**Country: Argentina**

**Committe: WHO (World Health Organization)**

**Agenda Item: New Normal after the Covid 19 Pandemic and the Role of Vaccination.**

Argentina , officially the Argentine Republic, is a country in the southern half of [South America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_America). *Argentina covers an area of 2,780,400 km2 (1,073,500 sq mi), making it the largest*[*Spanish-speaking*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hispanophone)*nation in the world by area. It is the*[*second-largest country in South America*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_South_American_countries_by_area)*after*[*Brazil*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil)*, the fourth-largest country in the*[*Americas*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Americas)*, and the*[*eighth-largest country*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_by_area)*in the world. It shares the bulk of the*[*Southern Cone*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Cone)*with*[*Chile*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chile)*to the west, and is also bordered by*[*Bolivia*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolivia)*and*[*Paraguay*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paraguay)*to the north, Brazil to the northeast,*[*Uruguay*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uruguay)*and the South*[*Atlantic Ocean*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic_Ocean)*to the east, and the*[*Drake Passage*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drake_Passage)*to the south. Argentina is a*[*federal state*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation)*subdivided into twenty-three*[*provinces*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Argentina)*, and one*[*autonomous city*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonomous_city)*, which is the*[*federal capital*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_capital)*and*[*largest city*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_in_Argentina_by_population)*of the nation,*[*Buenos Aires*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buenos_Aires)*. The provinces and the capital have their own constitutions, but exist under a*[*federal system*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federalism)*. Argentina claims sovereignty over*[*a part of Antarctica*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentine_Antarctica)*, the*[*Falkland Islands*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Falkland_Islands_sovereignty_dispute)*and*[*South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Georgia_and_the_South_Sandwich_Islands_sovereignty_dispute)*.*

*The earliest recorded human presence in modern-day Argentina dates back to the*[*Paleolithic*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paleolithic)*period. The*[*Inca Empire*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inca_Empire)*expanded to the northwest of the country in Pre-Columbian times. The country has its roots in*[*Spanish colonization*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Empire)*of the region during the 16th century. Argentina rose as the successor state of the*[*Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viceroyalty_of_the_R%C3%ADo_de_la_Plata)*, a Spanish*[*overseas viceroyalty*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viceroyalty)*founded in 1776. The*[*declaration*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentine_Declaration_of_Independence)*and*[*fight for independence*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentine_War_of_Independence)*(1810–1818) was followed by an*[*extended civil war*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentine_Civil_Wars)*that lasted until 1861, culminating in the country's reorganization as a*[*federation*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation)*. The country thereafter enjoyed relative peace and stability, with*[*several waves of European immigration*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_to_Argentina)*, mainly*[*Italians*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_Argentines)*and*[*Spaniards*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Argentines)*, radically reshaping its*[*cultural*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Argentina)*and*[*demographic*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Argentina)*outlook; over 60% of the population has full or partial Italian ancestry, and*[*Argentine culture*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Argentina)*has significant connections to*[*Italian culture*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Italy)*.*

*The almost-unparalleled increase in prosperity led to Argentina becoming the seventh-wealthiest nation in the world by the early 20th century In 1896, Argentina's*[*GDP per capita*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GDP_per_capita)*surpassed that of the*[*United States*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States)*and was consistently in the top ten before at least 1920. Currently, it is ranked*[*71st in the world*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_GDP_(nominal)_per_capita)*. Following the*[*Great Depression*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression)*in the 1930s, Argentina descended into political instability and economic decline that pushed it back into underdevelopment although it remained among the fifteen richest countries for several decades Following the death of President*[*Juan Perón*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan_Per%C3%B3n)*in 1974, his widow and vice president,*[*Isabel Perón*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isabel_Per%C3%B3n)*, ascended to the presidency, before being overthrown*[*in 1976*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1976_Argentine_coup_d%27%C3%A9tat)*. The following*[*military junta*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Reorganization_Process)*, which was supported by the United States, persecuted and murdered thousands of political critics, activists, and leftists in the*[*Dirty War*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dirty_War)*, a period of*[*state terrorism*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_terrorism)*and civil unrest that lasted until the election of*[*Raúl Alfonsín*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ra%C3%BAl_Alfons%C3%ADn)*as president in*[*1983*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1983_Argentine_general_election)*.*

*Argentina is a*[*regional power*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regional_power)*, and retains its historic status as a*[*middle power*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_power)*in international affairs. Argentina is a*[*developing country*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_country)*that ranks 46th in the*[*Human Development Index*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_Development_Index)*, the second-highest in*[*Latin America*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_America)*after*[*Chile*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chile)*. It maintains the*[*second-largest economy*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Argentina)*in South America, and is a member of*[*G-15*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Group_of_15)*and*[*G20*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G20)*. Argentina is also a founding member of the*[*United Nations*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations)*,*[*World Bank*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Bank_Group)*,*[*World Trade Organization*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Trade_Organization)*,*[*Mercosur*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercosur)*,*[*Community of Latin American and Caribbean States*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_of_Latin_American_and_Caribbean_States)*and the*[*Organization of Ibero-American States*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organization_of_Ibero-American_States)*. Since January 2022 Argentina is an*[*OECD*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OECD)*candidate country.* We are well known both for a conceited attitude and a spontaneous, loving, and affectionate nature. Most Argentines like to 'live in the now,' having become accustomed to dealing with social and, especially, economic uncertainty. Argentina's culture and traditions are a unique blend of Latin American indigenous traditions and European customs. While Spain gained an early foothold in the country, Italian immigration in the 19th century added a Mediterranean flair to the culture and especially the cuisine.

