

**Sustainable health development in Algeria and social well-being
Opportunities to Move Forward 2030
Read in the Global Emergency Response Experience - COVID-19 Model –**

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Abstract:

Algeria has to date pursued a health policy in order to promote and develop the health safety of individuals such as society. In Algeria, the policy has undergone several changes as a result of political decisions, economic or biological crises.

This paper aims to know the importance of sustainable health development by addressing the general concepts and indicators underlying the latter, as well as ways to promote them. The study concluded that health is one of the pillars of inclusive and sustainable development. Lack of control over health services and their policies is reflected in human health, society and the environment. Thus, there is a correlation and complementarity between the two concepts, where health is one of the fundamentals of sustainable development, as it links its three pillars, environmental, social and economic.

Keywords : health development, Sustainable development, Sustainable health development, Algeria; UNDP for the COVID-19 crisis.

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I- Introduction:

Health is a key to achieving sustainable development, because it connects its three pillars, environmental, social and economic. On the one hand, it is one of its indicators that is classified within the social dimension and one of its influences on the level of the economic dimension on the other. Attention to the health of the individual means the creation of human capital that can be used better, and works to increase production and progress. All this should be achieved in accordance with frameworks and principles that protect and respect the environment. Accordingly, countries have worked to take care of health through the processing of hospitals and the composition of doctors. All this requires substantial financial resources. Countries have to spend money in accessing satisfactory health outcomes and may spend and not reach.

Health policy is an important dimension of social policy. In order to achieve the development goals of any society, its members must have a high level of health, supported by a healthy awareness. This depends on the efforts of health workers based in Algeria's health sector.

On this basis, health, health policies and health security have been one of the most important topics in recent times for decision makers, governments and academics. Health is among the indicators measuring the degree of development of peoples' and nations' power. And the latter is both a national and a global requirement. A nation that does not pay any attention to the health of its citizens cannot count on becoming universally significant.

States are also measured by the age of their citizens and this is linked to the extent to which their citizens maintain their health on the one hand. and linked to the effectiveness of health policies in creating highly efficient health services, Among the indicators of the prosperity of States were the nature of the health services provided and the degree of health security. Hence, citizens' health security was a concern for decision-makers who aspired to upgrade their country's health services.

In addition, public policies are an important mechanism for the intervention of the State in any critical area. Health policy is one of the most important areas or programmes of Government directly linked to citizens' lives and lifestyles. It is a fundamental pillar of any successful social policy that the State wants to implement in order to improve the living conditions of citizens and achieve comprehensive and sustainable human development.

Hence, health policy varies from country to country according to the degree of difference in the country's economic, development and financial capabilities as well as in the prevailing pattern and ideology of development, our country relies on a social policy that makes health or health care a legitimate right guaranteed to the individual and the citizen, While there are other countries that rely on my health service pattern based on utilitarian research basically profitability and thus who owns the money has the right to enjoy the best services and the finest healthcare patterns s health ", which deprives many groups of society of an adequate health status, Free citizen's health services are the most important principle in this area. Algeria aims to extend health services to all members of society without exception.

Algeria has tried, through a number of strategies, to improve the level of health services provided and improve this sector in order to reach health security. The main problems are :

What is the reality of Algeria's health security under successive health policies ? And to what extent was this ?

Policies are effective in achieving the health security of Algerian citizens ?

1-1 The importance of the study :

The importance of the topic is that it simulates the reality we are living under the conditions of the coronavirus pandemic. Covid-19, which has created rapid and differentiated reactions from the difficulty of applying this system of health in some health institutions, And the fact that these institutions are unprepared for this sudden shift, not in terms of cadre training or patients' willingness to flip and interact with it, This has caused great confusion for some institutions that do not rely on the digitization of their education system as well as trying to learn about various international experiences in this area.

1-2 Objectives of the study :

The objectives of the study are to address one of the most important subjects of concern to Algerian decision makers and citizens alike. s health policy ", in which Algeria also tries to provide researchers and decision makers with the most important pillars and conclusions that can contribute to guiding Algerian decision makers to formulate appropriate and effective policies in this vital area.

1-3 Approach :

The study uses important approaches, namely the historical approach that provides us with examples and the greatest possible information. It also uses the comparative approach to compare different periods of time for health policies in Algeria, as well as the systematic approach that allows health decision-making institutions in Algeria to be seen as a system.

