



**Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Sweden**

*Ambassador
Anna Brandt*

**Swedish statement at OWG 10 on cluster 5 & 6 – Climate change, SCP,
Sustainable cities, Ecosystems and biodiversity & conservation and
sustainable use of marine resources oceans and seas**

Mr. Co-chair,

Like Tanzania, speaking on behalf of the African group, we believe that cluster five and six should be discussed together. Our statement will therefore cover both clusters.

Climate change has serious ramifications for ecosystems, food production, health and access to water and carries an increased risk of weather-related natural disasters. The impact of climate change needs to be limited to a maximum increase of two degrees, preferably lower, in order to create the necessary conditions for fighting poverty and for long-term sustainable development.

Like Nauru, talking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island Developing States, eloquently spoke on the subject, we agree that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and climate must be an integral part of the post-2015 agenda. We have previously suggested climate related targets on energy and stressed the need for low carbon economic growth. Climate change hurts the poorest and vulnerable the most. Many targets could be considered, but we suggest two that we think would be particularly important, linked to a goal on poverty eradication:

1. Integrate climate adaptation and emissions reductions into development plans and poverty reduction strategies
2. Reduce poor people's vulnerability and strengthen their resilience to climate change, environmental hazards and natural disasters

On sustainable cities I would like to underline that it is a very important cross-cutting issue and I have listened with interest to suggestions by delegations on how to treat it. On balance, we believe that it could be integrated in other relevant goal areas.

The sustainable use of natural resources is a crucial factor in enabling people to lift themselves out of poverty.

Biological diversity contributes to the increased resilience of ecosystems. For this reason, managing humanity's need of food, energy, water, minerals, drugs and renewable raw materials – without undermining biodiversity and ecosystem services and at the same time reducing greenhouse gas emissions – are important challenges for sustainable development.

Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) has clear linkages to all three dimensions of sustainable development and is crucial for poverty eradication. Government, the private sector, and the public need to work together in pursuing sustainable production and consumption patterns. Developed countries could and should take the lead in this regard and we are prepared to do so.

We would propose a goal on **Sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems** with the following targets, with clear links to combatting climate change:

1. Sustainable management of marine and coastal eco-systems, oceans and fisheries, including reducing marine pollution.
2. Protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity.
3. Wealth accounting and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystems in relevant national strategies and national accounts
4. Promote economic incentives for sustainable management of natural resources, including investments in environmental friendly technology, innovations and elimination of subsidies harmful for the environment and the climate
5. Slowing, halting and reversing deforestation and conversion to other land.
6. Sustainable production and consumption patterns, including sound management of chemicals, hazardous materials, and waste.

Thank you, Mr Co-chair.