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The ethics of democracy in the garden of (in)human rights

Karl Marx argued that capitalism was born by dripping blood through all the pores of the skin... Reality admits and corroborates this.



Every day we attend the shows that different panelists give us in the mass (dis)information media, from which we are insisted on the fact that human rights are the ethics of democracy because they constitute those rules without which the very game of coexistence lacks valuative and ideal content and is unworthy, inferior to our common moral condition and not worth playing.



However, as soon as the fate of dignity and the human rights that emanate from it in the contemporary world is contemplated, there is an inversely proportional relationship between discourse and practice. The more the former proliferates, the less satisfactory the latter becomes. The great scientific and technological advances are not in harmony with political and moral progress, and the promises of the Enlightenment, more than two centuries later, crash with the stubborn deeds of the warlords and organized lies.

Let's get to the facts. Prior to the Ukrainian conflict, it had already been established that, by 2022, 274 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. This is a significant increase from the 235 million people identified the previous year, a figure that already represented the highest in decades. The UN and partner organizations aim to assist 183 million people with the most pressing needs in 63 countries, which will require \$41 billion.



[Global alert: Hunger hits 345 million people in 82 countries](#)

The Global Humanitarian Landscape (GHO) is the most comprehensive, reliable and documented assessment of the world's humanitarian needs. It provides a global overview of current and future trends in humanitarian action with the aim of pooling efforts in large-scale resource mobilization and exploring opportunities for more effective humanitarian assistance delivery.

All of the report are up to date as of 20 November 2021. Individual lives and livelihoods, national and regional stability and decades of development are at risk. The cost of inaction in the face of these challenges is high.

Important climate tipping points may have already been reached or overcome; humanitarian action must be adapted. Climate-related disasters are more frequent and variable. Up to 216 million people could have to move within their own countries by 2050 due to the effects of climate change.

Meanwhile, political conflicts continue to hit civilians hard, especially the most vulnerable, such as children and persons with disabilities, while women and girls continue to be at increased risk of conflict-related sexual violence. In addition, there are a number of attacks against humanitarian workers and their property: 117 humanitarian workers were killed in 2020, 108 of whom were working in their own country.

Currently, the report argues, more than 1 per cent of the world's population is displaced, of which approximately 42 per cent are children. The situation of millions of internally displaced people is prolonged and, compared to previous years, 40% less are able to return to their homes, without forgetting that Covid-19 severely affected health systems around the world.

Testing, diagnosis and treatment of HIV, tuberculosis and malaria have declined. Antenatal care visits have fallen by 43% and 23 million children worldwide did not receive basic childhood vaccines in 2021. Hard-won gains in employment, food security, education and health have been reversed. Extreme poverty is increasing after two decades of declining.

Recovery from the extraordinary disruptions caused by Covid-19 remains uncertain. Women and younger workers are disproportionately affected by job losses. Hunger is on the rise and food insecurity is at unprecedented levels.

Globally, 811 million people are malnourished. Famine-like conditions remain a real and frightening possibility in 43 countries around the world. Without sustained and immediate action, the year 2022 could be simply catastrophic.

The inflation of dehumanization

The number of people in need continues to increase at an alarming rate. The report clearly states that during this 2022, 274 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection. The United Nations and partner organizations aim to help 183 million people in dire need in 63 countries, which will require \$41 billion.

Today one in 29 people worldwide needs help, another significant increase from previous years: 1 in 33 in 2020 and 1 in 45 in 2019. Needs continue to rise, driven by the confluence of political instability, rising levels of displacement, climate impacts and the effects of the pandemic.



The crises have expanded their geographical reach within already weakened States. The increase in humanitarian needs is also being driven by specific natural disasters, such as the earthquake in Haiti and hurricanes Eta and Iota in Central America.

In Afghanistan, the worst drought in 27 years and the cumulative effects of more than four decades of conflict are severely affecting food security: even after harvest, 57% of households did not have sufficient food reserves for the next three months.

The total needs of the Global Humanitarian Landscape have doubled in just four years. This year there are nine plans for countries with needs in excess of \$1 billion:

Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen, as well as three regional plans that exceed \$1 billion in total needs.

In 2022, a greater number of people will be assisted. Conflict, poverty, growing food insecurity and other vulnerabilities have triggered coordinated plans in 30 countries and seven regions. Two of them, the Middle East and North Africa and West and Central Africa, continue to have the greatest humanitarian needs due to protracted crises that show no signs of abating.

The past two years have seen a sharp increase in needs in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Southern and Eastern Africa. Five years ago, Haiti was the only one that had an HRP (Humanitarian Response Plan) in the Latin American and Caribbean region, now there are six.

Raw materials and the fallacy of disintegrating wars

We cannot ignore the current humanitarian situation without taking into account the general framework of globalization. It is true that war has been a characteristic of human societies of all times, now we might ask ourselves whether war is the solution to economic crises or by the consolidation of political, military, economic power.

As long as the exploiters continue to dominate society and decide the destinies of world politics, men will experience bloody tragedies and human rights will be mere paradoxes of the great humanists, to an insensitive reality.

Today we find ourselves with an abstract nebula of false pretexts of a so-called international community that decides which country to bomb, especially if it has raw materials, which in their desire for profit conquer, plunder, overwhelm the peoples. In addition, in this globalized framework, one can even count on the complicity of organizations willing to authorize and organize wars.

There is no money for humanitarian protection, but there is money to establish and maintain wars: since the beginning of the Ukrainian conflict, US security aid to Ukraine already amounts to about 6,100 million dollars, to which we must add international organizations such as the IMF, WB the EU, all under the egida of the US pumping resources, although it is estimated that the country needs between 5,000 and 7,000 million dollars a month to function.



We are at the crossroads between fallacy and reality, where the West's new pandemic is called Russia.

War is not a perversion of politics, in itself. Nor is it new in human history. However, capitalism is a system where violence, war and terror are inherent. It is crucial to realize that the rush to create enemies and sow fear is now desperate, therefore highly dangerous, as it is based on aggression and denial of the structural failure of the system that makes water everywhere.

Central banks' grotesque overvaluation of all established risk assets in stocks, bonds, and properties suggests that elites will continue to use their little book of political moves to buy more time and postpone the bursting of a debt bubble that they began inflating years before Covid, Putin and China became favorite scapegoats.

Ukraine actually provides a literal picture of the mechanisms used by the core of capitalism. Behind their stories Western politicians, under pressure from their financial bosses, continue to sabotage diplomacy by sanctioning Russia and pumping tons of weapons into Ukraine, as well as billions in financial aid.

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