

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

48th Session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

Stakeholder's Submission on:

The Human Rights Situation in ITALY

Submitted by:

Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (APG23)
(NGO in Consultative Status with the ECOSOC)



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INTRODUCTION

Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (APG23) is an international Catholic association founded in Italy by Don Oreste Benzi in 1968. Its activities in the realms of poverty and marginalization have led to the direct sharing of life with the poor. The Community is currently present in 42 countries across five continents^{1 2}.

1. SOURCES

In Italy, APG23 operates 336 facilities dedicated to residential care and 8 for day-care, serving a total of 2515 beneficiaries, including 704 minors³. APG23 addresses various vulnerabilities: Marginalization and Minorities 35%, Migration 20%, Disability 19%, Human trafficking 17%, Criminal justice 6% and Pathological addictions 2%. APG23 is active in various conflict zones with its nonviolent civilian peace corps, Operazione Colomba (OP)⁴, its volunteers in civilian service⁵, the "Stopthewarnow" initiative⁶ and the Ministry of Peace campaign⁷. Nationally, APG23 has numerous institutional collaborations in various fields. It is a member of the National Foster Care Table and an ordinary member of the National Forum of Family Associations. It collaborates with the National Coordination of the Foster Care Service and with the Council of Associations and Organizations at the Authority for Children and Adolescents. Already a member of the National Observatory on Childhood and Adolescence⁸, APG23 participates in the National Conference on Volunteering and Justice⁹. It is the implementing body for projects led by the National Anti-Trafficking Hotline of the Department for Equal Opportunities¹⁰, and is involved in programming with EU partners to support victims of trafficking. APG23 is a member of the Asylum Table for the reception of unaccompanied minors and political refugees, and it is accredited by the National Anti-Racial Discrimination Office (UNAR)¹¹ for its participation in strategies for the inclusion of Roma, Sinti, and Nomads. It operates a national hotline for maternity assistance¹² and manages the national anti-cult number, collaborating with the State Police since 2006¹³. APG23 reiterates the contents of its report for the 3rd UPR cycle¹⁴.

1. RIGHT TO PEACE _FOCUS ON: Recommendations¹⁵ 148.7- 148.91 - 148.186 - 148.209 -Article 3 of the 2016 Declaration on the Right to Peace

The establishment of the Ministry of Peace (see Annex 1 – Annex 2) promoted by APG23 is supported by more than 30 Nobel Prize winners in the Declaration on Human Fraternity - June 2023 and reaffirmed at the World Meeting on Human Fraternity - May 2024¹⁶. Eminent personalities¹⁷ have strongly supported the project of this much needed new ministerial organization, the Ministry of Peace, as an expression of this radical shift in approach¹⁸. At the national event for Peace "Arena di Pace in Verona" (May 2024)¹⁹ the Ministry of Peace was proposed in the civil society summary of the Disarmament Table, alongside other requests.

Recommendations:

1. Establish a Ministry of Peace – as a practical, appropriate and sustainable measure – to implement the right to peace and strengthen the institutional framework for peace, creating structures and competencies at local and national levels.
2. Recognize the State of Palestine.
3. Join the Treaty to Ban Nuclear Weapons (TPNW).
4. Fully implement Law 185/1990 regulating the export, import, and transit of weapons, avoiding any amendments that could ease the restrictions on exporting weapons to countries that violate human rights.
5. Introduce education on non-violence and life from its conception into school curricula.

¹See www.apg23.org

²APG23 has been accredited to ECOSOC since 2006. Its commitment to the UN is the result of sharing life with the poor and is the fruit of international elaboration and synthesis of action for the removal of the root causes that create injustice

³APG23 2022 budget data

⁴<https://www.operazionecolomba.it/>

⁵<https://serviziocivile.apg23.org/>

⁶<https://www.stopthewarnow.eu/>

⁷<https://www.ministerodellapace.org/>

⁸Incardinated at the Presidency of the Council

⁹<https://conferenzavolontariatogiustizia.home.blog/>

¹⁰Presidency of the Council of Ministers <https://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/it/>

¹¹<https://www.unar.it/portale/>

¹²<https://www.apg23.org/downloads/files/La%20vita/Maternità%20Difficile/maternità%20difficile/NON%20SEI%20SOLA.pdf>

¹³Investigative group called S.A.S (Anti-Cult Squad)

