

*** ARGENTINA: Framework on Climate Change ***

Argentina is situated in the Southeast part of South America and had a population of 41 million in 2013. While some sources claim Argentina to have the minimum standards to be a developed country, it simply isn't. The death and birth rates as well as living standards within the country cause Argentina to be classified as a developing country instead. Regarding the alarming issue concerning climate change, Argentina is most definitely at risk of many effects this environmental disaster could have on our planet. While there is a high percentage of poverty in the country, and that climate change may not be the first worry the Argentinian government has at the moment, it is a long term factor which must be taken into consideration. During the Paris Agreement of 2015, "the first universal, legally binding climate change deal", many key elements were put into consideration. This agreement was generated so that the climate change issue can be addressed, reduced, and adapted to.

The ratification and enforcement of the Paris Agreements was **approved** by the Argentinian government as of September 19th, 2016. Regarding the first key element of the Paris Agreements: Mitigation through reducing emissions, it was said in the COP 21 that Argentina would make extreme effort and would decrease emission by up to 15% by 2013. The possibility of reaching 30% in the same time frame was mentioned to be available but only with international support. Argentina already offers public transportation are available to the public. Trains, Buses, and Ferry services are accessible which are ways of reducing the amount of Carbon Dioxide in the air. *Additional strategies for the reduction of greenhouse gas emission* are to be discussed and inputted on the Argentinian population. A way which greenhouse gas emission could be reduced is by allowing Argentina to enforce and encourage public transport, in order to reduce the amount of cars utilized.

The impact of climate change on human health through thermal stress experienced in elderly women due to lack of thermoregulation, the spread of infectious diseases as well as the floods and droughts are all factors to be considered. There are many disease and virus outbreaks in countries such as Argentina and Bolivia. Because of high humidity, fungi reproduction is rapid and invasive. This endemic is at risk of spreading due to climate change. This is because climate change allowed a suitable environment for these diseases to spread. Argentina is also known to be prone to Malaria, as the temperature is quite high and allows a perfect home for mosquitoes. Regarding the waters, climate change could cause a drastic increase in sea levels. This would firstly flood many urban and rural areas of Argentina, but would also allow humid environments for mosquitoes to reside in.

Climate change refugees in Argentina were able to be regularized. This was based off the human rights-based migration policy. This was effective as it allowed migrants to be resettled (Cavaleri, n.d.). Back in 1951, the United Nations met in Geneva where they discussed the conflict which was brought up

due to migrants and refugees. They were able to create the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees which helps to protect refugees internationally. Norman Myers said in the year 1995 that there would be up to “25 million environmental refugees”, however, there were up to “200 million people” affected by climate change, but also environmental disasters by 2005 (Wordpress, 2012). Because of the rising numbers of climate refugees, Argentina needs to ensure they have enough land and infrastructure to be able to contain their population. Since the seas levels are rising due to climate change, there will be flooded areas in Argentina as there are many coastlines there.

In conclusion, Argentina has already taken a few steps towards improving the living conditions due to environmental impacts. They’ve dedicated millions of dollars towards renewable energy as well as preserving natural forests. While they have initiated the response project towards climate change, they must continue to work towards housing climate refugees as well as enforcing the Paris Agreement due to the existing threat climate change has on the Argentinian population.

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