Position Paper

COMMITTEE: UNGA

COUNTRY: Italy

TOPIC: Consequences of Pandemic

Italy is one of the most affected country with covid -19 pandemic in the world as the cases were rising at a very significant pace than most country in end of march and April, In Italy the death toll due to covid -19 surpassed 3,000 on march 19 and witnessing a sharp spike in end of march and starting of April, Also, the total cases of covid- 19 surpassed the 40000 mark on march 19 which had increased the tensions in Italy, this led to the lockdown of the whole country.

In February, outbreak clusters were identified and quarantine imposed in parts of northern Italy. Dividing the country in accordance with intensity of the outbreak, Italy outlined zones of complete quarantine surrounded by buffer zones and the rest of the national territory, where sanitation measures were performed [but there weren’t any restrictions as such](https://www.thelocal.it/20200302/how-is-italy-tackling-coronavirus-after-the-latest-surge-in-cases). Over a week later, on 9 March, the whole Italy [was declared a red zone](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/09/coronavirus-italy-prime-minister-country-lockdown), Additional measures included a helpline for the people with symptoms could call, so they didn’t have to visit hospitals, By February end, additional police personnel were assigned on patrol duties to enforce social distancing,   On 1 March, Italy began to prepare a plan to contain the outbreak, with guidelines similar to [those released by the Indian government](https://theprint.in/health/the-four-stages-of-covid-19-transmission-why-india-maintains-it-is-not-yet-in-stage-3/395349/) last week for the next stage of containment, On 11 March, 25 billion euros were allocated for emergency response and by 19 March, the army was being deployed to the worst-hit regions to transport bodies to crematoriums after cemeteries became full, Meanwhile, the army and police continued to enforce the lockdown. People were issued fines for travelling without a permit or gathering in public, or violating the lockdown in any way, Individuals who violated the rules faced arrest for up to three months, Italy also [disallowed conjugal visits for prison inmates](https://www.timesofisrael.com/liveblog_entry/italian-prisoners-riot-over-coronavirus-restrictions/)or day releases. To make the measures even stricter, freedom of movement was restricted more with every passing week, as the fines climbed up. On 1 April, the government extended the lockdown until 13 April. On 10 April, the lockdown was extended till 3 May, and starting from 14 April stationery shops, bookshops and children clothing's shops were allowed to open. The easing of restrictions is gradual, with factories geared towards exports and construction sites allowed to resume activity immediately. Bars and restaurants can offer takeaway services but were not fully reopened till 1 June, Retailers, museums and libraries were open from 18 May, hairdressers and gyms from 1 June and schools from September. People of Italy are going back to work with extreme cautions of social distancing and sanitation, people are wearing masks and also gloves while moving out of their houses and Social distancing is being maintained at all times.

Italy had imposed lockdown which helped Italy to tackle the coronavirus and saved its citizens but due to a small number of hospitals and ventilators in the country, the country was unable to fight against covid-19 more effectively. Italy also believes that if the supply of medical equipment’s was sent earlier It would have saved a lot of people from getting infected from Covid-19.