¹⁴Available at https://www.apg23.org/downloads/files/ONU/UPR/Documenti/APGXXIII_UPR34%20ITA%20_E_.pdf

¹⁵The numbering refers to the document A/HRC/43/4 - Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Italy- Human Rights Council Forty-third session 24 February–20 March 2020 Agenda item 6 Universal periodic review available at

<https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FHRC%2F43%2F4&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False>

¹⁶<https://www.fondazionefratellitutti.org/en/world-meeting-on-human-fraternity-en-2/>

¹⁷Like Jeffrey Sachs, Stefano Zamagni, Maria Mercedes Rossi

¹⁸<https://www.fondazionefratellitutti.org/not-alone-en/#:~:text=%23Notalone%20E2%80%933%20World%20Meeting%20on%20Human.and%20wars%20around%20the%20world.>

"Table of Fraternal, Paths to Peace, Social Economy" Video of the event available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tJQGywe_d7s

¹⁹<https://www.arenadipace.it/> and video available at <https://youtu.be/bnNoLCcoeKs>

2. MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS_FOCUS ON: Recommendations²⁰ 148,263 up to 148,305

In 2023, 157,652 people arrived on Italian shores²¹. An estimated 2,476 people are dead and missing in the central Mediterranean²², which continues to be the deadliest maritime route in the world. There were 135,820 applications²³ for international protection. The Italian Government, setting a record in regulatory activity²⁴, has issued 4 law decrees in just over 1 year²⁵ on immigration, resulting in significant "collateral effects", including delays in ordinary administrative and procedural activity, legal and interpretative²⁶ uncertainties²⁷, violations of migrants' rights and, increased litigation²⁸. Furthermore, on 21 February 2024, the law ratifying and implementing the Italy-Albania Protocol (Law 14/2024)²⁹ was promulgated, allowing the construction of facilities in Albania, under Italian jurisdiction and law, to assess the entry requirements of migrants intercepted by Italian authorities in waters outside the territorial sea. The procedures of the Memorandum present various illegal aspects regarding compatibility with European asylum law, which does not provide for accelerated procedures at the border outside European territory³⁰.

Recommendations

1. Repeal of law no. 15/2023 which hinders and criminalizes rescues at sea: NGOs are forced to ignore requests for help to avoid conducting multiple rescues and must head to increasingly distant ports for disembarkation, while people continue to die³¹.
2. Guarantee the protection of life at sea with a search and rescue mission in the Mediterranean that reactivates the previous experience of the Mare Nostrum mission.
3. Amend Law no. 176/2023, which leads to a severe reduction in the rights and protections of minors³².
4. Repeal or significantly review the Italy-Albania Memorandum of Understanding, which raises concern, especially regarding the principle of non-discrimination³³.
5. Strengthen the creation of "Humanitarian Corridors" that allow safe and regular access to the national territory, as a stable instrument in the legal system.
6. Adopt and support the Global Compact for safe, orderly, and regular migration.
7. Implement active policies for the integration of foreign citizens through issuing a residence permit for "proven integration", a temporary residence permit for job seeking, and the reintroduction of the sponsor system (direct call system), including by private individuals for entry into the job market.

3. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS_FOCUS ON: Recommendations³⁴ 148.169- 148.193- 148.199- 148.245- 148.246- 148.248 up to 148.252- 148.255

a) The child's right to a Family

²⁰ See note number 15

²¹ They did it independently, through the assistance of the Italian authorities or non-governmental organizations that monitor the central Mediterranean route

²² Report CIR- Italian Refugee Centre available at <https://www.cir-onlus.org/2024/03/27/consiglio-italiano-per-i-rifugiati-cir-pubblicato-il-rapporto-attivit -2023-con-i-dati-dellasillo/>

²³ This compares with 351,510 applications in Germany, 166,880 in France and 162,420 in Spain.

