative) as of 21 May 2025

Palestinians*



*Source: MoH Gaza



*Source: MoH Gaza

Israelis**

Israel

Over 1,200*** Reported fatalities

1,162 identified fatalities, including at least 33 children

~5,400 Reported injuries

Gaza****

416 Reported fatalities

2,668 Reported injuries

estimated 58 hostages remain in Gaza

** According to Israeli media citing official sources.

*** This includes fatalities on 7 October and the immediate aftermath, including foreign nationals.

**** The reported Israeli casualties are soldiers killed or injured since the start of the ground operation (source: Israeli military website).

Accuratezza dei dati

- Diversi studi (1-3) sono stati condotti per valutare l'accuratezza dei dati del Ministero della salute di Gaza
 - non è stato possibile trovare alcuna fabbricazione di dati
 - uno degli studi più recenti (4), un'analisi di cattura-ricattura utilizzando diverse fonti di dati, ha dato come risultato cifre di mortalità più elevate rispetto ai dati del Ministero della salute di Gaza
- Come afferma Sandro Colombo, in un editoriale su E&P (5) che riassume i risultati delle diverse stime: *"indipendentemente dal vero*

(1) Khatib R, McKee M, Yusuf S. Counting the dead in Gaza: difficult but essential. The Lancet. 2024 Jul 20;404(10449):237–8.

(2) Elliott M, D'Amico C, Cecchetti M, Silva M, Cui L, Wood L. Life expectancy losses in the Gaza Strip during the period October 1, 2023, to September 1, 2024. The Lancet. 2025 Feb 8;405(10477):478–85.

(3) United Nations. 10,000 people feared buried under the rubble in Gaza | UN News <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/05/1149256>

(4) Gamaud L, Cecchetti M, Campbell OMR. Excess mortality in Gaza: Oct 7–26, 2023. The Lancet. 2023 Dec 9;402(10418):2189–90.

(5) Colombo S. Regardless of the true number of deaths, the suffering of Gazans has been immense. And it is not yet over, Epidemiologia&Prevenzione, 2025, 49 (1) gennaio-febbraio

numero di morti, la sofferenza dei gazesi è stata immensa. E non è ancora finita"

Situazione a Gaza

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OCHA (update 21.5.2025)

PROTECTION

- **>1 million children** in need of mental health and psycho-social support (source: UNICEF).
- **62%** of people don't have access to legal documents proving property ownership (source: IRDNA, issued in February 2025).
- At least **437** aid workers killed (429 nationals, 8 foreigners), some in the line of duty, including:
 - **305** UN staff - UNRWA: 300; WHO: 1; UNDP: 1; UNOPS: 2; UNDSS: 1.
 - **47** PRCS staff and volunteers, including 27 while on duty.
 - At least **85** other aid workers.
- **>1,400** health workers killed, including some also counted under aid workers above (source: MoH, as of 15 Apr 2025).
- **113** Civil Defence staff killed while on duty (source: PCD).
- **219** journalists and media workers killed (source: PJS).



Editoriale del Lancet del 24 maggio 2025

- ## Editorial

For more on food insecurity in Gaza see <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details/markets/r1159206/>

For the UN Food and Agriculture Organization

for briefing note on the occupied Palestinian territories see <https://openknowledge.fao.org/>

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download

For the more on attacks on health care during conflict see <http://reliefweb.int/report/>

world/epidemic violence
violence against health care
conflict 2024

For more on the killing of health-care workers in Gaza see [this](#)

Situazione a Gaza

Editoriale del Lancet del 24 maggio 2025

Editorial

- In media ogni giorno vengono uccisi 35 bambini, per un totale complessivo di circa 18.000
- Ragazzini sotto ai 10 anni vengono trattati per ferite da arma da fuoco
- A Gaza si è creata la coorte più grande al mondo di bambini amputati
 - Dopo soli 4 mesi dall'inizio del conflitto scatenatosi in seguito al massacro compiuto da Hamas del 7 ottobre (durante il quale sono stati uccisi anche oltre 30 bambini) la portavoce del Comitato CRC Ann Skelton ha dichiarato che a Gaza, secondo i dati di Save the Children, *“oltre 10 bambini al giorno, in media, hanno perso una o entrambe le gambe”* (1)
- E siamo a un passo dalla carestia ...

