

Resolution submitted by the Argentine Republic

Concerning the need for improvement of the access to contraception for women in low-income areas.

The General Assembly,

Noting with Regret that only 45% of women in most Low to Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) use contraception,

Expressing its appreciation for the action that has been taken by the UN in the past to further women's rights, such as the Spotlight Initiative (which aims to eliminate violence against women and girls) and Resolution 1325 (2000) (which acknowledged the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women and girls) amongst others,

Bearing in mind that access to modern forms of contraception would reduce the need for abortion, thereby reducing the loss of human life,

Fully aware that, according to the World Health Organisation's website, access to contraception "prevents deaths of mothers and children" and "is key to slowing unsustainable population growth and the resulting negative impacts on the economy, environment, and national and regional development efforts",

Recalling that modern contraception like condoms also reduces the risk of HIV / AIDS, a disease from which 940000 people died in 2017,

Alarmed by the fact that 85 million women around the world do not have access to effective forms of contraception, which they need to avoid unwanted pregnancies and to lower the risk of contracting HIV AIDS,

Decides:

1. To distribute long-acting reversible contraceptive methods (LARCs) to women between the ages of 13 and 44 (the common childbearing age) by local health centres in their countries.
2. To institute Awareness workshops in LMICs (Low to Medium-Income Countries). These workshops (wherein men and boys would also be encouraged to participate) would cover subjects such as: lifting the stigma around menstruation and sexual activity, raising awareness about sexual assault (around 1 in 3 women worldwide have experienced sexual aggression or assault in their lifetime), explaining the way modern contraception works and how to use it and providing contraception (that they can make use of without the help of doctors) to the young women involved;
3. To distribute contraceptives that can be administered personally free of charge in schools and Health Centers, such as male condoms, female condoms, combined oral contraceptives (COSs) and progestin-only pills (POPs),
4. To make available the implantation of long-acting reversible contraceptive methods for women - namely the Intrauterine Device (IUD), which can remain active for up to 10 years, has been described as "highly effective" by Planned Parenthood and is the least expensive LARC.
5. The cost of this programme of contraception and public education would be borne by member states with a set of additional charges on states defined as developed economies by the UN to subsidise all least economically developed nations. If the amount given to be subsidised exceeds the amount needed, they would receive a return at the end of every fiscal year. The countries in between these two classifications will be expected to finance the programme themselves.