Country: France

Committee: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Topic: Global Health Strategies for Combating Infant/Child Mortality

France has a population of 68 million people and is located in Europe. France has a GDP of 3 trillion USD, with a GDP per capita of 44,460 USD. France is seventh in world economic rank. In the north, it shares borders with Belgium, while Monaco, Spain and Andorra in the south. Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland and Italy border France in the east.

France is conscious of the importance of the child mortality and its potential risks for our future. We deeply understand the effects of child mortality for our world. Our government has many implementations to minimize child mortality and ensuring children health. The numbers show us there are a lot of children died 2000 to now. France doesn’t have many children mortality and it has enough health services to ensure children’s health, but it doesn’t mean it is like that all over the world. France is ready to fight to minimize child mortality. In 2022 France has 2763 under-five deaths. Of these deaths, 25% to 30% are due to congenital anomalies and genetic diseases, 15% to 20% to infections, 15% to 20% to accidents, 10% to 15% to premature births and developmental complications, and the remaining 10% to 15% to problems such as poverty or domestic violence. 8% of the population of France are children. 1970 to now, France recorded highest under-five deaths in 1970 with 15382. In France, under-five deaths get lower every single year. Life expectancy for a newborn child in France is 82 in 2017. And average healthy life expectancy of a newborn child in France is 70.

France has approximately; 3000 hospitals, 387 000 beds in hospitals and 54 medicine facilities. France has many implementations to decrease child mortality like; vaccination programs, parent education programs, children’s medications and treatment services, health awareness campaigns for children or environmental protection for children. And we have foundations to decrease child mortality and they are like; INSERM (National Institute of Health and Medical Research), PMI (Maternal and Child Protection) or LC (League against Cancer). INSERM conducts biomedical research on child health, especially on genetic diseases and pediatric treatment methods. PMI is a public institution that provides health services for mothers and children in France. It offers services such as early childhood health, nutrition, vaccinations and general health monitoring. LC conducts research and provides treatment support to combat cancer in children. Other countries can make implementations to decrease infant mortality. Countries can build more hospitals or medicine facilities to educate doctors. They can increase numbers of beds in hospitals. Countries that have enough economy should make funds or send money to build hospitals or make implementations. France is calling other countries to fight together against infant mortality.

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