**Some lessons many Italians are learning into the crisis**

After decades of individualism and competition, we discover that **our own security depends from the others’ security**, as well as the link among individual behaviors and social responsibility.

This can bring to understand the need of universalism of social protection and rights:

Portugal has extended social protection to migrants (“they live among us, we have to protect them too in order to avoid dangers for them and for us”). In Italy, the universal survival wage is no more a taboo in the political debate.

Virus does not recognize borders: and because we cannot close the borders forever, it can bring to take more care about the less protected countries and continents, and to the need of a new global system for human and ecological security.

2.

We have rediscovered that **common good exists and it can be protected only by public institutions for common good.**

After years of dismantling and of privatization of the health system, we discover the need of the public health system and in general of the public authority, which is above the individual interests: the reprobation against the private companies which obliged not essential workers to work, putting in danger the public health, is really high.

3.

The hierarchy of the value of the work has been reversed.

**The importance of the care labour has been enormously reconsidered:** doctors, nurses, pharmacists, cleaning staff, workers of the groceries, garbages collectors….

We have been, for example, forced to discover that the fruit and vegetable supply chain begins with irregular or temporary migrants workers in the field, and that their absence put in danger our daily life: and the proposals concerning their rights find now more consensus.

4.

The enormous fragility and insecurity of the global market system is now clear. **Re-localization of economy is no more a dream, it’s a need.**

Masks and medical equipment have been blocked or confiscated by production and transit countries: we have discover we depend from abroad for essential furnitures, and many national companies have been forced to a fast reconversion to produce them.

The dream of surviving the lockdown thanks to the on-line commerce has been broken by the incapability of the system to be fully operational in the emergency.

We have re-discover the importance of the proximity shops, which serve a small community of people, while the supermarkets oblige people to queue for hours.

5.

**Solidarity has become again a recognized social value.**

An enormous amount of grassroots and self-organized forms of mutual help has been created for more vulnerable people.

The solidarity actions from other countries (doctors and medical equipment from China, Cuba, Albania) have been an enormous social impact.

The European and European Union lack of solidarity has a popular reprobation too, and it will be paid costly if the attitude will not change.

6.

**The future will be different from the past:** it’s a very common understanding.

Of course, it has a negative aspect: the economical crisis will be terrible. Nevertheless, it carries also an enormous amount of hope.

Hope for a new life, more oriented to the essential values. A new relation with time, with nature, with the community. New political and economical priorities, devoted to common goods and good life. Public investments, aimed to social and ecological reconversion.

7.

**Last but not least: the planet life doesn’t need us**

Spring arrives even if we are locked down at home. Animals occupy our streets, dolphins and fishes come back inside our harbors. People rediscover the silent.

The feeling that we are not the owner of the planet, and that other forms of life can benefit from our absence is stronger than ever.

The idea of the virus as a “revenge” of nature against us is spreading, together with the need to make amends to her.

(And the massive loss of elderly is producing a popular valorization of the old generations, their story, their role inside society).

***Final comment:***

Of course, each of the 7 points has also a regressive and reactionary version. Reactionary forces are still strong, and they will fight the battle for the cultural hegemony after the crisis.

Nevertheless, looking at the crisis from a country where the reactionary had a big majority of consensus, I see that this period has another potential sign, a good one.

The problem is the lack of a point of reference for this hope of change, at the national and international level.

Only Pope Francisco, among the leaders, today has the capability to reverse the political discourse and propose a new one.

Our fragmentation is so high, at the national and international level.

There are a lot of good social actors on different territories and thematics, but nobody can represent a credible, recognized, easy-to-be-found collector for a comprehensive new vision.

So, the risk is high, not to offer an answer to all the people who could be ready to implement the lessons learned into the crisis.