In response to these problems, we draw up the following plan :

- 2- Conceptual framework for health policy and sustainable development.
- 3- Prospects for the Future of Healthcare in the UAE Strategic Map 2024-2030.
- 4- Evaluation of performance in the health sector in Algeria.

2-1 Definition of concepts.

The concept of development received a significant amount of political debate and intellectual debate in the second half of the twentieth century ideological considerations and conflicts of interest among the international community's actors on the day of the bipolar and the accompanying cold war, Attempts to contain, and there is no doubt that this has an impact on the development trajectory in developing countries, even though their references and policies have varied, The following will shed some light on the theoretical aspects of development between their traditional and modern concepts.

2-1-1 traditional concept of development.

Developing States have inherited extremely complex economic, social and political situations that have not been easily overcome. Developing States' economies are faced with issues of concern, including: The slower pace of development, the mismanagement of administrative corruption, the inability of the production machine to respond to growing needs, and the dependence on externalities in the economic, technical, financial and even cultural fields, all of which pose a real threat to the unity and cohesion of nations and exclude the possibility of forming an integrated vision of ambition and building common hope. Developing countries' misery was compounded by the reliance of many on industry as a gateway to technology ownership, control and adaptation and thus provide the

requirements of the domestic market for goods and services, absorb unemployment, improve people's standard of living and achieve economic and other exploitation, This attention was at the expense of other sectors that form the backbone of some countries' economies, such as agriculture, which relied on local techniques. and, despite the latter's simplicity and limited impact, it was playing its mandated role of being inexpensive and producing the same environment.

Economic theorists and researchers have disagreed in defining the concept of development s economies ", described as an inclusive growth process accompanied by fundamental changes in the structure of the economies of developing countries, These changes include interest in industry, which is at the forefront of economic policies and also involves labour migration from rural to urban areas and to reduce imports of consumer goods and dependence on other States' financial assistance and on peasant and mineral products for exports.

The World Bank comes up with another vision, classifying the world according to the gross national income per capita, and maintaining the ranks of States in the following manner: Low income, middle income, higher income, higher income, What can be seen is that this measure is questionable as to its relevance and hence its credibility. "A number of States enjoy high per capita income but are characterized by poor distribution resulting in poverty and unemployment, In Brazil, for example, the annual growth rate in GNP was 5.1% from 1960 to 1981 and the national income of 40% of the poor population fell from 10% to 8% during the 1960s. 5% of the rich rose from 29% to 38%.

2-1-2 The historical context of sustainable development.

The concept of sustainable development first emerged during the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, organized by the United Nations, as a step towards global concern for the environment.

This conference discussed for the first time environmental issues and their relationship to the reality of poverty and the absence of development in the world. Poverty and the absence of development were declared the most enemies of the environment, and the Stockholm Conference criticized States and Governments that continue to ignore the environment when planning for development.(الرياشي وآخرون، 2004، ص238)

The conference produced the first international document ;

« Rapport of the united nation conbern on the Human environment »

This document contains the principles of relations between States, and the recommendations that call on all Governments and international organizations to take measures to protect the environment, save humanity from environmental disasters and improve them.

On tomorrow this year, the United Nations General Assembly established the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (United Nations Environment Programme) PNUE, whose main functions are to determine cooperation between States in the field of the environment and follow-up to environmental programmes, and to make national and international environmental regulations and measures in lagging States under constant review, as well as to fund such programmes and plans and policies as may be required.

(الشيخ، 2002، ص113)

During the 1970s, sustainable development remained vague and confined to closed scientific symposiums that were trying to find an acceptable definition of the concept. Everyone wondered whether it was possible to achieve development consistent with the requirements of the environment, that it was possible to plan for environmentally friendly economic development while not placing unacceptable constraints on man's legitimate aspirations for progress, prosperity and social and economic growth, and that development could be sustained, sustained and endless. (الرياشي وآخرون، 2004، ص238)

We must wait more than 10 years for the United Nations Committee to return to its youth under the chairmanship of Harlem Brundtland. (Gro Harlem Brundtlan) (Norwegian Minister of Environment who in 1990 became Chief Minister) Sustainable development has been presented as an alternative development model by some, in that regard, developing a strategy that imagines the possibility of development that would make harmony between economic growth, protecting the ocean and taking into account social requirements. (Lavoisier ،2004 ،P118).