Gaza has been failed by silence and impunity

Gaza is on the brink of famine. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, a multistakeholder global initiative aimed at enhancing food security and nutrition analysis, reports that the entire population of Gaza is facing high levels of acute food insecurity. Nearly half a million people are at risk of starvation, a predicament precipitated by the Israeli Government's refusal to allow humanitarian aid into the Gaza Strip for over 11 weeks, despite destruction of most agricultural, fishery, and food systems. At the time of going to press, Israeli authorities have announced that minimal aid will now be allowed into Gaza, but the quantities released thus far are considered wholly inadequate by humanitarians. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that, since the blockade of humanitarian aid, the average caloric intake per person per day in Gaza has plummeted to 67% of the minimum required for survival, a figure expected to decline further by July 5. Yet the Israeli Government continues to escalate its military operations in Gaza.

Starvation is only one aspect of this grim reality. The attacks on health care facilities and workers have been relentless, with Gaza having by far the most attacks on health care of any country experiencing conflict in 2024. Many hospitals have either been bombed or destroyed, particularly in the northern parts of Gaza. Specialized care is almost non-existent. The European Gaza Hospital, the only facility able to conduct cancer-related surgery, is no longer functioning. The already moribund health system has been further weakened by aid blockade and the unacceptable killing of more than 1400 health-care workers. Medical Aid for Palestinians, a UK-based charity, has stated that "Gaza's health system is being systematically dismantled, making it impossible to sustain Palestinian life in Gaza."

The Israeli Government has also targeted civilian infrastructure required for the survival of Palestinians, with 89% of the water and sanitation systems and 92% of housing destroyed or damaged. With no-go military zones now covering 70% of Gaza and the displacement of around 90% of the population to overcrowded living spaces with little access to clean water and sanitation, infectious diseases are rife. The bleak health situation on the ground after 19 months of protracted conflict in Gaza is now laid bare in a letter by

the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. Comparing annual data from 2023 and 2024, cases of acute watery diarrhoea increased 36-fold, while acute jaundice syndrome (indicative of hepatitis A) increased 384-fold. Palestinians are being forced to live in inhumane conditions where disease proliferates. A recent webinar on the situation in Gaza reported that every day, on average, 25 children are killed in Gaza, amounting to a total of at least 18 000 children killed in this conflict. Pre-teen children are being admitted with gunshot wounds. Children are dying of chronic malnutrition and those who survive might never fully recover. Gaza is also home to the largest cohort of child amputees in modern history. Beyond physical injuries, the psychological trauma of seeing their houses being destroyed and families being killed will leave permanent scars. The legacy of such destruction will be felt for generations to come.

For too long, the Israeli Government has acted with impunity. Speaking on the same webinar about the current humanitarian crisis, Nick Maynard, a UK surgeon who has completed several tours in Gaza, said he had witnessed "many examples of clear war crimes". But despite often-repeated statements from doctors and public health experts about the atrocities committed against the civilian population in Gaza, many medical academics and health professional organisations that claim a commitment to social justice have failed to speak out. Their silence is morally unacceptable.

Indifference has also reigned at the UN Security Council, even after repeated information being presented on the "death, injury, destruction, hunger, disease, torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, repeated displacement, on a large scale" in Gaza. "Will you act—decisively—to prevent genocide and to ensure respect for international humanitarian law?", Tom Fletcher, UN Relief Chief, asked the UN Security Council. A joint statement from the UK, France, and Canada, warns of concrete action if Israel does not cease its renewed military offensive and lift its restrictions on humanitarian aid. The history of the Israel-Palestine conflict and the surrounding geopolitical context are complex, but the international community must act on the indisputable evidence to protect the health of Palestinian people. ■ The Lancet



