

Sources



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#OnlyOneEarth calls for collective transformative action on a global scale to celebrate, protect and restore our planet.

“Living Sustainably in Harmony with Nature”.

World Environment Day

Only one Earth

In the universe are billions of galaxies,
In our galaxy are billions of planets,
But there is
#OnlyOneEarth.
Let's take care of it.



World Environment Day 2022



Will be celebrated with the theme One Earth, a slogan that calls for profound changes in policies and in our decisions to allow cleaner, ecological and sustainable lives, in harmony with nature.

"One Earth" was the motto of the Stockholm Conference of 1972, in which the establishment of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) was achieved. Fifty years later, when the triple planetary crisis continues to endanger our planet – climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste – the slogan is still relevant.

Getting out of this quagmire implies transforming our economies and societies to make them more inclusive, fairer and more respectful of nature. We must move from harming the planet to healing it.

War and armed conflicts can result in accelerated environmental degradation, causing irreparable decomposition of ecosystems and the loss of valuable natural resources for human survival.

Militarism, Wars and Environment



The environmental impact of wars begins long before they do. Building and sustaining military forces consumes vast quantities of resources.

Militaries need large areas of land and sea, whether for bases and facilities, or for testing and training. Military training creates emissions, disruption to landscapes and terrestrial and marine habitats, and creates chemical and noise pollution from the use of weapons, aircraft and vehicles. Indirectly, high levels of military spending diverts resources away from solving environmental problems and away from sustainable development.

The environmental impact of conflicts themselves vary greatly.

High intensity conflicts require and consume vast quantities of fuel, leading to massive CO2 emissions and contributing to climate change.

Large scale vehicle movements can lead to widespread physical damage to sensitive landscapes and geodiversity, as can the intensive use of explosive ordnance. The use of explosive weapons in urban areas creates vast quantities of debris and rubble, which can cause air and soil pollution.

Weapons and military materiel used during conflicts also leave environmental legacies. Land mines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war can restrict access to agricultural land and pollute soils and water sources with metals and toxic energetic materials.

Many conventional weapons have toxic constituents, others such as depleted uranium are also radioactive. Incendiary weapons such as white phosphorous are not only toxic but can also damage habitats through fire.

Armed conflicts and military activities cause or facilitate many different forms of environmental damage, leaving in their wake negative implications for the environment for many years to come.