The United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution in 1987, "Environmental perspective in 2000 and beyond", aimed at achieving environmentally sustainable economic development as a general objective of the international community. In this report, for the first time, a specific definition of sustainable development has been developed. Also, in the Commission's final report, Karu Harlem Brundtland published a book entitled "Our Common Future", which found the greatest basis for the concept of sustainable development. This book is the first of its kind to declare that sustainable development is as much an ethical and humanitarian issue as it is a development and environmental issue, as it is a destiny and a future issue as it is an issue that requires the attention of today's individuals, institutions and

Governments. This book showed that all the development patterns prevailing in the North and the South, in developed industrialized countries and economically underdeveloped countries, do not currently meet the requirement of sustainability, even if these development patterns appear to be successful by today's standards, they appear to be helpless and detrimental to future standards because they are made at the expense of consuming and draining the natural balance of future generations.

The book addresses its recommendations to individuals and governing institutions in all nations and invites them all to undertake broad educational campaigns to put the world on the path of sustainable development.

But the book goes especially to the United Nations General Assembly and invites them to convene an international conference that brings together all the world's leaders to consider issues of environment and development. (الرياشي وآخرون، 2004، ص239)

Five years later, this conference was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 14 June 1992, the largest global mobilization on environment and development under the auspices of the United Nations, and it was defined as the "Earth Summit", a demonstration of its global importance. (حسين، 2003، ص197)

The objective of the conference was to lay global environmental foundations for cooperation between lagging and developed nations in the common interests of protecting the future of the Earth. s economic, political and social factors responsible for creating environmental crises, continuing pollution and increasing depletion of the environment.

The immediate consequences of the Earth Summit were some of the conventions :

- *Convention on Climate Change and Biodiversity to Address the Effects of Pollution.
- *A document that provides guidance for the sustainable management of the world's forests.
- *Agenda 21, an action plan that will successively respond to the goals of environment and development in the twenty-first century.
- *The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development contains a set of principles defining States' rights and obligations in this area. (Harribey ،1998،P 8)

2-1-3 Definition of sustainable development.

Sustainable development has been severely compounded by tariffs and meanings. The problem is not the absence of definition but the multiplicity and diversity of tariffs. Many tariffs have emerged that have guaranteed the elements and conditions of such development.

The Natural Resources Report stated that the common denominator of these definitions is that development to be sustainable must not ignore environmental pressures, not lead to the destruction and depletion of natural resources, and that shifts in the prevailing industrial and technological base must occur. (الشيخ، 2002، ص94)

The United Nations Programme for Development and the Environment (UNDP) defines sustainable development :

"Development that allows the needs and requirements of present generations to be met without prejudice to the ability of future generations to meet their needs". (Beitone et d'autres، 2001).

This new concept aims to improve the quality of human life from the standpoint of living within the carrying capacity or absorptive capacity of peripheral ecosystems.

The natural resources found in this universe : from soil, minerals, forests, seas and others, are the basis for each industrial or agricultural activity. (العجمي، 1992، ص21)

Sustainable development is the development that transports society into an era of clean industries and technologies that use as little energy and resources as possible and produce minimal polluting, heat-retaining and ozone-damaging gases.

That is, development does not ignore environmental controls and determinants ; secondly, it does not lead to the destruction and depletion of natural resources ; thirdly, the development of human resources ; and fourthly, changes in the dominant industrial and cultural base. (الرياشي وآخرون، 2004، ص249)

I also identified one study of Edward Barbier.

Edward Barbier, The concept of sustainable Economic Development 1987.

Four key features of sustainable development are :

*Sustainable development differs from development as it is more interdependent, complex and, in particular, with regard to the natural and social nature of development.

*Sustainable development is primarily geared to meeting the needs of the poorest strata, namely, that development seeks to reduce global poverty.

*Sustainable development seeks to develop cultural aspects and preserve each society's own civilization.

*The elements of sustainable development cannot be separated from each other, because of the severity of the overlapping dimensions and quantitative and qualitative elements of such development.

2-1-4 Sustainable Development Goals.

Sustainable development is a conscious, complex, long-term, inclusive and integrated process in its economic, social, political, cultural and environmental dimensions.

If it is human, it must preserve the environment in which it lives. Its objective must therefore be to make fundamental changes in the infrastructure and superior of society without damaging the elements of the surrounding environment. (الأسعد، 2000، ص22)

This model of development enables all individuals to maximize their human capabilities and best employ them in all fields.

It also protects the choices of unborn generations and does not drain the natural resource base needed to support future development.

It does not destroy nature's richness, which adds so much to the richness of human life.

Hence, sustainable development is based on three basic objectives : pro-people development, pro-employment and pro-nature.

