

**Introduction: Statement on the Secretary General's Report on the Operational Review of the**

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Year

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Mr. Chairman,

I am honored to present the two reports of the Secretary General on the *Framework of Action*

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, E/CN.9/2014/4, is a summary of A/69/62, which contains the detailed findings and

Not all people have shared in these achievements. Aggregate gains mask the fact that many of the poorest people and countries have been left behind. It is these persistent inequalities.

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 confirmed by a new report by the IMF last month

The largest generation of adolescents is also now entering sexual and reproductive life. Yet little is 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 findings of the Report emphasize that young people with access to comprehensive

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 non-



systems, both within and between generations.

### **Potential benefits of urbanization**

All three reports, including the Report on Demographic Trends show that rapid urbanization is underway in many countries of Asia and Africa.

This transition brings enormous potential benefits, including economic growth, greater

efficiency, greater access to vital services including education and health, and greater

Governance and Accountability.

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- And incentives for high consumers to decrease their consumption

The biggest contributors to emissions are the infrastructure systems – the public services.

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.

### 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.

On the occasion of the 2019 review of the implementation of the ICPD, the reports reaffirm

governance mechanisms for addressing global issues with a view to ensuring effective