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	for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population
	and Development Beyond 2014 (A/69/62) and (E/CN.9/2014/4). The latter report,
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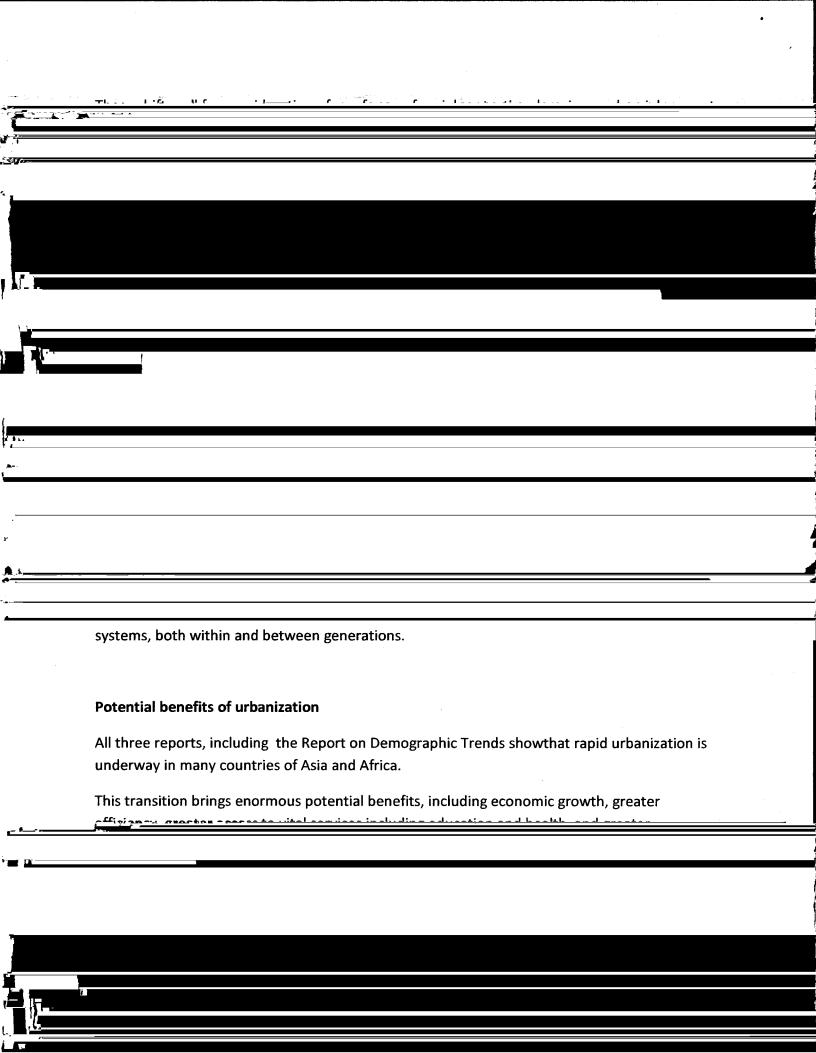
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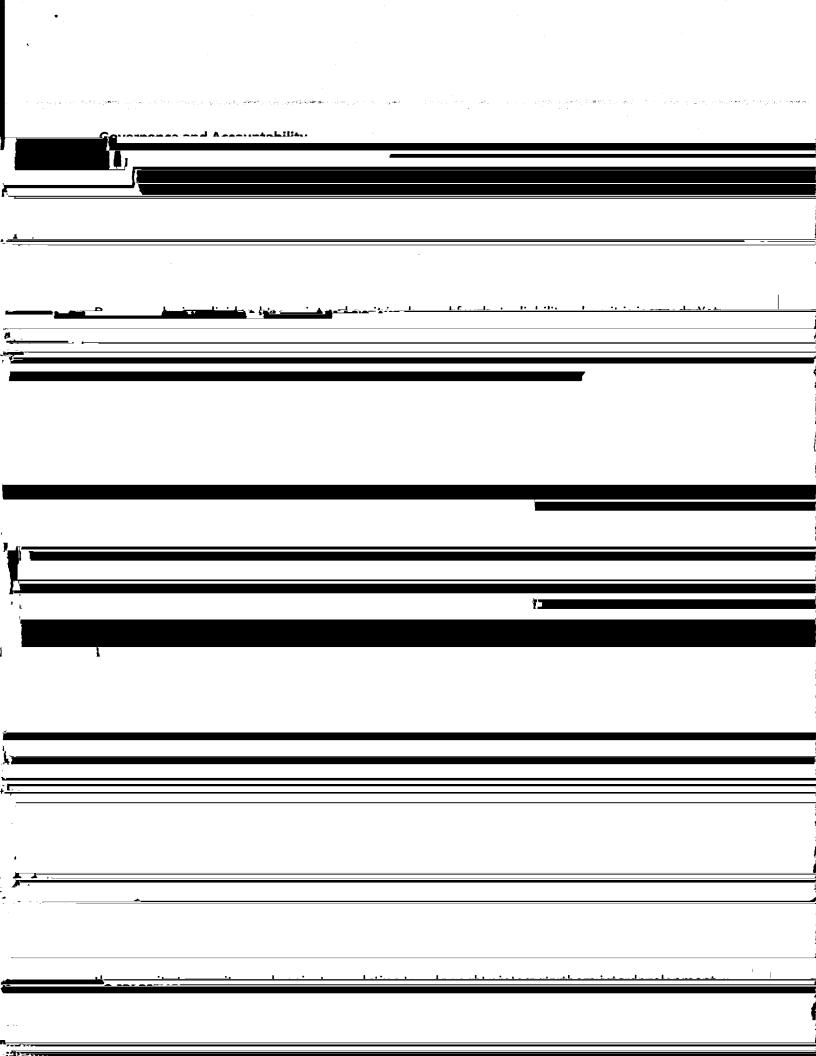
First, the world has grown more unequal in both earnings and wealth. In 2012 approximately 8% of adults controlled over 80% of the world's wealth. And over the past 20 years, more than half of all gains in income were accrued by the top 5% of earners. Diversion of the world's wealth to a small fraction of the population limits resources for improving population health, education and opportunity, and growing inequality reduces social cohesion and upward mobility, and hinders durable economic growth. This finding was panfirmed by a new ranget by the IME last month