For more on food insecurity in Gaza see <https://www.spears.org/country-spreads/mediterranean/20250504>

For the UN Food and Agriculture Organization briefing note on the completed Palestinian territories see <https://openknowledge.fao.org/bitstream/handle/2053/258434/4/40414.pdf?e20250504>

For more on attacks on health care during conflict see <https://medwheal.org/2025/05/04/worldwide-violence-against-health-care-conflict-2024/>

For more on the killing of health care workers in Gaza see <https://medwheal.org/2025/05/04/health-care-workers-killed-in-gaza-2024/>

For more on targeting of civilian infrastructure in Gaza see <https://www.ipsnews.org/2025/05/04/civilian-infrastructure-targeted-in-gaza-2024/>

For the webinar on the situation in Gaza see <https://www.un.org/2025/05/04/20250504>

For the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees letter see <https://www.un.org/2025/05/04/20250504>

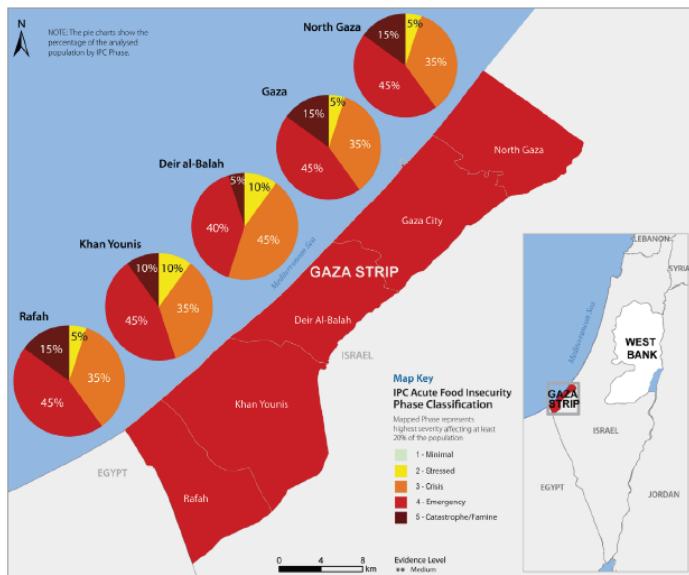
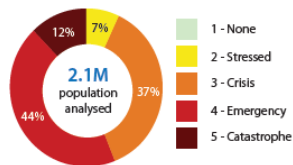


Current Acute Food Insecurity | 1 April - 10 May 2025



About 1.94 million people across the Gaza Strip are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity classified in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) between 1 April and 10 May 2025, including nearly 244,000 people facing catastrophic food insecurity (IPC Phase 5).

93% of the analysed population in the Gaza Strip is in IPC Phase 3 or above



Some areas are classified under Acute Food Insecurity IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), despite more than 20 percent of households being in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe). Households may be in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe), but the area as a whole may not be classified as IPC Phase 5 (Famine) if widespread deaths and acute malnutrition are not expected to occur at the area level, in line with IPC criteria. The estimated number of children suffering from acute malnutrition and requiring treatment is based on a 12-month projection. Accordingly, the figures shown on the maps represent the anticipated annual caseload from April 2025 to March 2026.

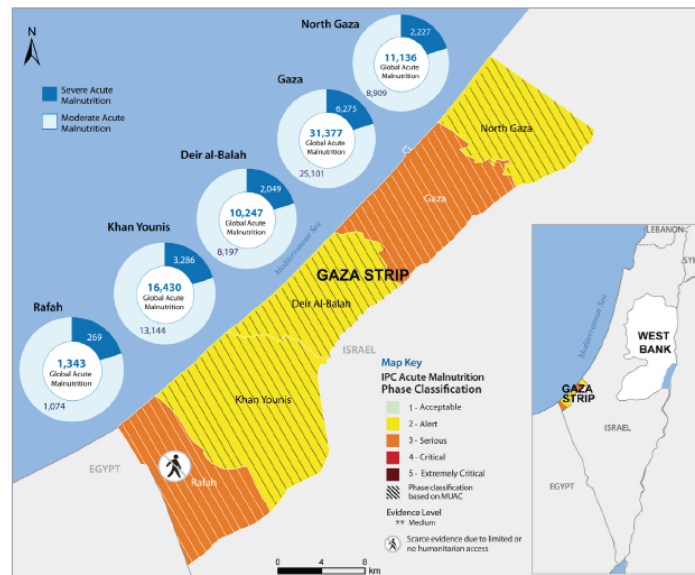
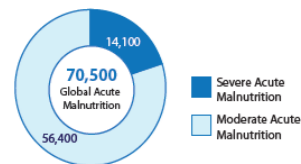