²⁴ See the memorandum of the immigration and asylum table of which APG23 is a member

<https://documenti.camera.it/leg19/documentiAcquisiti/COM01/Audizioni/leg19.com01.Audizioni.Memoria.PUBBLICO.ideGes.22623.31-10-2023-16-37-41.810.pdf>

²⁵ November-December 2023 The decree containing the new rules for highly qualified foreign workers has been published; Conversion law of the decree-law of 1 December 2023, n. 176 in the legislative decree of 5 October 2023, n. 133, containing urgent provisions on immigration and international protection; August-September 2023 On 27 September 2023 the Council of Ministers approved a decree-law which introduces new urgent provisions on immigration and international protection, this decree no. 133/2023, was published in the Official Journal on 5 October 2023; In the Official Gazette no. 219 of 19 September 2023, decree law no. 124 of 19 September 2023, "Urgent provisions regarding cohesion policies, for the relaunch of the economy in the southern areas of the country, as well as on immigration" was published; April and May 2023. The text was published in the Official Journal of 5 May 2023 of the legislative decree no. 20 of 10 March 2023 "Urgent provisions regarding the legal entry flows of foreign workers and the prevention and fight against irregular immigration", the so-called "Cutro Decree", coordinated with the conversion law no. 50 of 5 May 2023 approved by Parliament. January 2023 Legislative Decree no. 1 of 2 January 2023, published by the Council of Ministers, containing "urgent provisions for the management of migratory flows", regarding the activities carried out by ships in rescue operations at sea.

²⁶ The intertemporal and interpretative issue has compromised the lives of many migrants and for its resolution, the Circular of the Ministry of the Interior - Central Directorate of Immigration and Border Police no. 0049449 of 05.31.2024 available at: <https://www.meltingpot.org/2024/06/conversione-del-permesso-per-protezione-speciale-in-lavoro-messa-la-parola-fine-alle-prassi-illegittime/>

²⁷ Following the need to study, evaluate and apply rules without previous jurisprudential elaboration

²⁸ Each new rule inevitably involves the fact that it lends itself - as almost always happens - to different and changing interpretations.

²⁹ <https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:legge:2024;14>

³⁰ For a detailed and reasoned legal analysis see <https://www.questionegiustizia.it/articolo/profili-di-illegittimit -del-protocollo-italia-albania>

³¹ These measures seem to have more than practical reasons: the objective of dissuading and preventing landings on the Italian coasts, while the price to pay is human lives. <https://luce.lanazione.it/attualita/migranti-in-salvo-ma-toccano-terra-dopo-mille-chilometri-quel-che-resta-dellumanita-vmns2q1p>

³² This law compromises the services made available in the centres dedicated to unaccompanied minors as referred to in Law no. 47/2017 with the risk of not receiving treatment, education and assistance. In fact, it provides that minors can be detained in reception centres for adults and foresees summary and invasive procedures in assessing age.

³³ See also the opinion and notes of UNHCR

https://www.senato.it/application/xmanager/projects/leg19/attachments/documento_evento_procedura_commissione/files/000/429/105/UNHCR_Commenti_e_raccomandazioni.pdf

³⁴ See note 15

On 8 February 2024, the State-Regions Conference approved the national guidelines on family foster care and those for reception in essential residential services to overcome the current regional disparity in terms of protection interventions and services, ensuring equal enforceability of rights in the best interests of children and their families.

However, the promotion of consensual and preventive foster care remains scarce, a critical issue: in our experience, late-restorative judicial foster care amounts to over 80%, and the promotion of alternative family foster care of unaccompanied migrant minors is currently estimated at around 3%. Timeliness and appropriateness in defining the child's foster care project are fundamental from a preventive, not just restorative, perspective. There is not yet full recognition of the role of Family Associations in the various phases of the children's program, in the various locations, and regarding various responsibilities, ownership, and functions³⁵. Furthermore, legislation that recognizes the full dignity of reception structures based on the model of the natural family, such as "multi-user complementary family homes" managed by parents or couples who reside there permanently, is needed. Economic contributions to foster families should be decoupled from family income in each Region³⁶, and structures providing social, health, and educational services should be guaranteed; too often, access to educational services such as nurseries, summer centres, school canteens, or health services requires payment by foster families.

