Annex 3

New Development of Indicators Relevant to SIDS

Box A3.1 Singapore: Sustainable development – ten goals by 2030

Improving resource efficiency

1. Achieve 35 per cent reduction in energy intensity (consumption per dollar GDP) from 2005 levels.
2. Achieve domestic water consumption of 140 litres per person per day, down from 156 litres per person per day.
3. Raise overall recycling rate to 70 per cent.
4. Increase public transport share to 70 per cent through doubling rail network and developing a more integrated and seamless public transport system.

Enhancing our urban environment

5. Improve air quality by reducing ambient PM 2.5 (fine particles) levels to an annual mean of 12 μg/m^3 and capping ambient SO^2 (sulphur dioxide) levels at an annual mean of 15 μg/m^3.
6. Reach a park provision of 0.8ha per 1,000 persons and increase sky-rise greenery by 50ha. Park connectors will be lengthened from 100 km to 360 km.
7. Increase blue spaces by opening up 900ha of reservoirs and 100 km of waterways for recreational activities.
8. Increase accessibility and convenience for pedestrians and cyclists by expanding our covered link-ways and cycling networks.

Building capability and expertise

9. Build Singapore into an international knowledge hub in sustainable development solutions.

Building an environmentally responsible community

10. Achieve a community in Singapore where environmental responsibility is a part of the culture of people and business.

Box A3.2 Malta 2009: The Malta eco-friendly budget

The Malta eco-friendly budget statement of 2009 provides financial commitment to Malta *Vision 2015* for sustainable development relevant to MDG 7. Set out below are some of the many elements providing incentives and promoting initiatives to combat climate change, increase energy efficiency, develop renewable energy sources, reduce pollution, implement the polluter pays principle and meet EU environmental standards.

Environmental education and awareness

- Education for the environment
- Green Challenge award scheme

Taxation

- Higher tax on environmentally unfriendly items
- Investments in energy conservation and renewable energy
- Polluter pays tax for vehicles (related to age, size, and emissions) to meet EU emissions standard of 5 mg/km
- 15 per cent eco-tax on plastic bags and free-mail printed matter
- Swimming pool licence fees

Energy efficiency schemes

- More efficient energy generation
- Energy performance certificates for building
- National Action Plan for energy audit
- Vouchers for energy saving lighting
- Incentives for solar water heating
- Incentives for heat insulation
- Energy efficiency advisory service
- Energy use labelling of electrical appliances
- Energy management plans required for all major building projects
- Business energy efficiency scheme with subsidies for audits
- Net metering for private renewable energy production
- Public sector energy audit

Investment in renewable energy

- National investment in renewable energy production (offshore wind farms supplying 21,000 households and saving 80,000 tons of CO_2 emissions per year)
- Public transport reform for eco-friendly service (replacement of all vehicles by 2010)

Other funded national programmes

- Recycling plant for disused vehicles
- Traffic congestion bypasses
- Recycling (paper, cardboard, plastics) for energy production
- Waste water purification
- Carbon off-setting initiative
- National tree planting scheme

Box A3.3 Mauritius sustainable consumption and production (SCP) indicators

In June 2010 the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Mauritius published a new set of indicators for the years 1990–2008 which supplement the MDGs for the pursuit of a 'green and sustainable' Mauritius. The 30 indicators in the set include data and graphs showing trends back to 1990, the baseline date for the MDGs. They were printed as a pocket book for free distribution to policy-makers, key stakeholders, tertiary students, research institutions, academia, NGOs, industry and business. They are also available in electronic version at: http://environment.gov.mu

Many of the indicators are intended to show how far the country is decoupling the link between economic growth and environmental degradation, such as the decline in energy intensity, which shows the decoupling of energy use with the rise in GDP. The set of 30 indicators is divided into four groups:

Efficiency, including:

- Energy intensity √
- Greenhouse gas emissions per capita √
- Water utilisation per sector
- Waste sent to landfills per unit GDP
- Domestic material consumption per capita √
- Consumption of fertilisers and pesticides √
- Number of vehicles per km of road
- Private cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Critical stock, including:

- Economic growth
- Water balance
- Percentage of renewable sources per total supply of primary energy √
- Land use by category
- Annual fish catch – artisanal fishing
- Population growth rate
- Respiratory diseases

Compliance, including:

- Number of environmental complaints

- Penalties for contravention notices issued by the environmental police
- Number of offences against forest laws

Connectivity, including:

- Human development Index √
- Gini coefficient
- Adult literacy √
- Total public transport journeys

The trends from 1990 come with a policy commentary and an assessment of status in terms of their contribution to sustainable development.

√ = sustainable development trend identified