Current Acute Malnutrition | 1 April - 10 May 2025



Nearly 71,000 annual cases of acute malnutrition among children aged 6 to 59 months, including 14,100 severe cases, are expected to occur between April 2025 and March 2026. Nearly 17,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women will need treatment for acute malnutrition.

20% of cases are severe acute malnutrition



THE IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SCALE

The IPC Acute Food Insecurity scale has become the **global standard for the classification of acute food insecurity**. It is used principally to inform decisions on resource allocation and programming globally and within countries, especially for those experiencing recurrent or protracted food crises.

IPC Phase 1 None/Minimal

Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.

IPC Phase 2 Stressed

Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.

IPC Phase 3 Crisis

Households either: Have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.

IPC Phase 4 Emergency

Households either: Have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.

IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine

Households experience an extreme lack of food and/or cannot meet other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. For Famine Classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.

HOW IS FAMINE MEASURED ?

Famine (IPC Phase 5) is the highest phase of the IPC Acute Food Insecurity scale, and is classified when an area has:



of households facing an
extreme food shortage



of children acutely
malnourished



for every 10,000 **each day** due to
outright starvation or to the interaction
of malnutrition and disease.

PREVIOUS IPC FAMINE CLASSIFICATIONS



RISK OF FAMINE

The IPC also conducts risk of Famine analyses. Risk of Famine refers to the reasonable **probability of an area going into Famine** in the future (i.e. during the IPC projected period). While this is not the most likely scenario, it is one that generally has a realistic chance of occurring. It complements the IPC projections by providing insights into potential for Famine to occur if conditions evolve in a manner worse than anticipated. It differs from IPC Phase 5 (Famine) projections because it focuses on a worst-case scenario with a reasonable and realistic chance of happening, as opposed to the most likely scenario. Risk of Famine is a statement about the potential deterioration of the situation. It is not a classification and it is not to be accompanied by estimates of populations facing this risk.

Key drivers of Acute Food Insecurity



Hostilities

Widespread, intense, and sustained ground and air operations have continued, resulting in over 41,000 fatalities, more than 96,000 injured people, and the displacement of more than 1.9 million people.



Food systems collapse

The conflict has damaged or destroyed assets, markets and infrastructure essential to livelihoods and survival, including almost 60 percent of buildings and 68 percent of roads, leading to a collapse of food, health and water systems.



Restricted humanitarian access

After a temporary increase of humanitarian and commercial inflow of food and essential non-food items since May, the humanitarian space started shrinking again in September in the northern governorates, as well as in Khan Younis and Deir al-Balah.

Contributing Factors for Acute Malnutrition



Inadequate dietary intake and insufficient access to food

The majority of children are experiencing severe food deprivation consuming foods from less than two food groups.



Poor access to health and nutrition services

The destruction of health infrastructure and inadequate health services contribute to disease outbreaks. Access to health and nutrition services across the Gaza Strip remains severely limited.



Inadequate WASH services

Inadequate supply and access to safe water, as well as sanitation and hygiene facilities, remain a critical issue. Displacement in densely populated areas increases the risk of disease outbreaks, exacerbated by freshwater contamination, lowering temperatures, a broken down healthcare system, and the limited capacity of humanitarian organizations to respond.