The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing global [pandemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pandemic) of [coronavirus disease 2019](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coronavirus_disease_2019) (COVID-19) caused by [severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Severe_acute_respiratory_syndrome_coronavirus_2) (SARS-CoV-2). The [novel virus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novel_virus) was first identified from an outbreak in the Chinese city of [Wuhan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wuhan) in December 2019, and attempts to contain it there failed, allowing it to [spread across the globe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_by_country_and_territory). The [World Health Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Health_Organization) (WHO) declared a [Public Health Emergency of International Concern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_Health_Emergency_of_International_Concern) on 30 January 2020 and a pandemic on 11 March 2020. As of 1 March 2022, the pandemic had caused [more than 437 million cases](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_cases) and [5.95 million deaths](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_deaths), making it one of the [deadliest in history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deadliest_pandemics_in_history).Key countries for Covid-19 are Argentina,Brazil,South,Africa,France,UK,US,India.Our countries COVID-19 preparedness and response efforts: acting swiftly and decisively Despite these tremendous fiscal challenges, Argentina’s newly elected government, that took office in midDecember 2019, acted swiftly and decisively when the first COVID-19 cases were imported with rapid detection, isolation and care for those infected, and contact tracing and quarantine of contacts, while working quickly to scale up the health system in anticipation of more cases. National authorities also took early, bold decisions regarding public health measures, including the closure of borders, schools, public spaces, and businesses as part of a comprehensive “lockdown” to slow the spread of COVID-19. Simultaneously, the government increased social protection measures to try to mitigate the severe socio-economic consequences resulting from a prolonged lockdown of more than 2 months, especially among populations in vulnerable situations. More specifically, Argentina’s first COVID-19 case was detected on 3 March, at which time the country had already prepared for its arrival. Nevertheless, by 20 May 2020, Argentina was experiencing community transmission and had 8,371 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 303 new cases in the previous 24 hours . The United Nations is seeking funding through three main plans:

* [**Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan**](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-WHE-2021.02)**: To address immediate health needs**  
  The plan was produced by WHO and partners and sets out the priorities for the global health response. It outlines the public health measures that all countries need to implement, to prepare for, and respond to COVID-19. It is being financed through Government budgets, the [UN Central Emergency Response Fund](https://cerf.un.org/) (CERF) and [WHO’s Solidarity Response Fund](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/donate), which is open to corporations and individuals.
* [**Global Humanitarian Response Plan**](https://fts.unocha.org/)**: To ease the impacts in the 50 most vulnerable countries**  
  The plan sets out the priorities for the COVID-19 response in vulnerable and poor countries. It is the primary vehicle for raising resources for the immediate COVID-19 related health and multi-sectoral needs in more than 50 priority countries. The plan is being coordinated by OCHA with IASC partners, including WFP, FAO, WHO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR and UNICEF, and complements appeals of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs.
* [**UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response**](https://www.un.org/en/un-coronavirus-communications-team/all-hands-deck-fight-once-lifetime-pandemic)**: To deliver rapid recovery**  
  [The UN Framework guided the actions of the UN system](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un_framework_report_on_covid-19.pdf) through the first 12 to 18 months to help social and economic recovery in middle and lower-income countries. While a significant proportion of the $17.8 billion portfolio of sustainable development programmes across UN entities was adjusted towards COVID-19, additional funds are required through the [Recover Better Trust Fund](https://www.un.org/recoverbetter). The Recover Better Trust Fund supports efforts in low- and middle-income countries. There are lots of important speeches about covid-19 like “As the pandemic took hold, ten Council of Europe member states declared full or partial states of emergency,5 giving governments powers to take measures in an expedited manner with the stated aim of bringing the pandemic under control. Nine countries submitted notifications of derogation from the European Convention on Human Rights (the Convention), though none derogated specifically from Article 10, protecting the right to freedom of expression.6 Some member states declared emergencies for a set period of time; others indefinitely. By July 2020, the state of emergency had been lifted in nearly all Council of Europe member states. The types of measures introduced under the states of emergency typically included prohibitions on breaking the “lockdown” that was introduced across Europe. Public gatherings of more than a certain number of people were prohibited7 and there were restrictions limiting mobility, including the use of public transportation. Non-essential businesses were often forced to close. Restrictions were also imposed on freedom of expression and access to information, and in some cases, these rest.”You can find the hole speech from rm coe int. In Argentina, the quality of care that elderly subjects with dementia living in the community received has been deeply affected by COVID-19 epidemic. Our objective was to study to what extend mandatory quarantine imposed due to COVID-19 had affected behavioral symptoms in subjects with dementia after the first 8 weeks of quarantine. We invited family members to participate in a questionnaire survey.

Of particular concern was the need to maintain essential services within the COVID-19 context, such as vaccination, mental health, maternal and child health, reproductive and sexual health, as well as continuous care for people with chronic conditions such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic lung disease, diabetes and HIV. PAHO/WHO also helped to develop specific protocols for high-risk populations, including older people, those with chronic conditions, as well as populations in vulnerable situations.

PAHO/WHO is also working with Argentina to facilitate access to critical supplies where there is a global shortage, particularly personal protective equipment and laboratory diagnostics.  This has involved working closely with the Global COVID-19 Supply Chain Consortium and the Argentine authorities so that when scarce supplies become available, they could be rapidly purchased.

“This has clearly been a case of “learning-while-doing” in an exceedingly complex global supply and logistical situation for both the global consortium and the country,” said Dr. Birmingham. “Argentina had to make ultra-fast decisions and payment when life-saving supplies and equipment became available or risk losing their chance to purchase it.”  We are thinking that we can solve covid 19 problem together as we did with Spanis Flu

SOURCES:

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