Recommendations

1. Ratify the national guidelines on family foster care and guidelines for reception in residential services in all Regions.
2. Establish in each Region a working group on minors outside the family with public and private social workers who work for the protection of minors.
3. Avoid always to place children under 6 years of age in structures that are not strictly family-friendly, promoting specific projects for family reception.
4. Guarantee processes of accompanying autonomy for new adults (for example, extending the Care Leavers Fund³⁷ to new adults of migrant origin).
5. Reform the law on citizenship with the introduction of the "Ius Scholae", linking the acquisition of citizenship to the completion of a cycle of studies.
6. Establish a National Family Foster Care Day to raise awareness and promote the experiences achieved in the forty years of implementation of Law 184 of 4 May 1983³⁸
7. Eliminate the prior request of the Minister of Justice as a condition of prosecution for the crime of surrogacy and extend the application of Italian criminal law to the crime of surrogacy committed by Italian citizens abroad.
8. Provide for the adoptability of abandoned frozen embryos.

b) Children of the Roma minority

APG23 supports entire Roma families³⁹ in their needs, supports their children's schooling, promotes specific job placement paths, offers legal assistance, pays particular attention to young people by investing in them, creates individualized integration projects, and when appropriate and necessary, welcomes families or mothers with children into its own facilities.

Recommendations

1. Establish a permanent table within the MIUR⁴⁰ that involves all stakeholders, dedicated to the strategic management of educational issues within the Roma and Sinti minority.
2. Promote the training of cultural mediators of the Roma and Sinti ethnic groups for the active involvement of families in the school process and better interaction with the school, providing "welcoming teaching" throughout the school year.
3. Promote oral communication in school curricula, enhancing narrative and collective history.
4. Raise awareness and support families to increase the inclusion of minors in educational services for children.

c) Children in the prison system

APG23 welcomed several detained mothers with children. According to data from the Penitentiary Administration (DAP) updated to 31 May 2024, there are a total of 21 mothers with 24 children in Italian prisons. Despite improvement, there are still innocent children behind bars. There are not yet sufficient and adequate State-owned structures for serving sentences outside the prison circuit. It is imperative to prevent the doors of prison from being opened to children under 3 years of age and to expand the possibilities for extraordinary detention in other structures, through agreements and availability to welcome them in collaboration with suitable third-sector entities.

Recommendations

1. Effectively and fully implement Law 62/2011 for special detention of detained mothers and their children in protected family homes.
2. Expand the possibilities of deferring sentences for mothers with children up to 6 years of age.

³⁵Courts, curatorships, social services, specialist services (e.g., neutral space, child neuropsychiatry (NPI), etc.)

³⁶In some Italian regions this does not happen, as provided for by the Guidelines for welcomed children and young people

³⁷See the description of the fund at: <https://poninclusionelavoro.gov.it/areeintervento/lottaallapovera/Pagine/Care-Leavers>

³⁸19th Legislature - Bill no. 1125

³⁹For over 200 direct beneficiaries in addition to indirect and general support

⁴⁰Ministry of Education and Merit <https://www.miur.gov.it/>

3. Provide for the possibility of “extramural” detention of women with children in educational communities managed by suitable third-sector bodies.
4. Provide for alternative family custody of children as a tool to support parenting and in the best interests of the child in cases where it is not possible to apply alternative detention to prison for mothers with children.

d) Prenatal life and motherhood

In Italy, 90% of prenatal diagnoses of Down syndrome lead to voluntary termination of pregnancy (IVG); data indicate 71% fewer births. The president of the Catholic gynaecologists and obstetricians⁴¹ has repeatedly denounced the difficulties encountered by parents who decide to keep their child even in fragile conditions, including “therapeutic abandonment, psychological pressure, and lack of prenatal culture even in the medical profession. Violence against pregnant women, such as coercion to abortion and coercion to consent for IVG, is a phenomenon lacking specific data and not sufficiently monitored or investigated. Through the toll-free number it manages, APG23 certifies numerous cases, estimating approximately 15% of the contacts investigated (see Annex 3)⁴².

Recommendations

1. In line with the CRPD⁴³, adopt appropriate procedures to ensure that prenatal diagnosis of disability does not lead to voluntary termination of pregnancy (IVG).
2. Ensure parents, families, and their relatives receive support and complete, accurate, and up-to-date information on diagnosis, prognosis, health, and support services in case of trisomy 21 for the unborn child/new-born.
3. Guarantee the presence of antenatal hospices in the public health service.
4. Define standardized procedures at a national level to remove the causes that lead women to have an abortion, as provided for in Art. 5 of Law 194/1978, establishing dedicated human and economic resources.
5. Prepare reference mechanisms and specific codes of conduct, detection procedures and training protocols for healthcare personnel on the emergence of gender violence, induction, aiding, and coercion of abortion, aimed at protecting women and children.
6. Adopt appropriate criminal legislation to punish those who, outside of healthcare procedures, force the pregnant woman to give consent to IVG following psychological or physical violence and/or family abuse.
7. Adopt legislation that allows pregnant women who suffer pressure, psychological and physical violence, to have a preferential path, even in the absence of criminal charges, for temporary accommodation in shelters with adequate financial measures such as a sustainable “income of freedom”.
8. Guarantee the right to a dignified burial of fetuses.
9. Introduce school programs addressing the physical and emotional development of adolescents with a holistic approach to sexuality, linking physical, emotional, intellectual, social, and spiritual aspects.