The largest generation of adolescents is also now entering sexual and reproductive life. Yet littleis known about their access to health knowledge and services, particularly for adolescents aged 10-14. But what we do know is deeply troubling, including evidence of high proportions of maternal death from unsafe abortion, and high rates of new HIV infections, among young people.

The changes in global population health between 1990 and 2010 are striking in two ways: First, there has been a dramatic global shift in the health burden towards nonabortions are unsafe. More than 8 million unsafe abortions occurred among young women aged 15-24 in developing countries in 2008, and women under 25 accounted for almost half of abortion-related deaths.

The results of the review show that where abortion is rare and safe, it is legal and accessible, contraception is widely available, young people have access to comprehensive sexuality education, and gender equality is more fully realized. A/69/62 provides lessons learned from





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	<ul> <li>And incentives for high consumers to decrease their consumption</li> </ul>
	The biggest contributors to emissions are the infrastructure systems — the public services.
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	housing, and transport.
	Therefore, investments in public infrastructure and universal public services have the dual
	benefit of decreasing consumption and emissions per capita, and doing so in a way that improves equality.
	improves equality.
	Paths to Sustainability
	We are at a critical threshold.
	Before ICPD, large-scale global fears were too often prioritized over the human rights and
	freedoms of individuals and communities, and at worst were used to justify constraints on
	human rights. Debates over environmental sustainability, and about stimulating economic
	growth following the economic crisis, risk the same consequences.
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