

Forum : SDG 5**Student Officer(s):** Gloria Park, Jeemin Kim, Quang Thieu Thai**TOPIC 1: The issue of access to family planning methods****Libguide****I. Introduction to the Topic**

The term “family planning” was coined in the 1930s; however, it is believed that the people of Djenné in West Africa had applied this method in 16 century, when doctors advised women to spacing their pregnancies out by three years.

Recent years have witnessed a change in the world population on the grounds that it constantly increases annually, which deeply led to the overpopulation and the lack of spaces for individuals to settle down. Examining the birth giving activities in the areas has been highly recommended due to the 2030 Agenda reaffirms the commitments made in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994. The act of applying family planning methods, nevertheless, also put forward many challenges, such as the deficiency of adequate control from the officials or the abuse of young women for pregnancy purposes which have not been confronted effectively yet.

Therefore, governments worldwide had considered family planning methods as one of the most significant priority. Family planning methods in order to not only control the birth rate but also fulfill the demands of how many children that each family want to give birth. An effective family planning method can pave the way for the enhancement in the awareness of the public, especially in terms of females, young women and children so that they can make crucial decisions to avoid the unintentional pregnancies. However, there is no doubt that cooperation between international cooperation is highly encouraged in order to promote family planning methods globally.

As a part of the UN, according to target 3.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs had determined to ensure that all individuals have gained access to family planning services, sexual and reproductive health information and education, and that reproductive health is incorporated into national policies and programs. This is supported by the database that the Division had collected, providing regional and universal information to make progress on promoting the controlling of the birth rate.

II. Definition of Key Terms & Concepts

Family planning: A method that the authorities use to control the birth rate as well as help households to decide how many children they desire to give birth to.

Contraception method: Actions taken to avoid conception or pregnancy performed by a great selection of ways, including sexual practices, chemicals, drugs, or surgical procedures.

Traditional method: A traditional customs, beliefs, or methods that have existed for a long time in a particular area. Conventional contraception methods consist of lactational amenorrhea method, coitus interruptus withdrawal method, calendar method or rhythm method, cervical mucus method and abstinence.

Illiteracy rate: The amount of individuals who do not have the ability to write and read, especially in terms of numeracy, and measurement may include a basic evaluation of math skills. The higher the illiteracy rate is, the worse the control of the birth rate is. People tend to give birth as many child as possible without acknowledging the consequences of their actions, particularly overpopulation and shortages of residences.

Infant mortality rate: The number of the death of a baby before he or she was born. The infant mortality either illustrates the health conditions of maternal and infant or the general health of a society.

III. Key Stakeholders

You should include an overview of 3-5 significant stakeholders & explain why these are important. This should guide your delegates in terms of the specific intergovernmental organisations & agencies, non-governmental organisations, state & non-state actors (stateless nations, independence movements, trade unions, political parties...), significant individuals that should be explicitly mentioned in their draft Resolutions. In addition, you should make it clear in this section why these stakeholders are significant AND the relationships and/or tensions between them.

UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund): UNFPA advances policies that support family planning, ensures a consistent, dependable supply of high-quality contraceptives, strengthens national health systems, and collects data to support this effort. By bringing together partners, including governments, to develop data and guidelines and by providing programmatic, technical, and financial assistance for developing nations, UNFPA additionally serves a leading role in the world in advancing access to family planning.

IPPF (International Planned Parenthood Federation): IPPF is a local civil society movement with a global influence. They try to create a community free from discrimination where people are able to freely choose their gender identity and their general well-being. Building on an extensive record of 70 years of accomplishment, they aim to lead a locally-owned, globally-related civil society movement that promotes sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, especially the underserved.

WHO (World Health Organization): By creating evidence-based guidelines on the safety and accessibility of contraceptive services as well as the protection of human rights in contraceptive programs, WHO is aiming to promote contraception. WHO supports developing nations and adopting these strategies into practice to enhance their contraceptive programs and regulations.