Protocolli di Berna I e II del 1977 – addizionali alle Convenzioni di Ginevra del 1947

“... proibiscono ai belligeranti di rendere impossibile l’accesso ai beni indispensabili per la sopravvivenza della popolazione civile come derrate alimentari, campi destinati all’agricoltura, bestiame e installazioni di approvvigionamento idrico”

Occorre rompere il circolo vizioso

**Mettere al centro la legge umanitaria internazionale e
il diritto fondamentale alla salute**



Guerra e terrorismo

- Due fenomeni diversi per entità, motivazioni, protagonisti
- Però entrambi rappresentano *forme di violenza esercitata (o minacciata) per motivi politici, colpiscono prevalentemente la popolazione civile e provocano reazioni di paura collettiva*
- Dal punto di vista delle conseguenze sanitarie, *dal punto di vista delle vittime*, è difficile tenere distinti atti di guerra da quelli del terrorismo



Statement: 21 November 2024 | العربية عبرית

Statement of ICC Prosecutor Karim A.A. Khan KC on the issuance of arrest warrants in the Situation in the State of Palestine

With respect to Mohammed Diab Ibrahim Al-Masri, more commonly known as Deif, Commander-in-Chief of the military wing of the Islamic Resistance Movement “ Hamas”, known as the Al-Qassam Brigades, the judges of the International Criminal Court have found reasonable grounds to believe that he is responsible for the crimes against humanity of murder, extermination, torture, and rape and other forms of sexual violence; as well as the war crimes of murder, cruel treatment, torture, taking hostages, outrages upon personal dignity, and rape and other forms of sexual violence.

With respect to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, and former Israeli Minister of Defence Yoav Gallant, the judges of the International Criminal Court have found that there are reasonable grounds to believe that each has committed the war crime of using starvation as a method of warfare and crimes against humanity of murder, persecution, and other inhumane acts, as a direct perpetrator, acting jointly with others. The Chamber also found reasonable grounds to believe that they are each responsible for the war crime of intentionally directing attacks against civilians as a superior.

APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT
OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE IN THE GAZA STRIP

(SOUTH AFRICA v. ISRAEL)



INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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45. In conformity with its obligations under the Genocide Convention, and in view of the worsening conditions of life faced by Palestinians in Gaza, in particular the spread of famine and starvation, Israel shall: (a) take all necessary and effective measures to ensure, without delay, in full co-operation with the United Nations, the unhindered provision at scale by all concerned of urgently needed basic services and humanitarian assistance, including food, water, electricity, fuel, shelter, clothing, hygiene and sanitation requirements, as well as medical supplies and medical care to Palestinians throughout Gaza, including by increasing the capacity and number of land crossing points and maintaining them open for as long as necessary; and (b) ensure with immediate effect that its military does not commit acts which constitute a violation of any of the rights of the Palestinians in Gaza as a protected group under the Genocide Convention, including by preventing, through any action, the delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance.

28 MARCH 2024

ORDER

Fonte: International Court of Justice. Application of the convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide in the Gaza strip (South Africa v. Israel), Request for the indication of provisional measures.
<https://www.icj-cij.org/case/192/orders>

**APPLICATION DE LA CONVENTION POUR LA PRÉVENTION ET LA RÉPRESSION
DU CRIME DE GÉNOCIDE DANS LA BANDE DE GAZA**

(AFRIQUE DU SUD c. ISRAËL)

50. The Court considers that, in conformity with its obligations under the Genocide Convention, Israel must immediately halt its military offensive, and any other action in the Rafah Governorate, which may inflict on the Palestinian group in Gaza conditions of life that could bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part.

51. The Court recalls that, in its Order of 26 January 2024, it ordered Israel, *inter alia*, to “take effective measures to prevent the destruction and ensure the preservation of evidence related to allegations of acts within the scope of Article II and Article III of [the Genocide Convention]” (see paragraph 5 above). In the present circumstances, the Court is also of the view that, in order to preserve evidence related to allegations of acts falling within the scope of Article II and Article III of the Genocide Convention, Israel must take effective measures to ensure the unimpeded access to the Gaza Strip of any commission of inquiry, fact-finding mission or other investigative body mandated by competent organs of the United Nations to investigate allegations of genocide.

