

Titolo del Programma di ricerca: Managing during an emergency. Systems and models of defense and civil protection within the Republic of autonomies

Descrizione:

The health emergency that arose following the spread of the Sars-Cov-2 virus caused, in one with a painful exposure to the danger of everyone's life, the sudden collapse of certain certainties typical of a (social) state by law.

The sudden need to provide for the conversion of some departments - if not entire hospitals - providing them with the staff and essential equipment to be able to face the crisis, has taken the national and regional health system by surprise (in reality, not only) , including military health, denoting a general lack of farsightedness of contemporary policies for forecasting and administering emergencies and disasters, indeed, including anthropogenic and natural ones.

At the same time, however, the pandemic has induced the Republic of autonomies (in one with the third sector), to experiment with new forms of dialogue and interinstitutional support (within the framework of a renewed cooperative model between defense and civil protection structures) that need nevertheless, when fully operational, adequate financial provisions and an organized and articulated control room so as not to be abandoned to impromptu attempts with (extremely) uncertain outcomes. Indeed, the state of pandemic crisis, which suddenly occurred, has exercised, albeit with diversified approaches, a profound suggestion about the need and urgency to prepare, immediately, adequate containment and soon resolving measures, but also the possible affirmation of a model theorist of the management of the health emergency who knows how to combine the effectiveness of the tools used and the immanence of the free institutions (including the "confirmation" of the intangibility of some inviolable rights of the person even in the presence of a state of necessity).

First of all, it highlights the issue of the lawfulness of introducing, in the course of a state of crisis, provisions aimed at allowing (limited) exceptions to the principle of intangibility of fundamental freedoms which implies, first of all, compliance with substantive limits and / o values (as well as of a procedural and competence nature).

According to a different perspective, then, the need emerges to trace axiological, disciplinary and operational models, which make it possible to plan and program interventions aimed at contrasting and contain (and quickly resolve) the sudden danger.

In the face of a crisis situation that jeopardizes the security of the "Country System", the objectives to be pursued in order to ensure the continuity of government action, the safeguarding of the vital interests of the State, must be defined in the first place , the protection of the population and of the economic, productive, logistic and social capacities of the Nation.

Objectives to be sought by using, where necessary, at the same time, synergistically, the resources and methods of the country's civil protection and civil defense systems.

Resources to be implemented today, thanks to the funds that can be drawn from the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, a unique opportunity to effectively consolidate procedures and supplies essential for the protection of the "country system".

Indeed, even if civil protection and civil defense bring to mind diversified themes, the demarcation of their respective functions is very clear, at least in theory (the first performing rescue and assistance tasks for the population, including the protection and the recovery of assets, in case of calamity, even of an anthropogenic nature, otherwise referring civil defense to operational areas in reference to which the security - certainly not strictly military sensu - of the State-System / Community is questioned), is easy to understand how emergency situations of national importance (not only strictly) may well require the activation of all available resources, combining and coordinating strategies, plans and interventions.

And if articulated and complex it proves to be the civil protection system established within the Italian legal system, an evident expression of the division of competences and functions (regulatory and administrative) between the State and other local public bodies, while characterized by (presumed) centralism appears to be the civil defense model (obviously including any military resources to be

deployed, in support, on the field) due to the size of the danger to be faced, indeed, in the face of the emergency, it is easy to understand how, in concrete terms, the various institutional actors assigned, according to a multilevel territorial structure, to the management of the crisis are called upon to cooperate in the context of (more or less) tested centers of consultation.

The emergency does not constitute the operational theater in which to cultivate (albeit legitimate, in the absence of danger factors for public safety and for the very immanence of free institutions) requests and claims for autonomy and differentiation; otherwise, it is the moment of unity, it is the context where all the efforts made, within the different territorial levels of administration of the general interest and / or the reference political communities, are aimed at satisfying a common need. Thus, the complex organizational and logistical procedures that characterize the management of emergencies, indeed, go beyond the narrow regional "borders" and require an approach centered on common prevention models at national level, albeit with sufficient elasticity to admit the adaptation to the particular territorial needs.