

III. RELEVANCE OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS IN THE ICPD

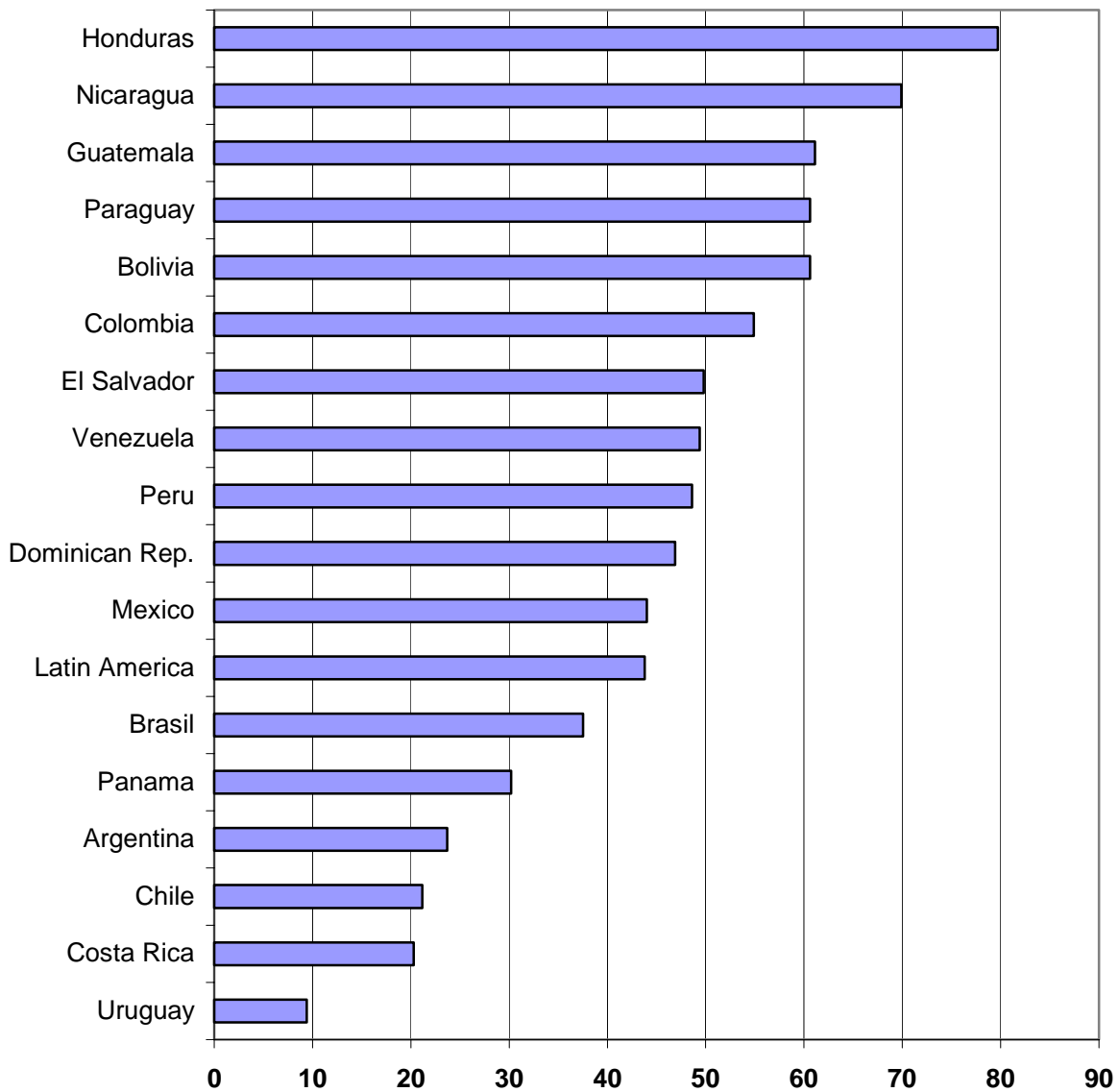
(fertility, mortality, migration, spatial distribution), increases the risk of environmental degradation, reduces access to reproductive health services, and promotes unsustainable use and inequitable

specify just proportions irrespective of the health situation in each country. In fact, the achievement of MDG would be almost impossible for most of the countries of the region with low mortality.

In the Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, held in Santiago, Chile, in 2004, countries of the region agreed “...to redouble efforts to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity through basic services and comprehensive reproductive health care, taking into consideration the multiple factors contributing to maternal morbidity and mortality, including lack of access to family planning and proper essential obstetric care, and the factors referred to in paragraph 63 of ‘Key actions for the further implementation

governments to ensure that population, environmental

Figure III.1. Percentage of the population under the poverty line, selected countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, around 1999-2000



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. BADEINSO Database.

REFERENCES

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