PSI (Population Services International): The worldwide goal of PSI is to ensure that everyone have access to sexual and reproductive health services. Their strategy focuses on ensuring that consumer rights are protected and promoted so that everyone has access to high-quality treatment and thorough information without experiencing any type of discrimination. They're aimed to be bold in all of the sexual and reproductive health programming and to consider what it takes to put the consumer at the center, and, if possible, provide healthcare to the front door.

IV. Key Issues including Background Information

Low use of contraception method due to side effects: Modern family planning techniques allow improve birth spacing and limiting, and cost- effectively reduce high-risk pregnancies and unsafe abortions. In spite of advances in the technology and accessibility of contraceptives, 214 million women in 2017 still lacked access to modern family planning. Women frequently decide not to start or stop using contraceptives because of side effects of modern methos of family planning, whether these consequences are true or anticipated.

Lack of education: In order to exercise their freedom to fully choose and to maintain the health of themselves, their partners, and their children, women need information on their reproductive and sexual health. Educating girls about sexuality in depth in shcool as well as improving their knowledge with services and resources at health clinics are the two most effective ways to communicate this information to women. However, in some countries, some females may not attend school for financial, medical, or cultural reasons.

High infant mortality rates: It is estimated that 50,000 infants and children die in a signle day, which means that 170 million deaths are anticipated in this decade. Children born less than two years apart are twice as likely to die as those born after a longer birth gap, according to the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). According to an FHI research titled “Child Survival: The Role of Family Planning,” family planning is one of the most economically effective ways to lower infant mortality.

Women’s health risks related to pregnancy: The contraception method reduces health risks associated with pregnancy for women. Family planning helps in protecting women against helath risks that can arise before, during, or after childbirth. High blood pressure, gestational diabetes, infections, miscarriage, and stillbirth are some of these.

V. Timeline of Resolutions, Treaties, and Events

This section should be a list of about 6-10 events that includes key dates, events & moments (dates or independence, conflicts...), any relevant draft or approved international or regional declarations, treaties, conventions, accords, summits or meetings. This section should give your delegates a sense of the trajectory & development of the topic over time.

Date	Description of event
ex.1991	ex. Soviet Union collapsed, and Ukraine gained independence from Soviet Union
07 December 2010	“Expert Panel on Fertility, Reproductive Health and Development”

21-22 October 2013	“Expert group meeting on fertility, changing population trends and development: Challenges and opportunities for the future”
02-03 November 2015	“Expert group meeting policy responses to low fertility”
26-27 October 2020	“Expert group meeting on the evaluation of adolescent fertility data and estimates”
10-11 May 2021	“Expert group meeting on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on fertility”
12, August 2021	“Observance of International Youth Day 2021”
14-17 November 2022	“The 6th International Conference on Family Planning (ICFP)”

VI. Possible Challenges & Solutions

Key Issue 1: Poverty

The vast majority of women are living in extreme poverty or have a low income; hence, they cannot accommodate the up-to-date contraceptive methods, meaning that they demand childbearing to be delayed. As a consequence, the limited access to family planning methods might have the repercussions for the medical health of the community and especially the rights to approach the latest education for females.

However, it is advisable that local officials should include more employment benefits into female areas' incentive schemes to raise their living standards. Thus, they can use their earnings to gain access to the state-of-the art contraceptive measures and the education which enable them to acknowledge the significance or other factors of family planning methods.

Key Issue 2: Unwanted implication

Family planning methods can generate a wide range of side effects. Some of them can take a heavy toll on women natural genital mechanism, especially pregnancy-health related risks such as alterations in the regular menstrual pattern. Furthermore, females can become involved in other fatal diseases if they misuse a variety of family planning methods. Take, for instance, liver disease. A typical case in point is liver disease or gallbladder disease.

Nevertheless, it is fundamental that women and their partner ought to participate in lectures about family planning methods, which need the support from the authorities who have the ability to launch the campaign to fulfill these demands.

Key Issue 3: The deficiency of practical application

Although many documents and solutions have been passed to provide equal access to family planning methods for the society, there is an enormous knowledge-practice gap. There is no denying the fact that these measures can bring huge benefits to individuals, particularly females; on the other hand, there are many existing barriers, personal, religious and community levels, to contraceptive use.