4. JUSTICE AND DETENTION_FOCUS ON: Recommendations⁴⁴ 148.125 up to 148.129

Since its foundation, APG23 has welcomed thousands of prisoners and ex-prisoners into alternative measures to penitentiary detention with the Educating Communities with Prisoners (CEC)⁴⁵ Project. In 2022, to address the overcrowding problem, improve the social reintegration of convicted prisoners, and lower recidivism, the so-called “Cartabia Reform”^{46 47} was implemented. Nonetheless, the current crowding index in Italian prisons remains high and increasing, as of 14 January 2024 it was equal to 127.54%. The suicide rate has increased exponentially to 12 per 10,000 people⁴⁸. Approximately 9,000 people sentenced to less than a year in prison and another 14,000 people with sentences of two to three years could benefit from alternative measures to detention, which are not yet applied, often also due to the lack of a suitable home⁴⁹.

Recommendations

⁴¹ <https://www.agensir.it/quotidiano/2020/2/1/bambini-down-noia-aigoc-chi-decide-di-non-abortire-subsce-pressioni-psicologiche-e-abbandono-terapeutico-scarso-cultura-del-prenatale/> <https://www.agensir.it/quotidiano/2021/5/24/aborto-noia-policlinico-gemelli-rubare-il-futuro-procreativo-e-un-delitto-contro-lumanita/>

⁴² See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fiPTphN8O4M> See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fiPTphN8O4M> at the hearing at the parliamentary commission of inquiry into femicide, as well as all forms of gender violence on 12 January 2024

⁴³ United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

⁴⁴ See footnote 15

⁴⁵ See https://www.apg23.org/it/carcere_comunita_educante/ <https://corsi.unibo.it/laurea/SociologiaForli/opportunita-di-tirocinio/tirocini-comunita-educante-carcerati.pdf/@download/file/Tirocini%20Comunit%C3%A0%20Educante%20Carcerati.pdf>

⁴⁶ Legislative decree 10 October 2022, n. 150, implementing the delegation for the reform of the criminal process referred to in law no. 134/2021.

⁴⁷ The aim is to expand alternative measures to prison detention by strengthening the use of existing community measures tools and introducing short alternative sentences.

⁴⁸ dossier on suicides 2023/24 report Antigone

⁴⁹ Statements by the Penitentiary Police and the National Guarantor of Inmates: Towards a Fairer and More Sustainable Penitentiary System 19 March 2024 <https://www.fpcgil.it/2024/03/19/polizia-penitenziaria-e-il-garante-nazionale-dei-detenuiti-verso-un-sistema-penitenziario-piu-equo-e-sostenibile/#:~:text=%E2%80%9CCirca%209.000%20persone%20condannate%20con,alla%20detenzione%2C%20non%20ancora%20applicata>

1. Provide administrative and institutional recognition, with adequate funding, of third sector entities that already welcome prisoners in alternative measures⁵⁰, in order to stipulate agreements with them aimed at implementing projects for the reception and support of prisoners as an alternative to detention (so-called CEC).
2. When the serious social danger ceases, allow prisoners with sentences under 4 years to serve them in educational communities.
3. Provide reward incentives, equivalent to those accessible in prison, for prisoners who choose to carry out community treatment courses through alternative measures within accredited third sector entities.
4. Guarantee specific community paths for those who commit violence against women, through personalized treatments, outside the prison circuit.

5. HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE_FOCUS ON: Recommendations⁵¹ 148.153 up to 148.168

APG23 works constantly to combat human trafficking⁵², and meets potential victims through streets and indoor contact units⁵³. It participates in constructing national, European, and international networks to address the global dimension of the trafficking system. This activity began 30 years ago and currently utilizes 21 contact and proximity units in 10 regions, 3 units for labour exploitation and begging, and 4 indoor first contact teams.