2-2 Definition of health policy.

The definition of the International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences indicates that health policy is: "a set of basic health objectives and programmes, accompanied by a series of actions embodied in legislative and executive decisions and proposed programmes of action for Governments, determine how the overall health objectives, accompanied by the implementation and management of health services, are made by the Government's involvement and influence in the activities of both the private and public sectors in the field of health in order to achieve the overall goals efficiently and effectively."

With regard to the characteristics of the health policy in determining priorities and objectives, selecting appropriate ways to make the policy a success, providing legal rules for the consolidation of health policy and trying to remedy the imbalance in accordance with the population's needs.

2-2-1 Aims and importance of health policy.

The health policy clarifies how decision-making is made in the health institution and outlines the foundation and the goals that the health institution wishes to achieve.

Conversely, the importance of health policies works through :

* Health policy is formulated by the highest authority in the State or by the highest managerial level of the health institution, and therefore the process of responding to a health policy is as great as possible when it relates to higher managerial levels. Commitment, response and attention to health policy is closely linked to the level of management that has made the decision and health policy.

*There are several ways and means of formulating health policies. The methods and methods of formulating health policies are important in these policies. Sometimes these policies are designed to respond to the demands of senior management and therefore policy is taken in a certain way, and sometimes to achieve certain objectives. The importance of health policy stems from the nature of the goal for which it was designed.

* The health sector varies from State to State but is generally made up of the public health sector and the private health sector, as well as some other health sectors depending on the nature of those States' health system, but neither can be singled out for health policy.

* Health policy is ambiguous as a result of the lack of clarity on the real reasons for formulating some health policies. Health policy may be formulated for political or historical reasons. The ambiguity of some health policies has given it importance in terms of lack of real knowledge of the goal to be achieved from such policies.

2-3 The concept of health security.

Health security is a term or framework for public health issues that includes the responsibility of Governments worldwide to protect their populations' health at the national level from external health threats such as in pandemics.

The term "health security", or "health sovereignty", has been officially in international circulation since 1994, where human security has been comprehensively defined, covering major categories : economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security. Although this concept is widely disseminated, its definition and scope have not evolved well.

2-3-1 The importance of health security.

Health security around the world in the twenty-first century has faced a significant shift in public health history. The area of health security has witnessed significant developments, with the growing risk of disease outbreaks and epidemics, industrial accidents, natural disasters and other health emergencies that could quickly become security threats around the world.

By solutions to new security challenges resulting from increased susceptibility to global infectious diseases, there is a greater need for global commitment and cooperation for public health. Diseases, pandemics and other health emergencies have become a growing concern for global policymakers and Governments, as they have serious consequences for the population's health and for the repercussions on social life, economic activity and other development sectors such as tourism, education, transport and others.

2-3-2 Areas and components of health security.

*** Infectious emerging diseases :**

Emerging diseases that appear in the population for the first time, or may have existed previously, but whose geographical incidence or extent is increasing rapidly, are causing economic repercussions beyond their immediate health costs and may hinder trade and travel or cause general panic.

*** Chemical accidents and radiation hazards :**

One of the most significant risks to global health security, both in conflict zones and in the context of accidents involving nuclear power plants, as well as the indiscriminate destruction of petrochemical waste that can lead to natural and human disasters

*** Violence, conflict and humanitarian emergencies :**

War, terrorist attacks and nature disasters (floods, earthquakes, volcanoes...) Climate change is one of the most important threats to global health and one of the most important linkages between health and human security.

*** Food insecurity :**

It is one of the most serious problems in the public health sector, where low-income countries face the risk of hunger, malnutrition, chronic diseases and anaemia. In the past, concerns have been about access to food, insufficient supplies, hunger and the quality of sanitation services, but the primary focus of food security is now the health factor, namely the quality of food itself. The interest of rich industrialized countries is on the issue of sustainability as a strategic area of national security.

2-3-3- Health's relationship to national security.

State security is achieved not only on the basis of the State's military capabilities, but also through other economic, political, cultural, health and other sources of power.

The current period is undergoing an important development in the concept of national security. The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the international race to promote what has become known as "health sovereignty", transforming the health sector from a public service to a component of strategic security.

This tendency to link the health sector to security has not come from a vacuum, but has been imposed by a political context that emerged in the 1990s. The 1995 sarin gas attack and the sending of anthrax germs in 2001 sensitized policymakers in industrialized countries to the exposure of their populations to chemical and biological weapons.

