

SECRET  
REF ID: A66094

SECRET - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

(SDG5), public health (SDG3) and educational (SDG4) considerations, are crucial to the effective implementation of this new agenda. Indeed, mortality, along with migration and fertility are often

considered as one of the key demographic components. Changes in these demographics have a significant

impact on achieving the SDGs signed up to in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. If we are to

truly eradicate poverty and social inequality, then it is essential that these public health rights are

fertility and non-maternal mortality results suggests deficiencies in the functioning and quality of

health services. This situation reflects major weaknesses in prenatal, delivery, post-partum, and perinatal care.

Going forward, the country's 2013-2016 Public Sector Multi-Year Plan provides for an increased flow of

public resources to finance health care for the poorest groups of the population, boosting pertinent and sustainable health care services. Training and raising awareness among health workers to provide