A great selection of suggestions has occurred and it is likely that governments can reap the benefits of social media, such as publicity campaigns through information, education and communication (IEC) not only to address social and cultural barriers to these methods including misconceptions and misinformation but also to raise people's awareness of applying family planning measures, which is a stepping stone to a sustainable development of socio-economic and health grounds.

Key Issue 4: Manufactures

Modern infrastructures also play a significant role in contributing to the successful of family planning methods. By contrast, it is worth pointing out that the lack of modern infrastructures to supply high-quality water resources, nutrients has existed for a long period of time. Take, for instance, Kenya. Researchers reported that in Kenya, the sources for sanitation is nearly non-existent. According to Always Mercy, Over 2 billion people, about 3 in 10, worldwide, lack access to safe, readily available water at home. Besides, regarding the nutrition, there is not any programs specifically addressed nutrition outcomes including the prevalence of stunting or malnutrition among children (WHO Child Growth Standards 2006), despite the existence of long-standing standard nutrition indicators.

A long-term solution manage to deal with the deficiency of fresh water is that an international organization or the government should install water filtration systems in countries who have problems with their infrastructures. This can be exemplified by the actions of Always Mercy. Always Mercy uses Sawyer International's PointONE filters, which are straightforward, efficient, and affordable, to bring clean, safe water to Kenya. Moreover, since the investment on building a quality programs to enhance the nutrition problems in disadvantaged groups is extravagant, it is highly recommended for the officials to raise funds for charity or cooperate with international partner to confront the issues.

VII. Recommendations for Resolution Writing including Research

Here are the list of questions for delegates to consider while researching:

1. How do family planning method influence the growth of a society?
2. What are the programs or the organizations are currently helping to promote and maintain the balance of family planning methods?
3. How to ensure sustainability and equal access to family planning methods?
4. What are the merits and demerits of family planning methods?
5. How to avoid violence towards the usage of family planning methods?

Delegates should take the advantage of all the questions to consider since these play an active role in helping the conference achieve the main goal of the topic, namely providing the equal access to family planning method to all the regions and particularly each delegates' nations. Besides, it is advisable that each delegate to acknowledge their stances in the committee, their countries' power and the practice of the topic in their nations as well as the limitations of SDG5 in taking actions towards the issues. Another fundamental recommendation is that delegates ought to cooperate with their allies; hence, they can produce a variety of efficient solutions to strike the draft resolution.

Delegates also need to investigate other members in the committee, composed of both their international partners and the opposite participants in other blogs so that they can join hands to mutually conduct each blogs' draft resolutions to deal with the topic. Because family planning method is of vital importance in contributing to not only a sole country's development but also that of other regions, it is recommended that delegates should concentrate on enacting policies which can do wonders for all the countries in the committee to contribute to the stability of this practical method.

VIII. Bibliography

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IX. Additional Resources:

**U.S. Funding for International Family Planning/
Reproductive Health, FY 2006 - FY 2022 Request**

In Millions

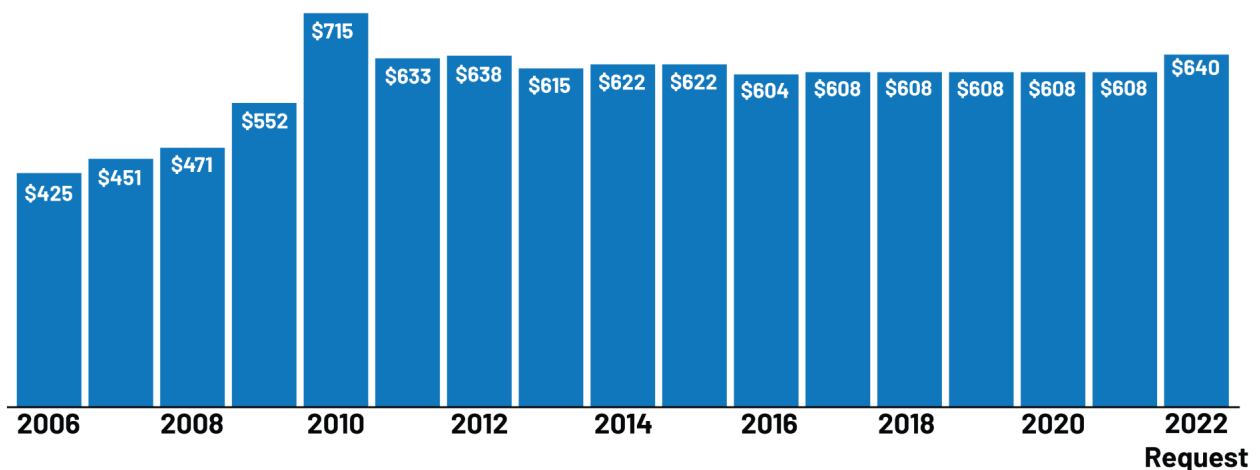
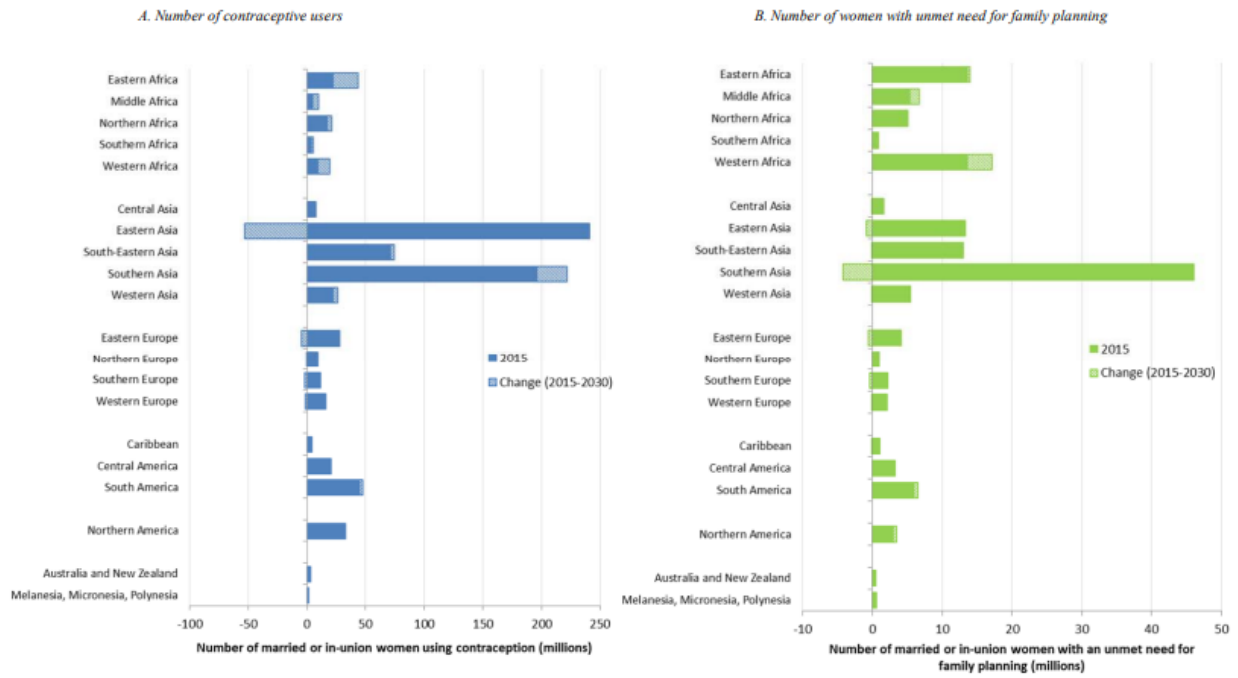


Figure 11. Number (in millions) of married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 who are using contraception or who have an unmet need for family planning in 2015 and projected increase or decrease in absolute numbers between 2015 and 2030



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015a).