In any event, we are facing a new phase in which the concept of national security will evolve, focusing on the health dimension as an essential component of this concept, and will see the post-pandemic eradication phase. (COVID-19) is a major concern to support the medical sector, which is already suffering from a shortage of cadres and possibilities for its development in many countries. This has contributed to the spread of the pandemic and the loss of millions as victims, between deaths and infections.

3-Prospects for the Future of Healthcare in the UAE Strategic Map 2024-2030.

The UAE's health care renaissance began thanks to the vision of the late founding leader Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, who supported the development and advancement of the health system to access high quality health care for the entire community. Wise leadership is following the approach of the founding fathers. The future of health care has been strategically important within the successive plans of the State to reach its 2071 centenary vision launched by the Government of the United Arab Emirates, with the aim of being the best country in the world by 2071.

The United Arab Emirates seeks to achieve its development goals in key critical sectors, including the health care sector. A modern infrastructure and projects in e-health, digital and artificial intelligence were established to revolutionize health care. A qualitative strategy package is launched, including the National Life Quality Strategy 2031, the National Digital Government Strategy 2025, and talent development and attraction programmes.

The Ministry of Health and Prevention has also launched a package of innovative health projects, programmes and systems that look ahead to the future of health care. In addition, the Ministry has been proactive in launching several pilot projects worldwide. Including "Meta Health", "Cloud computing" and "MetaFires" projects to easily and conveniently meet the needs of customers in the virtual 3D world With the testing of an interactive

digital sensory experience, navigating from their actual locations Virtual Customer Happiness Centre, without actually crossing the distance between the two regions, and these innovative projects have received wide international attention.

3-1 Federal Strategies.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates is endeavouring to provide the best capabilities and capabilities for government and private health agencies to ensure that hospitals receive international credits to improve the standards of health services and the efficiency of workers in the sector, within a time frame and indicators that are updated periodically, in accordance with a package of federal visions and strategies, including the Vision (We are the 2031 Emirates), the National Life Quality Strategy 2031, and the Centenary of the 2071 Emirates.

3-2 International classifications of the United Arab Emirates.

In 2020, the United Arab Emirates ranked 22nd in the Global Index of Innovation in Healthcare, but in 2021, it rose to become one of the top 20 countries in the same index. The United Arab Emirates ranked first globally in 14 health indicators for 2022 and first in six other indicators at the Arab and Gulf level. In addition, the country achieved first place among the GCC countries in the report of the Technical Package for Health Data (SCOR), and ranked second globally in the Health Shortage Index and seventh in the Healthcare Infrastructure Conference. According to the Legatom Prosperity Index 2021, the Global Talent Report, and the Sustainable Development Goals 2022 Index Report, it ranked ninth in non-proliferation of dwarfism.

The remarkable progress made by the UAE in international health indicators reflects the achievements achieved by the UAE in achieving the goals of the National Agenda for Vision 2031 and the Sustainable Development Goals 2030. The State's higher ranks include health indicators related to the reduction in the number of tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 persons) according to the World Bank report and the birth registration index by the civil authority for children under the age of five, according to the Sustainable Development Goals report.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) ranked first in the world with national programmes for early detection and health coverage, based on the results of the 2021 Prosperity Index. In

addition, the first percentage of live infants who received two vaccines as recommended by WHO, according to the Sustainable Development Goals report.

At the Arab and Gulf level, the United Arab Emirates ranked first in six indicators, including adolescent birth rates, maternal mortality, reproductive health, tuberculosis treatment coverage, stunting under the age of five and the prevalence of wasting under the age of five.

4- Evaluation of performance in Algeria's health sector.

The effectiveness of health performance can be assessed from the evaluation of results obtained from health social expenditure. The following table can be used to identify the most important items of effectiveness and ineffectiveness of the health system :

From the items of the health system listed in the table above, it is possible to know the extent to which the established objectives have been achieved.

The results achieved in the health sector and the effectiveness and success or failure of the health policy:

4-1 Health indicators improved :

Health indicators have improved significantly especially recently as a decrease in mortality rates for infants, children under five years of age or mothers and a rise in the hope of life at birth due to the implementation of a number of health programmes to combat serious and infectious diseases, Such as the expansion of vaccinations and vaccinations against deadly diseases such as tuberculosis, tetanus, pertussis, polio, smallpox, etc. in addition to programmes aimed at the health of the mother and her child, but what can be noted is that, despite the achievements and results achieved in various areas, these indicators do not reflect the reality and magnitude of the financial and human potential that has been harnessed by the guardians in this area,

This highlights the magnitude of the State's challenge in reaching health indicators of the required standard, especially if compared with developed countries or developing countries with similar economic development.