Recommendations:

1. Recognize prostitution as a form of gender violence and make the purchase of sexual acts illegal by adopting the so-called Equality Model or Nordic Model⁵⁴. The link between trafficking for sexual exploitation, prostitution, and gender violence is evident, described in numerous studies⁵⁵, and highlighted by the European Parliament in resolutions 2013/2103(INI) and 2022/2139(INI)⁵⁶ "sexual exploitation and prostitution and their impact on gender equality".
2. Implement network and synergy actions with local authorities at national and European levels, with an approach attentive to gender perspectives and the protection of victims.

6. MINORITY ROMA_FOCUS ON: Recommendations⁵⁷ 148.253- 148.255 up to 148.258

In 2022, Italy adopted the National Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of Roma and Sinti 2021-2030, but it was strongly criticized by the European Commission and civil society. One reason is that it does not provide sanctions for violations of its principles and lacks specific authority to monitor planned actions. APG23 cooperates with local, national, and international organizations and institutions (UNAR), works to overcome rest camps, supports the creation of single-family micro-areas, promotes family foster care projects when the housing situation becomes an obstacle to integration, participates in institutional tables and, cooperates with Roma-Sinti-Gagè organizations.

Recommendations

1. Institutional recognition by law of the historical-linguistic minority of Roma and Sinti.
2. Development of individual paths to support inclusion in the labour market, particularly for Roma and Sinti women and young people.
3. Strengthened protection of Roma women who suffer double discrimination within Roma communities and society.
4. Streamline and standardize the procedures for recognizing the state of statelessness with a guarantee of rights and temporary protection from the inception of the request.
5. Define a clear, direct anti-discrimination policy, providing users with simple tools to be used if necessary (telephone numbers, local references...).

⁵⁰ It is necessary to recognize the Educating communities with Prisoners, as places and spaces of expiation of the sentence alternative to prison, with educational paths to be carried out in a protected community circuit, guaranteeing safety for citizens, respect for the victims and redemption for the offender of expiation of the sentence

⁵¹ See footnote 15

⁵² Human trafficking is the third legal industry by turnover and concerns sexual exploitation, labor exploitation and begging, trafficking in minors and organs, illegal economies, forced marriages and which affects women, men and children.

⁵³ APG23 welcomes those who want to get out of it through a personalized recovery and protection program; offers legal, psychological and health assistance, help with paperwork, learning the Italian language, professional training, initiation into work and housing independence. It is committed to prevention with public information campaigns (e.g., "This is my body") and in schools, it works to remove the root causes of exploitation by collaborating with the police forces, public and private social bodies, to stop traffickers, exploiters, intermediation agencies, gang-masters and trafficking clients.

⁵⁴ <https://catwinternational.org/resource/new-yorkers-for-the-equality-model/> Come in già attuato il Francia, Svezia, Norvegia, Islanda, Irlanda del Nord, Irlanda. <https://www.migrantwomennetwork.org/2023/09/14/elementor-10440/>

⁵⁵ See <https://nordicmodelnow.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Decrim-vs-the-NM-booklet-with-references.pdf> anche

<https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780190659882.003.0004> anche

<https://www.kas.de/documents/252038/22161843/Sie-wissen%2C+was+sie+tun+%E2%80%93+Prostitution+und+das+Nordische+Modell+aus+Sicht+der+Freier.pdf/94665bbd-4eaa-e57a-f6bf-a21ca55d9fd8>