24 MAI 2024

ORDONNANCE

52. The Court also considers that the catastrophic situation in Gaza confirms the need for the immediate and effective implementation of the measures indicated in its Orders of 26 January 2024 and 28 March 2024, which are applicable throughout the Gaza Strip, including in Rafah. In these circumstances, the Court finds it necessary to reaffirm the measures indicated in those Orders. In so doing, the Court wishes to emphasize that the measure indicated in paragraph 51 (2) (a) of its Order of 28 March 2024, requiring the “unhindered provision at scale by all concerned of urgently needed basic services and humanitarian assistance”, necessitates that the Respondent maintain open land crossing points, and in particular the Rafah crossing.

Dichiarazione del procuratore capo dell'ICC :

Ora più che mai dobbiamo dimostrare collettivamente che il diritto internazionale umanitario, la base fondamentale per la condotta umana durante i conflitti, si applica a tutti gli individui e si applica allo stesso modo in tutte le situazioni (...). È così che dimostreremo, in modo tangibile, che le vite di tutti gli esseri umani hanno lo stesso valore.

“Una civiltà che gioca con i propri principi è una civiltà moribonda”



Aimé Césaire (1913-2008)
Discorso sul colonialismo (1955)

Non è solo Israele

Violazioni delle convenzioni di Ginevra sono ormai parte integrante della strategia bellica moderna

- La conduzione *da manuale* di una guerra moderna prevede la distruzione delle infrastrutture civili di base (dighe, centrali elettriche, sistemi di approvvigionamento idrico, ospedali, strade, ponti, ferrovie, aeroporti, industrie)
 - Interventi di alleanze ONU (Golfo 1991) o della NATO (Repubblica Federale di Jugoslavia, 1999), della coalizione angloamericana (Afghanistan 2001-2021, Iraq 2003-2011), di Israele nelle sue “operazioni speciali” in Libano (2006 - presente) e a Gaza (1967 - presente) o della Russia in Cecenia (1999), in Siria (2015-2024), in Ucraina (2022 - presente)
- Lo vediamo succedere tutti i giorni in Ucraina, a Gaza e altrove... *tutti i giorni*

Ingeborg Bachmann:

Tutti i giorni

(1952)



*La guerra non viene più dichiarata,
ma proseguita. L'inaudito
è divenuto quotidiano. L'eroe
resta lontano dai combattimenti. Il debole
è trasferito nelle zone del fuoco.
La divisa di oggi è la pazienza,
medaglia la misera stella
della speranza, appuntata sul cuore.*

(...)

*Viene conferita
per la diserzione dalle bandiere,
per il valore di fronte all'amico,
per il tradimento di segreti obbrobriosi
e l'inosservanza
di tutti gli ordini.*

(Traduzione di Maria Teresa Mandalari)

Dove trovare la misera stella della speranza?

- Recentemente, i palestinesi della Striscia di Gaza sono scesi in piazza per chiedere la fine non solo della violenza e dell'occupazione di Israele, ma anche del dominio oppressivo di Hamas (1)
 - “Non vogliamo nemmeno l'Autorità Palestinese, perché abbiamo visto cosa ha fatto in Cisgiordania. Vogliamo un organismo responsabile che si preoccupi delle nostre vite e del nostro futuro”
 - “Vogliamo la fine completa e definitiva della guerra ed elezioni per poter scegliere un partito diverso da Hamas al governo”
 - “Se fossimo liberati dalle catene dell'occupante e dalle sue ripetute guerre, noi e i nostri figli vivremmo in sicurezza e in pace”
- Di questo sono convinti anche molti israeliani, che si impegnano al fianco dei palestinesi come esemplificato dalla collaborazione dei registi del documentario *“No other Land”*
- È qui, nei discorsi tra Basel e Yuval, dove sta la speranza



