A Sustainable Development Vision
2050

Sustainable Development Directorate
Office of the Permanent Secretary
3 Focus Areas

The Economy

Social Well Being

The Environment
Challenges

Demographics
- Population Growth
- Ageing
- Multi Culturalism

The Natural Environment
- Agriculture
- Resource Management
- Biodiversity

Maintaining a diversified economy
- RTDI
- Green, Blue & Circular
- Access to Finances

Education
- Early School Leavers
- Continuing Education
- Skills Gap

Regular & Irregular Immigration
- Integration
- Security
- Accommodation

Population Growth
Ageing
Multi Culturalism
Agriculture
Resource Management
Biodiversity
RTDI
Green, Blue & Circular
Access to Finances
Early School Leavers
Continuing Education
Skills Gap
Integration
Security
Accommodation
Challenges

Social Cohesion
  - Poverty
  - Inclusive labour market
  - Safe & Inclusive Communities

Mobility Issues
  - Pressures on Infrastructure
  - Congestion
  - Emissions

Tourism
  - Carrying capacity
  - Demands for goods & services
  - Environment & Infrastructure

Health & Well Being
  - Ageing Population
  - Enhancing Primary health care
  - Wellbeing

Climate Change
  - Resilience
  - Low Carbon Economy
  - Low Impact Design
Main Themes & Principles

Enhancing Economic Growth

Circular Consumption and Production Patterns
- Waste Prevention and Management
- Responsible and Reuse of Resources
- Green Public Procurement

Low-carbon Economy

Sustainable Mobility

Transition towards a Digital Economy

High-skilled and High value-added jobs

Investments in research and innovation
Linking the SDG’s

Enhancing Economic Growth

1. Quality Education
2. Affordable and Clean Energy
3. Decent Work and Economic Growth
4. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
5. Reduced Inequalities
6. Sustainable Cities and Communities
7. Responsible Consumption and Production
8. Climate Action
9. Life Below Water
10. Life on Land
Main Themes & Principles

Safeguarding Our Environment

- Transition towards Low-carbon Energy
- Sustainable Buildings and Urban Development
  - Protecting, conserving and enhancing natural capital
  - Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity
  - Soil Protection
  - Water Quality and Management

MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT,
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE
Linking the SDG’s

Safeguarding Our Environment

2. Zero Hunger
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
9. Industry Innovation and Infrastructure
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
Main Themes & Principles

Social Cohesion and Wellbeing

- Combatting Poverty and Social Exclusion
- Inclusive Labour Market
- Education and Training
- Ensuring Good Health and Wellbeing
- Inclusive Communities
Linking the SDG’s

Social Cohesion & Well Being

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health & Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Decent Work & Economic Growth
7. Reduced Inequalities
8. Sustainable Cities & Communities
9. Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions
10. Partnerships for the Goals
Objectives

• To provide a government framework to which national strategies and implementation plans can be developed.
• To present the broad priorities of sustainable development
• To provide for an orderly long term development process, inclusive of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s)
Competent Authority

• The Ministry for the Environment, Sustainable Development, and Climate change is currently the *de facto* Competent Authority responsible for a number of functions as defined by the Sustainable Development Act.

• The Ministry has an overall responsibility for promoting sustainable development and for overseeing its coherent implementation across government. However ownership by all Ministries is essential to be truly holistic and effective.
Our vision for 2050 is one where energy efficiency permeates across all levels of society and renewable energy powers our needs. Access to energy efficient products and services need to become the norm for all strata of society.

The Maltese Government will continue striving to achieve interconnection to the European gas grid, bringing to fruition a project which the European Commission has recognised as a Project of Common Interest, also analysing the possibility of marine LNG bunkering services in Malta.

In support of decarbonisation through cleaner power generation, the Maltese Government will continue to invest in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects mainly by further exploiting solar energy (photovoltaic and solar water heaters), heat pumps, biofuels, and energy recovery from waste.
• The design, construction, maintenance and retrofitting of buildings and the adaptation of urban space to ensure there is room for both nature and people will provide significant opportunities to contribute towards a more sustainable future.

• The industry has a key responsibility to provide essential infrastructure and urban solutions that meet basic human needs, support wellbeing, the movement of people and ideas, and deliver critical services, assets and goods.
Circular Consumption and Production Patterns

Waste Prevention and Management

• By 2050 Government envisages a radical transformation in the way waste is generated and managed. Government sees itself as a catalyst of such a transition however economic actors – businesses and consumers – are expected to be the driving force behind this transition towards circularity.

• Long-term recycling targets for municipal and packaging wastes are already on our horizon through the new targets underpinning the new Waste Package adopted at EU level. Destined to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, these targets can only become more ambitious particularly in the case of Malta with its limited land area.

Responsible and Reuse of Resources

• By 2050 Government envisages a reduction in the consumption of natural resources to sustainable and fair levels. In order to achieve this objective, Government will lay the framework conditions to gradually reduce the input of new resources in consumption and production patterns. This will be done through the promotion of reusing and recycling of resources used in earlier products and the use of a closed-loop system.

Green Public Procurement

• Green Public Procurement can be a key driver of the green economy in Malta. In this regard, Government’s vision for 2050 is to make procurement, more dynamic by introducing sustainable, strategic, innovative and circular public procurement practices.
Minimising transport impacts requires a holistic approach revolving around the three pillars of sustainability.

For 2050 Government aspires to:
- Support Economic Development
- Promote Environmental and Urban Sustainability
- Provide Accessibility and Mobility
- Support Social Development and Inclusion
- Remain Safe and Secure
- Improved Public Health

Our vision is in line with the National Transport Strategy 2050.
Protecting, conserving and enhancing natural capital

- Resources are the backbone of every economy and while the availability of natural resources in Malta is limited the consumption rates are high.
- The appropriate use of these resources has to be part of the sustainable vision both for the immediate and distant future.
- Our vision for biodiversity and the ecosystem services is that by 2050 these are protected, valued and in so far as possible restored for their intrinsic value. In doing so we will move towards Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture and sustainable agriculture practices.
- Soil is an important resource for life and the economy. Government’s aspirations in this area is to mitigate the threats to Maltese soils, curbing deviant practices and adopt measures aimed at integrated soil conservation and management.
- Sustainable water resources are vital to Malta’s long-term prosperity. By 2050, it is Government’s vision that the appreciation of water as a resource would have grown exponentially and that technology would have developed to an extent that it would permit its affordable adoption.
- We aspire that, by 2050, buildings and urban areas would have become both water efficient as well as water friendly.
From a Vision to a Strategy

**Vision 2050**

- High Level Political Commitment
- Clear assignments of responsibilities across Government
- Inter-Ministerial Cooperation
- Local Councils’ Engagement
- Stakeholders’ Engagement
- Public Engagement and Awareness

**Strategy & Action Plan**
Development Framework

- NGOs
  - Private Sector
  - Community Organisations
  - General Public
- Constituted Bodies
  - Civil Society
- Ministries
  - Government Entities and Departments
  - Local Councils
  - Academia

Vision → Strategy → Action Plan
Next Steps

Vision 2050

What do we want to achieve for the future development of the Maltese Islands

How we are going to realise our Vision
- Strategic Goals for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Strategy

Actions that will take place:
- Policies
- Reforms
- Projects
- Initiatives

Who will carry out these actions

By when they will take place, and for how long

What resources are needed to carry out these actions
Thank you!