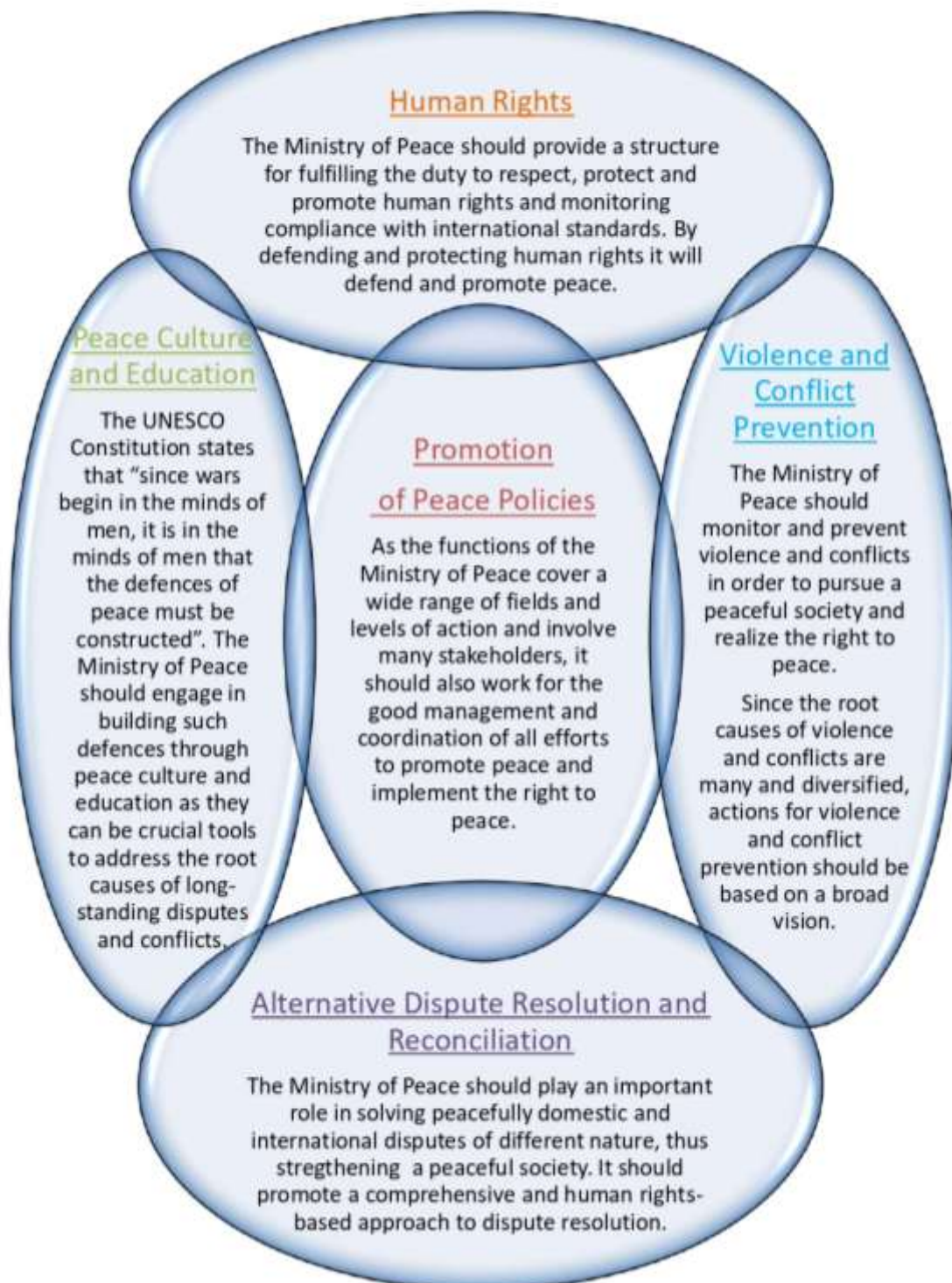
⁵⁶ Available at: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-7-2014-0162_IT.html e https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2023-0328_EN.html

⁵⁷ See footnote 15

6. Put an end to "evictions" that disregard human rights and do not ensure simultaneous inclusion measures.

ANNEX 1

FIELDS OF ACTION MINISTRY OF PEACE



ANNEX 2

Website Campaign Ministry of Peace: a choice for the future www.ministerodellapace.org

Publication_ A book for peace.



In the past it was the Ministry of War. Then the Ministry of Defense. Today this is no longer enough. No war is just about defence, every conflict extends the "piecemeal world war" that Pope Francis talks about: people kill and destroy instead of concentrating resources on the real emergencies of humanity, and the risk of an irreversible conflict is ever closer. "Man has always organized war, the time has come to organize peace" said Don Oreste Benzi. A campaign was born around this idea that promotes a new Ministry, that of Peace, to give tools and a political architecture to a word, peace,

which must be placed at the centre of government choices. Many organizations and personalities, including 30 Nobel Prize winners, have already joined and supported its establishment. This book offers an analysis and collects contributions that demonstrate how this choice is truly possible and necessary to ensure a future for humanity.