(1) "We want to live": Rage at Israel fuses with ire at Hamas as protests rock Gaza, +972 Magazine



In conclusione

(vedi anche dichiarazione AIE per la pace)

- Le caratteristiche comuni dei conflitti armati condotti da eserciti moderni:
 - la mancanza di limiti di spazio, di tempo e giuridici
 - la mancanza di discriminazione tra obiettivi militari e civili
 - gli effetti indiretti a lungo periodo, responsabili degli enormi danni e sofferenze a carico delle popolazioni civili
 - l'aumento delle disuguaglianze sociali
 - la distruzione dell'ambiente e gli effetti clima-alteranti
 - la sempre possibile evoluzione in guerra atomica
- ... sono tali che il male creato dalla guerra supera tipicamente il male che si spera di scongiurare attraverso la guerra
 - ❓ nessun fine umanitario può servirsi di un tale “mezzo”
- L'esame delle evidenze scientifiche, dei dati empirici, porta anche chi non parte da una posizione di rifiuto categorico alla violenza ad assumere una postura pacifista
 - Non solo in guerra vengono commessi crimini, la guerra stessa è il crimine
- Unico atteggiamento possibile: opposizione e prevenzione - *attraverso mezzi pacifici*

I tre livelli di prevenzione

- **Prevenzione terziaria**: trattamento delle conseguenze della guerra, trattamento delle vittime ma anche l'accoglienza dei profughi, *applicata a chiunque, ovunque e sempre*
- **Prevenzione secondaria**: prevenire e ridurre al minimo le conseguenze su salute ed ambiente di una guerra in atto – richiamo alle norme del diritto internazionale
- **Prevenzione primaria**: prevenire lo scoppio di guerre o fermare una guerra cominciata
 - Prevenzione della trasformazione in conflitto mondiale
 - Prevenzione della escalation in guerra nucleare
 - Rafforzare le infrastrutture della pace e dei diritti umani, della salute, dell'istruzione, aumentare la conoscenza della popolazione generale e dei professionisti sanitari sugli effetti delle guerre
 - Agire sui determinanti: povertà, disuguaglianza, razzismo, nazionalismo, imperialismo, militarismo
 - Tutti elementi fortemente intrecciati al sistema economico capitalistico
 - Da questo punto di vista è purtroppo ancora valido (e confermato in negativo) l'avvertimento di Martin Luther King di 58 anni fa ☹

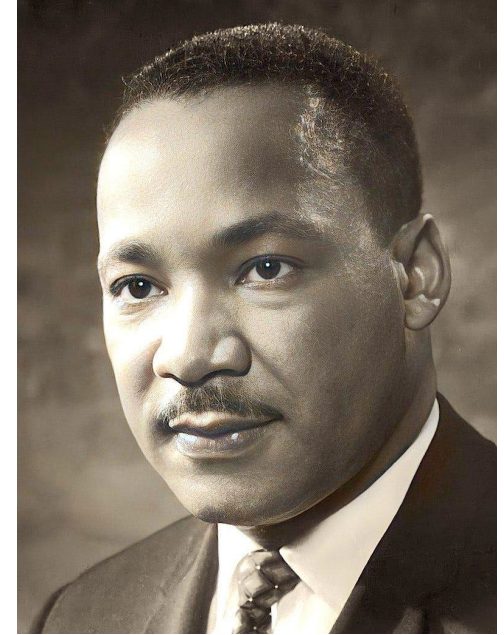
Martin Luther King

È ora di rompere il silenzio

Discorso tenuto alla Riverside Church di New York il 4 aprile 1967

- Per evitare di dover organizzare comitati contro le guerre anche nelle generazioni future dovremmo andare oltre la “facile” crociata contro le guerre e *“rapidamente incominciare ad allontanarci da una società ‘orientata verso le cose’ a una società ‘orientata verso le persone’.*

Quando i profitti e la proprietà sono considerati più importanti delle persone, i tre golia del razzismo, del materialismo e del militarismo non possono essere sconfitti”



Grazie
dell'attenzione!