4-2 Health service delivery system indicators improve :

The number of health practitioners increased, to register one year 2017 one doctor per 529 residents, one dentist per 2925 residents and one pharmacist per 3382 residents. 23 But

what can be pointed out is the lack of specialist doctors wages ", owing to their deteriorating wages and weak stimulus methods at the public sector level, This led to most of them resorting to private clinics. The shortage of doctors in the public sector has emerged, especially after the recent pandemic in which retired doctors were recruited to fill deficits in public hospitals and health centres and support their personnel.

4-3 The existence of a full health infrastructure :

Our country's health infrastructure has grown steadily in recent times, especially in the context of reforms. (2007) The establishment of public health institutions and public health institutions has been approved in order to bring citizens' health services closer together and improve the management methods and quality of services at the level of public structures. To expand health infrastructure, however, there is a significant disparity in its distribution to various regions of the country. Prejudice remains evident in urban areas below rural areas, and in northern areas below internal and southern areas. This poses a challenge to health policy to find alternative solutions to this problem.

4-4 Universal Public Health Service Coverage :

For public health services coverage, we note that there is a significant shortage of public sector health services, as people tend to be sick to the private sector to meet their health needs, owing to poor reception conditions, lack of hygiene and delays in patients' treatment of the scarcity of medicines and permanent disruption of medical equipment and there are still unoccupied, despite the "high amount of financial allocations for the acquisition of medical equipment of 2076 million per year") (2015), after 1900 million years of age (2005), these equipment can cover the growing demand for health services, but because of the lack of specialists in the use of these means, this has eroded their degradation without exploiting them.

"24. This is due to the fact that the Ministry's sole concern was to provide the equipment from abroad that patients needed without requiring maintenance, but beginning in 2014 a Cabinet was convened that stipulated the need for maintenance in the contracts, but this aspect was subsequently marginalized and returned by specialists in the field of Health to centralize the purchase of medical devices, and that the Ministry maintains purchasing transactions at a narrow level without opening up the space to companies through tendering.

4-5 The level of performance in health services varies depending on the region :

The accumulation of qualified labour in the larger urban areas, making health services unequally distributed for the home regions, owing to the bias of health expenditure in the larger areas below the southern and interior regions.

4-6 The persistence of poverty-related diseases :

Recent declines in the incidence of communicable and serious diseases, but they have been offset by a rise in chronic diseases, which have become the main cause of high mortality owing to delayed diagnosis and high costs of treatment and inappropriate care for patients.

Conclusion

Based on the foregoing health policy can be said to have achieved fairly positive results s health system and as quantitative health-care strengths, such as high levels of health coverage, improved basic health indicators such as high life expectancy at birth, low mortality rates and an expanded health infrastructure base such as hospitals, treatment centres, etc., and human resources such as doctors, dental surgeons and pharmacists. But the improvement in some health indicators does not reflect the real level of health. and that the magnitude of the shortcomings and problems that have adversely affected the development of the health system and impaired its effectiveness and efficiency must be viewed as a lack of universal coverage of public health services and its disparity between different regions of the country, If available, they are below the required standard and of poor quality, poor responsiveness to patients' needs, as well as the high costs of access to health services, in the absence of oversight and corruption in its various forms) (administrative and financial), resulting in the Government's inability to finance the sector owing, on the one hand, to increased demographic growth and, on the other hand, to weaken the infrastructure of health infrastructure, resulting in its inability to Providing the necessary health care to citizens, many of whom have gone to neighbouring countries in search of quality medical services.

Recommendations :

- Consider building a resilient and effective health system capable of adapting to emergency changes.
- Develop effective and informed health policies capable of creating harmony and complementarity between the various inputs of the health system.

- Rational and rational management of health expenditure by using it efficiently as purchase of all that is necessary only and use of medicines and generic products and tighten control..., so as to obtain good health outcomes and outcomes of high quality and distinct.
- Attention to the formation of health practitioners, to promote the sector and keep it up to date with technological developments.
- Impartiality in the provision of health services.
- The private sector is integrated with the public sector for integration and the State is responsible for organizing and monitoring so as to control the costs of treatment.
- Establishing the rules of good governance, through transparency, control and accountability.

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